2025/11/11 00:43 1/2 greek

καὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek

Meaning

* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So

Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" εἶπεν ὀplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigò, ἡ, τό

greek

Meaning:

* The

The definite article.

Forms

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ δοῦλος· κύριε, γέγονενρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigγίνομαι

greek

Meaning

* To Become * To Come into being * Generate * To Happen * Brought to pass

Verb.

Different from $\epsilon l\mu i$ (which means "to be" - a state of existence); $\gamma i \nu o \mu \alpha l$, instead, emphasizes coming to be - a transition or event. John 1:14 John 1:3 Matthew 6:10 $\delta plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big \delta c$, η , δ

greek

Meaning:

* Who * Which * What

The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent).

It is distinct from ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἐπέταξας, καὶ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek

Meaning

* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So

Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" ἔτι τόπος ἐστίν.plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί

greek

εἰμί is the first person singular verb for "to be" (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = "to be").

It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example $\epsilon i \mu i$ is the word for am and $\tilde{\eta} \nu$ is the word for was, e.g.

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