

ἔσονταιplugin-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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. δύο ἀλήθουσai ἐπὶ τὸplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

greek

The definite article αὐτό,plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός

greek

Meaning

* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same

Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.

Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἡplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

greek

The definite article μίαplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἷς

gree

Meaning:

* One * First * One thing * Alone * Individual * One ma * Someone

εἷς is the cardinal number (“one”). Sometimes it functions as a indefinitely pronoun (“someone” or “a certain one”). It agrees in gender, number and case with the noun it modifies. Occurs a little under 350 times in the New Testament.Matthew 8:19John 10:30 παραλημφθήσεται ἡplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

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The definite article δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

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δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. ἑτέρα ἀφεθήσεται.

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Last update: **2025/10/17 00:56**

