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λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι παντὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς
greek
Meaning
* All * Every * The whole
Adjective.
Usage in the New Testament
The sense of $\pi\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$ depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable.
With singular countable nouns \rightarrow "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 $\tau \tilde{\omega}$ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, $\dot{\eta}$, $\tau \acute{o}$
greek
Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἔχοντι δοθήσεται, ἀπὸ δὲplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ
greek
$\delta \dot{\epsilon}$ 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. τοῦρlugin-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 μὴ ἔχοντος καὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

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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" "oplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigŏς, ἤ, ŏ

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 ἔχει ἀρθήσεται.

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