2025/11/06 13:00 1/2 greek

παραγενόμενοι δèplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigδέ

greek

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. $\pi \rho \delta \Gamma$ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big $\pi \rho \delta \Gamma$

greek

Meaning

* To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About

Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament.

πρός is a common preposition in Koine Greek that carries different meanings. It most frequently takes the accusative case, but at times it takes the genitive or dative cases, giving it a different meaning again. At its core, it usually describes movement or relationship toward someone or something, whether physical, s... αὐτὸνplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigαὑτός

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) oiplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigò

greek

The definite article ἄνδρες εἶπαν· Ἰωάννης ὁplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò

greek

The definite article βαπτιστὴς ἀπέσταλκεν ἡμᾶς πρὸςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigπρός

greek

Meaning

* To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About

Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament.

πρός is a common preposition in Koine Greek that carries different meanings. It most frequently takes the accusative case, but at times it takes the genitive or dative cases, giving it a different meaning

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again. At its core, it usually describes movement or relationship toward someone or something, whether physical, s... σὲ λέγων· σὺ εἶplugin-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 $\epsilon l\mu (i)$ is the word for am and $\tilde{\eta} \nu$ is the word for was, e.g. oplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigo

greek

The definite article ἐρχόμενος, ἢ ἄλλον προσδοκῶμεν;

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