

οὐ γάρ ἐστινplugin-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. κρυπτόν δ' οὐ φανερόν γενήσεται,plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigγίνομαι

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Meaning

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

Verb.

Different from εἰμί (which means “to be” - a state of existence); γίνομαι, instead, emphasizes coming to be - a transition or event.John 1:14John 1:3Matthew 6:10 οὐδέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὐδέ

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Meaning

* Not * Nor * Neither * Not even

A combination of the words οὐ (meaning no) and δέ (meaning however or but). The word οὐδέ adds another negative element to a sentence that already has one. οὐδέ can join words, phrases, or whole clauses. It often functions like English Matthew 6:20John 7:5Romans 3:10 ἀπόκρυφον δ' οὐ μὴ γνωσθῇ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

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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” εἰς φανερόν ἔλθῃ.

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