

ὅμως δὲplugin-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. λέγετε· ἔὰν εἴπῃ ἄνθρωπος τῷplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό

greek

Meaning:

* The

The definite article.

Forms

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ πατρί· ἡ τῇplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό

greek

Meaning:

* The

The definite article.

Forms

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ μητρί· κορβαῖν, ὃplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigός, ἡ, ὃ

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 εἶστινplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἶμί

greek

εἶμί 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. [δῶρον](#), [δ](#)plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigός, ἦ, ὅ

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Meaning:

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