2025/11/08 13:18 1/2 greek

καὶplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigκαί 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" ἄνθρωπος οςplugin-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 ἐὰν μιανθῆ καὶplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigκαί 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" μὴ ἀφαγνισθῆ ἐξολεθρευθήσεται ἡplugin-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 τῇ ψυχὴ ἐκείνη ἐκ μέσου τῆς plugin-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 συναγωγῆς ὅτι τὰplugin-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 ἄγια κυρίου ἐμίανεν ὅτι ὕδωρ ῥαντισμοῦ οὐ περιερραντίσθη ἐπ αὐτόνplugin-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) ἀκάθαρτός ἐστινρlugin-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 $\epsilon l \mu l$ is the word for am and $l \nu l$ is the word for was, e.g.

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