Kai

A. The conjunction *kai* is used much more commonly in the NT than in literary Greek and with over 9,164 occurrences, it is, after δ, the most frequently occurring particle in the NT and 3 times more frequent than the next particle in frequency (δε).

1. Adjunctive: also
2. Ascensive: even
3. Connective: and

1. transitional or continuative: and
2. adjunctive: also
3. ascensive: even
4. emphatic: indeed, verily, really, in fact, yea, certainly

D. Liddel and Scott list the following classical usage and meanings (pages 857-858):
1. even, also, just
2. also
3. frequently in apodosis, after temporal conjunction
4. with adverbs to give emphasis
5. with words expressing a minimum, even so much as, were it but, just
6. just
7. even, just, implying assent
8. *kai ei*, even if, of a whole condition represented as an extreme case, opp. *kai ei*, although, notwithstanding that, of a condition represented as immaterial even if fulfilled
9. before a participle, to represent either *kai ei*, or *ei kai*., although, albeit
10. *kai gar*, for also, for in fact

E. Karl-Heinz Pridik list the following NT meanings for the word (*Exegetical Dictionary of the New Testament* volume 2, pages 227-228):
1. in place of a temporal conjunction: as, after
2. in place of a relative pronoun: and
3. in place of a linking construction with *hoti*, a participle, or an infinitive with accusative: and
4. with a result, equivalent to and so/and then (in place of a dependent clause with that/so that)
5. with a purpose
6. with the main clause after a preceding dependent clause: then
7. connecting a pair of words in place of some other constructions: for
8. linking a question
9. not for linking something new, but for deepening, explaining, or completing what has been said already, in the sense of indeed/namely, or in combination with *houtos*: indeed
10. in an adversative relationship meaning but/and yet or although
11. *kai...kai* most often emphasizes the additional and the special character of the combination, as in (emphatic) and or both...and; also in contrast of terms or clause, as in on the one hand...on the other hand/and yet

F. *The New Thayers Greek-English Lexicon* lists the following meanings and usage (pages 315-316):
1. It serves as a copulative i.e., to connect
   a. connects single words or terms
   b. connects numerals; and so that (contrary to the more common usage) the greater number precedes.
   c. it joins to partitive words the general notion; so that it is equivalent to and in general, and in a word, in short
2. connects clauses and sentences
   a. it links statement to statement
   b. it joins affirmative to negative sentences
   c. it annexes what follows from something said before (*kai consecutive), so as to be equivalent to and so
   d. with a certain rhetorical emphasis, it annexes something apparently at variance with what has been previously said; so that it is equivalent to and yet
e. it begins an apodosis, which is thus connected with the protasis
f. it begins a question thrown out with a certain impassioned abruptness and containing an urgent rejoinder to another’s speech, who then is he that etc., then there is no one who etc.
g. it introduces parentheses
3. it annexes epexegetically both words and sentences (kai, epexegetical or ‘explanatory’), so that it is equivalent to and indeed, namely
4. it connects whole narratives and expositions and thus forms a transition to new matters
5. kai...kai, a repetition which indicates that of two things one takes place no less than the other: both...and, as well...as, not only...but also
6. te...kai
7. it marks something added to what has already been said, or that which something already said holds good; accordingly it takes on the nature of an adverb, also
   a. also
   b. even
   c. before a comparative it augments the gradation, even, still
   d. with a participle, although
8. joined with pronouns and particles, also
   a. with comparative adverbs it augments the gradation, even, still
   b. added to words designating cause, it marks something which follows of necessity from what has been previously said
   c. after the interrogative ti, kai points the significance of the question, and may be rendered besides, moreover
   d. alla kai, but also
   e. de kai, and de...kai, but also, and also
G. Bauer, Gingrich and Danker list the following NT usages and meanings (A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature, pages 391-393):
1. Connective and
   a. to connect single words: and
      (1) general
      (2) with numerals, with the larger number first
      (3) adding the whole to the part and in general
      (4) the expression connected by kai can be united in the form of a hendiadys
      (5) a colloquial feature is the coordination of two verbs, one of which should be a participle
2. to connect clauses and sentences
   a. general
   b. as a connective where more discriminating usage would call for other particles
   c. It is also coordination rather than subordination when kai connects an expression of time with that which occurs in the time
   d. Introducing an apodosis due to Hebr. Influence
   e. Connecting negative and affirmative clauses
   f. To introduce result, which comes from what precedes: and then, and so; especially after the imper. Or expression of an imperatival nature; introduces a short clause that confirms the existence of something that ought to be
   g. Emphasizing a fact as surprising or unexpected or noteworthy: and yet, and in spite of that, nevertheless
   h. To introduce an abrupt question, which may often express wonder, ill-will, incredulity
   i. To introduce a parenthesis
3. explicative
4. after polus and before a second adjective
5. introducing something new with loose connection
6. kai...kai both...and, not only..., but also
7. as an adverb also, likewise
   a. simply
   b. ascensive: even
   c. in sentences denoting a contrast
   d. with expressions that introduce cause or result
e. after interrogative  
f. used with a relative, it often gives greater independence to the following relative clause  
g. used pleonastically with preposition  
h. with double names ho kai who is also called  
H. The following is a comprehensive list of the word’s meanings when used by itself:  
1. connective or transitional: and  
2. adjunctive also  
3. ascensive: even  
4. emphatic: in fact, indeed  
5. epexegetic: namely, and so, that is  
6. correlative: both...and, not only...but also  
7. disjunctive: or  
8. consecutive: so that, resulting in or from, and then, and so  
9. intensive (after interrogative): then  
10. adversative: and yet, however, but  
11. temporal: as, after, until  
I. The context ultimately determines the word’s meaning.