

AI-generated. These interlinears were produced by a large language model (Claude). Each chapter is structurally validated and self-reviewed, but the Greek text, parsing, syntactic, semantic-force, and lexical analysis are *not* human-verified — useful for study and orientation, not a substitute for a critical edition, lexicon, or commentary.

GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Book of Job, Chapter 15

ΙΩΒ ΙΕ΄

Each verse opens with the running Greek, an English translation, and a **discourse note** (its connective, relation, and role in the argument). Below follows the word-by-word breakdown in six tiers: gloss, case (color), parsing, *syntax*, **semantic force**, and a **|** lexical note.

CASE ■ Nominative ■ Genitive ■ Dative ■ Accusative ■ Vocative ■ Verb (no case) ■ Indeclinable

Discourse notes head each verse: **relation** · connective · clause-flow. Indentation marks prominence — flush-left = main line of argument; indented = supporting / subordinate material.

Theme

This chapter opens Eliphaz's second speech, and its rhetoric is markedly harder than his first.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of Job 15 follows the standard critical text of the Septuagint as established in the Rahlfs-Hanhart edition (Septuaginta, rev. ed. 2006), an ancient and public-domain text; the critical apparatus is not reproduced. This chapter opens Eliphaz's second speech, and its rhetoric is markedly harder than his first. He begins by accusing Job of answering with windy and useless words, then mocks any claim Job might make to primordial wisdom or privileged access to the divine council. From there Eliphaz restates the familiar wisdom premise that no mortal can be pure before God, not even the heavens in comparison with him. The long closing movement appeals to inherited wisdom in order to depict the

restless terror, social ruin, and fruitless abundance of the ungodly. The result is not a fresh explanation of Job's suffering but a forceful reapplication of a fixed doctrine: wickedness inevitably carries its own judgment within it.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 15:1-6

Eliphaz charges Job with destructive and self-condemning speech

He says Job's answers are windy, irreverent, and so reckless that Job's own mouth bears witness against him.

B · 15:7-16

He denies Job any privileged wisdom and restates human impurity

Eliphaz mocks any claim to primordial insight, appeals to elders, and insists that no man born of woman can be pure before God.

C · 15:17-19

He invokes the authority of inherited wisdom

Eliphaz presents himself as the transmitter of what wise men have seen and handed down without concealment.

D · 15:20-35

He describes the inward terror and outward collapse of the wicked

The ungodly are haunted, embattled, cut off from prosperity, and finally left to reap emptiness and deceit.

1 ὑπολαβὼν δὲ Ελιφας ὁ Θαιμανίτης λέγει

Then Eliphaz the Temanite answered and said,

frame δὲ

The verse frames the start of Eliphaz's second speech to Job.

ὑπολαβών

suppose

VB · ααπνσι λαμβάνω + ὑπο

participle modifying the clause and supplying circumstance or description

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ααπνσι λαμβάνω + ὑπο: meaning 'suppose'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as participle modifying the clause and supplying circumstance or description.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

Ελιφας

Eliphaz

N NSM · Ελιφας

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

Ελιφας: meaning 'Eliphaz'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

article marking the following noun or phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Θαιμανίτης

Temanite

N1M NSM · Θαιμανίτης

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

Θαιμανίτης: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

λέγει

say

V1 PAI3S · λέγω

participle contributing attendant, descriptive, or supplementary verbal force

→ present verbal form portraying the action as ongoing

λέγω: meaning 'say'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as participle contributing attendant, descriptive, or supplementary verbal force.

2 πότερον σοφὸς ἀπόκρισιν δώσει συνέσεως πνεύματος καὶ ἐνέπλησεν πόνον γαστρὸς

Will a wise man give an answer of windy understanding and fill the pain of his belly?

thesis πότερον

Eliphaz opens with a rhetorical question that casts Job's speech as empty breath rather than wisdom.

πότερον

whether / will it be that

D · πότερον

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πότερον: meaning 'whether'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

σοφὸς

wise

A1 NSM · σοφός

adjectival or numeral modifier within the phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σοφός: meaning 'wise'; it serves as adjectival or numeral modifier within the phrase.

ἀπόκρισιν

answer

N3I ASF · ἀπόκρισις

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἀπόκρισις: meaning 'answer'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal.

δώσει

give

VF FAI3S · δίδωμι

main verbal form carrying the action or assertion of the clause

→ future

δίδωμι: meaning 'give'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verbal form carrying the action or assertion of the clause.

συνέσεως

understanding

N3I GSF · σύνεσις

genitive term marking possession, source, relation, or description

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σύνεσις: meaning 'understanding'; it serves as genitive term marking possession, source, relation, or description.

πνεύματος

spirit

N3M GSN · πνεῦμα

nominal element functioning within the clause according to its case-form and local role

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πνεῦμα: meaning 'spirit'; it serves as nominal element functioning within the clause according to its case-form and local role.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction linking the next item or clause

→ coordination

καί: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐνέπλησεν

fill

VAI AA13S · πίμπλημι + ἐν

main verbal form advancing the narrative or description

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πίμπλημι + ἐν: meaning 'fill'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verbal form advancing the narrative or description.

πόνον

affliction / pain

N2 ASM · πόνος

accusative (summary object, coordinate with συνάντημα)

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πόνος: meaning 'affliction'; it serves as accusative (summary object, coordinate with συνάντημα).

γαστρός

belly

N3 GSF · γαστήρ

genitive element qualifying a related head term

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

γαστήρ: meaning 'belly'; it serves as genitive element qualifying a related head term.

3 ἐλέγχων ἐν ῥήμασιν οἷς οὐ δεῖ ἐν λόγοις οἷς οὐδὲν ὄφελος

Reproving with words that are not needed, with speeches in which there is no profit,

elaboration

ASYNDETON

The accusation is expanded by describing Job's speech as useless and untimely.

ἐλέγχων

reproving

V1 · παπνσμ ἐλέγχω

participle modifying the clause or noun with verbal force

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

παπνσμ ἐλέγχω: meaning 'reproving'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as participle modifying the clause or noun with verbal force.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

ῥήμασιν

words

N3M DPN · ῥῆμα

dative term functioning as indirect object, reference, means, or location

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ῥῆμα: meaning 'words'; it serves as dative term functioning as indirect object, reference, means, or location.

οἷς

who / which

RR DPN · ὅς

dat pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

οἷς: meaning 'who'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dat pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause.

οὐ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial modifier of the clause

→ simple negation

οὐ: meaning 'not'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as adverbial modifier of the clause.

δεῖ

it is necessary

V2 PAI3S · δέω

main verbal form advancing command, argument, or narrative action

→ present verbal form presenting ongoing or immediate action

δέω: meaning 'it is necessary'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verbal form advancing command, argument, or narrative action.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

λόγοις

word

N2 DPM · λόγος

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

λόγος: meaning 'word'; it serves as common noun within the clause.

οἷς

who / which

RR DPM · ὅς

dat pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

οἷς: meaning 'who'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dat pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause.

οὐδὲν

no one

A3 NSN · οὐδεῖς

head noun or nominal element within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

οὐδεῖς: meaning 'no one'; it serves as head noun or nominal element within the clause.

ὄφελος

profit / benefit

N3 NSN · ὄφελος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ὄφελος: meaning 'profit'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

4 οὐ καὶ σὺ ἀπεποιήσω φόβον συνετελέσω δὲ ῥήματα τοιαῦτα ἔναντι τοῦ κυρίου

and you, for your part, have cast off fear and have brought such words to an end before the Lord.

accusation οὐ καὶ σὺ

Eliphaz moves from useless speech to impiety, accusing Job of undermining reverence itself.

οὐ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial modifier of the clause

→ simple negation

οὐ: meaning 'not'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as adverbial modifier of the clause.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction linking the next item or clause

→ coordination

καί: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

σὺ

you

RP NS · σύ

nom pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σὺ: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as nom pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause.

ἀπεποιήσω

you cast off / abolished

VAI AMI2S · ποιέω + ἀπο

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ποιέω + ἀπο: meaning 'you cast off'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

φόβον

fear

N2 ASM · φόβος

accusative element functioning as object or goal

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

φόβος: meaning 'fear'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object or goal.

συνετελέσω

you brought to completion / carried through

VAI AMI2S · τελέω + συν

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

τελέω + συν: meaning 'you brought to completion'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ρήματα

words

N3M APN · ῥῆμα

object of ποιεῖν

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ῥῆμα: meaning 'words'; it serves as object of ποιεῖν.

τοιαῦτα

such things

A1 APN · τοιοῦτος

accusative element functioning as object or goal

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

τοιοῦτος: meaning 'such things'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object or goal.

ἔναντι

before

P · ἔναντι

preposition governing a following complement phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἔναντι: meaning 'before'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing a following complement phrase.

τοῦ

the

RA GSM · ὁ

article marking the following noun or phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

κυρίου

of the LORD

N2 GSM · κύριος

head noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

κύριος: meaning 'of the LORD'; it serves as head noun within the clause.

5 ἔνοχος εἶ ῥήμασιν στόματός σου οὐδὲ διέκρινας ῥήματα δυναστῶν

You are liable by the words of your mouth, and you have not distinguished the speeches of the mighty.

accusation ASYNDETON

Job's own verbal choices are presented as evidence of guilt and insolence.

ἔνοχος

liable

A1B NSM · ἔνοχος

predicate adjective with ἔσται

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἔνοχος: meaning 'liable'; it serves as predicate adjective with ἔσται.

εἶ

be

V9 PAI2S · εἶμι

finite verb advancing the action or assertion of the clause

→ present verbal form portraying the action as ongoing or immediate

εἶμι: meaning 'be'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verb advancing the action or assertion of the clause.

ῥήμασιν

words

N3M DPN · ῥῆμα

dative term functioning as indirect object, reference, means, or location

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ῥῆμα: meaning 'words'; it serves as dative term functioning as indirect object, reference, means, or location.

στόματός

mouth

N3M GSN · στόμα

genitive term marking possession, source, relation, or descriptive qualification

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

στόμα: meaning 'mouth'; it serves as genitive term marking possession, source, relation, or descriptive qualification.

σου

you

RP GS · σύ

gen pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σου: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as gen pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause.

οὐδὲ

nor

C · οὐδὲ

coordinating or connective particle linking clauses or steps in the argument

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

οὐδὲ: meaning 'nor'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

διέκρινας

you discerned / distinguished

VAI AA12S · κρίνω + δια

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

κρίνω + δια: meaning 'you discerned'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ῥήματα

words

N3M APN · ῥῆμα

object of ποιεῖν

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ῥῆμα: meaning 'words'; it serves as object of ποιεῖν.

δυναστῶν

ruler

N1M GPM · δυνάστης

genitive element qualifying a related head term

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δυνάστης: meaning 'ruler'; it serves as genitive element qualifying a related head term.

6 ἐλέγξαι σε τὸ σὸν στόμα καὶ μὴ ἐγὼ τὰ δὲ χεῖλη σου καταμαρτυρήσουσίν σου

Your own mouth will reprove you, and not I; your lips will testify against you.

conclusion καὶ μὴ ἐγὼ

Eliphaz concludes the opening rebuke by saying Job's speech condemns him without outside help.

ἐλέγξαι

to reprove

VA AAO3S · ἐλέγχω

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἐλέγχω: meaning 'to reprove'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

σε

you

RP AS · σύ

accusative element functioning as object or goal

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σε: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative element functioning as object or goal.

τὸ

the

RA NSN · ὁ

article marking the following noun or phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

τὸ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

σὸν

your

A1 NSN · σός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition within the proverb

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σός: meaning 'your'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition within the proverb.

στόμα

mouth

N3M NSN · στόμα

subject or predicate element within the saying

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

στόμα: meaning 'mouth'; it serves as subject or predicate element within the saying.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction linking the next item or clause

→ coordination

καί: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

μὴ

not

D · μή

negative marker qualifying the following verbal or nominal expression

→ prohibitive / negative

μὴ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

ἐγὼ

I

RP NS · ἐγώ

nom pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἐγώ: meaning 'I'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as nom pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause.

τὰ

the

RA NPN · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

τὰ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

χείλη

lips

N3E NPN · χεῖλος

nominal element functioning within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

χεῖλος: meaning 'lips'; it serves as nominal element functioning within the clause.

σου

you

RP GS · σύ

gen pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σου: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as gen pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause.

καταμαρτυρήσουσίν

will testify against

VF FAI3P · μαρτυρέω + κατα

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

μαρτυρέω + κατα: meaning 'will testify against'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

σου

you

RP GS · σύ

gen pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σου: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as gen pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause.

7 τί γάρ μὴ πρῶτος ἀνθρώπων ἐγενήθης ἢ πρὸ θινῶν ἐπάγης

For were you born the first of men, or were you formed before the hills?

challenge τί γάρ

He challenges Job's posture by mocking any hint that Job possesses primordial authority.

τί

what

RI NSN · τίς

nominative or accusative interrogative element within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

τί: meaning 'what'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as nominative or accusative interrogative element within the clause.

γάρ

for

X · γάρ

connective or particle shaping the clause relation

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

γάρ: meaning 'for'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

μή

not

D · μή

negative marker qualifying the following verbal or nominal expression

→ prohibitive / negative

μή: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

πρῶτος

first

A1 NSMS · πρῶτος

adjectival or ordinal modifier

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πρῶτος: meaning 'first'; it serves as adjectival or ordinal modifier.

ἄνθρωπον

man / human being

N2 GPM · ἄνθρωπος

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἄνθρωπος: meaning 'man'; it serves as common noun within the clause.

ἐγενήθης

you have become

VCI API2S · γίγνομαι

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

γίγνομαι: meaning 'you have become'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ἢ

or

C · ἢ

connective or subordinator structuring the clause

→ coordination

ἢ: meaning 'or'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

πρὸ

before

P · πρὸ

preposition taking a complement within the phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πρὸ: meaning 'before'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition taking a complement within the phrase.

θινῶν

sandhills / ridges

N3 GPM · θίς

genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

θίς: meaning 'sandhills'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

ἐπάγης

you were brought forth / formed

VDI API2S · πῆγνυμι

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πῆγνυμι: meaning 'you were brought forth'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

8 ἢ σύνταγμα κυρίου ἀκήκοας εἰς δὲ σὲ ἀφίκετο σοφία

Have you heard the ordinance of the Lord, and has wisdom reached you alone?

challenge ἢ

The sarcasm sharpens into a denial that Job has unique access to divine counsel.

ἢ

surely

D · ἢ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἢ: meaning 'surely'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

σύνταγμα

ordinance / decree / counsel

N3M ASN · σύνταγμα

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σύνταγμα: meaning 'ordinance'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal.

κυρίου

of the LORD

N2 GSM · κύριος

head noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

κύριος: meaning 'of the LORD'; it serves as head noun within the clause.

ἀκήκοας

you have heard

VX XAI2S · ἀκούω

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἀκούω: meaning 'you have heard'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

εἰς

into

P · εἰς

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

εἰς: meaning 'into'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

δὲ

but

X · δὲ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

σέ

you

RP AS · σύ

acc pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σέ: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as acc pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause.

ἀφίκετο

ἀπο

VBI AMI3S · ἰκνέομαι + ἀπο

main verbal form advancing the narrative or assertion

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἰκνέομαι + ἀπο: meaning 'ἀπο'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verbal form advancing the narrative or assertion.

σοφία

wisdom

N1A NSF · σοφία

nominative term functioning as subject or predicate within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σοφία: meaning 'wisdom'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject or predicate within the clause.

9 τί γὰρ οἶδας ὃ οὐκ οἶδαμεν ἢ τί συνίεις ὃ οὐχὶ καὶ ἡμεῖς

For what do you know that we do not know, or what do you understand that is not also with us?

challenge τί γὰρ

Eliphaz presses the point that Job's claims exceed no common stock of wisdom.

τί

what

RI ASN · τίς

pronoun functioning as object or complement

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

τί: meaning 'what'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun functioning as object or complement.

γάρ

for

X · γάρ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

γάρ: meaning 'for'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

οἶδας

know

VX XAI2S · οἶδα

main verbal form advancing the court-crisis narrative or the prayerful appeal

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

οἶδα: meaning 'know'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verbal form advancing the court-crisis narrative or the prayerful appeal.

ὅ

which

RR ASN · ὅς

relative pronoun

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ὅ: meaning 'which'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as relative pronoun.

οὐκ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial modifier of the clause

→ adverbial nuance

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

οἶδμεν

we know

VX XAI1P · οἶδα

verbal form carrying the clause action, state, or dependent verbal idea

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

οἶδα: meaning 'we know'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the clause action, state, or dependent verbal idea.

ἢ

or

C · ἢ

connective or subordinator structuring the clause

→ coordination

ἢ: meaning 'or'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

τί

what

RI ASN · τίς

pronoun functioning as object or complement

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

τί: meaning 'what'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun functioning as object or complement.

συνίεις

you understand

V7 PAI2S · ἵημι + συν

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἵημι + συν: meaning 'you understand'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ὅ

which

RR ASN · ὅς

relative pronoun

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ὅ: meaning 'which'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as relative pronoun.

οὐχὶ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial modifier within the clause

→ adverbial nuance

οὐ: meaning 'not'; it shapes the local clause or phrase relation in this passage.

καὶ

and

D · καί

adverbial modifier of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

καί: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἡμεῖς

we

RP NP · ἐγώ

*pronominal form referring to the participant(s)
already in view*

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἡμεῖς: meaning 'we'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronominal form referring to the participant(s) already in view.

10 καί γε πρεσβύτης καί γε παλαιὸς ἐν ἡμῖν βαρύτερος τοῦ πατρός σου ἡμέραις

Indeed among us there is both the gray-haired man and the aged man, older in days than your father.

support

καί γε

He appeals to the authority of age and tradition over against Job's solitary judgment.

καί

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause to the surrounding argument

→ coordination

καί: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

γε

indeed

X · γέ

particle or adverbial element shaping the clause or emphasis

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

γε: meaning 'indeed'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

πρεσβύτης

old man

N1M NSM · πρεσβύτης

nominal element functioning within the clause or phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πρεσβύτης: meaning 'old man'; it serves as nominal element functioning within the clause or phrase.

καί

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause to the surrounding argument

→ coordination

καί: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

γε
indeed

X · γέ

particle or adverbial element shaping the clause or emphasis

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

γε: meaning 'indeed'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

παλαιός
aged / ancient

A1A NSM · παλαιός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

παλαιός: meaning 'aged'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

ἐν
in

P · ἐν

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

ἡμῖν
to us

RP DP · ἐγώ

pronominal form functioning as a dative complement

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἡμῖν: meaning 'to us'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronominal form functioning as a dative complement.

βαρύτερος
heavier / weightier

A1A NSMC · βαρύς

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

βαρύς: meaning 'heavier'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

τοῦ
the

RA GSM · ὁ

article marking the following noun or phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

πατρός
father

N3 GSM · πατήρ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πατήρ: meaning 'father'; it serves as common noun within the clause.

σου
you

RP GS · σύ

gen pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σου: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as gen pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause.

ἡμέραις
day

N1A DPF · ἡμέρα

nominal term functioning as a dative complement

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἡμέρα: meaning 'day'; it serves as nominal term functioning as a dative complement.

11 ὀλίγα ὧν ἡμάρτηκας μεμαστίγωσαι μέγας ὑπερβαλλόντως λελάληκας

Have you been scourged so severely for the few things in which you have sinned, that you have spoken beyond all measure?

rebuke ASYNDETON

Eliphaz treats Job's outcry as a disproportionate response to comparatively little chastisement.

ὀλίγα

little

A1 APN · ὀλίγος

adjectival form qualifying a substantive or phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ὀλίγος: meaning 'little'; it serves as adjectival form qualifying a substantive or phrase.

ὧν

which

RR GPM · ὧς

relative pronoun

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ὧν: meaning 'which'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as relative pronoun.

ἡμάρτηκας

you have sinned

VX XAI2S · ἁμαρτάνω

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἁμαρτάνω: meaning 'you have sinned'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

μεμαστίγωσαι

you have been scourged

VK XPI2S · μαστιγώω

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

μαστιγώω: meaning 'you have been scourged'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

μέγας

greatly

D · μέγας

adverb

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

μέγας: meaning 'greatly'; it shapes the local clause or phrase relation in this passage.

ὑπερβαλλόντως

excessively / beyond measure

D · ὑπερβαλλόντως

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ὑπερβαλλόντως: meaning 'excessively'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

λελάληκας

you have spoken

VX XAI2S · λαλέω

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

λαλέω: meaning 'you have spoken'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

12 τί ἐτόλμησεν ἡ καρδιά σου ἢ τί ἐπήνεγκαν οἱ ὀφθαλμοί σου

Why has your heart dared this, and why have your eyes carried you away,

question τί ... ἢ τί

The rebuke turns inward, locating Job's excess in heart and eyes.

τί

what

RI ASN · τίς

pronoun functioning as object or complement

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

τί: meaning 'what'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun functioning as object or complement.

ἐτόλμησεν

dare

VAI AAI3S · τολμάω

main finite verb of the clause

→ constative aorist presenting the event as a whole

τολμάω: meaning 'dare'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main finite verb of the clause.

ἡ

the

RA NSF · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

ἡ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

καρδία

heart

N1A NSF · καρδία

nominative substantive functioning as subject, predicate, or list item

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

καρδία: meaning 'heart'; it serves as nominative substantive functioning as subject, predicate, or list item.

σου

you

RP GS · σύ

gen pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σου: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as gen pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause.

ἢ

or

C · ἢ

connective or subordinator structuring the clause

→ coordination

ἢ: meaning 'or'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

τί

what

RI ASN · τίς

pronoun functioning as object or complement

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

τί: meaning 'what'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun functioning as object or complement.

ἐπήνεγκαν

have carried away / swept along

VAI AAI3P · φέρω + ἐπι

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

φέρω + ἐπι: meaning 'have carried away'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

οἱ

the

RA NPM · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

οἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ὀφθαλμοί

eyes

N2 NPM · ὀφθαλμός

dative element functioning as complement, sphere, or instrument

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ὀφθαλμός: meaning 'eyes'; it serves as dative element functioning as complement, sphere, or instrument.

σου

you

RP GS · σύ

gen pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σου: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as gen pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause.

13 ὅτι θυμὸν ἔρρηξας ἔναντι κυρίου ἐξήγαγες δὲ ἐκ στόματος ῥήματα τοιαῦτα

that you have burst out in anger before the Lord and brought such words out of your mouth?

accusation

ὅτι

Eliphaz gives the content of the inward rebellion: anger against God expressed in speech.

ὅτι

that

C · ὅτι

connective or subordinator structuring the clause

→ coordination

ὅτι: meaning 'that'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

θυμὸν

θυμός

N2 ASM · θυμός

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

θυμός: meaning 'θυμός'; it serves as common noun within the clause.

ἔρρηξας

rhegnymi

VAI AA12S · ῥήγνυμι

finite or verbal form carrying the clause action or dependent verbal sense

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ῥήγνυμι: meaning 'rhegnymi'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite or verbal form carrying the clause action or dependent verbal sense.

ἔναντι

before

P · ἔναντι

preposition governing a following complement phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἔναντι: meaning 'before'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing a following complement phrase.

κυρίου

of the LORD

N2 GSM · κύριος

head noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

κύριος: meaning 'of the LORD'; it serves as head noun within the clause.

ἐξήγαγες

ek

VBI AAI2S · ἄγω + ἐκ

finite or verbal form carrying the clause action or dependent verbal sense

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἄγω + ἐκ: meaning 'ek'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite or verbal form carrying the clause action or dependent verbal sense.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐκ

from

P · ἐκ

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

ἐκ: meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

στόματος

mouth

N3M GSN · στόμα

genitive substantive expressing relation, possession, source, or description

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

στόμα: meaning 'mouth'; it serves as genitive substantive expressing relation, possession, source, or description.

ῥήματα

words

N3M APN · ῥῆμα

object of ποιεῖν

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ῥῆμα: meaning 'words'; it serves as object of ποιεῖν.

τοιαῦτα

such things

A1 APN · τοιοῦτος

accusative element functioning as object or goal

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

τοιοῦτος: meaning 'such things'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object or goal.

14 τίς γὰρ ὢν βροτός ὅτι ἔσται ἄμεμπτος ἢ ὡς ἐσόμενος δίκαιος γεννητὸς γυναικός

For what mortal is there, that he should be blameless, or who, born of woman, shall be righteous?

thesis τίς γὰρ

The speech now returns to the core premise of human impurity before God.

τίς

who / what

RI NSM · τίς

nom pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

τίς: meaning 'who'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as nom pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause.

γάρ

for

X · γάρ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

γάρ: meaning 'for'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ὦν

παπνσμ εἰμί

V9 · παπνσμ εἰμί

finite verb advancing the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

παπνσμ εἰμί: meaning 'παπνσμ εἰμί'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verb advancing the clause.

βροτός

mortal

N2 NSM · βροτός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

βροτός: meaning 'mortal'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

ὅτι

that

C · ὅτι

connective or subordinator structuring the clause

→ coordination

ὅτι: meaning 'that'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἔσται

shall be

VF FMI3S · εἰμί

finite verb advancing the clause

→ future verbal form projecting the action forward

εἰμί: meaning 'shall be'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verb advancing the clause.

ἄμεμπτος

blameless

A1B NSM · ἄμεμπτος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἄμεμπτος: meaning 'blameless'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition within the clause.

ἢ

or

C · ἢ

connective or subordinator structuring the clause

→ coordination

ἢ: meaning 'or'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ὥς

as

C · ὥς

preposition introducing its complement phrase

→ coordination

ὥς: meaning 'as'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement phrase.

ἐσόμενος

being / coming to be

VF · φμπνσμ εἰμί

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

φμπνσμ εἰμί: meaning 'being'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

δίκαιος

righteous

A1A NSM · δίκαιος

adjectival or numerical term functioning in a nom relation

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δίκαιος: meaning 'righteous'; it serves as adjectival or numerical term functioning in a nom relation.

γεννητός

born

A1 NSM · γεννητός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

γεννητός: meaning 'born'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

γυναικός

woman

N3K GSF · γυνή

nominal element functioning within the clause or phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

γυνή: meaning 'woman'; it serves as nominal element functioning within the clause or phrase.

15 εἰ κατὰ ἁγίων οὐ πιστεύει οὐρανὸς δὲ οὐ καθαρὸς ἐναντίον αὐτοῦ

If he does not trust even in his holy ones, and heaven is not clean before him,

elaboration

εἰ

Eliphaz heightens the premise by extending it to heavenly beings and even the heavens themselves.

εἰ

if

C · εἰ

conjunction linking clauses, commands, or list items

→ conditional / interrogative marker

εἰ: meaning 'if'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

κατὰ

according to

P · κατὰ

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

κατὰ: meaning 'according to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

ἁγίων

of holy things

A1A GPM · ἅγιος

common noun or modifier within the list formula

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἅγιος: meaning 'of holy things'; it serves as common noun or modifier within the list formula.

οὐ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial modifier of the clause

→ simple negation

οὐ: meaning 'not'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as adverbial modifier of the clause.

πιστεύει

believes

V1 PAI3S · πιστεύω

verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πιστεύω: meaning 'believes'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

οὐρανός

heaven

N2 NSM · οὐρανός

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or listed item

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

οὐρανός: meaning 'heaven'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or listed item.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δέ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

οὐ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial modifier of the clause

→ simple negation

οὐ: meaning 'not'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as adverbial modifier of the clause.

καθαρός

clean

A1A NSM · καθαρός

predicate adjective (with ἔσται)

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

καθαρός: meaning 'clean'; it serves as predicate adjective (with ἔσται).

ἐναντίον

before / in the sight of

P · ἐναντίον

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

ἐναντίον: meaning 'before'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

pronoun in genitival dependence

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun in genitival dependence.

16 ἕα δὲ ἐβδελυγμένος καὶ ἀκάθαρτος ἀνὴρ πίνων ἀδικίας ἴσα ποτῶ

how much more the abhorrent and unclean man, drinking injustices like a drink.

inference ἕα δὲ

The argument lands on humanity in its corrupt state, portraying wickedness as something imbibed.

ἔα

ah then / how much more

I · ἔα

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἔα: meaning 'ah then'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐβδελυγμένος

abominable / loathsome

VKI XPPNSMBDELU/SSW

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἐβδελυγμένος: meaning 'abominable'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction linking the next item or clause

→ coordination

καί: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἀκάθαρτος

unclean

A1B NSM · ἀκάθαρτος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition within the proverb

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἀκάθαρτος: meaning 'unclean'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition within the proverb.

άνήρ

man

N3 NSM · άνήρ

nominative substantive functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

άνήρ: meaning 'man'; it serves as nominative substantive functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

πίνων

pino

V1 · παπνσμ πίνω

verbal element advancing the action or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

παπνσμ πίνω: meaning 'pino'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element advancing the action or state of the clause.

ἀδικία

injustice

N1A GSF · ἀδικία

genitive object of ὑπέρ

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἀδικία: meaning 'injustice'; it serves as genitive object of ὑπέρ.

ἴσα

equally / like

D · ἴσος

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἴσα: meaning 'equally'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ποτῶ

drink

N2 DSM · ποτός

dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ποτός: meaning 'drink'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

17 ἀναγγελῶ δέ σοι ἅκουέ μου ἃ δὴ ἐώρακα ἀναγγελῶ σοι

But I will declare to you; listen to me, and what I have seen I will declare to you,

frame **δέ**

Eliphaz marks a transition from rebuke to authoritative instruction based on what he claims to have seen.

ἀναγγελῶ

let me tell / I will declare

VF2 FAI1S · ἀγγέλλω + ἀνα

main verb (volitive future)

→ verbal form carrying the clause's action forward

ἀγγέλλω + ἀνα: meaning 'let me tell'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verb (volitive future).

δέ

but

X · δέ

connective conjunction linking the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δέ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

σοι

to you

RP DS · σύ

pronominal form referring to the participant(s) already in view

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σοι: meaning 'to you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronominal form referring to the participant(s) already in view.

ἅκουέ

hear

V1 PAD2S · ἀκούω

verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ aorist imperative

ἀκούω: meaning 'hear'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

μου

my

RP GS · ἐγώ

pronominal form referring to the participant(s) already in view

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

μου: meaning 'my'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronominal form referring to the participant(s) already in view.

ἃ

which

RR APN · ὅς

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἃ: meaning 'which'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as common noun within the clause.

δὴ

now / indeed

X · δὴ

substantive, modifier, or particle functioning within the clause according to context

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὴ: meaning 'now'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐώρακα

I have seen

VX XAI1S · ὅράω

main verbal form advancing the clause

→ perfect indicative

ὅράω: meaning 'I have seen'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verbal form advancing the clause.

ἀναγγεῖλω

let me tell / I will declare

VF2 FAI1S · ἀγγέλλω + ἀνα

main verb (volitive future)

→ verbal form carrying the clause's action forward

ἀγγέλλω + ἀνα: meaning 'let me tell'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verb (volitive future).

σοι

to you

RP DS · σύ

pronominal form referring to the participant(s) already in view

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σοι: meaning 'to you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronominal form referring to the participant(s) already in view.

18 ἃ σοφοὶ ἐροῦσιν καὶ οὐκ ἔκρυψαν πατέρας αὐτῶν

what wise men will say and have not hidden from their fathers,

appeal ASYNDETON

He grounds his teaching in the transparent transmission of ancestral wisdom.

ἃ

which

RR APN · ὅς

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἃ: meaning 'which'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as common noun within the clause.

σοφοὶ

the wise

A1 NPM · σοφός

nominal element functioning within the clause according to its case-form and local role

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σοφός: meaning 'the wise'; it serves as nominal element functioning within the clause according to its case-form and local role.

ἐροῦσιν

said

VF2 FAI3P · εἶπον

finite verb advancing the action or assertion of the clause

→ aorist aspect: presents the action as a whole

εἶπον: meaning 'said'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verb advancing the action or assertion of the clause.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction linking the next item or clause

→ coordination

καί: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

οὐκ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial modifier of the clause

→ adverbial nuance

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

ἔκρυψαν

hid

VAI AAI3P · κρύπτω

main verb of the relative clause

→ verbal form carrying the clause's action forward

κρύπτω: meaning 'hid'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verb of the relative clause.

πατέρας

fathers

N3 APM · πατήρ

accusative element functioning as object or goal

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πατήρ: meaning 'fathers'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object or goal.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

pronoun in genitival dependence

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun in genitival dependence.

19 αὐτοῖς μόνοις ἐδόθη ἡ γῆ καὶ οὐκ ἐπῆλθεν ἀλλογενὴς ἐπ' αὐτούς

to whom alone the land was given, and no foreigner came upon them.

appeal καὶ

The authority of the tradition is reinforced by the imagined purity and stability of the ancestors' inheritance.

αὐτοῖς

them

RD DPM · αὐτός

pronominal form referring to the participant(s) already in view

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτοῖς: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronominal form referring to the participant(s) already in view.

μόνοις

alone

A1 DPM · μόνος

adjective in agreement with ὑμῖν ('with you alone')

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

μόνος: meaning 'alone'; it serves as adjective in agreement with ὑμῖν ('with you alone').

ἐδόθη

was given

VCI API3S · δίδωμι

main verbal form advancing the narrative or description

→ constative aorist passive

δίδωμι: meaning 'was given'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verbal form advancing the narrative or description.

ἡ

the

RA NSF · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

ἡ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

γῆ

land

N1 NSF · γῆ

nominative substantive functioning as subject, predicate, or list item

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

γῆ: meaning 'land'; it serves as nominative substantive functioning as subject, predicate, or list item.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction linking the next item or clause

→ coordination

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

οὐκ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial modifier of the clause

→ adverbial nuance

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

ἐπῆλθεν

has come

VBI AAI3S · ἔρχομαι + ἐπι

main verb (the distress coming upon them as retribution)

→ aorist

ἔρχομαι + ἐπι: meaning 'has come'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verb (the distress coming upon them as retribution).

ἄλλογενής

foreigner

A3H NSM · ἄλλογενής

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἄλλογενής: meaning 'foreigner'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

ἐπ'

upon

P · ἐπί

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

ἐπ': meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

αὐτούς

them

RD APM · αὐτός

pronoun functioning as object or complement

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτούς: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun functioning as object or complement.

20 πᾶς ὁ βίος ἀσεβοῦς ἐν φροντίδι ἔτη δὲ ἀριθμητὰ δεδομένα δυνάστη

All the life of the ungodly is spent in anxiety, and the years allotted to the tyrant are numbered.

thesis ASYNDETON

Eliphaz begins the portrait of the wicked with the inward unrest and finite span that mark their condition.

πᾶς

everyone

A3 NSM · πᾶς

adjectival or ordinal modifier

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

πᾶς; meaning 'everyone'; it serves as adjectival or ordinal modifier.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

article marking the following noun or phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

βίος

life

N2 NSM · βίος

nominal element functioning as subject or predicate within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

βίος; meaning 'life'; it serves as nominal element functioning as subject or predicate within the clause.

ἄσεβοῦς

of the ungodly

A3H GSM · ἄσεβής

genitival modifier within the phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἄσεβής; meaning 'of the ungodly'; it serves as genitival modifier within the phrase.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

ἐν; meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

φροντίδι

anxiety / care

N3D DSF · φροντίς

dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

φροντίς; meaning 'anxiety'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

ἔτη

years

N3E NPN · ἔτος

nominal element functioning within the clause according to its case-form and local role

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἔτος; meaning 'years'; it serves as nominal element functioning within the clause according to its case-form and local role.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ; meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἀριθμητὰ

counted / numbered

A1 NPN · ἀριθμητός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἀριθμητός; meaning 'counted'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

δεδομένα

given

VM · χππνπν δίδωμι

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

χππνπν δίδωμι; meaning 'given'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

δυνάστη

to the tyrant / mighty man

N1M DSM · δυνάστης

dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δυνάστης; meaning 'to the tyrant'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

21 ὁ δὲ φόβος αὐτοῦ ἐν ὠσὶν αὐτοῦ ὅταν δοκῇ ἤδη εἰρηνεύειν ἥξει αὐτοῦ ἡ καταστροφή

And his terror is in his ears; when he already seems to be at peace, his ruin will come.

elaboration

δὲ

The general claim is expanded by describing the wicked as perpetually haunted and suddenly overthrown.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

article marking the following noun or phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

φόβος

fear

N2 NSM · φόβος

nominative substantive functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

φόβος: meaning 'fear'; it serves as nominative substantive functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

pronoun in genitival dependence

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun in genitival dependence.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

ὠσὶν

ear

N3T DPN · οὖς

dative substantive marking sphere, means, reference, or location

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

οὖς: meaning 'ear'; it serves as dative substantive marking sphere, means, reference, or location.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

pronoun in genitival dependence

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun in genitival dependence.

ὅταν

when

D · ὅταν

adverb or negative particle shaping the clause-level sense

→ indefinite temporal contingency

ὅταν: meaning 'when'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

δοκῇ

seems / thinks

V2 PAS3S · δοκέω

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δοκέω: meaning 'seems'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ἤδη

already

D · ἤδη

adverb or particle qualifying the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἤδη: meaning 'already'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

εἰρηνεύειν

be at peace

V1 PAN · εἰρηνεύω

infinitive complement completing the governing verbal idea

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

εἰρηνεύω: meaning 'be at peace'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as infinitive complement completing the governing verbal idea.

ἥξει

will come

VF FAI3S · ἥκω

finite verb advancing the action or assertion of the clause

→ future

ἥκω: meaning 'will come'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verb advancing the action or assertion of the clause.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

pronoun in genitival dependence

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun in genitival dependence.

ἡ

the

RA NSF · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

ἡ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

καταστροφή

ruin / overthrow

N1 NSF · καταστροφή

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

καταστροφή: meaning 'ruin'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

22 μὴ πιστευέτω ἀποστραφῆναι ἀπὸ σκότους ἐντέταλται γὰρ ἤδη εἰς χεῖρας σιδήρου

Let him not think to turn back from darkness, for he has already been appointed into the hands of iron.

consequence γὰρ

Eliphaz declares the wicked man's doom fixed and inescapable.

μή

not

D · μή

negative marker qualifying the following verbal or nominal expression

→ prohibitive / negative

μή: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

πιστευέτω

let him think / trust

V1 PAD3S · πιστεύω

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πιστεύω: meaning 'let him think'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ἀποστραφῆναι

turn back

VD APN · στρέφω + ἀπο

infinitive complement advancing the verbal idea

→ infinitival verbal idea dependent on the governing expression

στρέφω + ἀπο: meaning 'turn back'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as infinitive complement advancing the verbal idea.

ἀπὸ

from

P · ἀπό

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

ἀπό: meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

σκότους

of darkness

N3E GSN · σκότος

nominal element functioning within the clause according to its case-form and local role

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σκότος: meaning 'of darkness'; it serves as nominal element functioning within the clause according to its case-form and local role.

ἐντέταλται

has been appointed / commanded

VM XPI3S · τέλλομαι + ἐν

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

τέλλομαι + ἐν: meaning 'has been appointed'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

γάρ

for

X · γάρ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

γάρ: meaning 'for'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἤδη

already

D · ἤδη

adverb or particle qualifying the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἤδη: meaning 'already'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

εἰς

into

P · εἰς

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

εἰς: meaning 'into'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

χεῖρας

hands

N3 APF · χεῖρ

common noun or modifier within the list formula

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

χεῖρ: meaning 'hands'; it serves as common noun or modifier within the list formula.

σιδήρου

iron

N2 GSM · σίδηρος

genitive dependent

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σίδηρος: meaning 'iron'; it serves as genitive dependent.

23 κατατέτακται δὲ εἰς σῖτα γυψὶν οἶδεν δὲ ἐν ἑαυτῷ ὅτι μένει εἰς πῶμα ἡμέρα δὲ αὐτὸν σκοτεινὴ στροβήσει

He has been marked out for food for vultures, and he knows within himself that a day of darkness is waiting for his fall and will whirl him away.

elaboration

δὲ

The menace becomes more vivid: the wicked lives under the shadow of death and inward foreknowledge of collapse.

κατατέτακται

has been assigned / marked out

VK XPI3S · τάσσω + κατα

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

τάσσω + κατα: meaning 'has been assigned'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

εἰς

into

P · εἰς

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

εἰς: meaning 'into'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

σῖτα

bread

N2 APN · σῖτος

accusative nominal element functioning as object or complement

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σῖτος: meaning 'bread'; it serves as accusative nominal element functioning as object or complement.

γυψὶν

for vultures

N3P DPM · γύψ

dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

γύψ: meaning 'for vultures'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

οἶδεν

knows

VX XAI3S · οἶδα

verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

οἶδα: meaning 'knows'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

ἐαυτῷ

himself / themselves

RD DSM · ἐαυτοῦ

dat pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἐαυτῷ: meaning 'himself'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dat pronominal form referring back or forward within the clause.

ὅτι

that

C · ὅτι

connective or subordinator structuring the clause

→ coordination

ὅτι: meaning 'that'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

μένει

remain

V1 PAI3S · μένω

main verbal form advancing command, argument, or narrative action

→ present verbal form presenting the action as a complete predication

μένω: meaning 'remain'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verbal form advancing command, argument, or narrative action.

εἰς

into

P · εἰς

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

εἰς: meaning 'into'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

πτῶμα

πτῶμα

N3M ASN · πτῶμα

Object / complement

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πτῶμα: meaning 'πτῶμα'; it serves as Object / complement.

ἡμέρα

day

N1A NSF · ἡμέρα

nominative substantive functioning within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἡμέρα: meaning 'day'; it serves as nominative substantive functioning within the clause.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

αὐτόν

him

RD ASM · αὐτός

pronoun functioning as object or complement

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτόν: meaning 'him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun functioning as object or complement.

σκοτεινὴ

dark

A1 NSF · σκοτεινός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σκοτεινός: meaning 'dark'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

στροβήσει

will whirl / confound

VF FAI3S · στροβέω

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

στροβέω: meaning 'will whirl'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

24 ἀνάγκη δὲ καὶ θλιῖψις αὐτὸν καθέξει ὥσπερ στρατηγὸς πρωτοστάτης πίπτων

Necessity and affliction will seize him, like a champion general rushing into the front rank.

elaboration δὲ καὶ

Judgment is pictured as an overpowering military assault that gives the wicked no room to evade.

ἀνάγκη

ἀνάγκη

N1 NSF · ἀνάγκη

nominative nominal element marking subject, predicate, or apposition

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἀνάγκη: meaning 'ἀνάγκη'; it serves as nominative nominal element marking subject, predicate, or apposition.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction linking the next item or clause

→ coordination

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

θλιῖψις

affliction

N3I NSF · θλιῖψις

subject of ἐγένετο

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

θλιῖψις: meaning 'affliction'; it serves as subject of ἐγένετο.

αὐτὸν

him

RD ASM · αὐτός

pronoun functioning as object or complement

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτὸν: meaning 'him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun functioning as object or complement.

καθέξει

will seize / overpower

VF FAI3S · ἔχω + κατα

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἔχω + κατα: meaning 'will seize'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ὥσπερ

just as

D · ὥσπερ

adverbial modifier shaping the clause or phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ὥσπερ: meaning 'just as'; it shapes the local clause or phrase relation in this passage.

στρατηγὸς

general

N2 NSM · στρατηγός

predicate complement after εἶναι

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

στρατηγός: meaning 'general'; it serves as predicate complement after εἶναι.

πρωτοστάτης

front-rank fighter / champion

N1M NSM · πρωτοστάτης

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πρωτοστάτης: meaning 'front-rank fighter'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

πίπτων

fall

V1 · παπνσμ πίπτω

main verbal form advancing the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

παπνσμ πίπτω: meaning 'fall'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verbal form advancing the clause.

25 ὅτι ἤρκεν χεῖρας ἐναντίον τοῦ κυρίου ἔναντι δὲ κυρίου παντοκράτορος ἐτραχηλίασεν

Because he has lifted up his hands against the Lord and has stiffened his neck before the Lord Almighty,

reason ὅτι

Eliphaz now gives the theological cause of the wicked man's ruin: proud defiance against God.

ὅτι

that

C · ὅτι

connective or subordinator structuring the clause

→ coordination

ὅτι: meaning 'that'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἤρκεν

has lifted up

VX ΧΑΙ3Ρ · αἴρω

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

αἴρω: meaning 'has lifted up'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

χεῖρας

hands

N3 APF · χεῖρ

common noun or modifier within the list formula

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

χεῖρ: meaning 'hands'; it serves as common noun or modifier within the list formula.

ἐναντίον

before / in the sight of

P · ἐναντίον

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

ἐναντίον: meaning 'before'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

τοῦ

the

RA GSM · ὁ

article marking the following noun or phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

κυρίου

of the LORD

N2 GSM · κύριος

head noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

κύριος: meaning 'of the LORD'; it serves as head noun within the clause.

ἐναντι

before

P · ἐναντι

preposition governing a following complement phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἐναντι: meaning 'before'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing a following complement phrase.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

κυρίου

of the LORD

N2 GSM · κύριος

head noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

κύριος: meaning 'of the LORD'; it serves as head noun within the clause.

παντοκράτορος

Almighty

N3R GSM · παντοκράτωρ

genitive element qualifying a related head term

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

παντοκράτωρ: meaning 'Almighty'; it serves as genitive element qualifying a related head term.

ἐτραχηλίασεν

has stiffened his neck / acted

stubbornly

VAI AAI3S · τραχηλάω

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

τραχηλάω: meaning 'has stiffened his neck'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

26 ἔδραμεν δὲ ἐναντίον αὐτοῦ ὕβρει ἐν πάχει νώτου ἀσπίδος αὐτοῦ

he ran against him in arrogance, in the thickness of the back of his shield.

elaboration

δὲ

The rebellion is pictured as a reckless charge against God under the imagined protection of force.

ἔδραμεν

he ran

VBI AAI3S · τρέχω

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

τρέχω: meaning 'he ran'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐναντίον

before / in the sight of

P · ἐναντίον

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

ἐναντίον: meaning 'before'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

pronoun in genitival dependence

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun in genitival dependence.

ὕβρει

violence

N3I DSF · ὕβρις

dative element functioning within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ὕβρις: meaning 'violence'; it serves as dative element functioning within the clause.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

πάχει

thickness

N3E DSN · πάχος

dative complement within the clause or phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πάχος: meaning 'thickness'; it serves as dative complement within the clause or phrase.

νώτου

noton

N2N GSN · νῶτον

genitive element qualifying a related head term

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

νῶτον: meaning 'noton'; it serves as genitive element qualifying a related head term.

ἀσπίδος

shield

N3D GSF · ἀσπίς

genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἀσπίς: meaning 'shield'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

pronoun in genitival dependence

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun in genitival dependence.

27 ὅτι ἐκάλυψεν τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ ἐν στέατι αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐποίησεν περιστόμιον ἐπὶ τῶν μηρίων

Because he covered his face with his fat and made folds upon his thighs,

elaboration ὅτι

Eliphaz adds the image of gross, self-satisfied abundance as a sign of the wicked man's pride.

ὅτι

that

C · ὅτι

connective or subordinator structuring the clause

→ coordination

ὅτι: meaning 'that'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐκάλυψεν

covered

VAI AAI3S · καλύπτω

main verb

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

καλύπτω: meaning 'covered'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verb.

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

article marking the following noun or phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

τὸ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

πρόσωπον

face / presence

N2N ASN · πρόσωπον

accusative substantive functioning as object or complement

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πρόσωπον: meaning 'face'; it serves as accusative substantive functioning as object or complement.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

pronoun in genitival dependence

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun in genitival dependence.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

στέατι

fat

N3T DSN · στέαρ

dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

στέαρ: meaning 'fat'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

pronoun in genitival dependence

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun in genitival dependence.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction linking the next item or clause

→ coordination

καί: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐποίησεν
did

VAI AAI3S · ποιέω

main verbal form carrying the clause forward

→ aorist aspect: presents the action as a whole

ποιέω: meaning 'did'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verbal form carrying the clause forward.

περιστόμιον
fold / padding / swelling

N2N ASN · περιστόμιον

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

περιστόμιον: meaning 'fold'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal.

ἐπὶ
upon

P · ἐπί

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

ἐπὶ: meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

τῶν
the

RA GPN · ὁ

article marking the following noun or phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

τῶν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

μηρίων
thighs

N2N GPN · μηρίον

genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

μηρίον: meaning 'thighs'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

28 αὐλισθεὶς δὲ πόλεις ἐρήμους εἰσέλθοι δὲ εἰς οἴκους ἀοικήτους ἃ δὲ ἐκεῖνοι ἡτοίμασαν ἄλλοι ἀποίσονται

he might dwell in ruined cities and enter uninhabited houses; what those men prepared, others will carry away.

result δὲ

His apparent possessions and settlements prove unstable; his gains pass to others.

αὐλισθεῖη

might lodge / dwell

VC APO3S · αὐλίζω

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

αὐλίζω: meaning 'might lodge'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

πόλεις

cities

N3I APF · πόλις

common noun or modifier within the list formula

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πόλις: meaning 'cities'; it serves as common noun or modifier within the list formula.

ἐρήμους

deserted / ruined

A1B APF · ἔρημος

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἔρημος: meaning 'deserted'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal.

εἰσέλθοι

let enter

VB AAO3S · ἔρχομαι + εἰς

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἔρχομαι + εἰς: meaning 'let enter'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

εἰς

into

P · εἰς

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

εἰς: meaning 'into'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

οἴκους

houses

N2 APM · οἶκος

head noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

οἶκος: meaning 'houses'; it serves as head noun within the clause.

ἀοικήτους

uninhabited places

A1B APM · ἀοίκητος

accusative object or complement

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἀοίκητος: meaning 'uninhabited places'; it serves as accusative object or complement.

ἃ

which

RR APN · ὅς

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἃ: meaning 'which'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as common noun within the clause.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐκεῖνοι

those men

RD NPM · ἐκεῖνος

subject of ἐστέρηνται

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἐκεῖνος: meaning 'those men'; it marks person, possession, or reference within the clause.

ἡτοίμασαν

prepared

VAI AAI3P · ἐτοιμάζω

main verbal form carrying the clause forward

→ aorist aspect: presents the action as a whole

ἐτοιμάζω: meaning 'prepared'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verbal form carrying the clause forward.

ἄλλοι

other

RD NPM · ἄλλος

nominative term functioning in the clause core

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἄλλος: meaning 'other'; it marks person, possession, or reference within the clause.

ἀποίσονται

will carry away

VF FMI3P · φέρω + ἀπο

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

φέρω + ἀπο: meaning 'will carry away'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

29 οὔτε μὴ πλουτισθῇ οὔτε μὴ μείνη αὐτοῦ τὰ ὑπάρχοντα οὐ μὴ βάλη ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν σκιάν

He will neither grow rich nor will his possessions remain; he will not cast his shadow upon the earth.

result οὔτε ... οὔτε

Eliphaz summarizes the failure of permanence: wealth, substance, and even lasting presence disappear.

οὔτε

neither

C · οὔτε

coordinating or connective particle linking clauses or steps in the argument

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

οὔτε: meaning 'neither'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

μὴ

not

D · μή

negative marker qualifying the following verbal or nominal expression

→ prohibitive / negative

μή: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

πλουτισθῇ

grow rich

VS APS3S · πλουτίζω

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πλουτίζω: meaning 'grow rich'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

οὔτε

neither

C · οὔτε

coordinating or connective particle linking clauses or steps in the argument

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

οὔτε: meaning 'neither'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

μή

not

D · μή

negative marker qualifying the following verbal or nominal expression

→ prohibitive / negative

μή: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

μείνη

remain

VA AAS3S · μένω

verbal form carrying the action or dependent verbal sense of the clause

→ aorist active subjunctive

μένω: meaning 'remain'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action or dependent verbal sense of the clause.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

pronoun in genitival dependence

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun in genitival dependence.

τὰ

the

RA NPN · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

τὰ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ὑπάρχοντα

being

V1 · παπνπν ἄρχω + ὑπο

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

παπνπν ἄρχω + ὑπο: meaning 'being'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

οὐ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial modifier of the clause

→ simple negation

οὐ: meaning 'not'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as adverbial modifier of the clause.

μή

not

D · μή

negative marker qualifying the following verbal or nominal expression

→ prohibitive / negative

μή: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

βάλῃ

ballo

VB AAS3S · βάλλω

main or subordinate verbal form carrying the clause forward

→ aorist verbal form viewing the action as a whole

βάλλω: meaning 'ballo'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main or subordinate verbal form carrying the clause forward.

ἐπὶ

upon

P · ἐπί

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

ἐπὶ: meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

τὴν

the

RA ASF · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

γῆν

land

N1 ASF · γῆ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

γῆ: meaning 'land'; it serves as common noun within the clause.

σκιάν

shadow

N1A ASF · σκιά

accusative element functioning as object or goal

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σκιά: meaning 'shadow'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object or goal.

30 οὐδὲ μὴ ἐκφύγη τὸ σκότος τὸν βλαστὸν αὐτοῦ μαράναι ἄνεμος ἐκπέσοι δὲ αὐτοῦ τὸ ἄνθος

Nor will he escape the darkness; a wind will wither his shoot, and his flower will fall away.

result οὐδὲ

The imagery shifts to vegetation: the wicked man's life and offspring are scorched before maturity.

οὐδὲ

nor

C · οὐδέ

coordinating or connective particle linking clauses or steps in the argument

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

οὐδὲ: meaning 'nor'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

μὴ

not

D · μή

negative marker qualifying the following verbal or nominal expression

→ prohibitive / negative

μὴ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

ἐκφύγη

he might escape

VB AAS3S · φεύγω + ἐκ

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

φεύγω + ἐκ: meaning 'he might escape'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

article marking the following noun or phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

τὸ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

σκότος

darkness

N3E ASN · σκότος

nominal element functioning within the clause or phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

σκότος: meaning 'darkness'; it serves as nominal element functioning within the clause or phrase.

τὸν

the

RA ASM · ὁ

article marking the following noun or phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

βλαστὸν

shoot / sprout

N2 ASM · βλαστός

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

βλαστός: meaning 'shoot'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

pronoun in genitival dependence

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun in genitival dependence.

μαράναι

to wither

VA AAO3S · μαράινω

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

μαράινω: meaning 'to wither'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ἄνεμος

wind

N2 NSM · ἄνεμος

nominate nominal element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἄνεμος: meaning 'wind'; it serves as nominative nominal element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

ἐκπέσοι

will fall away

VF FAO3S · πίπτω + ἐκ

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πίπτω + ἐκ: meaning 'will fall away'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

pronoun in genitival dependence

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun in genitival dependence.

τὸ

the

RA NSN · ὁ

article marking the following noun or phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

τὸ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἄνθος

flower

N3E NSN · ἄνθος

nominal element functioning as subject or predicate within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἄνθος: meaning 'flower'; it serves as nominal element functioning as subject or predicate within the clause.

31 μὴ πιστευέτω ὅτι ὑπομενεῖ κενὰ γὰρ ἀποβήσεται αὐτῷ

Let him not think that he will endure, for empty things will come upon him.

warning γὰρ

The warning turns direct again: the wicked man's hope of endurance is itself an illusion.

μή not D · μή <i>negative marker qualifying the following verbal or nominal expression</i> → prohibitive / negative μή: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.	πιστευέτω let him think / trust V1 PAD3S · πιστεύω <i>verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause</i> → eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech πιστεύω: meaning 'let him think'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.	ὅτι that C · ὅτι <i>connective or subordinator structuring the clause</i> → coordination ὅτι: meaning 'that'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ὑπομενεῖ ὑπο VF2 FAI3S · μένω + ὑπο <i>main verbal form advancing the narrative or description</i> → eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech μένω + ὑπο: meaning 'ὑπο'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verbal form advancing the narrative or description.
κενᾶ kenos A1 NPN · κενός <i>nominative nominal element functioning as subject or predicate within the clause</i> → eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech κενός: meaning 'kenos'; it serves as nominative nominal element functioning as subject or predicate within the clause.	γάρ for X · γάρ <i>common noun within the clause</i> → eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech γάρ: meaning 'for'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἀποβήσεται ἀποβήσεται VF FMI3S · βαίνω + ἀπο <i>verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause</i> → eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech βαίνω + ἀπο: meaning 'ἀποβήσεται'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.	αὐτῷ to him RD DSM · αὐτός <i>pronoun functioning as dative complement</i> → participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description αὐτῷ: meaning 'to him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun functioning as dative complement.

32 ἡ τομὴ αὐτοῦ πρὸ ὥρας φθαρήσεται καὶ ὁ ῥάδαμνος αὐτοῦ οὐ μὴ πυκάσῃ

His branch will be ruined before its time, and his bough will never grow dense.

image καὶ

Eliphaz intensifies the plant image by stressing premature ruin and failed growth.

ἡ

the

RA NSF · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

ἡ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

τομή

cutting / branch

N1 NSF · τομή

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

τομή: meaning 'cutting'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

pronoun in genitival dependence

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun in genitival dependence.

πρὸ

before

P · πρό

preposition taking a complement within the phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πρὸ: meaning 'before'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition taking a complement within the phrase.

ῥα

horas

N1A GSF · ῥα

nominal term functioning in a gen relation

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ῥα: meaning 'horas'; it serves as nominal term functioning in a gen relation.

φθαρήσεται

destroy

VD FPI3S · φθείρω

verbal form carrying the clause action, state, or dependent verbal idea

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

φθείρω: meaning 'destroy'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the clause action, state, or dependent verbal idea.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction linking the next item or clause

→ coordination

καί: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

article marking the following noun or phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ῥάδαμος

shrub / bough

N2 NSM · ῥάδαμος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ῥάδαμος: meaning 'shrub'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

pronoun in genitival dependence

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun in genitival dependence.

οὐ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial modifier of the clause

→ simple negation

οὐ: meaning 'not'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as adverbial modifier of the clause.

μή

not

D · μή

negative marker qualifying the following verbal or nominal expression

→ prohibitive / negative

μή: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

πυκάση

grow thick / flourish densely

VA AAS3S · πυκάζω

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πυκάζω: meaning 'grow thick'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

33 τρυγηθείη δὲ ὥσπερ ὄμφαξ πρὸ ὥρας ἐκπέσοι δὲ ὡς ἄνθος ἐλαίας

He will be harvested like an unripe grape before the season, and he will fall like the blossom of an olive tree.

image δὲ ... δὲ

A pair of agricultural comparisons underlines how the wicked lose their fruit before maturity.

τρυγηθείη

will be harvested / stripped

VC APO3S · τρυγάω

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

τρυγάω: meaning 'will be harvested'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ὥσπερ

just as

D · ὥσπερ

adverbial modifier shaping the clause or phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ὥσπερ: meaning 'just as'; it shapes the local clause or phrase relation in this passage.

ὄμφαξ

sour grape

N3K NSF · ὄμφαξ

nominative substantive functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ὄμφαξ: meaning 'sour grape'; it serves as nominative substantive functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

πρὸ
before

P · πρό

preposition taking a complement within the phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πρὸ: meaning 'before'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition taking a complement within the phrase.

ῥας
horas

N1A GSF · ῥα

nominal term functioning in a gen relation

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ῥα: meaning 'horas'; it serves as nominal term functioning in a gen relation.

ἐκπέσοι
will fall away

VF FAO3S · πίπτω + ἐκ

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πίπτω + ἐκ: meaning 'will fall away'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

δὲ
but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ὥς
as

C · ὥς

preposition introducing its complement phrase

→ coordination

ὥς: meaning 'as'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement phrase.

ἄνθος
flower

N3E NSN · ἄνθος

nominal element functioning as subject or predicate within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἄνθος: meaning 'flower'; it serves as nominal element functioning as subject or predicate within the clause.

ἐλαίας
elaias

N1A GSF · ἐλαία

nominal term functioning in a gen relation

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἐλαία: meaning 'elaias'; it serves as nominal term functioning in a gen relation.

34 μαρτύριον γὰρ ἀσεβοῦς θάνατος πῦρ δὲ καύσει οἴκους δωροδεκτῶν

For the testimony of the ungodly is death, and fire will burn the houses of bribe-takers.

conclusion γὰρ

Eliphaz draws the portrait to a judicial end: the ungodly bear death as their witness and sentence.

μαρτύριον

witness

N2N NSN · μαρτύριον

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

μαρτύριον: meaning 'witness'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition within the clause.

γάρ

for

X · γάρ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

γάρ: meaning 'for'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἀσεβοῦς

of the ungodly

A3H GSM · ἀσεβής

genitival modifier within the phrase

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ἀσεβής: meaning 'of the ungodly'; it serves as genitival modifier within the phrase.

θάνατος

death

N2 NSM · θάνατος

subject of συναντήση (first of two feared outcomes)

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

θάνατος: meaning 'death'; it serves as subject of συναντήση (first of two feared outcomes).

πῦρ

fire

N3 NSN · πῦρ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or appositional identifier

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

πῦρ: meaning 'fire'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or appositional identifier.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

καύσει

will burn

VF FAI3S · καίω

verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

καίω: meaning 'will burn'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

οἶκος

houses

N2 APM · οἶκος

head noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

οἶκος: meaning 'houses'; it serves as head noun within the clause.

δωροδεκτῶν

bribe-takers

N1M GPM · δωροδέκτης

genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δωροδέκτης: meaning 'bribe-takers'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

35 ἐν γαστρὶ δὲ λήμψεται ὀδύνας ἀποβήσεται δὲ αὐτῷ κενά ἢ δὲ κοιλία αὐτοῦ ὑποίσει δόλον

In his belly he will conceive pains, and what comes forth for him will be empty; his belly will bear deceit.

conclusion δὲ ... δὲ

The closing line returns inward and ends with the idea that the wicked gestate and deliver only pain, emptiness, and deceit.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition governing the following phrase

→ relation marked by the governing preposition

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing the following phrase.

γαστρὶ

womb

N3 DSF · γαστήρ

common noun or modifier within the list formula

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

γαστήρ: meaning 'womb'; it serves as common noun or modifier within the list formula.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

λήμψεται

receive

VF FMI3S · λαμβάνω

main verbal form advancing the clause

→ future

λαμβάνω: meaning 'receive'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verbal form advancing the clause.

ὀδύνας

sorrows

N1 APF · ὀδύνη

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

ὀδύνη: meaning 'sorrows'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal.

ἀποβήσεται

ἀποβήσεται

VF FMI3S · βαίνω + ἀπο

verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

βαίνω + ἀπο: meaning 'ἀποβήσεται'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

αὐτῷ

to him

RD DSM · αὐτός

pronoun functioning as dative complement

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτῷ: meaning 'to him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun functioning as dative complement.

κενά

empty / vain things

A1 NPN · κενός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

κενός: meaning 'empty'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

ἡ

the

RA NSF · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

ἡ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

κοιλία

belly / womb

N1A NSF · κοιλία

common noun within the clause

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

κοιλία: meaning 'belly'; it serves as common noun within the clause.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

pronoun in genitival dependence

→ participial force supplying attendant circumstance or description

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronoun in genitival dependence.

ὑποίσει

will bear

VF FAI3S · φέρω + ὑπο

main verbal form advancing the action, result, or claim of the proverb

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

φέρω + ὑπο: meaning 'will bear'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verbal form advancing the action, result, or claim of the proverb.

δόλον

deceit

N2 ASM · δόλος

accusative element functioning as object or complement within the saying

→ eliphaz: wicked anguish and proud speech

δόλος: meaning 'deceit'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object or complement within the saying.

On the labels. Parsing gives Tense·Voice·Mood·Person·Number (+ Case·Number·Gender for participles) and lemma. The *syntactic-function* and **semantic-force** tiers follow standard intermediate-grammar categories (e.g. Wallace, *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics*); both involve interpretive judgment, and the majority reading has been chosen where opinions differ. Lexical notes condense commonly cited data (etymology, sense range, synonym contrasts, NT frequency, OT/LXX echoes) and are no substitute for a lexicon.

On the discourse tier. Discourse structure operates above the word, so it is shown at the clause/verse level (the connective, the relation it signals, and the role of the clause) and summarized in the chapter outline. Relation labels, any proposed chiasm,

and the paragraph divisions reflect a common reading of the argument; other discourse analyses segment and label some relations differently.