

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 Proverbs, Chapter 10

ΠΑΡΟΙΜΙΑΙ Ι΄

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

Proverbs 10 opens the Solomonic collections proper with a rapid sequence of antithetical sayings.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of Proverbs 10 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. Proverbs 10 opens the Solomonic collections proper with a rapid sequence of antithetical sayings. The chapter concentrates on household formation, speech, labor, wealth, discipline, and final outcomes, repeatedly contrasting the durable fruit of righteousness and prudence with the instability, exposure, and self-destruction of folly and impiety.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 10:1-5

Household wisdom is seen in labor, discipline, and provision

The first sayings set wisdom and folly within the family and connect diligence or negligence to material stability.

B · 10:6-14

Speech and remembered reputation expose the righteous and the foolish

Blessing, concealment, violence, and stored-up knowledge show that speech reveals moral character and eventual outcome.

C · 10:15-22

Wealth, discipline, and measured speech are tested under the Lord's moral order

The middle cluster contrasts false security, life-giving instruction, hatred, restraint, and the blessing of the Lord that truly enriches.

D · 10:23-32

The chapter closes by contrasting the lasting security of the righteous with the collapse of the ungodly

Joy, fear, endurance, and speech all divide the righteous from the wicked, ending with lips that know grace over against a mouth that turns aside.

1 υἱὸς σοφὸς εὐφραίνει πατέρα υἱὸς δὲ ἄφρων λύπη τῇ μητρί

A wise son gladdens a father, but a foolish son is grief to his mother.

contrast ASYNDETON

The opening saying sets the chapter's basic antithesis in the intimate sphere of family joy and sorrow.

υἱὸς

son

N2 NSM · υἱός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

σοφός

wise

A1 NSM · σοφός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

εὐφραίνει

gladdens

V1 PAI3S · εὐφραίνω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

εὐφραίνω: meaning 'gladdens'; 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.

πατέρα

father

N3 ASM · πατήρ

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

υἱός

son

N2 NSM · υἱός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄφρων

foolish

A3N NSM · ἄφρων

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

λύπη

grief

N1 NSF · λύπη

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

τῇ

to the

RA DSF · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

μητρί

to the mother

N3 DSF · μήτηρ

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

→ sphere or reference

μήτηρ: meaning 'to the mother'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

2 οὐκ ὠφελήσουσιν θησαυροὶ ἀνόμους δικαιοσύνη δὲ ῥύσεται ἐκ θανάτου

Lawless treasures will not profit, but righteousness will rescue from death.

contrast ASYNDETON

Material gain acquired outside justice is set against righteousness as the only lasting deliverance.

οὐκ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ὠφελήσουσιν

will profit

VF FAI3P · ὠφελέω

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

→ future

ὠφελέω: meaning 'will profit'; 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.

θησαυροὶ

treasures

N2 NPM · θησαυρός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

άνόμους

lawless

A1B APM · ἄνομος

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

δικαιοσύνη

righteousness

N1 NSF · δικαιοσύνη

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ρύσεται

will rescue

VF FMI3S · ῥύομαι

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

→ future

ρύομαι: meaning 'will rescue'; 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.

ἐκ

from

P · ἐκ

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

θανάτου

death

N2 GSM · θάνατος

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

→ relational specification

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

3 οὐ λιμοκτονήσει κύριος ψυχὴν δικαίαν ζωὴν δὲ ἀσεβῶν ἀνατρέψει

The Lord will not let a righteous soul go hungry, but he overturns the life of the ungodly.

contrast ASYNDETON

Divine providence preserves the righteous while undoing the apparent vitality of the impious.

οὐ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ: meaning 'not'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

λιμοκτονήσει

will let go hungry

VF FAI3S · λιμοκτονέω

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

→ future

λιμοκτονέω: meaning 'will let go hungry'; 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.

κύριος

Lord

N2 NSM · κύριος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ψυχὴν

soul

N1 ASF · ψυχή

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

δικαίαν

righteous

A1A ASF · δίκαιος

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

ζωὴν

life

N1 ASF · ζωή

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀσεβῶν

of the ungodly

A3H GPM · ἀσεβής

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

→ relational specification

ἀσεβής: meaning 'of the ungodly'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

ἀνατρέψει

will overturn

VF FAI3S · τρέπω + ἀνα

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

→ future

τρέπω + ἀνα: meaning 'will overturn'; 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.

4 πενία ἄνδρα ταπεινοῖ χεῖρες δὲ ἀνδρείων πλουτίζουνσιν υἱὸς πεπαιδευμένος σοφὸς ἔσται τῷ δὲ ἄφρονι διακόνῳ χρήσεται

Poverty humbles a man, but the hands of the diligent enrich; a disciplined son will be wise, but the fool will make use of a servant.

elaboration

ASYNDETON

The saying links economic diligence and teachability, then exposes folly as dependent and poorly ordered.

πενία

poverty

N1A NSF · πενία

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ἄνδρα

man

N3 ASM · ἀνήρ

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

ταπεινοῖ

humbles

V4 PAI3S · ταπεινῶ

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

→ ongoing verbal process

ταπεινῶ: meaning 'humbles'; 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.

χεῖρες

hands

N3 NPF · χεῖρ

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνδρείων

diligent

A1A GPM · ἀνδρεῖος

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

→ relational specification

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

πλουτίζουσιν

enrich

V1 PAI3P · πλουτίζω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

πλουτίζω: meaning 'enrich'; 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.

υἱός

son

N2 NSM · υἱός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

πεπαιδευμένος

disciplined

VM · χμπνσμ παιδεύω

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

→ verbal action or state

χμπνσμ παιδεύω: meaning 'disciplined'; 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.

σοφός

wise

A1 NSM · σοφός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ἔσται

will be

VF FMI3S · εἰμί

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

→ future

εἰμί: meaning 'will be'; 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.

τῷ

to the

RA DSM · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄφρωνι

foolish

A3N DSM · ἄφρων

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

→ sphere or reference

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

διακόνω

of a servant

N2 DSM · διάκονος

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

→ sphere or reference

διάκονος: meaning 'of a servant'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

χρήσεται

will make use of

VF FMI3S · χράω

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

→ future

χράω: meaning 'will make use of'; 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.

5 διεσώθη ἀπὸ καύματος υἱὸς νοήμων ἀνεμόφθορος δὲ γίνεται ἐν ἀμῆτῳ υἱὸς παράνομος

A prudent son is preserved from the heat, but a lawless son becomes blighted at harvest.

contrast ASYNDETON

Seasonal imagery marks prudence as timely preservation and lawlessness as ruin at the very moment of yield.

διεσώθη

was preserved

VCI API3S · σῶζω + δια

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

→ constative aorist

σῶζω + δια: meaning 'was preserved'; 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.

ἀπὸ

from

P · ἀπό

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπὸ: meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing its complement phrase.

καύματος

heat

N3M GSN · καῦμα

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

→ relational specification

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

υἱὸς

son

N2 NSM · υἱός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

νοήμων

prudent

A3N NSM · νοήμων

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ἀνεμόφθορος

blighted by wind

A1B NSM · ἀνεμόφθορος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

ἀνεμόφθορος: meaning 'blighted by wind'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

γίνεται

becomes

V1 PMI3S · γίγνομαι

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

→ ongoing verbal process

γίγνομαι: meaning 'becomes'; 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.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἀμῆτω

harvest

N2 DSM · ἀμητός

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

→ sphere or reference

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

υἱός

son

N2 NSM · υἱός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

παράνομος

lawless

A1B NSM · παράνομος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

6 εὐλογία κυρίου ἐπὶ κεφαλὴν δικαίου στόμα δὲ ἀσεβῶν καλύψει πένθος ἄωρον

The Lord's blessing is upon the head of the righteous, but the mouth of the ungodly will cover untimely grief.

contrast ASYNDETON

Blessing resting on the righteous is opposed to a mouth that can only conceal or carry premature mourning.

εὐλογία

blessing

N1A NSF · εὐλογία

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

κυρίου

of the Lord

N2 GSM · κύριος

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

→ relational specification

κύριος: meaning 'of the Lord'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

ἐπὶ

upon

P · ἐπί

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

κεφαλὴν

head

N1 ASF · κεφαλή

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

δικαίου

of the righteous

A1A GSM · δίκαιος

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

→ relational specification

δίκαιος: meaning 'of the righteous'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

στόμα

mouth

N3M NSN · στόμα

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀσεβῶν

of the ungodly

A3H GPM · ἀσεβής

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

→ relational specification

ἀσεβής: meaning 'of the ungodly'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

καλύψει

will cover

VF FAI3S · καλύπτω

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

→ future

καλύπτω: meaning 'will cover'; 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.

πένθος

mourning

N3E ASN · πένθος

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

ἄωρον

untimely

A1B ASN · ἄωρος

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

7 μνήμη δικαίων μετ' ἐγκωμίων ὄνομα δὲ ἀσεβοῦς σβέννυται

The memory of the righteous is with praises, but the name of the ungodly is extinguished.

contrast ASYNDETON

Reputation after death becomes a moral index: the righteous are remembered well, the impious fade out.

μνήμη memory N1 NSF · μνήμη <i>nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition</i> → participant prominence μνήμη: meaning 'memory'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.	δικαίων of the righteous A1A GPM · δίκαιος <i>genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality</i> → relational specification δίκαιος: meaning 'of the righteous'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.	μετ' with P · μετά <i>preposition governing its complement phrase</i> → spatial or relational framing μετ': meaning 'with'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing its complement phrase.	ἐγκωμίων with praises N2 GPN · ἐγκώμιον <i>genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality</i> → relational specification ἐγκώμιον: meaning 'with praises'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.
ὄνομα name N3M NSN · ὄνομα <i>nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition</i> → participant prominence ὄνομα: meaning 'name'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.	δὲ but X · δέ <i>adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase</i> → discourse linkage or contrast δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἄσεβοῦς of the ungodly A3H GSM · ἄσεβής <i>genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality</i> → relational specification ἄσεβής: meaning 'of the ungodly'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.	σβέννυται is extinguished V5 PMI3S · σβέννυμι <i>verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause</i> → ongoing verbal process σβέννυμι: meaning 'is extinguished'; 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 σοφὸς καρδίᾳ δέξεται ἐντολὰς ὁ δὲ ἄστεγος χεῖλεσιν σκολιάζων ὑποσκελισθήσεται

The wise in heart will receive commands, but the one with unguarded lips, twisting things, will be tripped up.

contrast ASYNDETON

Teachability and verbal disorder are paired as opposite dispositions with opposite outcomes.

σοφός

wise

A1 NSM · σοφός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

καρδία

in heart

N1A DSF · καρδία

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

→ sphere or reference

καρδία: meaning 'in heart'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

δέξεται

will receive

VF FMI3S · δέχομαι

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

→ future

δέχομαι: meaning 'will receive'; 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.

έντολές

commands

N1 APF · έντολή

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄστεγος

ungoverned

A1B NSM · ἄστεγος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

χείλεσιν

with lips

N3E DPN · χεῖλος

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

→ sphere or reference

χεῖλος: meaning 'with lips'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

σκολιάζων

twisting

V1 · παπνσμ σκολιάζω

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

→ verbal action or state

παπνσμ σκολιάζω: meaning 'twisting'; 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.

ὑποσκελισθήσεται

will be tripped up

VS FPI3S · σκελίζω + ὑπο

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

→ future

σκελίζω + ὑπο: meaning 'will be tripped 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.

9 ὅς πορεύεται ἀπλῶς πορεύεται πεποιθῶς ὁ δὲ διαστρέφων τὰς ὁδοὺς αὐτοῦ γνωσθήσεται

Whoever walks simply walks confidently, but the one who perverts his ways will be found out.

contrast ASYNDETON

Integrity generates steady confidence, whereas crooked conduct finally becomes visible.

ὅς

whoever

RR NSM · ὅς

pronominal form marking person, reference, or participant role within the clause

→ participant reference

ὅς: meaning 'whoever'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronominal form marking person, reference, or participant role within the clause.

πορεύεται

walks

V1 PMI3S · πορεύομαι

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

→ ongoing verbal process

πορεύομαι: meaning 'walks'; 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.

ἀπλῶς

simply

D · ἀπλῶς

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πορεύεται

walks

V1 PMI3S · πορεύομαι

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

→ ongoing verbal process

πορεύομαι: meaning 'walks'; 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.

πεποιθῶς

confidently

VX · χαπνσμ πείθω

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

→ verbal action or state

χαπνσμ πείθω: meaning 'confidently'; 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.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

διαστρέφων

pervverting

V1 · παπνσμ στρέφω + δια

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

→ verbal action or state

παπνσμ στρέφω + δια: meaning 'pervverting'; 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.

τὰς

the

RA APF · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὁδούς

ways

N2 APF · ὁδός

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

pronominal form marking person, reference, or participant role within the clause

→ relational specification

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronominal form marking person, reference, or participant role within the clause.

γνωσθήσεται

will be known

VS FPI3S · γινώσκω

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

→ future

γινώσκω: meaning 'will be known'; 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.

10 ὁ ἐννεύων ὀφθαλμοῖς μετὰ δόλου συνάγει ἀνδράσι λύπας ὁ δὲ ἐλέγχων μετὰ παρρησίας εἰρηνοποιεῖ

He who winks with the eyes in deceit gathers griefs for men, but the one who reproves with boldness makes peace.

contrast ASYNDETON

Covert manipulation breeds communal pain, while frank correction serves reconciliation.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐννεύων

winking

V1 · παπνσμ νεύω + ἐν

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

→ verbal action or state

παπνσμ νεύω + ἐν: meaning 'winking'; 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.

ὀφθαλμοῖς

with the eyes

N2 DPM · ὀφθαλμός

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

→ sphere or reference

ὀφθαλμός: meaning 'with the eyes'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

μετὰ

with

P · μετά

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά: meaning 'with'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing its complement phrase.

δόλου

deceit

N2 GSM · δόλος

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

→ relational specification

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

συνάγει

gathers

V1 PAI3S · ἄγω + συν

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

→ ongoing verbal process

ἄγω + συν: meaning 'gathers'; 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.

ἀνδράσι

for men

N3 DPM · ἀνήρ

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

→ sphere or reference

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

λύπας

griefs

N1 APF · λύπη

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐλέγχων

reproving

V1 · παπνομ ἐλέγχω

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

→ verbal action or state

παπνομ ἐλέγχω: meaning 'reproving'; 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.

μετά

with

P · μετά

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά: meaning 'with'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing its complement phrase.

παρρησίας

with boldness

N1A GSF · παρρησία

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

→ relational specification

παρρησία: meaning 'with boldness'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

εἰρηνοποιεῖ

makes peace

V2 PAI3S · εἰρηνοποιέω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

εἰρηνοποιέω: meaning 'makes peace'; 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.

11 πηγὴ ζωῆς ἐν χειρὶ δικαίου στόμα δὲ ἀσεβοῦς καλύψει ἀπώλεια

A spring of life is in the hand of the righteous, but the mouth of the ungodly will cover destruction.

contrast ASYNDETON

Righteous agency is life-giving, whereas wicked speech is aligned with ruin.

πηγὴ

spring

N1 NSF · πηγὴ

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ζωῆς

of life

N1 GSF · ζωή

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

→ relational specification

ζωή: meaning 'of life'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

χειρὶ

in the hand

N3 DSF · χεῖρ

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

→ sphere or reference

χεῖρ: meaning 'in the hand'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

δικαίου

of the righteous

A1A GSM · δίκαιος

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

→ relational specification

δίκαιος: meaning 'of the righteous'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

στόμα

mouth

N3M NSN · στόμα

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀσεβοῦς

of the ungodly

A3H GSM · ἀσεβής

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

→ relational specification

ἀσεβής: meaning 'of the ungodly'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

καλύψει

will cover

VF FAI3S · καλύπτω

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

→ future

καλύπτω: meaning 'will cover'; 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.

ἀπώλεια

destruction

N1A NSF · ἀπώλεια

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

12 μῖσος ἐγείρει νεῖκος πάντας δὲ τοὺς μὴ φιλονεικοῦντας καλύπτει φιλία

Hatred stirs up strife, but friendship covers all who are not quarrelsome.

contrast ASYNDETON

The proverb opposes the generative force of hatred to the shielding, reconciling force of loyal affection.

μῖσος

hatred

N3E NSN · μῖσος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ἐγείρει

stirs up

V1 PAI3S · ἐγείρω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

ἐγείρω: meaning 'stirs 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.

νεῖκος

strife

N3E ASN · νεῖκος

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

πάντας

all

A3 APM · πᾶς

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τοὺς

those who

RA APM · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

μὴ

not

D · μή

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μὴ: meaning 'not'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

φιλονεικοῦντας

being quarrelsome

V2 · παπαῖμ φιλονεικέω

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

→ verbal action or state

παπαῖμ φιλονεικέω: meaning 'being quarrelsome'; 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.

καλύπτει

covers

V1 PAI3S · καλύπτω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

καλύπτω: meaning 'covers'; 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.

φιλία

friendship

N1A NSF · φιλία

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

13 ὃς ἐκ χειλέων προφέρει σοφίαν ῥάβδω τύπτει ἄνδρα ἀκάρδιον

He who brings forth wisdom from his lips strikes a senseless man with a rod.

result ASYNDETON

Wise speech itself becomes corrective force against the uncomprehending person.

ὅς

whoever

RR NSM · ὅς

pronominal form marking person, reference, or participant role within the clause

→ participant reference

ὅς: meaning 'whoever'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronominal form marking person, reference, or participant role within the clause.

ἐκ

from

P · ἐκ

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

χείλεων

of lips

N3E GPN · χεῖλος

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

→ relational specification

χεῖλος: meaning 'of lips'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

προφέρει

brings forth

V1 PAI3S · φέρω + προ

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

→ ongoing verbal process

φέρω + προ: meaning 'brings 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.

σοφίαν

wisdom

N1A ASF · σοφία

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

ράβδω

with a rod

N2 DSF · ῥάβδος

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

→ sphere or reference

ῥάβδος: meaning 'with a rod'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

τύπτει

strikes

V1 PAI3S · τύπτω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

τύπτω: meaning 'strikes'; 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.

ἄνδρα

man

N3 ASM · ἀνὴρ

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

ἄκάρδιον

senseless

A1B ASM · ἀκάρδιος

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

14 σοφοὶ κρύψουσιν αἴσθησιν στόμα δὲ προπετοῦς ἐγγίζει συντριβῇ

The wise will hide knowledge, but the mouth of the rash draws near to ruin.

contrast ASYNDETON

Measured reserve preserves wisdom, while impulsive speech moves toward self-destruction.

σοφοὶ

the wise

A1 NPM · σοφός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

σοφός: meaning 'the wise'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

κρύψουσιν

will hide

VF FAI3P · κρύπτω

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

→ future

κρύπτω: meaning 'will hide'; 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.

αἴσθησιν

knowledge

N3I ASF · αἴσθησις

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

στόμα

mouth

N3M NSN · στόμα

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προπετοῦς

of the rash

A3H GSM · προπετής

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

→ relational specification

προπετής: meaning 'of the rash'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

ἐγγίζει

draws near

V1 PAI3S · ἐγγίζω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

ἐγγίζω: meaning 'draws near'; 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.

συντριβῇ

to ruin

N1 NSF · συντριβή

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

15 κτήσις πλουσίων πόλις ὄχυρά συντριβὴ δὲ ἀσεβῶν πενία

The possessions of the rich are a strong city, but the ruin of the ungodly is poverty.

contrast ASYNDETON

Economic imagery becomes moralized: wealth can fortify, but wickedness tends toward collapse and want.

κτήσις

possessions

N3I NSF · κτήσις

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

πλουσίων

of the rich

A1A GPM · πλούσιος

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

→ relational specification

πλούσιος: meaning 'of the rich'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

πόλις

city

N3I NSF · πόλις

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ὄχυρά

strong

A1A NSF · ὄχυρός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

συντριβή

ruin

N1 NSF · συντριβή

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀσεβῶν

of the ungodly

A3H GPM · ἀσεβής

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

→ relational specification

ἀσεβής: meaning 'of the ungodly'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

πενία

poverty

N1A NPN · πενία

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

16 ἔργα δικαίων ζωὴν ποιεῖ καρποὶ δὲ ἀσεβῶν ἀμαρτίας

The works of the righteous produce life, but the fruits of the ungodly produce sins.

contrast ASYNDETON

The proverb weighs moral output by its harvest: life from righteousness, sin from impiety.

ἔργα

works

N2N NPN · ἔργον

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δικαίων

of the righteous

A1A GPM · δίκαιος

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

→ relational specification

δίκαιος: meaning 'of the righteous'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

ζωὴν

life

N1 ASF · ζωή

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

ποιεῖ

produces

V2 PAI3S · ποιέω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

ποιέω: meaning 'produces'; 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.

καρποὶ

fruits

N2 NPM · καρπός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀσεβῶν

of the ungodly

A3H GPM · ἀσεβής

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

→ relational specification

ἀσεβής: meaning 'of the ungodly'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

ἀμαρτίας

sins

N1A APF · ἀμαρτία

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

17 ὁδοὺς δικαίας ζωῆς φυλάσσει παιδεία παιδεία δὲ ἀνεξέλεγκτος πλανᾶται

Discipline keeps the ways of righteous life, but undisciplined correction goes astray.

contrast ASYNDETON

Accepted formation guards the path, whereas uncorrected or unexamined discipline becomes misdirection.

ὁδοὺς

ways

N2 APF · ὁδός

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

δικαίας

righteous

A1A GSF · δίκαιος

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

→ relational specification

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

ζωῆς

of life

N1 GSF · ζωή

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

→ relational specification

ζωή: meaning 'of life'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

φυλάσσει

keeps

V1 PAI3S · φυλάσσω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

φυλάσσω: meaning 'keeps'; 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.

παιδεία

discipline

N1A NSF · παιδεία

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

παιδεία

discipline

N1A NSF · παιδεία

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνεξέλεγκτος

without correction

A1B NSF · ἀνεξέλεγκτος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

ἀνεξέλεγκτος: meaning 'without correction'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

πλανᾶται

goes astray

V3 PMI3S · πλανάω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

πλανάω: meaning 'goes astray'; 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.

18 καλύπτουσιν ἔχθραν χεῖλη δίκαια οἱ δὲ ἐκφέροντες λοιδορίας ἀφρονέστατοί εἰσιν

Righteous lips conceal hatred, but those who utter reproaches are utterly foolish.

contrast ASYNDETON

Restrained speech is marked as righteous, while open insult reveals an extreme lack of sense.

καλύπτουσιν

conceal

V1 PAI3P · καλύπτω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

καλύπτω: meaning 'conceal'; 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.

ἔχθραν

hatred

A1A ASF · ἔχθρός

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

χεῖλη

lips

N3E NPN · χεῖλος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δίκαια

righteous

A1A NPN · δίκαιος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

οἱ

those who

RA NPM · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκφέροντες

uttering

V1 · παπνπμ φέρω + ἐκ

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

→ verbal action or state

παπνπμ φέρω + ἐκ: meaning 'uttering'; 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.

λοιδορίας

reproaches

N1A APF · λοιδορία

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

ἄφρονέστατοι

most foolish

A3N NPMS · ἄφρων

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

ἄφρων: meaning 'most foolish'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

εἰσιν

are

V9 PAI3P · εἰμί

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

→ ongoing verbal process

εἰμί: meaning 'are'; 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.

19 ἐκ πολυλογίας οὐκ ἐκφεύξῃ ἁμαρτίαν φειδόμενος δὲ χειλέων νοήμων ἔση

In much speaking you will not escape sin, but by sparing your lips you will be prudent.

warning ASYNDETON

Verbal abundance is dangerous; restraint is the mark of understanding.

ἐκ

from

P · ἐκ

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πολυλογία

much speaking

N1A GSF · πολυλογία

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

→ relational specification

πολυλογία: meaning 'much speaking'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

οὐκ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐκφεύξῃ

you will escape

VF FMI2S · φεύγω + ἐκ

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

→ future

φεύγω + ἐκ: meaning 'you will 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.

ἁμαρτίαν

sin

N1A ASF · ἁμαρτία

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

φειδόμενος

sparing

V1 · πμπνσμ φείδομαι

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

→ verbal action or state

πμπνσμ φείδομαι: meaning 'sparing'; 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

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

χειλέων

of lips

N3E GPN · χεῖλος

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

→ relational specification

χεῖλος: meaning 'of lips'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

νοήμων

prudent

A3N NSM · νοήμων

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ἔσῃ

you will be

VF FMI2S · εἰμί

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

→ future

εἰμί: meaning 'you will be'; 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.

20 ἄργυρος πεπυρωμένος γλῶσσα δικαίου καρδία δὲ ἀσεβοῦς ἐκλείψει

The tongue of the righteous is refined silver, but the heart of the ungodly will fail.

contrast ASYNDETON

The saying contrasts purified, weighty speech with the inner depletion of the impious.

ἄργυρος

silver

N2 NSM · ἄργυρος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

πεπυρωμένος

refined by fire

VM · χππνσμ πυρόω

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

→ verbal action or state

χππνσμ πυρόω: meaning 'refined by fire'; 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.

γλῶσσα

tongue

N1S NSF · γλῶσσα

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δικαίου

of the righteous

A1A GSM · δίκαιος

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

→ relational specification

δίκαιος: meaning 'of the righteous'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

καρδία

heart

N1A NSF · καρδία

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀσεβοῦς

of the ungodly

A3H GSM · ἀσεβής

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

→ relational specification

ἀσεβής: meaning 'of the ungodly'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

ἐκλείψει

will fail

VF FAI3S · λείπω + ἐκ

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

→ future

λείπω + ἐκ: meaning 'will fail'; 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.

21 χεῖλη δίκαιων ἐπίσταται ὑψηλά οἱ δὲ ἄφρονες ἐν ἐνδείᾳ τελευτῶσιν

The lips of the righteous understand lofty things, but fools die in want.

contrast ASYNDETON

Righteous speech rises to what is elevated, while folly ends in deprivation.

χεῖλη

lips

N3E NPN · χεῖλος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δίκαιων

of the righteous

A1A GPM · δίκαιος

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

→ relational specification

δίκαιος: meaning 'of the righteous'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

ἐπίσταται

understands

V6 PMI3S · ἵσταμαι + ἐπι

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

→ ongoing verbal process

ἵσταμαι + ἐπι: meaning 'understands'; 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.

ὑψηλά

lofty things

A1 APN · ὑψηλός

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

ὑψηλός: meaning 'lofty things'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal.

οἱ

those who

RA NPM · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄφρονες

fools

A3N NPM · ἄφρων

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἐνδεία

want

N1A DSF · ἐνδεία

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

→ sphere or reference

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

τελευτῶσιν

die

V3 PAI3P · τελευτάω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

τελευτάω: meaning 'die'; 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.

22 εὐλογία κυρίου ἐπὶ κεφαλὴν δικαίου αὕτη πλουτίζει καὶ οὐ μὴ προστεθῇ αὐτῇ λύπη ἐν καρδίᾳ

The Lord's blessing is upon the head of the righteous; it enriches, and no grief of heart will be added to it.

ground ASYNDETON

Here prosperity is explicitly grounded in divine blessing rather than anxious human accumulation.

εὐλογία

blessing

N1A NSF · εὐλογία

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

κυρίου

of the Lord

N2 GSM · κύριος

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

→ relational specification

κύριος: meaning 'of the Lord'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

ἐπὶ

upon

P · ἐπί

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

κεφαλὴν

head

N1 ASF · κεφαλή

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

δικαίου

of the righteous

A1A GSM · δίκαιος

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

→ relational specification

δίκαιος: meaning 'of the righteous'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

αὕτη

this

RD NSF · οὗτος

pronominal form marking person, reference, or participant role within the clause

→ participant reference

αὕτη: meaning 'this'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronominal form marking person, reference, or participant role within the clause.

πλουτίζει

enriches

V1 PAI3S · πλουτίζω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

πλουτίζω: meaning 'enriches'; 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

connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ: meaning 'not'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

μή

not

D · μή

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μή: meaning 'not'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

προστεθῇ

may be added

VC APS3S · τίθημι + προς

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

→ subjunctive contingency

τίθημι + προς: meaning 'may be added'; 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.

αὐτῇ

to it

RD DSF · αὐτός

pronominal form marking person, reference, or participant role within the clause

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτῇ: meaning 'to it'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronominal form marking person, reference, or participant role within the clause.

λύπη

grief

N1 NSF · λύπη

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

καρδία

in heart

N1A DSF · καρδία

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

→ sphere or reference

καρδία: meaning 'in heart'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

23 ἐν γέλῳτι ἄφρων πράσσει κακά ἢ δὲ σοφία ἀνδρὶ τίκτει φρόνησιν

A fool practices evil in laughter, but wisdom gives birth to prudence for a man.

contrast ASYNDETON

Folly treats evil as amusement, whereas wisdom is generative of discernment.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

γέλῳτι

in laughter

N3T DSM · γέλως

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

→ sphere or reference

γέλως: meaning 'in laughter'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

ἄφρων

foolish

A3N NSM · ἄφρων

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

πράσσει

practices

V1 PAI3S · πράσσω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

πράσσω: meaning 'practices'; 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.

κακά

evil things

A1 APN · κακός

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

κακός: meaning 'evil things'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal.

ἢ

the

RA NSF · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

σοφία

wisdom

N1A NSF · σοφία

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ἄνδρῖ

for a man

N3 DSM · ἀνήρ

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

→ sphere or reference

ἀνήρ: meaning 'for a man'; it serves as
dative nominal element marking relation,
instrument, sphere, or recipient.

τίκτει

gives birth to

V1 PAI3S · τίκτω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

τίκτω: meaning 'gives birth to'; 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.

φρόνησιν

prudence

N3I ASF · φρόνησις

accusative element functioning as object, extent,
or goal

→ object specification

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

24 ἐν ἀπωλείᾳ ἀσεβῆς περιφέρεται ἐπιθυμία δὲ δικαίου δεκτὴ

The ungodly is borne along in destruction, but the desire of the righteous is acceptable.

contrast ASYNDETON

The wicked drift within ruin, while the righteous person's desire is received favorably.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἀπωλεία

destruction

N1A DSF · ἀπώλεια

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

→ sphere or reference

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

ἀσεβῆς

ungodly

A3H NSM · ἀσεβής

nominative element functioning as subject,
predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

περιφέρεται

is borne about

V1 PMI3S · φέρω + περι

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

→ ongoing verbal process

φέρω + περι: meaning 'is borne about'; 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.

ἐπιθυμία

desire

N1A NSF · ἐπιθυμία

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

δικαίου

of the righteous

A1A GSM · δίκαιος

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

→ relational specification

δίκαιος: meaning 'of the righteous'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

δεκτή

acceptable

A1 NSF · δεκτός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

25 παραπορευομένης καταιγίδος ἀφανίζεται ἀσεβής δίκαιος δὲ ἐκκλίνας σώζεται εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα

When the storm passes by, the ungodly vanishes, but the righteous, having turned aside, is saved forever.

comparison

ASYNDETON

The passing storm reveals the difference between what is swept away and what endures.

παραπορευομένης

passing by

V1 · πμπγσφ πορεύομαι + παρα

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

→ verbal action or state

πμπγσφ πορεύομαι + παρα: meaning 'passing by'; 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.

καταιγίδος

storm

N3D DSF · καταιγίς

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

→ sphere or reference

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

ἀφανίζεται

vanishes

V1 PMI3S · ἵζω + ἀπο + ἀνα

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

→ ongoing verbal process

ἵζω + ἀπο + ἀνα: meaning 'vanishes'; 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.

ἀσεβής

ungodly

A3H NSM · ἀσεβής

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δίκαιος

righteous

A1A NSM · δίκαιος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκκλίνας

having turned aside

VA · απανσμ κλίνω + ἐκ

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

→ verbal action or state

απανσμ κλίνω + ἐκ: meaning 'having turned aside'; 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.

σώζεται

is saved

V1 PMI3S · σώζω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

σώζω: meaning 'is saved'; 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 its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

RA ASM · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

αἰῶνα

forever

N3W ASM · αἰών

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

26 ὥσπερ ὄμφαξ ὀδοῦσι βλαβερὸν καὶ καπνὸς ὄμμασιν οὕτως παρανομία τοῖς χρωμένοις αὐτήν

As sour grapes are harmful to the teeth and smoke to the eyes, so lawlessness is to those who make use of it.

comparison ASYNDETON

Two sharp bodily irritants illustrate the corrosive effect of relying on lawlessness.

ὥσπερ

just as

D · ὥσπερ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥσπερ: meaning 'just as'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ὄμφαξ

sour grapes

N3K NSF · ὄμφαξ

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ὀδοῦσι

to the teeth

N3 DPM · ὀδοῦς

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

→ sphere or reference

ὀδοῦς: meaning 'to the teeth'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

βλαβερὸν

harmful

A1A ASM · βλαβερὸς

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

καπνός

smoke

N2 NSM · καπνός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ὄμμασιν

to the eyes

N3M DPN · ὄμμα

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

→ sphere or reference

ὄμμα: meaning 'to the eyes'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

οὕτως

so

D · οὕτως

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

παρανομία

lawlessness

N1A NSF · παρανομία

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

τοῖς

for those who

RA DPM · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χρωμένοις

using

V3 · πῃδπμ χράομαι

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

→ verbal action or state

πῃδπμ χράομαι: meaning 'using'; 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.

αὐτήν

it

RD ASF · αὐτός

pronominal form marking person, reference, or participant role within the clause

→ participant reference

αὐτήν: meaning 'it'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronominal form marking person, reference, or participant role within the clause.

27 φόβος κυρίου προστίθῃσιν ἡμέρας ἔτη δὲ ἀσεβῶν ὀλιγωθήσεται

Fear of the Lord adds days, but the years of the ungodly will be shortened.

contrast

ASYNDETON

Reverence for the Lord lengthens life in principle, while impiety cuts it short.

φόβος

fear

N2 NSM · φόβος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

κυρίου

of the Lord

N2 GSM · κύριος

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

→ relational specification

κύριος: meaning 'of the Lord'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

προστίθῃσιν

adds

V7 PAI3S · τίθημι + προς

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

→ ongoing verbal process

τίθημι + προς: meaning 'adds'; 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.

ἡμέρας

days

N1A APF · ἡμέρα

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

ἔτη

years

N3E NPN · ἔτος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀσεβῶν

of the ungodly

A3H GPM · ἀσεβής

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

→ relational specification

ἀσεβής: meaning 'of the ungodly'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

ὀλιγωθήσεται

will be shortened

VC FPI3S · ὀλιγώω

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

→ future

ὀλιγώω: meaning 'will be shortened'; 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.

28 ἐγγχρονίζει δικαίοις εὐφροσύνη ἐλπὶς δὲ ἀσεβῶν ὅλλυται

Gladness lingers for the righteous, but the hope of the ungodly perishes.

contrast ASYNDETON

The righteous enjoy durable joy, whereas wicked expectation dissolves.

ἐγγχρονίζει

lingers

V1 PAI3S · χρονίζω + ἐν

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

→ ongoing verbal process

χρονίζω + ἐν: meaning 'lingers'; 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.

δικαίοις

for the righteous

A1A DPM · δίκαιος

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

→ sphere or reference

δίκαιος: meaning 'for the righteous'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

εὐφροσύνη

gladness

N1 NSF · εὐφροσύνη

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ἐλπὶς

hope

N3D NSF · ἐλπὶς

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀσεβῶν

of the ungodly

A3H GPM · ἀσεβής

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

→ relational specification

ἀσεβής: meaning 'of the ungodly'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

ὅλλυται

perishes

V5 PMI3S · ὅλλυμι

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

→ ongoing verbal process

ὅλλυμι: meaning 'perishes'; 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 ὁχύρωμα ὁσίου φόβος κυρίου συντριβὴ δὲ τοῖς ἐργαζομένοις κακά

The fear of the Lord is a stronghold for the holy, but destruction is for those who work evil.

contrast ASYNDETON

The same divine reality functions as protection for the holy and as ruin for evil-doers.

ὁχύρωμα

stronghold

N3M NSN · ὁχύρωμα

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ὁσίου

for the holy one

A1A GSM · ὁσιος

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

→ relational specification

ὁσιος: meaning 'for the holy one'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

φόβος

fear

N2 NSM · φόβος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

κυρίου

of the Lord

N2 GSM · κύριος

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

→ relational specification

κύριος: meaning 'of the Lord'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

συντριβή

ruin

N1 NSF · συντριβή

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τοῖς

for those who

RA DPM · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐργαζομένοις

working

V1 · πμδπμ ἐργάζομαι

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

→ verbal action or state

πμδπμ ἐργάζομαι: meaning 'working'; 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.

κακά

evil things

A1 APN · κακός

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

κακός: meaning 'evil things'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal.

30 δίκαιος τὸν αἰῶνα οὐκ ἐνδώσει ἀσεβεῖς δὲ οὐκ οἰκήσουσιν γῆν

The righteous will never yield, but the ungodly will not inhabit the land.

contrast ASYNDETON

Endurance and inheritance are assigned to the righteous, while the wicked lose settled place.

δίκαιος

righteous

A1A NSM · δίκαιος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

τὸν

the

RA ASM · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

αἰῶνα

forever

N3W ASM · αἰών

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

οὐκ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐνδώσει

yield

VF FAI3S · δίδωμι + ἐν

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

→ future

δίδωμι + ἐν: meaning 'yield'; 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.

ἀσεβεῖς

ungodly

A3H NPM · ἀσεβής

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

οικήσουσιν

will inhabit

VF FAI3P · οἰκέω

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

→ future

οἰκέω: meaning 'will inhabit'; 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.

γῆν

land

N1 ASF · γῆ

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

31 στόμα δικαίου ἀποστάζει σοφίαν γλῶσσα δὲ ἀδίκου ἐξολεῖται

The mouth of the righteous drips wisdom, but the tongue of the unjust will be rooted out.

contrast ASYNDETON

Righteous speech is fruitful and ongoing; unjust speech is destined for removal.

στόμα mouth N3M NSN · στόμα <i>nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition</i> → participant prominence στόμα: meaning 'mouth'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.	δικαίου of the righteous A1A GSM · δίκαιος <i>genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality</i> → relational specification δίκαιος: meaning 'of the righteous'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.	ἀποστάζει drips V1 PAI3S · στάζω + ἀπο <i>verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause</i> → ongoing verbal process στάζω + ἀπο: meaning 'drips'; 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.	σοφίαν wisdom N1A ASF · σοφία <i>accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal</i> → object specification σοφία: meaning 'wisdom'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal.
γλῶσσα tongue N1S NSF · γλῶσσα <i>nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition</i> → participant prominence γλῶσσα: meaning 'tongue'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.	δὲ but X · δέ <i>adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase</i> → discourse linkage or contrast δὲ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἀδίκου unjust A1B GSM · ἄδικος <i>genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality</i> → relational specification ἄδικος: meaning 'unjust'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.	ἐξολεῖται will be rooted out VF2 FMI3S · ὀλλυμι + ἐκ <i>verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause</i> → future ὀλλυμι + ἐκ: meaning 'will be rooted out'; 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.

32 χεῖλη ἀνδρῶν δικαίων ἀποστάζει χάριτας στόμα δὲ ἀσεβῶν ἀποστρέφεται

The lips of righteous men drip graces, but the mouth of the ungodly turns away.

closure ASYNDETON

The chapter closes by opposing speech that bestows favor to speech that turns aside from what is right.

χείλη

lips

N3E NPN · χεῖλος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ἀνδρῶν

of men

N3 GPM · ἀνήρ

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

→ relational specification

ἀνήρ: meaning 'of men'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

δικαίων

of the righteous

A1A GPM · δίκαιος

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

→ relational specification

δίκαιος: meaning 'of the righteous'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

ἀποστάζει

drips

V1 PAI3S · στάζω + ἀπο

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

→ ongoing verbal process

στάζω + ἀπο: meaning 'drips'; 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.

χάριτας

graces

N3T APF · χάρις

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

στόμα

mouth

N3M NSN · στόμα

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀσεβῶν

of the ungodly

A3H GPM · ἀσεβής

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

→ relational specification

ἀσεβής: meaning 'of the ungodly'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

ἀποστρέφεται

turns away

V1 PMI3S · στρέφω + ἀπο

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

→ ongoing verbal process

στρέφω + ἀπο: meaning 'turns 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.

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.