

**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 19

ΠΑΡΟΙΜΙΑΙ ΙΘ΄

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 19 gathers sayings about folly, social attachment, truthful witness, mercy, discipline, and the long reach of divine counsel.

## Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of Proverbs 19 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 19 gathers sayings about folly, social attachment, truthful witness, mercy, discipline, and the long reach of divine counsel. In the Septuagint, the chapter repeatedly sets surface appearance against durable moral reality: wealth attracts friends but not loyalty, false testimony seems expedient but is never secure, and inherited goods can be measured only against gifts that come from God himself. The chapter is also marked by its concern for ordered relationships, especially between

parents and children, rulers and subjects, the prudent and the fool, and the righteous and the poor. Across these proverbs, patience, mercy, and instruction preserve life, while arrogance, sloth, and perverted speech compound ruin. Versification follows the LXX.

Discourse structure of the chapter

|              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A · 19:3-9   | <p><b>Folly, friendship, and false witness undo the unstable</b></p> <p>The opening cluster traces how folly ruins a person’s own way, how wealth and poverty expose the fragility of human friendship, and how false testimony inevitably comes under judgment.</p>        |
| B · 19:10-15 | <p><b>Order, mercy, and gifts from God define a fitting life</b></p> <p>These proverbs reject social inversions, compare royal anger and favor, expose family shame, and distinguish inherited property from the spouse rightly fitted by God.</p>                          |
| C · 19:16-20 | <p><b>Commandment, mercy, and discipline guard the soul</b></p> <p>The middle sayings connect obedience with life, mercy with divine recompense, and patient parental correction with the hope of wisdom at life’s end.</p>                                                 |
| D · 19:21-25 | <p><b>The Lord’s counsel outlasts human plans and sharpens correction</b></p> <p>Human plotting is set beneath the permanence of God’s counsel, while mercy, reverence, sloth, and rebuke are weighed according to their true outcomes.</p>                                 |
| E · 19:26-29 | <p><b>Household dishonor and public injustice lead to prepared punishments</b></p> <p>The chapter closes by warning against shaming parents, abandoning instruction, insulting justice, and embracing the undisciplined folly for which judgments are already prepared.</p> |

### 3 ἀφροσύνη ἀνδρὸς λυμαίνεται τὰς ὁδοὺς αὐτοῦ τὸν δὲ θεὸν αἰτιᾶται τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ

A man's folly ruins his ways, but in his heart he blames God.

folly consequence ASYNDETON

The saying turns misplaced blame back on the sinner: folly wrecks a path and then accuses God for the wreckage.

#### ἀφροσύνη

folly

N1 NSF · ἀφροσύνη

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

#### ἀνδρὸς

of a man

N3 GSM · ἀνὴρ

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

→ relational specification

ἀνὴρ: meaning 'of a man'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

#### λυμαίνεται

ruins

V1 PMI3S · λυμαίνω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

λυμαίνω: meaning 'ruins'; 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

θεόν

God

N2 ASM · θεός

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

αἰτιᾶται

αἰτιᾶται

V3 PMI3S · αἰτιάομαι

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

→ ongoing verbal process

αἰτιάομαι: meaning 'αἰτιᾶται'; 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.

τῇ

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.

καρδία

heart

N1A DSF · καρδία

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

→ sphere or reference

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

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.

#### 4 πλοῦτος προστίθῃσιν φίλους πολλούς ὁ δὲ πτωχὸς καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὑπάρχοντος φίλου λείπεται

Wealth adds many friends, but the poor man is abandoned even by the friend he already has.

wealth contrast ASYNDETON

Social attachments multiply around wealth, while poverty exposes how conditional many friendships are.

## πλούτος

wealth

N2 NSM · πλούτος

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

## 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.

## φίλους

friends

A1 APM · φίλος

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

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

## πολλούς

many

A1 APM · πολὺς

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

πολὺς: meaning 'many'; 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.

## πτωχός

poor

N2 NSM · πτωχός

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

## 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.

## 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.

## τοῦ

the

RA GSM · ὁ

*article marking the following noun phrase*

→ noun-phrase marking

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

## υἰάρχοντος

existing

V1 · παπγσμ ἄρχω + ὑπο

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

→ verbal action or state

παπγσμ ἄρχω + ὑπο: meaning 'existing'; 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.

## φίλου

friend

A1 GSM · φίλος

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

→ relational specification

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

## λείπεται

is left behind

V1 PMI3S · λείπω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

λείπω: meaning 'is left behind'; 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 μάρτυς ψευδῆς οὐκ ἀτιμώρητος ἔσται ὁ δὲ ἐγκαλῶν ἀδίκως οὐ διαφεύξεται

A false witness will not be unpunished, and the one who accuses unjustly will not escape.

witness warning ASYNDETON

The chapter returns repeatedly to the theme that false testimony inevitably meets judgment.

### μάρτυς

witness

N3 NSM · μάρτυς

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

### ψευδῆς

false

A3H NSM · ψευδῆς

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

### 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.

### ἀτιμώρητος

unpunished

A1B NSM · ἀτιμώρητος

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

ἔσται

shall be

VF FMI3S · εἰμί

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

→ future

εἰμί: meaning 'shall 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.

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.

ἐγκαλῶν

bringing accusation

V2 · παπνσμ καλέω + ἐν

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

→ verbal action or state

παπνσμ καλέω + ἐν: meaning 'bringing accusation'; 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.

ἀδίκως

unjustly

D · ἀδίκως

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἀδίκως: meaning 'unjustly'; 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.

διαφεύξεται

shall escape

VF FMI3S · φεύγω + δια

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

→ future

φεύγω + δια: meaning 'shall 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.

## 6 πολλοὶ θεραπεύουσιν πρόσωπα βασιλέων πᾶς δὲ ὁ κακὸς γίνεται ὄνειδος ἀνδρί

Many court the faces of kings, but every evil man becomes a reproach to another man.

royal/social observation ASYNDETON

Royal favor attracts many suitors, but wickedness makes a person socially shameful rather than honorable.

## πολλοὶ

many

A1 NPM · πολὺς

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

## θεραπεύουσιν

court

V1 PAI3P · θεραπεύω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

θεραπεύω: meaning 'court'; 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.

## πρόσωπα

faces

N2N APN · πρόσωπον

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

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

## βασιλέων

of kings

N3V GPM · βασιλεύς

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

→ relational specification

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

## πᾶς

every

A3 NSM · πᾶς

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: meaning 'every'; 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.

## 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.

## κακὸς

evil man

A1 NSM · κακός

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

κακός: meaning 'evil man'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

## 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.

## ὄνειδος

a reproach

N3E NSN · ὄνειδος

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

ὄνειδος: meaning 'a reproach'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

## ἀνδρί

man

N3 DSM · ἀνὴρ

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

→ sphere or reference

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

7 πᾶς ὃς ἀδελφὸν πτωχὸν μισεῖ καὶ φιλίας μακρὰν ἔσται ἔννοια ἀγαθὴ τοῖς εἰδόσιν αὐτὴν ἐγγιεῖ ἀνὴρ δὲ φρόνιμος εὐρήσει αὐτὴν ὁ πολλὰ κακοποιῶν τελεσιουργεῖ κακίαν ὃς δὲ ἐρεθίζει λόγους οὐ σωθήσεται

Everyone who hates a poor brother will also keep friendships far away; a good thought will draw near to those who know it, and a prudent man will find it. The one who does much evil perfects wickedness, but the one who provokes words will not be saved.

friendship and wickedness

ASYNDETON

The proverb moves from the social abandonment of the poor into a wider reflection on good sense, prudence, and the self-propagating force of wicked behavior.

πᾶς

every

A3 NSM · πᾶς

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

ὃς

who

RR NSM · ὃς

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

→ participant reference

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

ἀδελφὸν

brother

N2 ASM · ἀδελφός

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

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

πτωχὸν

needy / poor man

N2 ASM · πτωχός

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

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

μισεῖ

hating

V2 PAI3S · μισέω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

μισέω: meaning 'hating'; 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.

φιλίας

friendships

N1A APF · φιλία

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

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

μακρὰν

far away

D · μακράν

*adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase*

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μακράν: meaning 'far away'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἔσται

shall be

VF FMI3S · εἰμί

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

→ future

εἰμί: meaning 'shall 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.

ἔννοια

thought

N1A NSF · ἔννοια

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ἀγαθὴ

good

A1 NSF · ἀγαθός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

τοῖς

to those

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.

εἰδόσιν

knowing

VX · χαπδπι ὁράω

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

→ verbal action or state

χαπδπι ὁράω: meaning 'knowing'; 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.

ἐγγιεῖ

come near

VF2 FAI3S · ἐγγίζω

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

→ future

ἐγγίζω: meaning 'come 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.

άνήρ

man

N3 NSM · άνήρ

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

άνήρ: meaning 'man'; 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.

φρόνιμος

wise

A1B NSM · φρόνιμος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

εὕρήσει

will find

VF FAI3S · εὕρίσκω

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

→ future

εὕρίσκω: meaning 'will find'; 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

her

RD ASF · αὐτός

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

→ participant reference

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

πολλά

much

A1 APN · πολὺς

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

κακοποιῶν

do evil / harm

V2 · παπνsm κακοποιέω

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

→ verbal action or state

παπνsm κακοποιέω: meaning 'do evil'; 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.

τελεσιουργεῖ

perfects

V2 PAI3S · τελεσιουργέω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

τελεσιουργέω: meaning 'perfects'; 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.

κακίαν

evil

N1A ASF · κακία

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

ὅς

who

RR NSM · ὅς

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

→ participant reference

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

ἐρεθίζει

provokes

V1 PAI3S · ἐρεθίζω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

ἐρεθίζω: meaning 'provokes'; 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.

λόγους

words

N2 APM · λόγος

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

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.

σωθήσεται

shall be saved

VC FPI3S · σώζω

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

→ future

σώζω: meaning 'shall be 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.

## 8 ὁ κτώμενος φρόνησιν ἀγαπᾷ ἑαυτὸν ὃς δὲ φυλάσσει φρόνησιν εὕρήσει ἀγαθὰ

The one who acquires prudence loves himself, and the one who keeps prudence will find good things.

prudence maxim ASYNDETON

Prudence is framed not as abstraction but as a form of self-love that leads into tangible good.

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.

κτώμενος

acquiring

V3 · πιπνσμι κτάομαι

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

→ verbal action or state

πιπνσμι κτάομαι: meaning 'acquiring'; 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.

ἀγαπᾷ

loves

V3 PAI3S · ἀγαπάω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

ἀγαπάω: meaning 'loves'; 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.

ἑαυτὸν

himself

RD ASM · ἑαυτοῦ

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

→ participant reference

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

ὃς

who

RR NSM · ὅς

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

→ participant reference

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

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.

## 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.

## εύρησει

will find

VF FAI3S · εύρισκω

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

→ future

εύρισκω: meaning 'will find'; 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.

## ἀγαθά

good things

A1 APN · ἀγαθός

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

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

## 9 μάρτυς ψευδῆς οὐκ ἀτιμώρητος ἔσται ὃς δ' ἂν ἐκκαύσῃ κακίαν ἀπολεῖται ὑπ' αὐτῆς

A false witness will not be unpunished, and the one who kindles evil will perish by it.

false witness reprise ASYNDETON

The false witness motif is sharpened by showing evil as something that consumes its own kindler.

## μάρτυς

witness

N3 NSM · μάρτυς

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

## ψευδῆς

false

A3H NSM · ψευδής

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

## 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.

## ἀτιμώρητος

unpunished

A1B NSM · ἀτιμώρητος

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

ἔσται

shall be

VF FMI3S · εἰμί

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

→ future

εἰμί: meaning 'shall 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.

ὅς

who

RR NSM · ὅς

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

→ participant reference

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

δ'

but

X · δέ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄν

ever

X · ἄν

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκκαύση

kindles

VF FMI2S · κάύω + ἐκ

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

→ future

κάύω + ἐκ: meaning 'kindles'; 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.

κακίαν

evil

N1A ASF · κακία

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

ἀπολεῖται

shall perish

VF2 FMI3S · ὀλλύω + ἀπο

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

→ future

ὀλλύω + ἀπο: meaning 'shall perish'; 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.

ὑπ'

by

P · ὑπό

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτῆς

its

RD GSF · αὐτός

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

→ relational specification

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

## 10 οὐ συμφέρει ἄφρονι τρυφή καὶ ἐὰν οἰκέτης ἄρξηται μεθ' ὕβρεως δυναστεύειν

Luxury is not fitting for a fool, especially if a servant begins to rule with insolence.

status inversion ASYNDETON

The proverb rejects social and moral inversions in which folly or servile arrogance seize honors they cannot bear.

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.

συμφέρει

be advantageous

V1 PAI3S · φέρω + συν

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

→ ongoing verbal process

φέρω + συν: meaning 'be advantageous'; 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.

ἄφρονι

for a fool

A3N DSM · ἄφρων

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

→ sphere or reference

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

τρυφή

luxury

N1 NSF · τρυφή

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

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.

ἐὰν

if

C · ἐάν

connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἰκέτης

servant

N1M NSM · οἰκέτης

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ἄρξηται

begins

VA AMS3S · ἄρχω

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

→ subjunctive contingency

ἄρχω: meaning 'begins'; 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.

μεθ'

with / after

P · μετά

*preposition governing its complement phrase*

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ὑβρεως

insolence

N3I GSF · ὕβρις

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

→ relational specification

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

δυναστεύειν

to lord it over

V1 PAN · δυναστεύω

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

→ infinitival complement

δυναστεύω: meaning 'to lord it over'; 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 ἐλεήμων ἀνὴρ μακροθυμεῖ τὸ δὲ καύχημα αὐτοῦ ἐπέρχεται παρανόμοις

A merciful man is patient, but his boast comes upon lawless men.

mercy proverb

ASYNDETON

Merciful patience is contrasted with lawless pride, suggesting that true glory comes through restrained compassion.

ἐλεήμων

merciful

A3N NSM · ἐλεήμων

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

ἀνὴρ

man

N3 NSM · ἀνὴρ

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

μακροθυμεῖ

is patient

V2 PAI3S · μακροθυμέω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

μακροθυμέω: meaning 'is patient'; 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 NSN · ὁ

*article marking the following noun phrase*

→ noun-phrase marking

τὸ: 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.

καύχημα

boast / glorying

N3M NSN · καύχημα

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

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.

ἐπέρχεται

comes upon

V1 PMI3S · ἔρχομαι + ἐπι

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

→ ongoing verbal process

ἔρχομαι + ἐπι: meaning 'comes upon'; 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.

παράνομους

lawless men

A1B DPM · παράνομος

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

→ sphere or reference

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

## 12 βασιλέως ἀπειλὴ ὁμοία βρυγμῶ λεόντος ὥσπερ δὲ δρόσος ἐπὶ χόρτῳ οὕτως τὸ ἱλαρὸν αὐτοῦ

The king's threat is like the roaring of a lion, but as dew upon grass so is his cheerfulness.

royal comparison ASYNDETON

Royal displeasure is dangerous like a beast, but royal favor refreshes like dew.

## βασιλέως

of a king

N3V GSM · βασιλεύς

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

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: meaning 'of a king'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

## ἀπειλή

threat

N1 NSF · ἀπειλή

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

## ὅμοια

like

A1A NSF · ὅμοιος

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

## βρυγμῶ

roaring

N2 DSM · βρυγμός

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

→ sphere or reference

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

## λέοντος

of a lion

N3 GSM · λέων

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

→ relational specification

λέων: meaning 'of a lion'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

## 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.

## 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.

## δρόσος

dew

N2 NSF · δρόσος

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

## 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.

## χόρτω

grass

N2 DSM · χόρτος

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

→ sphere or reference

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

## οὕτως

thus

D · οὕτως

*adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase*

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

## τὸ

the

RA NSN · ὁ

*article marking the following noun phrase*

→ noun-phrase marking

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

## ἰλαρόν

ἰλαρός

A1A NSN · ἰλαρός

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

## 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.

## 13 αἰσχύνη πατρὶ υἱὸς ἄφρων καὶ οὐχ ἄγναί εὐχαὶ ἀπὸ μισθώματος ἑταίρας

A foolish son is a shame to his father, and prayers from the wages of a courtesan are not pure.

family shame ASYNDETON

Family disgrace and tainted offerings are placed side by side as forms of corruption that shame the household.

## αἰσχύνη

shame

N1 NSF · αἰσχύνη

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

## πατρὶ

to a father

N3 DSM · πατήρ

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

→ sphere or reference

πατήρ: meaning 'to a father'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

## 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.

## 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.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>καὶ</p> <p>and</p> <p>C · καί</p> <p><i>connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context</i></p> <p>→ discourse linkage or contrast</p> <p>καί: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.</p> | <p>οὐχ</p> <p>not</p> <p>D · οὐ</p> <p><i>adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase</i></p> <p>→ discourse linkage or contrast</p> <p>οὐχ: meaning 'not'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.</p>                                                     | <p>ἄγναι</p> <p>pure</p> <p>A1 NPF · ἄγνός</p> <p><i>nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition</i></p> <p>→ participant prominence</p> <p>ἄγνός: meaning 'pure'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.</p>                                          | <p>εὐχαὶ</p> <p>prayers</p> <p>N1 NPF · εὐχή</p> <p><i>nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition</i></p> <p>→ participant prominence</p> <p>εὐχή: meaning 'prayers'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.</p> |
| <p>ἀπὸ</p> <p>from</p> <p>P · ἀπό</p> <p><i>preposition governing its complement phrase</i></p> <p>→ spatial or relational framing</p> <p>ἀπὸ: meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing its complement phrase.</p>     | <p>μισθώματος</p> <p>wages</p> <p>N3M GSN · μίσθωμα</p> <p><i>genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality</i></p> <p>→ relational specification</p> <p>μίσθωμα: meaning 'wages'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.</p> | <p>ἐταίρας</p> <p>of a courtesan</p> <p>N1A GSF · ἐταίρα</p> <p><i>genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality</i></p> <p>→ relational specification</p> <p>ἐταίρα: meaning 'of a courtesan'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

## 14 οἶκον καὶ ὑπαρξιν μερίζουσιν πατέρες παισὶν παρὰ δὲ θεοῦ ἀρμόζεται γυνὴ ἀνδρί

House and property fathers divide to children, but from God a wife is fitted to a husband.

**inheritance and marriage** ASYNDETON

Some goods are inherited from human parents, but a fitting spouse is marked out as a gift ordered by God.

## οἶκον

house

N2 ASM · οἶκος

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

οἶκος: meaning 'house'; 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.

## ὑπαρξιν

property

N3I ASF · ὑπαρξις

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

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

## μερίζουσιν

divide

V1 PAI3P · μερίζω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

μερίζω: meaning 'divide'; 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.

## πατέρες

fathers

N3 NPM · πατήρ

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

## παισίν

to children

N3D DPM · παῖς

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

→ sphere or reference

παῖς: meaning 'to children'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

## παρά

from

P · παρά

*preposition governing its complement phrase*

→ spatial or relational framing

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

## θεοῦ

God

N2 GSM · θεός

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

→ relational specification

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

## ἀρμόζεται

is fitted

V1 PMI3S · ἀρμόζω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

ἀρμόζω: meaning 'is fitted'; 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.

## γυνή

wife

N3K NSF · γυνή

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

## άνδρί

man

N3 DSM · άνήρ

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

→ sphere or reference

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

## 15 δειλία κατέχει ἀνδρογύναιον ψυχὴ δὲ ἀεργοῦ πεινάσει

Cowardice seizes an effeminate man, but the soul of the idle will hunger.

sloth consequence

ASYNDETON

The proverb links moral weakness and laziness to deprivation rather than rest.

### δειλία

cowardice

N1A NSF · δειλία

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

### κατέχει

takes hold of

V1 PAI3S · ἔχω + κατα

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

→ ongoing verbal process

ἔχω + κατα: meaning 'takes hold 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.

### ἀνδρογύναιον

an effeminate man

A1B ASM · ἀνδρογύναιος

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

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

### ψυχὴ

soul

N1 NSF · ψυχὴ

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

ψυχὴ: meaning 'soul'; 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.

### ἀεργοῦ

idle man

A1B GSM · ἀεργός

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

→ relational specification

ἀεργός: meaning 'idle man'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

### πεινάσει

will hunger

VF FAI3S · πεινάω

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

→ future

πεινάω: meaning 'will hunger'; 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.

## 16 ὃς φυλάσσει ἐντολήν τηρεῖ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ψυχὴν ὁ δὲ καταφρονῶν τῶν ἑαυτοῦ ὁδῶν ἀπολεῖται

Whoever keeps a commandment guards his own soul, but the one who despises his own ways shall perish.

commandment warning ASYNDETON

Obedience preserves life, whereas contempt for one's own way proves self-destructive.

ὃς

who

RR NSM · ὃς

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

→ participant reference

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

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.

ἐντολήν

commandment

N1 ASF · ἐντολή

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

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

τηρεῖ

guards

V2 PAI3S · τηρέω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

τηρέω: meaning 'guards'; 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.

τὴν

the

RA ASF · ὁ

*article marking the following noun phrase*

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἑαυτοῦ

his own

RD GSM · ἑαυτοῦ

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

→ relational specification

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

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.

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.

καταφρονῶν

despising

V2 · παπνσμ φρονέω + κατα

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

→ verbal action or state

παπνσμ φρονέω + κατα: meaning 'despising'; 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.

τῶν

of the

RA GPM · ὁ

*article marking the following noun phrase*

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἑαυτοῦ

his own

RD GSM · ἑαυτοῦ

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

→ relational specification

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

ὁδῶν

ways

N2 GPF · ὁδός

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

→ relational specification

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

ἀπολεῖται

shall perish

VF2 FMI3S · ὀλλύω + ἀπο

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

→ future

ὀλλύω + ἀπο: meaning 'shall perish'; 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.

## 17 δανίζει θεῷ ὁ ἐλεῶν πτωχόν κατὰ δὲ τὸ δόμα αὐτοῦ ἀνταποδώσει αὐτῷ

The one who has mercy on a poor man lends to God, and according to his gift he will repay him.

mercy and recompense ASYNDETON

Mercy to the poor is treated as a loan made to God himself, with divine repayment assured.

## δανίζει

lends

V1 PAI3S · δανείζω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

δανείζω: meaning 'lends'; 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.

## θεῶ

to God

N2 DSM · θεός

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

→ sphere or reference

θεός: meaning 'to God'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

## 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.

## ἐλεῶν

showing mercy to

V2 · παπνσμι ἐλεέω

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

→ verbal action or state

παπνσμι ἐλεέω: meaning 'showing mercy 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.

## πτωχόν

a poor man

N2 ASM · πτωχός

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

## κατά

according to

P · κατά

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

κατά: meaning 'according to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing its complement 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.

## τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

## δῶμα

as a gift

N3M ASN · δῶμα

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

δῶμα: meaning 'as a gift'; 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.

## ἀνταποδώσει

will repay

VF FAI3S · δίδωμι + ἀντι ἀπο

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

→ future

δίδωμι + ἀντι ἀπο: meaning 'will repay'; 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.

## αὐτῷ

to him

RD DSM · αὐτός

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

→ participant reference or interest

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

## 18 παίδευε υἰόν σου οὕτως γὰρ ἔσται εὐελπὶς εἰς δὲ ὕβριν μὴ ἐπαίρου τῇ ψυχῇ σου

Discipline your son, for thus he will be hopeful; but do not let your soul be lifted up to insolence.

parental discipline

ASYNDETON

Parental correction is hopeful when measured and purposeful, but it must not turn into prideful exasperation.

### παίδευε

discipline

V1 PAD2S · παιδεύω

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

→ verbal action or state

παιδεύω: meaning 'discipline'; 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.

### υἰόν

your son

N2 ASM · υἱός

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

υἱός: meaning 'your son'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal.

### σου

your

RP GS · σύ

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

→ relational specification

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

### οὕτως

thus

D · οὕτως

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

### γὰρ

for

X · γάρ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

### ἔσται

shall be

VF FMI3S · εἰμί

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

→ future

εἰμί: meaning 'shall 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.

### εὐελπὶς

well-hoped

N3I NSF · εὐελπὶς

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

εὐελπὶς: meaning 'well-hoped'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

### εἰς

toward

P · εἰς

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ὑβριν

insolence

N3I ASF · ὑβρις

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

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

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.

ἐπαίρου

be lifted up

V1 PMD2S · αἶρω + ἐπι

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

→ verbal action or state

αἶρω + ἐπι: meaning 'be 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.

τῇ

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.

ψυχῇ

soul

N1 DSF · ψυχή

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

→ sphere or reference

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

σου

your

RP GS · σύ

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

→ relational specification

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

## 19 κακόφρων ἀνὴρ πολλὰ ζημιωθήσεται ἐὰν δὲ λοιμεύηται καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ προσθήσει

An ill-tempered man will suffer many losses, and if he acts pestilently he will add to the ruin of his own life.

temper warning ASYNDETON

Unruly temperament multiplies its own losses and deepens its own damage.

## κακόφρων

ill-tempered

A3N NSM · κακόφρων

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

κακόφρων: meaning 'ill-tempered'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

## άνήρ

man

N3 NSM · άνήρ

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

## πολλά

much

A1 APN · πολλά

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

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

## ζημιωθείσεται

will suffer loss

VC FPI3S · ζημιώω

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

→ future

ζημιώω: meaning 'will suffer loss'; 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.

## ἐάν

if

C · ἐάν

*connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context*

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

## 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.

## λοιμεύεται

acts pestilently

V1 PPS3S · λοιμεύομαι

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

→ subjunctive contingency

λοιμεύομαι: meaning 'acts pestilently'; 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.

## καί

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.

## τήν

the

RA ASF · ὁ

*article marking the following noun phrase*

→ noun-phrase marking

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

## ψυχὴν

life

N1 ASF · ψυχή

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

ψυχή: meaning 'life'; 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.

## προσθήσει

will add

VF FAI3S · τίθημι + προσ

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

→ future

τίθημι + προσ: meaning 'will add'; 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 ἄκουε υἱέ παιδείαν πατρός σου ἵνα σοφὸς γένη ἐπ' ἐσχάτων σου

Listen, son, to your father's instruction, so that you may become wise at your latter end.

**filial exhortation** ASYNDETON

The filial address resumes the chapter's pedagogical thread by directing the son toward wisdom's end.

**ἄκουε**

listen

V1 PAD2S · ἀκούω

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

→ verbal action or state

ἀκούω: meaning 'listen'; 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.

**υἱέ**

son

N2 VSM · υἱός

*vocative nominal element used in direct address*

→ direct address

υἱός: meaning 'son'; it serves as vocative nominal element used in direct address.

**παιδείαν**

instruction

N1A ASF · παιδεία

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

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

**πατρός**

of your father

N3 GSM · πατήρ

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

→ relational specification

πατήρ: meaning 'of your father'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

**σου**

your

RP GS · σύ

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

→ relational specification

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

**ἵνα**

so that

C · ἵνα

*connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context*

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

**σοφός**

skilled / wise

A1 NSM · σοφός

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

**γένη**

belong

VB AMS2S · γίγνομαι

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

→ subjunctive contingency

γίγνομαι: meaning 'belong'; 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.

ἐπ'

at

P · ἐπί

*preposition governing its complement phrase*

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἐσχάτων

the last

A1 GPM · ἔσχατος

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

→ relational specification

ἔσχατος: meaning 'the last'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

σου

your

RP GS · σύ

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

→ relational specification

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

## 21 πολλοὶ λογισμοὶ ἐν καρδίᾳ ἀνδρός ἡ δὲ βουλή τοῦ κυρίου εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα μένει

Many are the plans in a man's heart, but the counsel of the Lord remains forever.

divine counsel contrast ASYNDETON

Human plans are many, but only the Lord's counsel has enduring permanence.

πολλοὶ

many

A1 NPM · πολὺς

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

λογισμοὶ

reason

N2 NPM · λογισμός

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

λογισμός: meaning 'reason'; 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.

καρδίᾳ

heart

N1A DSF · καρδία

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

→ sphere or reference

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

## άνδρός

man

N3 GSM · άνήρ

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

→ relational specification

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

## ή

the

RA NSF · ό

*article marking the following noun phrase*

→ noun-phrase marking

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

## δέ

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.

## βουλή

counsel

N1 NSF · βουλή

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

## τοῦ

the

RA GSM · ό

*article marking the following noun phrase*

→ noun-phrase marking

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

## 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.

## εἰς

toward

P · εἰς

*preposition governing its complement phrase*

→ spatial or relational framing

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

## τὸν

the

RA ASM · ό

*article marking the following noun phrase*

→ noun-phrase marking

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

## αἰῶνα

age

N3W ASM · αἰών

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

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

## μένει

remains

V1 PAI3S · μένω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

μένω: meaning 'remains'; 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 καρπὸς ἀνδρὶ ἐλεημοσύνη κρείσσων δὲ πτωχὸς δίκαιος ἢ πλούσιος ψεύστης

Mercy is a fruit for a man; better is a poor righteous man than a rich liar.

mercy and status ASYNDETON

Mercy is treated as a man's true yield, and righteous poverty is preferred to prosperous falsehood.

### καρπὸς

fruit

N2 NSM · καρπός

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

### ἀνδρὶ

man

N3 DSM · ἀνὴρ

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

→ sphere or reference

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

### ἐλεημοσύνη

almsgiving / mercy

N1 NSF · ἐλεημοσύνη

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

### κρείσσων

better

A3C NSM · κρείσσων

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

κρείσσων: meaning 'better'; 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.

### πτωχὸς

poor

N2 NSM · πτωχός

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

πτωχός: meaning 'poor'; 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.

### ἢ

than

C · ἢ

*connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context*

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

## πλούσιος

the rich

A1A NSM · πλούσιος

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

πλούσιος; meaning 'the rich'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

## ψεύστης

liar

N1M NSM · ψεύστης

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

ψεύστης; meaning 'liar'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

## 23 φόβος κυρίου εἰς ζωὴν ἀνδρὶ ὁ δὲ ἄφοβος αὐλισθήσεται ἐν τόποις οὓς οὐκ ἐπισκοπεῖται γνῶσις

The fear of the Lord is for life to a man, but the fearless man will lodge in places where knowledge is not visited.

fear of the Lord ASYNDETON

The fear of the Lord gives life and settled security, while fearlessness without reverence leaves a person outside true knowledge.

## 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.

## εἰς

toward

P · εἰς

*preposition governing its complement phrase*

→ spatial or relational framing

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

## 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.

άνδρί

man

N3 DSM · άνήρ

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

→ sphere or reference

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

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.

ἄφοβος

fearless

A1B NSM · ἄφοβος

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

αὐλισθήσεται

will lodge

VS FPI3S · αὐλίζω

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

→ future

αὐλίζω: meaning 'will 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.

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.

τόποις

places

N2 DPM · τόπος

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

→ sphere or reference

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

οὔ

where

RR GSM · ὅς

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

→ relational specification

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

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.

ἐπισκοπεῖται

is visited

V2 PMI3S · σκοπέω + ἐπι

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

→ ongoing verbal process

σκοπέω + ἐπι: meaning 'is visited'; 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.

γνώσις

knowledge / discernment

N3I NSF · γνώσις

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

## 24 ὁ ἐγκρύπτων εἰς τὸν κόλπον αὐτοῦ χειρας ἀδίκως οὐδὲ τῷ στόματι οὐ μὴ προσαγάγῃ αὐτάς

The one who hides his hands unjustly in his bosom will not even bring them up to his mouth.

sloth image ASYNDETON

The image mocks sloth and injustice so extreme that even self-feeding action is withheld.

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.

ἐγκρύπτων

hiding

V1 · παπνσμ κρύπτω + ἐν

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

→ verbal action or state

παπνσμ κρύπτω + ἐν: meaning 'hiding'; 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

toward

P · εἰς

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: meaning 'toward'; 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.

κόλπον

bosom

N2 ASM · κόλπος

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

κόλπος: meaning 'bosom'; 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.

χειρας

hands

N3 APF · χεῖρ

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

ἀδίκως

unjustly

D · ἀδίκως

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐδὲ

not even

C · οὐδέ

connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τῷ

the

RA DSN · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

στόματι

mouth

N3M DSN · στόμα

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

→ sphere or reference

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

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.

προσαγάγη

bring

VB AAS3S · ἄγω + προς

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

→ subjunctive contingency

ἄγω + προς: meaning 'bring'; 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.

αὐτάς

them

RD APF · αὐτός

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

→ participant reference

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

## 25 λοιμοῦ μαστιγουμένου ἄφρων πανουργότερος γίνεται ἔὰν δὲ ἐλέγχῃς ἄνδρα φρόνιμον νοήσῃ αἴσθησιν

When a pestilent man is flogged, a fool becomes more shrewd; but if you rebuke a prudent man, he will understand perception.

correction maxim ASYNDETON

Punishment may sharpen a fool somewhat, but wise correction properly received yields genuine understanding in the prudent.

## λοιμοῦ

of a pestilent man

A1B GSM · λοιμός

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

→ relational specification

λοιμός: meaning 'of a pestilent man'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.

## μαστιγουμένου

being flogged

V4 · πμπγσμ μαστιγώω

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

→ verbal action or state

πμπγσμ μαστιγώω: meaning 'being flogged'; 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.

## 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.

## πανουργότερος

more shrewd

A1B NSMC · πανούργος

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

πανούργος: meaning 'more shrewd'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

## 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.

## ἐάν

if

C · ἐάν

*connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context*

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

## 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.

## ἐλέγχης

you rebuke

V1 PAS2S · ἐλέγχω

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

→ subjunctive contingency

ἐλέγχω: meaning 'you rebuke'; 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

a man

N3 ASM · ἀνὴρ

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

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

## φρόνιμον

wise person

A1B ASM · φρόνιμος

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

φρόνιμος: meaning 'wise person'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal.

## νοήσει

perceived

VF FAI3S · νοέω

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

→ future

νοέω: meaning 'perceived'; 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

sense

N3I ASF · αἴσθησις

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

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

## 26 ὁ ἀτιμάζων πατέρα καὶ ἀπωθούμενος μητέρα αὐτοῦ καταισχυνθήσεται καὶ ἐπονείδιστος ἔσται

The one who dishonors his father and drives away his mother will be put to shame and become disgraced.

dishonoring parents ASYNDETON

Dishonoring parents is named as a path not only to guilt but to public shame.

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.

ἀτιμάζων

dishonoring

V1 · παπνσμ ἀτιμάζω

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

→ verbal action or state

παπνσμ ἀτιμάζω: meaning 'dishonoring'; 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.

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.

ἀπωθούμενος

rejecting

V2 · πμπνσμ ὠθέω + ἀπο

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

→ verbal action or state

πμπνσμ ὠθέω + ἀπο: meaning 'rejecting'; 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.

μητέρα

mother

N3 ASF · μήτηρ

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

μήτηρ: meaning 'mother'; 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.

καταισχυνθήσεται

shall be put to shame

VC FPI3S · αἰσχύνω + κατα

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

→ future

αἰσχύνω + κατα: meaning 'shall be put to shame'; 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

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

ἐπονείδιστος  
disgraced

A1B NSM · ἐπονείδιστος

*nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition*

→ participant prominence

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

ἔσται  
shall be

VF FMI3S · εἰμί

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

→ future

εἰμί: meaning 'shall 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.

## 27 υἱὸς ἀπολειπόμενος φυλάξαι παιδείαν πατρὸς μελετήσει ῥήσεις κακάς

A son who ceases to keep a father's instruction will meditate on evil sayings.

**abandoning instruction** ASYNDETON

To abandon paternal discipline is already to give attention to destructive speech.

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.

ἀπολειπόμενος  
ceasing

V1 · πμπνσμ λείπω + ἀπο

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

→ verbal action or state

πμπνσμ λείπω + ἀπο: meaning 'ceasing'; 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.

φυλάξαι  
phulasso

VA AAN · φυλάσσω

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

→ infinitival complement

φυλάσσω: meaning 'phulasso'; 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.

παιδείαν  
instruction

N1A ASF · παιδεία

*accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal*

→ object specification

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

## πατὴρ

father

N3 GSM · πατήρ

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

→ relational specification

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

## μελετήσει

meditate

VF FAI3S · μελετάω

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

→ future

μελετάω: meaning 'meditate'; 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.

## ρήσεις

sayings

N3I APF · ῥήσις

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

## κακός

evil

A1 APF · κακός

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

## 28 ὁ ἐγγυόμενος παῖδα ἄφρονα καθυβρίζει δικαίωμα στόμα δὲ ἀσεβῶν καταπίεται κρίσεις

The one who stands surety for a foolish child insults justice, and the mouth of the ungodly will swallow judgments.

surety and injustice ASYNDETON

Becoming surety for folly is itself an insult to justice, and the wicked mouth proves eager to swallow what is right.

## 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.

## ἐγγυόμενος

standing surety for

V3 · πμνσμ ἐγγυάω

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

→ verbal action or state

πμνσμ ἐγγυάω: meaning 'standing surety for'; 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.

## παῖδα

a child

N3D ASM · παῖς

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

παῖς: meaning 'a child'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal.

## ἄφρονα

foolish

A3N ASM · ἄφρων

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

## καθυβρίζει

insults

V1 PAI3S · ύβριζω + κατα

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

→ ongoing verbal process

ύβριζω + κατα: meaning 'insults'; 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.

## δικαίωμα

δικαίωμα

N3M ASN · δικαίωμα

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

δικαίωμα: meaning 'δικαίωμα'; 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.

## καταπίεται

swallows down

VF FMI3S · πίνω + κατα

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

→ future

πίνω + κατα: meaning 'swallows down'; 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.

## κρίσεις

lawsuits

N3I APF · κρίσις

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

## 29 ἑτοιμάζονται ἀκολάστοις μάστιγες καὶ τιμωρίαι ὥμοις ἀφρόνων

Whips are prepared for the undisciplined, and punishments for the backs of fools.

judgment conclusion ASYNDETON

The chapter closes by insisting that undisciplined folly has punishments already prepared for it.

## ἐτοιμάζονται

they are preparing

V1 PMI3P · ἐτοιμάζω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

ἐτοιμάζω: meaning 'they are preparing'; 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.

## ἀκολάστοις

for the undisciplined

A1B DPM · ἀκόλαστος

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

→ sphere or reference

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

## μάστιγες

whips

N3G NPF · μάστιξ

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

## 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.

## τιμωρίαι

punishments

N1A NPF · τιμωρία

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

## ὤμοις

shoulders

N2 DPM · ὤμος

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

→ sphere or reference

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

## ἄφρωνων

foolish

A3N GPM · ἄφρων

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

→ relational specification

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

**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.