

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.

G R E E K T E X T · T R A N S L A T I O N · I N T E R L I N E A R · D I S C O U R S E S T R U C T U R E

The Book of Psalms, Chapter 1

ΨΑΛΜΟΙ Α΄

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

Blessedness grows from delight in the Lord's law, while the wicked are chaff on the way to judgment.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of Psalms 1 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. As the threshold psalm of the collection, it sets the Psalter's moral and meditative horizon by contrasting the way of the righteous with the way of the ungodly. The poem moves from beatitude and negation, to delight in the Lord's law, to the image of the well-watered tree, and finally to the instability and judgment of the wicked. Its compact form gives the whole book a wisdom frame: prayer and praise are to be

heard as the speech of those learning to inhabit the Lord's way.
Versification follows the LXX.

Discourse structure of the chapter

- A · 1:1 **The blessed man refuses the progressive company of evil**
The opening beatitude defines blessedness negatively: the righteous person neither walks in wicked counsel, nor stands in sinners' way, nor sits in the assembly of the corrupt.
-
- B · 1:2-3 **Delight in the Lord's law makes the righteous fruitful and stable**
Meditation on the Lord's law day and night becomes the positive center of the psalm and is pictured as a tree planted beside waters, seasonally fruitful and enduring.
-
- C · 1:4-5 **The wicked are weightless before judgment**
In contrast to the rooted tree, the ungodly are compared to chaff driven off the land by wind and therefore cannot stand in judgment or among the righteous.
-
- D · 1:6 **The Lord knows one way and the other perishes**
Closing with the decisive contrast: the Lord knows the righteous way, while the way of the ungodly ends in ruin.

1 μακάριος ἀνὴρ ὃς οὐκ ἐπορεύθη ἐν βουλῇ ἀσεβῶν καὶ ἐν ὁδῷ ἁμαρτωλῶν οὐκ ἔστη καὶ ἐπὶ καθέδραν λοιμῶν οὐκ ἐκάθισεν

Blessed is the man who did not walk in the counsel of the ungodly, and did not stand in the way of sinners, and did not sit in the seat of the pestilent.

Beatitude μακάριος

The psalm opens with a wisdom-style blessing that defines the righteous person by a threefold refusal to join the movement, posture, and settled fellowship of evil.

μακάριος

blessed

A1A NSM · μακάριος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

μακάριος: meaning 'blessed'; 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.

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.

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.

ἔπορεύθη

walked

VCI API3S · πορεύομαι

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

→ constative aorist

πορεύομαι: meaning 'walked'; 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.

βουλή

counsel

N1 DSF · βουλή

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

→ sphere or reference

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

ἄσεβῶν

of the ungodly

A3H GPM · ἄσεβής

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

→ relational specification

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

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.

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.

ὁδῶ

way

N2 DSF · ὁδός

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

→ sphere or reference

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

ἁμαρτωλῶν

of sinners

A1B GPM · ἁμαρτωλός

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

→ relational specification

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

οὐκ not D · οὐ <i>adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase</i> → discourse linkage or contrast οὐκ: meaning 'not'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἔστη stood VHI AAI3S · ἵστημι <i>verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause</i> → constative aorist ἵστημι: meaning 'stood'; 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 <i>connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἐπὶ upon P · ἐπί <i>preposition governing its complement phrase</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐπὶ: meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing its complement phrase.
καθέδραν seat N1A ASF · καθέδρα <i>accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal</i> → object specification καθέδρα: meaning 'seat'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal.	λοιμῶν of the pestilent N2 GPM · λοιμός <i>genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality</i> → relational specification λοιμός: meaning 'of the pestilent'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.	οὐκ not D · οὐ <i>adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase</i> → discourse linkage or contrast οὐκ: meaning 'not'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἐκάθισεν sat VAI AAI3S · ἵζω + κατα <i>verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause</i> → constative aorist ἵζω + κατα: meaning 'sat'; 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.

2 ἀλλ' ἢ ἐν τῷ νόμῳ κυρίου τὸ θέλημα αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐν τῷ νόμῳ αὐτοῦ μελετήσει ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός

But his will is in the law of the Lord, and on his law he will meditate by day and by night.

Contrastive center ἀλλ' ἢ

The negative description turns positive: the blessed life is anchored in delighting in and continually rehearsing the Lord's law.

ἀλλ'

but

C · ἀλλά

connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἤ

rather

C · ἤ

connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

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.

τῷ

the

RA DSM · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

νόμῳ

law

N2 DSM · νόμος

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

→ sphere or reference

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

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.

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.

θέλημα

delight / will

N3M NSN · θέλημα

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

θέλημα: meaning 'delight'; 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.

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.

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.

τῷ

the

RA DSM · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

νόμῳ

law

N2 DSM · νόμος

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

→ sphere or reference

νόμος: meaning 'law'; 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.

μελετήσει

will meditate

VF FAI3S · μελετάω

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

→ future

μελετάω: meaning 'will 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.

ἡμέρας

of day

N1A GSF · ἡμέρα

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

→ relational specification

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

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.

νυκτός

of night

N3 GSF · νύξ

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

→ relational specification

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

3 καὶ ἔσται ὡς τὸ ξύλον τὸ πεφυτευμένον παρὰ τὰς διεξόδους τῶν ὑδάτων ὃ τὸν καρπὸν αὐτοῦ δώσει ἐν καιρῷ αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ φύλλον αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἀπορρυήσεται καὶ πάντα ὅσα ἂν ποιῇ κατευοδωθήσεται

And he will be like the tree planted beside the channels of waters, which will give its fruit in its season, and its leaf will not fall away, and whatever he may do will prosper.

Simile and result καὶ

The righteous person's meditative fidelity is unfolded through the image of a carefully planted tree whose fruitfulness and endurance come from proximity to living water.

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.

ἔσται
will be

VF FM13S · εἰμί

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

→ future

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

ὥς
like

C · ὥς

connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: meaning 'like'; 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.

ξύλον
tree

N2N NSN · ξύλον

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

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.

πεφυτευμένον
having been planted

VM · χπινσν φυτεύω

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

→ verbal action or state

χπινσν φυτεύω: meaning 'having been planted'; 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.

παρὰ
beside

P · παρὰ

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

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.

διεξόδους
channels

N2 APF · διεξοδος

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

τῶν
of the

RA GPN · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὕδατων
waters

N3T GPN · ὕδωρ

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

→ relational specification

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

ὅ

which

RR NSN · ὅς

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

→ participant reference

ὅ: meaning 'which'; 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.

καρπὸν

fruit

N2 ASM · καρπός

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSN · 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.

δώσει

will give

VF FAI3S · δίδωμι

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

→ future

δίδωμι: meaning 'will give'; 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.

καιρῷ

season

N2 DSM · καιρός

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

→ sphere or reference

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

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSN · 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.

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.

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.

φύλλον

leaf

N2N NSN · φύλλον

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSN · 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.

οὐκ not D · οὐ <i>adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase</i> → discourse linkage or contrast οὐκ: meaning 'not'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἀπορρυήσεται will fall away VF FM13S · ῥέω + ἀπο <i>verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause</i> → future ῥέω + ἀπο: meaning 'will fall away'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.	καὶ and C · καί <i>connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καί: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	πάντα all things A3 NPN · πᾶς <i>nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition</i> → participant prominence πᾶς: meaning 'all things'; it serves as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.
ὅσα whatever things A1 APN · ὅσος <i>accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal</i> → object specification ὅσος: meaning 'whatever things'; it serves as accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal.	ἄν might X · ἄν <i>adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase</i> → discourse linkage or contrast ἄν: meaning 'might'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ποιῇ he does V2 PAS3S · ποιέω <i>verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause</i> → subjunctive contingency ποιέω: meaning 'he does'; 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.	κατευοδωθείσεται will prosper VC FPI3S · εὐοδῶ + κατα <i>verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause</i> → future εὐοδῶ + κατα: meaning 'will prosper'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

4 οὐχ οὕτως οἱ ἀσεβεῖς οὐχ οὕτως ἀλλ' ἢ ὡς ὁ χνοῦς ὃν ἐκριπτεῖ ὁ ἄνεμος ἀπὸ προσώπου τῆς γῆς

Not so the ungodly, not so; rather, they are like the chaff that the wind drives from the face of the earth.

Antithetical reversal οὐχ οὕτως

The poem sharply reverses course: the ungodly share none of the righteous person's stability but are instead pictured as insubstantial chaff blown away.

οὐχ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὕτως

so

D · οὕτως

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἱ

the

RA NPM · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄσεβεις

ungodly

A3H NPM · ἄσεβής

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

οὐχ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὕτως

so

D · οὕτως

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀλλ'

but

C · ἀλλά

connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἤ

rather

C · ἤ

connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὥς

like

C · ὥς

connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: meaning 'like'; 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.

χνοῦς

chaff

N2 NSM · χνοῦς

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ὅν

which

RR ASM · ὅς

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

→ participant reference

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

ἐκρίπτει

drives out

V2 PAI3S · ῥιπτέω + ἐκ

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

→ ongoing verbal process

ῥιπτέω + ἐκ: meaning 'drives out'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

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.

ἄνεμος

wind

N2 NSM · ἄνεμος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

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.

προσώπου

face

N2N GSN · πρόσωπον

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

→ relational specification

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

τῆς

of the

RA GSF · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆς

earth

N1 GSF · γῆ

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

→ relational specification

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

5 διὰ τοῦτο οὐκ ἀναστήσονται ἀσεβεῖς ἐν κρίσει οὐδὲ ἁμαρτωλοὶ ἐν βουλῇ δικαίων

Therefore the ungodly will not rise in judgment, nor sinners in the counsel of the righteous.

Inference διὰ τοῦτο

Because the wicked are weightless and unstable, they cannot stand when judgment comes or remain within the righteous assembly.

διὰ

because of

P · διὰ

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦτο

this

RD ASN · οὗτος

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

→ participant reference

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

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.

ἀναστήσονται

will stand up

VF FMI3P · ἵστημι + ἀνα

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

→ future

ἵστημι + ἀνα: meaning 'will stand 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.

ἄσεβεῖς

ungodly

A3H NPM · ἄσεβής

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

ἄσεβής: meaning 'ungodly'; 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.

κρίσει

judgment

N3I DSF · κρίσις

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

→ sphere or reference

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

οὐδέ

nor

C · οὐδέ

connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἁμαρτωλοὶ

sinners

A1B NPM · ἁμαρτωλός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

ἁμαρτωλός: meaning 'sinners'; 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.

βουλῇ

counsel

N1 DSF · βουλή

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

→ sphere or reference

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

δικαίων

of the righteous

A1A GPM · δίκαιος

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

→ relational specification

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

6 ὅτι γινώσκει κύριος ὁδὸν δικαίων καὶ ὁδὸς ἀσεβῶν ἀπολεῖται

Because the Lord knows the way of the righteous, but the way of the ungodly will perish.

Grounding conclusion ὅτι

The final verse grounds the whole contrast in divine regard: the Lord watches over the righteous way, while the ungodly way runs toward destruction.

ὅτι

because

C · ὅτι

connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

γινώσκει

knows

V1 PAI3S · γινώσκω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

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

κύριος

the Lord

N2 NSM · κύριος

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

ὁδὸν

way

N2 ASF · ὁδός

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

δικαίων

of the righteous

A1A GPM · δίκαιος

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

→ relational specification

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

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.

ὁδός

way

N2 NSF · ὁδός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

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.

ἀπολεῖται

will perish

VF2 FMI3S · ὀλλύω + ἄπο

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

→ future

ὀλλύω + ἄπο: meaning 'will 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.

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.