

**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 Psalms, Chapter 150

ΨΑΛΜΟΙ ΠΝ΄

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

The closing Hallelujah gathers the Psalter into a final doxology filled with instruments.

## Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of Psalms 150 follows the standard critical text of the Septuagint as established in the Rahlfs-Hanhart edition (Septuaginta, rev. ed. 2006), an ancient and public-domain text; the critical apparatus is not reproduced. This closing Hallelujah gathers the Psalter into a final, concentrated doxology. It first names the places and reasons for praise, then unfolds a litany of instruments and sounds that fill sacred space with worship. Its last line broadens the chorus beyond any one instrument or people by summoning every breathing thing to praise the Lord. Versification follows the LXX.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 150:1

**Praise is summoned in God's holy realm and firmament**

Opening by naming both the holy place and the firmament of power as spheres where God is to be praised.

B · 150:2

**His mighty acts and greatness are the grounds of praise**

The second verse states why praise is due, pointing to the Lord's acts of power and surpassing greatness.

C · 150:3-4

**Trumpet, strings, dance, and instruments answer the summons**

The hymn begins its instrumental catalog with trumpet, psaltery, harp, tambourine, dance, strings, and instruments.

D · 150:5

**Resounding cymbals intensify the climax of worship**

The call expands into loud cymbals and cymbals of shouting, heightening the sonic force of the praise.

E · 150:6

**Every breathing thing is summoned into the final Hallelujah**

The Psalter closes by widening the praise beyond instruments to every living breath, ending in Hallelujah.

1 αλληλουια αἰνεῖτε τὸν θεὸν ἐν τοῖς ἁγίοις αὐτοῦ αἰνεῖτε αὐτὸν ἐν στερεώματι δυνάμεως αὐτοῦ

Hallelujah. Praise God among his holy ones; praise him in the firmament of his power.

Opening summons in sacred space ἐν

The final psalm begins by locating praise both in God's holy sphere and in the expanse of his manifested power.

## αλληλουια

hallelujah

I ALLHLOUIA

*adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase*

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

## αἰνεῖτε

praise

V2 PAD2P · αἰνέω

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

→ verbal action or state

αἰνέω: meaning 'praise'; 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.

## τὸν

ó

RA ASM · ó

*article marking the following noun phrase*

→ noun-phrase marking

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

## θεὸν

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.

## ἐν

έν

P · έν

*preposition governing its complement phrase*

→ spatial or relational framing

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

## τοῖς

ó

RA DPM · ó

*article marking the following noun phrase*

→ noun-phrase marking

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

## ἁγίοις

holy one

A1A DPM · ἅγιος

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

→ sphere or reference

ἅγιος: meaning 'holy one'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.

## αὐτοῦ

he

RP GSM · αὐτός

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

→ relational specification

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

## αἰνεῖτε

praise

V2 PAD2P · αἰνέω

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

→ verbal action or state

αἰνέω: meaning 'praise'; 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.

## αὐτὸν

he

RP ASM · αὐτός

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

→ participant reference

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

## ἐν

έν

P · έν

*preposition governing its complement phrase*

→ spatial or relational framing

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

## στερεώματι

firmament

N3M DSN · στερέωμα

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

→ sphere or reference

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

## δυνάμειως

power

N3I GSF · δύναμις

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

→ relational specification

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

## αὐτοῦ

he

RP GSM · αὐτός

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

→ relational specification

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

## 2 αἰνεῖτε αὐτὸν ἐπὶ ταῖς δυναστείαις αὐτοῦ αἰνεῖτε αὐτὸν κατὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῆς μεγαλωσύνης αὐτοῦ

Praise him for his mighty acts; praise him according to the abundance of his greatness.

Reasons for the final praise ἐπὶ

The chorus is grounded in what God has done and in the immeasurable greatness that those deeds reveal.

## αἰνεῖτε

praise

V2 PAD2P · αἰνέω

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

→ verbal action or state

αἰνέω: meaning 'praise'; 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.

## αὐτὸν

he

RP ASM · αὐτός

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

→ participant reference

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

## ἐπὶ

ἐπί

P · ἐπί

*preposition governing its complement phrase*

→ spatial or relational framing

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

## ταῖς

ὁ

RA DPF · ὁ

*article marking the following noun phrase*

→ noun-phrase marking

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

## δυναστείας

strength

N1A DPF · δυναστεία

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

→ sphere or reference

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

## αὐτοῦ

he

RP GSM · αὐτός

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

→ relational specification

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

## αἰνεῖτε

praise

V2 PAD2P · αἰνέω

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

→ verbal action or state

αἰνέω: meaning 'praise'; 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.

## αὐτὸν

he

RP ASM · αὐτός

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

→ participant reference

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

## κατὰ

κατά

P · κατά

*preposition governing its complement phrase*

→ spatial or relational framing

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

## τὸ

ό

RA ASN · ό

*article marking the following noun phrase*

→ noun-phrase marking

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

## πλῆθος

multitude

N3E ASN · πλῆθος

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

→ object specification

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

## τῆς

ό

RA GSF · ό

*article marking the following noun phrase*

→ noun-phrase marking

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

## μεγαλωσύνης

greatness

N1 GSF · μεγαλωσύνη

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

→ relational specification

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

## αὐτοῦ

he

RP GSM · αὐτός

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

→ relational specification

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

### 3 αἰνεῖτε αὐτὸν ἐν ἤχῳ σάλπιγγος αἰνεῖτε αὐτὸν ἐν ψαλτηρίῳ καὶ κιθάρᾳ

Praise him with the sound of trumpet; praise him with psaltery and harp.

First wave of instruments ἐν

The doxology starts its instrumental catalog with trumpet and stringed accompaniment.

αἰνεῖτε

praise

V2 PAD2P · αἰνέω

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

→ verbal action or state

αἰνέω: meaning 'praise'; 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.

αὐτὸν

he

RP ASM · αὐτός

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

→ participant reference

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

ἐν

ἐν

P · ἐν

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἤχῳ

sound

N2 DSM · ἤχος

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

→ sphere or reference

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

σάλπιγγος

trumpet

N3G GSF · σάλπιγξ

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

→ relational specification

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

αἰνεῖτε

praise

V2 PAD2P · αἰνέω

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

→ verbal action or state

αἰνέω: meaning 'praise'; 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.

αὐτὸν

he

RP ASM · αὐτός

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

→ participant reference

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

ἐν

ἐν

P · ἐν

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

## ψαλτηρίῳ

psaltery

N2N DSN · ψαλτήριον

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

→ sphere or reference

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

## καὶ

καί

C · καί

*connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context*

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

## κιθάρα

harp

N1A DSF · κιθάρα

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

→ sphere or reference

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

## 4 αἰνεῖτε αὐτὸν ἐν τυμπάνῳ καὶ χορῷ αἰνεῖτε αὐτὸν ἐν χορδαῖς καὶ ὄργάνῳ

Praise him with tambourine and dance; praise him with strings and instrument.

Expanded musical celebration **ἐν**

Percussion, movement, and strings widen the texture of the final praise.

## αἰνεῖτε

praise

V2 PAD2P · αἰνέω

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

→ verbal action or state

αἰνέω: meaning 'praise'; 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.

## αὐτὸν

he

RP ASM · αὐτός

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

→ participant reference

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

## ἐν

ἐν

P · ἐν

*preposition governing its complement phrase*

→ spatial or relational framing

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

## τυμπάνῳ

tambourine

N2N DSN · τύμπανον

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

→ sphere or reference

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

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>καὶ<br/>καί</p> <p>C · καί</p> <p>connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context</p> <p>→ discourse linkage or contrast</p> <p>καὶ: meaning 'καί'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.</p> | <p>χορῶ</p> <p>dance</p> <p>N2 DSM · χορός</p> <p>dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient</p> <p>→ sphere or reference</p> <p>χορός: meaning 'dance'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.</p>      | <p>αἰνεῖτε</p> <p>praise</p> <p>V2 PAD2P · αἰνέω</p> <p>verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause</p> <p>→ verbal action or state</p> <p>αἰνέω: meaning 'praise'; 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.</p> | <p>αὐτόν</p> <p>he</p> <p>RP ASM · αὐτός</p> <p>pronominal form marking person, reference, or participant role within the clause</p> <p>→ participant reference</p> <p>αὐτόν: meaning 'he'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as pronominal form marking person, reference, or participant role within the clause.</p> |
| <p>ἐν</p> <p>ἐν</p> <p>P · ἐν</p> <p>preposition governing its complement phrase</p> <p>→ spatial or relational framing</p> <p>ἐν: meaning 'ἐν'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition governing its complement phrase.</p>         | <p>χορδαῖς</p> <p>string</p> <p>N1 DPF · χορδή</p> <p>dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient</p> <p>→ sphere or reference</p> <p>χορδή: meaning 'string'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.</p> | <p>καὶ<br/>καί</p> <p>C · καί</p> <p>connective or conjunction linking the clause to its context</p> <p>→ discourse linkage or contrast</p> <p>καὶ: meaning 'καί'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.</p>                                                                                            | <p>ὀργάνῳ</p> <p>instrument</p> <p>N2N DSN · ὄργανον</p> <p>dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient</p> <p>→ sphere or reference</p> <p>ὄργανον: meaning 'instrument'; it serves as dative nominal element marking relation, instrument, sphere, or recipient.</p>                                                                       |

## 5 αἰνεῖτε αὐτόν ἐν κυμβάλοις εὐήχοις αἰνεῖτε αὐτόν ἐν κυμβάλοις ἀλαλαγμοῦ

Praise him with sweet-sounding cymbals; praise him with cymbals of acclamation.

Climactic percussion **ἐν**

The litany rises in volume and intensity through ringing cymbals and shouted celebration.

## αἰνεῖτε

praise

V2 PAD2P · αἰνέω

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

→ verbal action or state

αἰνέω: meaning 'praise'; 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.

## αὐτόν

he

RP ASM · αὐτός

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

→ participant reference

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

## ἐν

ἐν

P · ἐν

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

## κυμβάλοις

cymbal

N2N DPN · κύμβαλον

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

→ sphere or reference

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

## εὐήχοις

εὐήχος

A1B DPN · εὐήχος

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

→ sphere or reference

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

## αἰνεῖτε

praise

V2 PAD2P · αἰνέω

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

→ verbal action or state

αἰνέω: meaning 'praise'; 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.

## αὐτόν

he

RP ASM · αὐτός

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

→ participant reference

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

## ἐν

ἐν

P · ἐν

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

## κυμβάλοις

cymbal

N2N DPN · κύμβαλον

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

→ sphere or reference

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

## ἀλαλαγμοῦ

shout

N2 GSM · ἀλαλαγμός

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

→ relational specification

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

## 6 πᾶσα πνοὴ αἰνεσάτω τὸν κύριον αλληλουια

Let every breath praise the Lord. Hallelujah.

Final universal doxology πᾶσα

The Psalter ends by summoning every breathing thing into one last Hallelujah.

πᾶσα

all

A1S NSF · πᾶς

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

→ participant prominence

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

πνοή

breath

N1 NSF · πνοή

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

→ participant prominence

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

αἰνεσάτω

praise

VA AAD3S · αἰνέω

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

→ verbal action or state

αἰνέω: meaning 'praise'; 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.

τὸν

ó

RA ASM · ó

*article marking the following noun phrase*

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κύριον

Lord

N2 ASM · κύριος

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

→ object specification

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

αλληλουια

hallelujah

I ALLHLOUIA

*adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase*

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

**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.