

**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 92

ΨΑΛΜΟΙ 92

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 Lord's kingship steadies the world, masters chaotic waters, and secures the holiness of his house.

## Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of Psalms 92 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. An enthronement psalm in which the Lord's eternal kingship steadies the world, overmasters chaotic waters, and secures the holiness of his house. The extended opening verse combines superscription and proclamation: the Lord has taken his royal office, clothed himself with beauty and strength, and established the inhabited world so that it will not be shaken. The following lines anchor that rule in eternity, contrast it with the swelling voice of the rivers and sea, and answer those

threatening powers by confessing the Lord as more wonderful in the heights. The closing verse turns from cosmic rule to covenant reliability: God's testimonies stand firm, and holiness fittingly adorns his house for length of days. Versification follows the LXX.

## Discourse structure of the chapter

- |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A · 92:1 | <p><b>The superscription opens immediately into the proclamation of the Lord's kingship</b></p> <p>The psalm joins its liturgical heading to the confession that the Lord reigns, has clothed himself with majesty and strength, and has established the world so that it cannot be shaken.</p> <hr/> |
| B · 92:2 | <p><b>The throne's firmness is traced back beyond all time</b></p> <p>The stability of the world rests on the deeper stability of God's throne, which is prepared from of old because he himself is from eternity.</p> <hr/>                                                                          |
| C · 92:3 | <p><b>The rivers raise their voices in swelling power</b></p> <p>The poem then pictures created forces in motion as the rivers lift up both themselves and the sound of their surging.</p> <hr/>                                                                                                      |
| D · 92:4 | <p><b>The Lord is confessed as more wonderful than the sea's might</b></p> <p>The threatening voices of many waters and the sea's upheaval are answered by the higher wonder and sovereignty of the Lord.</p> <hr/>                                                                                   |
| E · 92:5 | <p><b>Reliable testimonies and enduring holiness conclude the enthronement song</b></p> <p>Closing by affirming the firmness of God's testimonies and the fitting beauty of holiness for his house through long duration.</p>                                                                         |

1 εἰς τὴν ἡμέραν τοῦ προσαββάτου ὅτε κατώκισται ἡ γῆ αἶνος ᾧ δῆς τῷ Δαυιδ ὁ κύριος ἐβασίλευσεν  
εὐπρέπειαν ἐνεδύσατο ἐνεδύσατο κύριος δύναμιν καὶ περιεζώσατο καὶ γὰρ ἐστερέωσεν τὴν οἰκουμένην  
ἥτις οὐ σαλευθήσεται

For the day before the Sabbath, when the earth had been settled: a praise-song for David. The Lord reigns; he clothed himself with beauty, the Lord clothed himself with power and girded himself; for he also established the inhabited world, which shall not be shaken.

Superscription and enthronement proclamation ὁ κύριος ἐβασίλευσεν

The liturgical heading flows directly into the core claim of the psalm: the Lord's kingship is displayed in royal clothing and in the firm establishment of the world.

εἰς

into

P · εἰς

*preposition governing its complement phrase*

→ spatial or relational framing

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

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.

ἡμέραν

day

N1A ASF · ἡμέρα

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

→ object specification

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

τοῦ

the

RA GSN · ὁ

*article marking the following noun phrase*

→ noun-phrase marking

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

## προσαββάτου

of the day before the Sabbath

N2N GSN · προσάββατον

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

→ relational specification

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

## ὅτε

when

D · ὅτε

*adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase*

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

## κατώκισται

had been settled

VXI XPI3S · οἰκίζω + κατα

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

→ verbal action or state

οἰκίζω + κατα: meaning 'had been settled'; 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.

## ἡ

the

RA NSF · ὁ

*article marking the following noun phrase*

→ noun-phrase marking

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

## γῆ

land

N1 NSF · γῆ

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

→ participant prominence

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

## αἶνος

praise

N2 NSM · αἶνος

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

→ participant prominence

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

## ὥδῃς

song

N1 GSF · ὥδή

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

→ relational specification

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

## 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.

## Δαυιδ

David

N DSM · Δαυίδ

*adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase*

→ discourse linkage or contrast

Δαυιδ: meaning 'David'; 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.

## κύριος

Lord

N2 NSM · κύριος

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

→ participant prominence

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

## ἐβασίλευσεν

reigned

VAI AAI3S · βασιλεύω

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

→ constative aorist

βασιλεύω: meaning 'reigned'; 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.

## εὐπρέπειαν

beauty

N1A ASF · εὐπρέπεια

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

→ object specification

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

## ἐνεδύσατο

put on

VAI AMI3S · δύω + ἐν

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

→ constative aorist

δύω + ἐν: meaning 'put on'; 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.

## ἐνεδύσατο

put on

VAI AMI3S · δύω + ἐν

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

→ constative aorist

δύω + ἐν: meaning 'put on'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

## κύριος

Lord

N2 NSM · κύριος

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

→ participant prominence

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

## δύναμιν

force / power

N3I ASF · δύναμις

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

→ object specification

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

## 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.

## περιεζώσατο

she girded herself

VAI AMI3S · ζώννυμι + περι

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

→ constative aorist

ζώννυμι + περι: meaning 'she girded herself'; 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.

## γάρ

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.

## ἐστερέωσεν

pressed

VAI AAI3S · στερεώω

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

→ constative aorist

στερεώω: meaning 'pressed'; 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.

## οἰκουμένην

inhabit

V2 · πμπασφ οἰκέω

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

→ verbal action or state

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

ἥτις

who

RX NSF · ὅστις

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

→ participant reference

ἥτις: meaning 'who'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition.

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.

σαλευθήσεται

to move / shake

VC FPI3S · σαλεύω

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

→ future

σαλεύω: meaning 'to move'; 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 ἔτοιμος ὁ θρόνος σου ἀπὸ τότε ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰῶνος σὺ εἶ

Your throne has been made ready from then on; you are from eternity.

Ground of cosmic stability ἔτοιμος

The fixed world of the prior verse is grounded in the more ultimate fact that God's throne stands prepared from ancient time because he himself is eternal.

ἔτοιμος

ready

A1 NSM · ἔτοιμος

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

→ participant prominence

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

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.

θρόνος

throne

N2 NSM · θρόνος

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

→ participant prominence

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

σου

you

RP GS · σύ

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

→ relational specification

σου: meaning 'you'; 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>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>τότε</p> <p>then</p> <p>D · τότε</p> <p><i>adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase</i></p> <p>→ discourse linkage or contrast</p> <p>τότε: meaning 'then'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.</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>τοῦ</p> <p>the</p> <p>RA GSM · ὁ</p> <p><i>article marking the following noun phrase</i></p> <p>→ noun-phrase marking</p> <p>τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.</p> |
| <p>αἰῶνος</p> <p>age / forever</p> <p>N3W GSM · αἰών</p> <p><i>genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality</i></p> <p>→ relational specification</p> <p>αἰών: meaning 'age'; it serves as genitive nominal element defining relation, possession, source, or quality.</p> | <p>σύ</p> <p>you</p> <p>RP NS · σύ</p> <p><i>pronominal form marking person, reference, or participant role within the clause</i></p> <p>→ participant reference</p> <p>σύ: meaning 'you'; 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>εἶ</p> <p>be</p> <p>V9 PAI2S · εἰμί</p> <p><i>verbal form carrying the action, process, or state of the clause</i></p> <p>→ ongoing verbal process</p> <p>εἰμί: meaning '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.</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

### 3 ἐπῆραν οἱ ποταμοὶ κύριε ἐπῆραν οἱ ποταμοὶ φωνὰς αὐτῶν

The rivers lifted up, O Lord, the rivers lifted up their voices.

Rising image of created tumult ἐπῆραν

The psalm introduces a swelling picture of force and noise, as the rivers rise and raise their own sound before the enthroned Lord.

## ἐπῆραν

lifted up

VAI AAI3P · αἶρω + ἐπι

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

→ constative aorist

αἶρω + ἐπι: meaning '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.

## 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.

## ποταμοί

rivers

N2 NPM · ποταμός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

## κύριε

Lord

N2 VSM · κύριος

vocative nominal element used in direct address

→ direct address

κύριος: meaning 'Lord'; it serves as vocative nominal element used in direct address.

## ἐπῆραν

lifted up

VAI AAI3P · αἶρω + ἐπι

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

→ constative aorist

αἶρω + ἐπι: meaning '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.

## 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.

## ποταμοὶ

river

N2 NPM · ποταμός

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

## φωνάς

voices

N1 APF · φωνή

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

## αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

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

→ relational specification

αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; 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 ἀπὸ φωνῶν ὑδάτων πολλῶν θαυμαστοὶ οἱ μετεωρισμοὶ τῆς θαλάσσης θαυμαστὸς ἐν ὑψηλοῖς ὁ κύριος

From the voices of many waters, marvelous are the surges of the sea; marvelous is the Lord in the heights.

Answer to the waters' might ἀπὸ φωνῶν

The threatening grandeur of sea and flood is not denied, but it is relativized by the stronger confession that the Lord is more wonderful in his exalted realm.

ἀπὸ

from

P · ἀπό

*preposition governing its complement phrase*

→ spatial or relational framing

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

φωνῶν

of voices

N1 GPF · φωνή

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

→ relational specification

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

ὑδάτων

ὑδωρ

N3T GPN · ὕδωρ

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

→ relational specification

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

πολλῶν

many / much

A1 GPN · πολὺς

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

→ relational specification

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

θαυμαστοὶ

marvelous

A1 NPM · θαυμαστός

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

→ participant prominence

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

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.

μετεωρισμοὶ

surges

N2 NPM · μετεωρισμός

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

→ participant prominence

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

τῆς

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.

## θαλάσσης

sea

N1S GSF · θάλασσα

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

→ relational specification

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

## θαυμαστός

marvelous

A1 NSM · θαυμαστός

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

→ participant prominence

θαυμαστός: meaning 'marvelous'; 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.

## ὕψηλοῖς

high

A1 DPM · ὕψηλός

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

→ sphere or reference

ὕψηλός: meaning 'high'; 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.

## κύριος

Lord

N2 NSM · κύριος

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

→ participant prominence

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

## 5 τὰ μαρτύριά σου ἐπιστώθησαν σφόδρα τῷ οἴκῳ σου πρέπει ἀγίασμα κύριε εἰς μακρότητα ἡμερῶν

Your testimonies were made very firm; holiness befits your house, O Lord, for length of days.

**Covenantal conclusion** τὰ μαρτύριά σου

The enthronement confession closes by moving from cosmic kingship to covenant reliability and worship: God's testimonies stand firm, and his house is marked by enduring holiness.

τὰ

the

RA NPN · ὁ

article marking the following noun phrase

→ noun-phrase marking

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

μαρτύριά

testimonies

N2N NPN · μαρτύριον

nominative element functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition

→ participant prominence

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

σου

you

RP GS · σύ

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

→ relational specification

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

ἐπιστώθησαν

were made firm

VCI APD3P · πιστόω

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

→ verbal action or state

πιστόω: meaning 'were made firm'; 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.

σφόδρα

greatly / exceedingly

D · σφόδρα

adverbial or particle element shaping the clause or phrase

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

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.

οἴκῳ

house

N2 DSM · οἶκος

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

→ sphere or reference

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

σου

you

RP GS · σύ

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

→ relational specification

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

πρέπει

is fitting

V1 PAI3S · πρέπω

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

→ ongoing verbal process

πρέπω: meaning 'is fitting'; 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.

ἀγίασμα

sanctuary

N3M ASN · ἀγίασμα

accusative element functioning as object, extent, or goal

→ object specification

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

κύριε

Lord

N2 VSM · κύριος

vocative nominal element used in direct address

→ direct address

κύριος: meaning 'Lord'; it serves as vocative nominal element used in direct address.

εἰς

into

P · εἰς

preposition governing its complement phrase

→ spatial or relational framing

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

## μακρότητα

length

N3T ASF · μακρότης

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

→ object specification

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

## ἡμερῶν

day

N1A GPF · ἡμέρα

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

→ relational specification

ἡμέρα: meaning 'day'; 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.