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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Psalms of Solomon, Chapter 2

ΨΑΛΜΟΙ ΣΟΛΟΜΩΝΤΟΣ Β΄

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

Jerusalem falls for its sins, and the arrogant conqueror falls in turn.

Translation & textual notes

A long communal lament over Jerusalem's desecration and humiliation refuses to treat the catastrophe as an injustice on God's part. The poem explains the trampling of the altar, the exile of sons and daughters, and the city's public shame as the consequence of Jerusalem's own prior profanation of the Lord's gifts. Even so, the psalm does not leave judgment at that first stage. Once the conquering ruler exceeds the role of chastening instrument and acts in mockery, rapacity, and furious pride, the speaker appeals for God to judge him as well. The latter half of the chapter narrates that reversal with vivid satisfaction, portraying the blasphemous tyrant exposed, dishonored, and cast down. The psalm

therefore develops a double theology of judgment: God is righteous in disciplining his own people, and equally righteous in humbling the nations when they overreach in arrogance.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 2:1-4

Foreign nations profane the sanctuary because Jerusalem has sinned

The psalm opens with the fall of strong walls and the trampling of the altar, then explains that foreign desecration answers Jerusalem's own defilement of the Lord's holy gifts.

B · 2:5-13

Jerusalem is disgraced before God and before the nations

The city's beauty is brought low, her children are carried into captivity, and her shame becomes public because her sins had been public and polluted.

C · 2:14-21

Lament is joined to confession of God's righteousness

The speaker grieves bodily over Jerusalem's condition while still affirming that God's judgments are upright and deserved.

D · 2:22-31

The poet asks God to rebuke the conqueror and sees his downfall

Prayer turns against the overreaching tyrant, whose arrogant violence is repaid in humiliation, exposure, and death.

E · 2:32-37

The psalm closes with instruction about God's just distinction between righteous and wicked

Earthly rulers are summoned to observe the Lord's judgment, for he repays sinners and shows mercy to the righteous who wait for him.

1 ἐν τῷ ὑπερηφανεύεσθαι τὸν ἁμαρτωλὸν ἐν κριῶ κατέβαλε τείχη ὀχυρά καὶ οὐκ ἐκώλυσας

When the sinner grew proud with the battering-ram, he cast down strong walls, and you did not hinder him.

Narrative opening

ASYNDETON

The poem begins by recalling the invader's success as something permitted within God's judicial governance rather than outside it.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τῷ

to the

RA DSN · ὁ

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ὑπερηφανεύεσθαι

becoming proud

V1 PMN · ἡφανεύομαι + ὑπερ

infinitival or participial verbal form expressing verbal idea, manner, or attendant action

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἡφανεύομαι + ὑπερ: meaning 'becoming proud'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as infinitival or participial verbal form expressing verbal idea, manner, or attendant action.

τὸν

the

RA ASM · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ἁμαρτωλὸν

the sinner

A1B ASM · ἁμαρτωλός

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἁμαρτωλός: meaning 'the sinner'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

κριῶ

with a battering-ram

N2 DSM · κριός

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κριός: meaning 'with a battering-ram'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

κατέβαλε

he cast down

VBI AAI3S · βάλλω + κατα

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

βάλλω + κατα: meaning 'he cast down'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

τείχη

walls

N3E APN · τεῖχος

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

τεῖχος: meaning 'walls'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

ὀχυρά

strong

A1A APN · ὀχυρός

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὀχυρός: meaning 'strong'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

οὐκ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

ἐκώλυσας

you hindered

VAI AAI2S · κωλύω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κωλύω: meaning 'you hindered'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

2 ἀνέβησαν ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριόν σου ἔθνη ἀλλότρια κατεπατοῦσαν ἐν ὑποδήμασιν αὐτῶν ἐν ὑπερηφανίᾳ

Foreign nations went up upon your altar; in their pride they trampled it with their sandals.

Description of desecration

ASYNDETON

The outrage is centered on the altar itself, so that military conquest is presented as sacrilegious profanation.

ἀνέβησαν

they went up

VZI AAI3P · βαίνω + ἀνα

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

βαίνω + ἀνα: meaning 'they went up'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

ἐπὶ

upon

P · ἐπί

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐπί: meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

θυσιαστήριόν

altar

N2N ASN · θυσιαστήριον

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

θυσιαστήριον: meaning 'altar'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

σου

your

RP GS · σύ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

σου: meaning 'your'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἔθνη

nations

N3E APN · ἔθνος

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἔθνος: meaning 'nations'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

ἀλλότρια

foreign

A1A APN · ἀλλότριος

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀλλότριος: meaning 'foreign'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

κατεπατοῦσαν

they trampled

VAI AAI3P · ἀπατέω + κατα

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀπατέω + κατα: meaning 'they trampled'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ὑποδήμασιν

with sandals

N3M DPN · ὑπόδημα

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὑπόδημα: meaning 'with sandals'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ὑπερηφανία

pride

N1A DSF · ὑπερηφανία

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὑπερηφανία: meaning 'pride'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

3 ἀνθ' ὧν οἱ υἱοὶ Ἱερουσαλημ ἐμίαναν τὰ ἅγια κυρίου ἐβεβηλοῦσαν τὰ δῶρα τοῦ θεοῦ ἐν ἀνομίαις

Because the sons of Jerusalem had defiled the holy things of the Lord, they were profaning the gifts of God with lawless deeds.

Causal explanation ASYNDETON

Immediately interprets foreign violence as answering Jerusalem's own prior pollution of sacred things.

ἀνθ'

because of

P · ἀντί

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀνθ': meaning 'because of'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ὧν

which things

RR GPM · ὧς

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὧς: meaning 'which things'; it marks person, possession, or reference within the clause.

οἱ

the

RA NPM · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

υἱοὶ

sons

N2 NPM · υἱός

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

υἱός: meaning 'sons'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

Ἱερουσαλήμ

Jerusalem

N GS · Ἱερουσαλήμ

helper element contributing to the local relation or nuance of the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

Ἱερουσαλήμ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as helper element contributing to the local relation or nuance of the clause.

ἐμίαναν

defiled

VAI AAI3P · μιαίνω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

μιαίνω: meaning 'defiled'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

τὰ

the

RA APN · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ἅγια

holy things

A1A APN · ἅγιος

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἅγιος: meaning 'holy things'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

κυρίου

of the Lord

N2 GSM · κύριος

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κύριος: meaning 'of the Lord'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἐβεβηλοῦσαν

were profaning

VAI AAI3P · βεβηλόω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

βεβηλόω: meaning 'were profaning'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

τὰ

the

RA APN · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

δῶρα

gifts

N2N APN · δῶρον

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δῶρον: meaning 'gifts'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

τοῦ

of the

RA GSM · ὁ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

θεοῦ

of God

N2 GSM · θεός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

θεός: meaning 'of God'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἀνομίαις

with lawless deeds

N1A DPF · ἀνομία

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀνομία: meaning 'with lawless deeds'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

4 ἕνεκεν τούτων εἶπεν ἀπορρίψατε αὐτὰ μακρὰν ἀπ' ἐμοῦ οὐκ εὐδοκῶ ἐν αὐτοῖς

Because of these things he said, 'Cast them far away from me; I take no pleasure in them.'

Divine judgment ASYNDETON

God's rejection falls on corrupted offerings and on the people whose worship had become defiled.

ἔνεκεν

on account of

P · ἔνεκεν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἔνεκεν: meaning 'on account of'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τούτων

these things

RD GPM · οὗτος

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

οὗτος: meaning 'these things'; it marks person, possession, or reference within the clause.

εἶπεν

he said

VBI AAI3S · εἶπον

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

εἶπον: meaning 'he said'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

ἀπορρίψατε

cast away

VA AAI2P · ῥίπτω + ἀπο

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ῥίπτω + ἀπο: meaning 'cast away'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

αὐτά

them

RD APN · αὐτός

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτά: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

μακράν

far away

A1A ASF · μακρός

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

μακρός: meaning 'far away'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

ἀπ'

from

P · ἀπό

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀπ': meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἐμοῦ

me

RP GS · ἐγώ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐγώ: meaning 'me'; it marks person, possession, or reference within the clause.

οὐκ not D · οὐ <i>adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors οὐκ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.	εὐδοκῶ I delight V2 PA1S · εὐδοκέω <i>finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors εὐδοκέω: meaning 'I delight'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.	ἐν in P · ἐν <i>preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.	αὐτοῖς in them RD DPM · αὐτός <i>dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors αὐτοῖς: meaning 'in them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.
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5 τὸ κάλλος τῆς δόξης αὐτῆς ἐξουθενώθη ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ ἡτιμώθη ἕως εἰς τέλος

The beauty of her glory was despised before God; she was dishonored completely.

Result ASYNDETON

Jerusalem's former splendor is reduced to shame as the visible outcome of divine judgment.

τὸ the RA ASN · ὁ <i>accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.	κάλλος beauty N3E ASN · κάλλος <i>accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors κάλλος: meaning 'beauty'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.	τῆς of the RA GSF · ὁ <i>genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.	δόξης glory N1S GSF · δόξα <i>genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors δόξα: meaning 'glory'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.
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αὐτῆς

her

RD GSF · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῆς; meaning 'her'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἐξουθενώθη

was despised

VD API3S · οὐθενόω + ἐκ

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

οὐθενόω + ἐκ; meaning 'was despised'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

ἐνώπιον

before

A1B ASM · ἐνώπιον

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐνώπιον; meaning 'before'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

τοῦ

of the

RA GSM · ὁ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ; Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

θεοῦ

of God

N2 GSM · θεός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

θεός; meaning 'of God'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἡτιμώθη

was dishonored

VD API3S · ἀτιμώω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀτιμώω; meaning 'was dishonored'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

ἕως

unto

C · ἕως

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἕως; meaning 'unto'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

εἰς

to

P · εἰς

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

εἰς; meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τέλος

the end

N3E ASN · τέλος

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

τέλος; meaning 'the end'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

6 οἱ υἱοὶ καὶ αἱ θυγατέρες ἐν αἰχμαλωσίᾳ πονηρᾷ ἐν σφραγίδι ὁ τράχηλος αὐτῶν ἐν ἐπισήμῳ ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν

Her sons and daughters were in grievous captivity, with their necks under a marked seal among the nations.

Description ASYNDETON

The exile is rendered as bodily humiliation, emphasizing branded subjection in foreign lands.

οἱ

the

RA NPM · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

υἱοὶ

sons

N2 NPM · υἱός

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

υἱός: meaning 'sons'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

αἱ

the

RA NPF · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

θυγατέρες

daughters

N3 NPF · θυγάτηρ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

θυγάτηρ: meaning 'daughters'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

αἰχμαλωσία

captivity

N1A DSF · αἰχμαλωσία

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αἰχμαλωσία: meaning 'captivity'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

πονηρᾷ

grievous

A1A DSF · πονηρός

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

πονηρός: meaning 'grievous'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

σφραγίδι

with a seal

N3D DSF · σφραγίς

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

σφραγίς: meaning 'with a seal'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

τράχηλος

neck

N2 NSM · τράχηλος

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

τράχηλος: meaning 'neck'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἐπίσῃμω

marked

A1B DSM · ἐπίσημος

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐπίσημος: meaning 'marked'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τοῖς

the

RA DPN · ὁ

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ἔθνεσιν

nations

N3E DPN · ἔθνος

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἔθνος: meaning 'nations'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

7 κατὰ τὰς ἁμαρτίας αὐτῶν ἐποίησεν αὐτοῖς ὅτι ἐγκατέλιπεν αὐτοὺς εἰς χεῖρας κατισχυόντων

According to their sins he dealt with them, for he handed them over into the hands of stronger men.

Judicial explanation ASYNDETON

The conquest is explained as measured recompense rather than as arbitrary disaster.

κατὰ

according to

P · κατὰ

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κατὰ: meaning 'according to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τὰς

the

RA APF · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ἁμαρτίας

sins

N1A GSF · ἁμαρτία

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἁμαρτία: meaning 'sins'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἐποίησεν

he dealt

VAI AAI3S · ποιέω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ποιέω: meaning 'he dealt'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

αὐτοῖς

in them

RD DPM · αὐτός

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτοῖς: meaning 'in them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

ὅτι

because

C · ὅτι

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

ἐγκατέλιπεν

he abandoned

VBI AAI3S · λείπω + ἐν + κατα

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

λείπω + ἐν + κατα: meaning 'he abandoned'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

αὐτούς

them

RD APM · αὐτός

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτούς: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

εἰς

to

P · εἰς

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

εἰς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

χεῖρας

hands

N3 APF · χεῖρ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

χεῖρ: meaning 'hands'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

κατισχυόντων

of stronger men

V1 · παγπμ ἰσχύω + κατα

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

παγπμ ἰσχύω + κατα: meaning 'of stronger men'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

8 ἀπέστρεψεν γὰρ τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ ἐλέους αὐτῶν νέον καὶ πρεσβύτην καὶ τέκνα αὐτῶν εἰς ἅπαξ ὅτι πονηρὰ ἐποίησαν εἰς ἅπαξ τοῦ μὴ ἀκούειν

For he turned his face away from mercy toward them, from young and old and their children alike, because all at once they had done evil, refusing to hear.

Amplification ASYNDETON

The suspension of mercy is total because the rebellion had spread through the whole people.

ἀπέστρεψεν

he turned away

VAI AAI3S · στρέφω + ἀπο

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

στρέφω + ἀπο: meaning 'he turned away'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

γὰρ

for

X · γάρ

helper element contributing to the local relation or nuance of the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

πρόσωπον

face

N2N ASN · πρόσωπον

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

πρόσωπον: meaning 'face'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἀπό

from

P · ἀπό

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀπό: meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἐλέους

mercy

N3E GSN · ἔλεος

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἔλεος: meaning 'mercy'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

νέον

young

A1A ASM · νέος

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

νέος: meaning 'young'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

καί

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

πρεσβύτην

old

N1M ASM · πρεσβύτες

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

πρεσβύτες: meaning 'old'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

καί

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

τέκνα

children

N2N APN · τέκνον

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

τέκνον: meaning 'children'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

εἰς

to

P · εἰς

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

εἰς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἅπαξ

all at once

D · ἅπαξ

adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἅπαξ: meaning 'all at once'; it shapes the local clause or phrase relation in this passage.

ὅτι because C · ὅτι <i>connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors ὅτι: meaning 'because'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	πονηρὰ evil things A1A APN · πονηρός <i>accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors πονηρός: meaning 'evil things'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.	ἐποίησαν they did VAI AAI3P · ποιέω <i>finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors ποιέω: meaning 'they did'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.	εἰς to P · εἰς <i>preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors εἰς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.
ἅπαξ all at once D · ἅπαξ <i>adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors ἅπαξ: meaning 'all at once'; it shapes the local clause or phrase relation in this passage.	τοῦ of the RA GSM · ὁ <i>genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.	μή not D · μή <i>adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors μή: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.	ἀκούειν to hear V1 PAN · ἀκούω <i>verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors ἀκούω: meaning 'to hear'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

9 καὶ ὁ οὐρανὸς ἐβαρυθύμησεν καὶ ἡ γῆ ἐβδελύξατο αὐτούς ὅτι οὐκ ἐποίησε πᾶς ἄνθρωπος ἐπ' αὐτῆς ὅσα ἐποίησαν

And heaven was burdened, and the earth loathed them, because no human being on it had done what they did.

Cosmic reaction ASYNDETON

Creation itself is personified as recoiling from Jerusalem's exceptional defilement.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

ὁ
the

RA NSM · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

οὐρανός
heaven

N2 NSM · οὐρανός

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

οὐρανός: meaning 'heaven'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

ἐβαρυνθήσεν
was burdened

VAI AAI3S · βαρυνθιμέω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

βαρυνθιμέω: meaning 'was burdened'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

ἡ
the

RA NSF · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

γῆ
earth

N1 NSF · γῆ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

γῆ: meaning 'earth'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

ἐβδελύξατο
loathed

VAI AMI3S · βδελύσσω

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

βδελύσσω: meaning 'loathed'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

αὐτούς

them

RD APM · αὐτός

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτούς: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

ὅτι

because

C · ὅτι

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

οὐκ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

ἐποίησε

did

VAI AAI3S · ποιέω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ποιέω: meaning 'did'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

πᾶς

every

A3 NSM · πᾶς

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

πᾶς: meaning 'every'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

ἄνθρωπος

human being

N2 NSM · ἄνθρωπος

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἄνθρωπος: meaning 'human being'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

ἐπ'

upon

P · ἐπί

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐπ': meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

αὐτῆς

her

RD GSF · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῆς: meaning 'her'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ὅσα

what things

A1 APN · ὅσος

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὅσος: meaning 'what things'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

ἐποίησαν

they did

VAI AAI3P · ποιέω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ποιέω: meaning 'they did'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

10 καὶ γνώσεται ἡ γῆ τὰ κρίματά σου πάντα τὰ δίκαια ὁ θεός

And the earth will know all your righteous judgments, O God.

Confession ASYNDETON

The lament pauses to affirm that God's judgments will finally be recognized as just.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

γνώσεται

will know

VF FMI3S · γινώσκω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

γινώσκω: meaning 'will know'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

ἡ

the

RA NSF · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

γῆ

earth

N1 NSF · γῆ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

γῆ: meaning 'earth'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

τὰ the RA APN · ὁ <i>accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.	κρίματά judgments N3M APN · κρίμα <i>accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors κρίμα: meaning 'judgments'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.	σου your RP GS · σύ <i>genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors σου: meaning 'your'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.	πάντα all A3 ASM · πᾶς <i>accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors πᾶς: meaning 'all'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.
τὰ the RA APN · ὁ <i>accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.	δίκαια righteous A1A APN · δίκαιος <i>accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors δίκαιος: meaning 'righteous'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.	ὁ the RA NSM · ὁ <i>nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors ὁ: meaning 'the'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.	θεός O God N2 NSM · θεός <i>nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors θεός: meaning 'O God'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

11 ἔστησαν τοὺς υἱοὺς Ἱερουσαλημ εἰς ἐμπαιγμὸν ἀντὶ πορνῶν ἐν αὐτῇ πᾶς ὁ παραπορευόμενος εἰσεπορεύετο κατέναντι τοῦ ἡλίου

They set the sons of Jerusalem up for mockery instead of prostitutes; in her every passerby went in openly before the sun.

Public disgrace ASYNDETON

The city's humiliation is depicted as shameless exposure and exploitation in full public view.

ἔστησαν

they set

VHI AAI3P · ἵστημι

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἵστημι: meaning 'they set'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

τοὺς

the

RA APM · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

υἱοὺς

sons

N2 APM · υἱός

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

υἱός: meaning 'sons'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

Ιερουσαλημ

Jerusalem

N GS · Ἱερουσαλήμ

helper element contributing to the local relation or nuance of the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

Ιερουσαλημ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as helper element contributing to the local relation or nuance of the clause.

εἰς

to

P · εἰς

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

εἰς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἐμπαιγμὸν

for mockery

N2 ASM · ἐμπαιγμός

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐμπαιγμός: meaning 'for mockery'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

ἀντὶ

instead of

P · ἀντί

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀντί: meaning 'instead of'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

πορνῶν

prostitutes

N1 GPF · πόρνη

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

πόρνη: meaning 'prostitutes'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

αὐτῇ

her

RD DSF · αὐτός

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῇ: meaning 'her'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

πᾶς

every

A3 NSM · πᾶς

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

πᾶς: meaning 'every'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

παραπορευόμενος

one passing by

V1 · πμπνσμ πορεύομαι + παρα

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

πμπνσμ πορεύομαι + παρα: meaning 'one passing by'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

εἰσεπορεύετο

went in

V1I IMI3S · πορεύομαι + εἰς

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

πορεύομαι + εἰς: meaning 'went in'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

κατέναντι

openly before

D · κατέναντι

adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κατέναντι: meaning 'openly before'; it shapes the local clause or phrase relation in this passage.

τοῦ

of the

RA GSM · ὁ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ἡλίου

the sun

N2 GSM · ἥλιος

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἥλιος: meaning 'the sun'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

12 ἐνέπαιζον ταῖς ἀνομίαις αὐτῶν καθὰ ἐποίουν αὐτοὶ ἀπέναντι τοῦ ἡλίου παρεδειγμάτισαν ἀδικίας αὐτῶν

They mocked at their lawless deeds; just as they themselves had acted before the sun, so their injustices were exhibited as an example.

Retributive correspondence ASYNDETON

The punishment mirrors the public character of the people's own sins.

ἐνέπαιζον

they mocked

V1I IAI3P · παίζω + ἐν

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

παίζω + ἐν: meaning 'they mocked'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ταῖς

the

RA DPF · ὁ

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ἀνομίαις

with lawless deeds

N1A DPF · ἀνομία

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀνομία: meaning 'with lawless deeds'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

καθὰ

just as

RR APN · ὅς + κατα

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὅς + κατα: meaning 'just as'; it marks person, possession, or reference within the clause.

ἐποίουν

they were doing

V2I IAI3P · ποιέω

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ποιέω: meaning 'they were doing'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

αὐτοί

they themselves

RD NPM · αὐτός

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτός: meaning 'they themselves'; it marks person, possession, or reference within the clause.

ἀπέναντι

before

D · ἀπέναντι

adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀπέναντι: meaning 'before'; it shapes the local clause or phrase relation in this passage.

τοῦ

of the

RA GSM · ὁ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ἡλίου

the sun

N2 GSM · ἥλιος

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἥλιος: meaning 'the sun'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

παρεδειγμάτισαν

they made an example of

VTI AAI3P · δειγμάτιζω + παρα

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δειγμάτιζω + παρα: meaning 'they made an example of'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

ἀδικίας

injustices

N1A GSF · ἀδικία

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀδικία: meaning 'injustices'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

13 καὶ θυγατέρες Ἱερουσαλημ βέβηλοι κατὰ τὸ κρίμα σου ἀνθ' ὧν αὐταὶ ἐμιαίωσαν αὐτὰς ἐν φυρμῷ ἀναμείξως

And the daughters of Jerusalem were profaned according to your judgment, because they had defiled themselves in the pollution of mixture.

Judgment application ASYNDETON

The disgrace of Jerusalem's daughters is narrated as part of the same coherent divine verdict on prior impurity.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

θυγατέρες

daughters

N3 NPF · θυγάτηρ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

θυγάτηρ: meaning 'daughters'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

Ἱερουσαλημ

Jerusalem

N NS · Ἱερουσαλήμ

helper element contributing to the local relation or nuance of the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

Ἱερουσαλημ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as helper element contributing to the local relation or nuance of the clause.

βέβηλοι

profaned

V4 PAI3S · βεβηλόω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

βεβηλόω: meaning 'profaned'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

κατὰ

according to

P · κατά

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κατὰ: meaning 'according to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

κρίμα

judgment

N3M ASN · κρίμα

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κρίμα: meaning 'judgment'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

σου

your

RP GS · σύ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

σου: meaning 'your'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἀνθ'

because of

P · ἀντί

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀνθ': meaning 'because of'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ὧν

which things

RR GPM · ὅς

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὅς: meaning 'which things'; it marks person, possession, or reference within the clause.

αὐταὶ

they

RD NPF · αὐτός

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτός: meaning 'they'; it marks person, possession, or reference within the clause.

ἐμιαίωσαν

defiled

VAI AAI3P · μιάινω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

μιάινω: meaning 'defiled'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

αὐτὰς

themselves

RD APF · ἑαυτοῦ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτὰς: meaning 'themselves'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

φυρμῶ

in pollution

N2 DSM · φυρμός

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

φυρμός: meaning 'in pollution'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

ἀναμείξεως

of mixture

N3I GSM · ἀνάμιξις

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀνάμιξις: meaning 'of mixture'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

14 τὴν κοιλίαν μου καὶ τὰ σπλάγχνα μου πονῶ ἐπὶ τούτοις

My belly and my inward parts ache over these things.

Personal lament ASYNDETON

The speaker's confession of God's justice does not cancel visceral grief over the city's ruin.

τὴν

the

RA ASF · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

κοιλίαν

belly

N1A ASF · κοιλία

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κοιλία: meaning 'belly'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

μου

my

RP GS · ἐγώ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

μου: meaning 'my'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

τὰ

the

RA APN · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

σπλάγχνα

inward parts

N2N APN · σπλάγχνον

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

σπλάγχνον: meaning 'inward parts'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

μου

my

RP GS · ἐγώ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

μου: meaning 'my'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

πονῶ

I ache

V2 PAI1S · πονέω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

πονέω: meaning 'I ache'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

ἐπὶ

upon

P · ἐπί

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐπὶ: meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τούτοις

these things

RD DPM · οὗτος

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

οὗτος: meaning 'these things'; it marks person, possession, or reference within the clause.

15 ἐγὼ δικαιώσω σε ὁ θεὸς ἐν εὐθύτητι καρδίας ὅτι ἐν τοῖς κρίμασίν σου ἡ δικαιοσύνη σου ὁ θεός

But I will justify you, O God, in uprightness of heart, because in your judgments is your righteousness, O God.

Confession of divine justice

ASYNDETON

The lament explicitly turns toward vindicating God even while mourning the punishment.

ἐγώ

I

RP NSM · ἐγώ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐγώ: meaning 'I'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

δικαιώσω

will justify

VF FAI1S · δικαιώω

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δικαιώω: meaning 'will justify'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

σε

you

RP AS · σύ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

σε: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

θεός

O God

N2 NSM · θεός

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

θεός: meaning 'O God'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

εὐθύτητι

uprightness

N3T DSF · εὐθύτης

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

εὐθύτης: meaning 'uprightness'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

καρδίας

of heart

N1A GSF · καρδία

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

καρδία: meaning 'of heart'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ὅτι

because

C · ὅτι

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τοῖς

the

RA DPN · ὁ

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

κρίμασιν

judgments

N3M DPN · κρίμα

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κρίμα: meaning 'judgments'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

σου

your

RP GS · σύ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

σου: meaning 'your'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἡ

the

RA NSF · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

δικαιοσύνη

righteousness

N1 NSF · δικαιοσύνη

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δικαιοσύνη: meaning 'righteousness'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

σου

your

RP GS · σύ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

σου: meaning 'your'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

θεός

O God

N2 NSM · θεός

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

θεός: meaning 'O God'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

16 ὅτι ἀπέδωκας τοῖς ἁμαρτωλοῖς κατὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν καὶ κατὰ τὰς ἁμαρτίας αὐτῶν τὰς πονηρὰς σφόδρα

For you repaid sinners according to their works and according to their exceedingly evil sins.

Ground ASYNDETON

God's righteousness is defined in retributive terms that answer actual deeds.

ὅτι

because

C · ὅτι

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

ἀπέδωκας

you repaid

VAI AAI2S · δίδωμι + ἀπο

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δίδωμι + ἀπο: meaning 'you repaid'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

τοῖς

the

RA DPM · ὁ

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ἁμαρτωλοῖς

to sinners

A1B DPM · ἁμαρτωλός

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἁμαρτωλός: meaning 'to sinners'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

κατὰ

according to

P · κατὰ

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κατὰ: meaning 'according to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τὰ

the

RA APN · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ἔργα

works

N2N APN · ἔργον

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἔργον: meaning 'works'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

κατὰ

according to

P · κατά

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κατὰ: meaning 'according to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τὰς

the

RA APF · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ἁμαρτίας

sins

N1A GSF · ἁμαρτία

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἁμαρτία: meaning 'sins'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

τὰς

the

RA APF · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

πονηράς

evil

A1A APF · πονηρός

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

πονηρός: meaning 'evil'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

σφόδρα

exceedingly

D · σφόδρα

adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

σφόδρα: meaning 'exceedingly'; it shapes the local clause or phrase relation in this passage.

17 ἀνεκάλυψας τὰς ἁμαρτίας αὐτῶν ἵνα φανῇ τὸ κρίμα σου ἐξήλειψας τὸ μνημόσυνον αὐτῶν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς

You uncovered their sins so that your judgment might be revealed; you wiped out their memory from the earth.

Exposure and removal ASYNDETON

Divine judgment both exposes hidden guilt and removes the guilty from remembered standing.

ἀνεκάλυψας

you uncovered

VAI AAI2S · καλύπτω + ἀνα

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

καλύπτω + ἀνα: meaning 'you uncovered'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

τὰς

the

RA APF · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ἁμαρτίας

sins

N1A GSF · ἁμαρτία

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἁμαρτία: meaning 'sins'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἵνα

so that

C · ἵνα

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

φανῆ

might be revealed

VD APS3S · φαίνω

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

φαίνω: meaning 'might be revealed'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

κρίμα

judgment

N3M ASN · κρίμα

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κρίμα: meaning 'judgment'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

σου

your

RP GS · σύ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

σου: meaning 'your'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἐξήλειψας

you wiped out

VAI AA12S · ἀλείφω + ἐκ

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀλείφω + ἐκ: meaning 'you wiped out'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

μνημόσυνον

memory

N2N ASN · μνημόσυνον

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

μνημόσυνον: meaning 'memory'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἀπὸ

from

P · ἀπό

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀπὸ: meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τῆς

of the

RA GSF · ὁ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

γῆς

earth

N1 GSF · γῆ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

γῆ: meaning 'earth'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

18 ὁ θεὸς κριτὴς δίκαιος καὶ οὐ θαυμάσει πρόσωπον

God is a righteous judge, and he does not show partiality.

Maxim ASYNDETON

Compresses its theology into a concise judicial axiom.

ὁ the RA NSM · ὁ <i>nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors ὁ: meaning 'the'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.	θεός God N2 NSM · θεός <i>nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors θεός: meaning 'God'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.	κριτής judge N1M NSM · κριτής <i>nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors κριτής: meaning 'judge'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.	δίκαιος righteous A1A NSM · δίκαιος <i>nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors δίκαιος: meaning 'righteous'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.
καὶ and C · καί <i>connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors καί: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	οὐ not D · οὐ <i>adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors οὐ: meaning 'not'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone.	θαυμάσει he will show partiality VF FAI3S · θαυμάζω <i>verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors θαυμάζω: meaning 'he will show partiality'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.	πρόσωπον face N2N ASN · πρόσωπον <i>accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause</i> → judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors πρόσωπον: meaning 'face'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

19 ὠνείδισαν γὰρ ἔθνη Ἱερουσαλημ ἐν καταπατήσει κατεσπάσθη τὸ κάλλος αὐτῆς ἀπὸ θρόνου δόξης

For the nations reproached Jerusalem in trampling her; her beauty was torn away from the throne of glory.

Renewed lament ASYNDETON

The city's humiliation is revisited in order to prepare the turn toward judgment on the conqueror.

ὠνειδίσαν

reproached

VSI AAI3P · ὠνειδίζω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὠνειδίζω: meaning 'reproached'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

γάρ

for

X · γάρ

helper element contributing to the local relation or nuance of the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

ἔθνη

nations

N3E APN · ἔθνος

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἔθνος: meaning 'nations'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

Ιερουσαλημ

Jerusalem

N AS · Ἱερουσαλήμ

helper element contributing to the local relation or nuance of the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

Ιερουσαλημ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as helper element contributing to the local relation or nuance of the clause.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

καταπατήσῃ

in trampling

VF FAI3S · ἀπατέω + κατα

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀπατέω + κατα: meaning 'in trampling'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

κατεσπάσθη

was torn away

VSI API3S · σπάω + κατα

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

σπάω + κατα: meaning 'was torn away'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

κάλλος

beauty

N3E ASN · κάλλος

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κάλλος: meaning 'beauty'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

αὐτῆς

her

RD GSF · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῆς: meaning 'her'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἀπὸ

from

P · ἀπό

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀπὸ: meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

θρόνου

from the throne

N2 GSM · θρόνος

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

θρόνος: meaning 'from the throne'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

δόξης

glory

N1S GSF · δόξα

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δόξα: meaning 'glory'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

20 περιεζώσατο σάκκον ἀντὶ ἐνδύματος εὐπρεπείας σχοινίον περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτῆς ἀντὶ στεφάνου

She girded herself with sackcloth instead of splendid clothing, with a rope around her head instead of a crown.

Mourning image ASYNDETON

Jerusalem is personified as a bereaved woman stripped of royal dignity.

περιεζώσατο

she girded herself

VAI AMI3S · ζώννυμι + περι

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ζώννυμι + περι: meaning 'she girded herself'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

σάκκον

sackcloth

N2 ASM · σάκκος

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

σάκκος: meaning 'sackcloth'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

ἀντὶ

instead of

P · ἀντί

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀντὶ: meaning 'instead of'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἐνδύματος

clothing

N3M GSN · ἔνδυμα

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἔνδυμα: meaning 'clothing'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

εὐπρεπείας

of splendor

N1A GSF · εὐπρέπεια

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

εὐπρέπεια: meaning 'of splendor'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

σχοινίον

a rope

N2 ASN · σχοινίον

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

σχοινίον: meaning 'a rope'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

περὶ

around

P · περί

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

περὶ: meaning 'around'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τὴν

the

RA ASF · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

κεφαλὴν

head

N1 ASF · κεφαλή

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κεφαλή: meaning 'head'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

αὐτῆς

her

RD GSF · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῆς: meaning 'her'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἀντὶ

instead of

P · ἀντί

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀντὶ: meaning 'instead of'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

στεφάνου

a crown

N2 GSM · στέφανος

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

στέφανος: meaning 'a crown'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

21 περιεῖλατο μίτραν δόξης ἣν περιέθηκεν αὐτῇ ὁ θεὸς ἐν ἀτιμίᾳ τὸ κάλλος αὐτῆς ἀπερρίφη ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν

She removed the turban of glory that God had placed upon her; in dishonor her beauty was cast to the ground.

Continuation ASYNDETON

What God once gave in honor is now pictured as lying humiliated in the dust.

περιεῖλατο

she removed

VBI AMI3S · αἶρέω + περι

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αἶρέω + περι: meaning 'she removed'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

μίτραν

the turban

N1A ASF · μίτρα

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

μίτρα: meaning 'the turban'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

δόξης

glory

N1S GSF · δόξα

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δόξα: meaning 'glory'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἣν

which

RR ASF · ὅς

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἣν: meaning 'which'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

περιέθηκεν

placed upon

VAI AAI3S · τίθημι + περι

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

τίθημι + περι: meaning 'placed upon'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

αὐτῇ

her

RD DSF · αὐτός

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῇ: meaning 'her'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

θεός

O God

N2 NSM · θεός

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

θεός: meaning 'O God'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἀτιμία

dishonor

N1A DSF · ἀτιμία

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀτιμία: meaning 'dishonor'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

κάλλος

beauty

N3E ASN · κάλλος

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κάλλος: meaning 'beauty'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

αὐτῆς

her

RD GSF · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῆς: meaning 'her'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἄπερρίφη

was cast down

VVI API3S · ῥίπτω + ἄπο

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ῥίπτω + ἄπο: meaning 'was cast down'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

ἐπὶ

upon

P · ἐπί

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐπὶ: meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τὴν

the

RA ASF · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

γῆν

ground

N1 ASF · γῆ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

γῆ: meaning 'ground'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

22 καὶ ἐγὼ εἶδον καὶ ἐδεήθην τοῦ προσώπου κυρίου καὶ εἶπον ἰκάνωσον κύριε τοῦ βαρύνεσθαι χεῖρά σου ἐπὶ Ἱερουσαλημ ἐν ἐπαγωγῇ ἐθνῶν

And I saw and entreated the face of the Lord, and I said, 'Enough, Lord, of your hand being heavy upon Jerusalem through the invasion of the nations.'

Petition ASYNDETON

Having acknowledged God's justice, the speaker asks that the city's chastisement not be prolonged indefinitely.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

ἐγώ
I

RP NS · ἐγώ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐγώ: meaning 'I'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

εἶδον
I saw

VBI AAI3P · ὁράω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁράω: meaning 'I saw'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

ἐδεήθην

I entreated

VCI API1S · δέω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δέω: meaning 'I entreated'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

τοῦ

of the

RA GSN · ὁ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

προσώπου

face

N2N GSN · πρόσωπον

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

πρόσωπον: meaning 'face'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

κυρίου

of the Lord

N2 GSM · κύριος

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κύριος: meaning 'of the Lord'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

εἶπον

I said

VBI AAI3P · εἶπον

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

εἶπον: meaning 'I said'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

ἱκάνωσον

make it enough

VA AAD2S · ἱκανόω

infinitival or participial verbal form expressing verbal idea, manner, or attendant action

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἱκανόω: meaning 'make it enough'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as infinitival or participial verbal form expressing verbal idea, manner, or attendant action.

κύριε

O Lord

N2 VSM · κύριος

vocative element used for direct address

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κύριος; meaning 'O Lord'; it serves as vocative element used for direct address.

τοῦ

of the

RA GSN · ὁ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

βαρύνεσθαι

being heavy

V1 PMN · βαρύνω

infinitival or participial verbal form expressing verbal idea, manner, or attendant action

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

βαρύνω: meaning 'being heavy'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as infinitival or participial verbal form expressing verbal idea, manner, or attendant action.

χεῖρά

hand

N3 ASF · χεῖρ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

χεῖρ: meaning 'hand'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

σου

your

RP GS · σύ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

σου: meaning 'your'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἐπὶ

upon

P · ἐπί

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐπὶ: meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

Ιερουσαλημ

Jerusalem

N DS · Ἱερουσαλήμ

helper element contributing to the local relation or nuance of the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

Ιερουσαλημ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as helper element contributing to the local relation or nuance of the clause.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἐπαγωγή

invasion

N1 DSF · ἐπαγωγή

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐπαγωγή: meaning 'invasion'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

ἐθνῶν

of nations

N3E GPN · ἔθνος

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἔθνος: meaning 'of nations'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

23 ὅτι ἐνέπαιξαν καὶ οὐκ ἐφείσαντο ἐν ὀργῇ καὶ θυμῷ μετὰ μηνίσεως καὶ συντελεσθήσονται ἐὰν μὴ σύ κύριε ἐπιτιμῆσης αὐτοῖς ἐν ὀργῇ σου

For they mocked and showed no pity in anger and wrath with furious resentment, and they will be brought to an end unless you, Lord, rebuke them in your wrath.

Appeal for reversal ASYNDETON

The foreign nations have exceeded the bounds of chastisement and become liable to judgment themselves.

ὅτι

because

C · ὅτι

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

ἐνέπαιξαν

they mocked

VVI AA13P · παίζω + ἐν

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

παίζω + ἐν: meaning 'they mocked'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

οὐκ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

ἐφείσαντο

they spared

VAI AM13P · φείδομαι

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

φείδομαι: meaning 'they spared'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ὀργή

wrath

N1 DSF · ὀργή

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὀργή: meaning 'wrath'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

θυμῷ

anger

N2 DSM · θυμός

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

θυμός: meaning 'anger'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

μετὰ

with

P · μετά

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

μετά: meaning 'with'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

μηνίσεως

resentment

N3I GSF · μῆνις

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

μῆνις: meaning 'resentment'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

συντελεσθήσονται

they will be brought to an end

VS FPI3P · τελέω + συν

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

τελέω + συν: meaning 'they will be brought to an end'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ἐάν

unless

C · ἐάν

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

μή

not

D · μή

adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

μή: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

σύ

you

RP NS · σύ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

σύ: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

κύριε

O Lord

N2 VSM · κύριος

vocative element used for direct address

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κύριος: meaning 'O Lord'; it serves as vocative element used for direct address.

ἐπιτιμήσης

rebuke

VA AAS2S · τιμάω + ἐπι

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

τιμάω + ἐπι: meaning 'rebuke'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

αὐτοῖς

in them

RD DPM · αὐτός

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτοῖς: meaning 'in them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ὀργή

wrath

N1 DSF · ὀργή

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὀργή: meaning 'wrath'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

σου

your

RP GS · σύ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

σου: meaning 'your'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

24 ὅτι οὐκ ἐν ζήλει ἐποίησαν ἀλλ' ἐν ἐπιθυμίᾳ ψυχῆς ἐκχέαι τὴν ὀργὴν αὐτῶν εἰς ἡμᾶς ἐν ἀρπάγματι

For they did not act in zeal, but in soul-desire, to pour out their wrath upon us in plunder.

Motivation exposed ASYNDETON

The conqueror's violence is unmasked as rapacious self-interest rather than holy zeal.

ὅτι

because

C · ὅτι

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

οὐκ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ζήλει

zeal

V4 PAI3S · ζηλώω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ζηλώω: meaning 'zeal'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

ἐποίησαν

they did

VAI AAI3P · ποιέω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ποιέω: meaning 'they did'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

ἀλλ'

but

C · ἀλλά

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἐπιθυμία

desire

N1A DSF · ἐπιθυμία

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐπιθυμία: meaning 'desire'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

ψυχῆς

of soul

N1 GSF · ψυχῆ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ψυχῆ: meaning 'of soul'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἐκχέαι

to pour out

VA AAN · χέω + ἐκ

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

χέω + ἐκ: meaning 'to pour out'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

τήν

the

RA ASF · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ὀργῆν

wrath

N1 ASF · ὀργή

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὀργή: meaning 'wrath'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

εἰς

to

P · εἰς

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

εἰς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἡμᾶς

us

RP AP · ἐγώ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἡμᾶς: meaning 'us'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἄρπάγματι

in plunder

N3M DSN · ἄρπαγμα

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἄρπαγμα: meaning 'in plunder'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

25 μὴ χρονίσης ὁ θεός τοῦ ἀποδοῦναι αὐτοῖς εἰς κεφαλὰς τοῦ εἰπεῖν τὴν ὑπερηφανίαν τοῦ δράκοντος ἐν ἀτιμίᾳ

Do not delay, O God, to repay them upon their heads, to cast the arrogance of the dragon into dishonor.

Imprecatory prayer ASYNDETON

The speaker asks for swift repayment and for imperial pride to recoil upon itself.

μὴ

not

D · μὴ

adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

μὴ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

χρονίσης

delay

VA AAS2S · χρονίζω

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

χρονίζω: meaning 'delay'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

θεός

O God

N2 NSM · θεός

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

θεός: meaning 'O God'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

τοῦ

of the

RA GSN · ὁ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ἀποδοῦναι

to repay

VO AAN · δίδωμι + ἀπο

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δίδωμι + ἀπο: meaning 'to repay'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

αὐτοῖς

in them

RD DPM · αὐτός

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτοῖς: meaning 'in them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

εἰς

to

P · εἰς

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

εἰς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

κεφαλάς

heads

N1 APF · κεφαλή

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κεφαλή: meaning 'heads'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

τοῦ

of the

RA GSN · ὁ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

εἶπεῖν

to cast

VB AAN · λέγω

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

λέγω: meaning 'to cast'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

τὴν

the

RA ASF · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ὑπερηφανίαν

arrogance

N1A ASF · ὑπερηφάνια

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὑπερηφάνια: meaning 'arrogance'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

τοῦ

of the

RA GSM · ὁ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

δράκοντος

of the dragon

N3 GSM · δράκων

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δράκων: meaning 'of the dragon'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἀτιμία

dishonor

N1A DSF · ἀτιμία

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀτιμία: meaning 'dishonor'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

26 καὶ οὐκ ἐχρόνισα ἕως ἔδειξέν μοι ὁ θεὸς τὴν ὕβριν αὐτοῦ ἐκκεκεντημένον ἐπὶ τῶν ὀρέων Αἰγύπτου ὑπὲρ ἐλάχιστον ἐξουδενωμένον ἐπὶ γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης

And I did not wait long until God showed me his insolence: pierced through upon the mountains of Egypt, made utterly contemptible on land and sea.

Vision of judgment

ASYNDETON

The answer to prayer comes in a vision of the tyrant's shameful downfall.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

οὐκ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

ἐχρόνισα

I delayed

VAI AAI1S · χρονίζω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

χρονίζω: meaning 'I delayed'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

ἕως

unto

C · ἕως

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

ἔδειξέν

showed

VAI AAI3S · δεικνύω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δεικνύω: meaning 'showed'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

μοι

to me

RP DS · ἐγώ

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

μοι: meaning 'to me'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

θεός

God

N2 NSM · θεός

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

θεός: meaning 'God'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

τὴν

the

RA ASF · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ὑβριν

insolence

N3I ASF · ὑβρις

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὑβρις: meaning 'insolence'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἐκκεκνημένον

pierced through

VMI XMPASMKENTE/W · ἐκ

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐκ: meaning 'pierced through'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ἐπὶ

upon

P · ἐπί

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐπὶ: meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τῶν

the

RA GPN · ὁ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ὄρεων

mountains

N3E GPN · ὄρος

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὄρος: meaning 'mountains'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

Αἰγύπτου

of Egypt

N2 GSM · Αἴγυπτος

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

Αἰγύπτου: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ὑπὲρ

utterly beyond

P · ὑπέρ

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὑπέρ: meaning 'utterly beyond'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἐλάχιστον

least

A1 ASMS · ἐλαχύς

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐλαχύς: meaning 'least'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

ἐξουδενωμένον

made contemptible

VM · χμασμ οὐδενόω + ἐκ

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

χμασμ οὐδενόω + ἐκ: meaning 'made contemptible'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ἐπὶ

upon

P · ἐπί

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐπὶ: meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

γῆς

earth

N1 GSF · γῆ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

γῆ: meaning 'earth'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

θαλάσσης

sea

N1S GSF · θάλασσα

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

θάλασσα: meaning 'sea'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

27 τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ διαφερόμενον ἐπὶ κυμάτων ἐν ὕβρει πολλῇ καὶ οὐκ ἦν ὁ θάπτων ὅτι ἐξουθένωσεν αὐτὸν ἐν ἀτιμίᾳ

His body was carried about on the waves in great disgrace, and there was no one to bury him, because he was brought low in dishonor.

Further humiliation ASYNDETON

The unburied corpse marks the total reversal of royal self-exaltation.

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

σῶμα

body

N3M ASN · σῶμα

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

σῶμα: meaning 'body'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

διαφερόμενον

being carried about

V1 · πμπασμ φέρω + δια

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

πμπασμ φέρω + δια: meaning 'being carried about'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ἐπὶ

upon

P · ἐπί

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐπί: meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

κυμάτων

waves

N3M GPN · κύμα

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κύμα: meaning 'waves'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ὑβρει

disgrace

N3I DSF · ὕβρις

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὕβρις: meaning 'disgrace'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

πολλῇ

great

A1 DSF · πολὺς

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

πολὺς: meaning 'great'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

οὐκ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

ἦν

there was

V9 IAI3S · εἰμί

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἦν: meaning 'there was'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

θάπτων

burying

V1 · παπνσμ θάπτω

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

παπνσμ θάπτω: meaning 'burying'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ὅτι

because

C · ὅτι

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

ἐξουθένωσεν

brought low

VA AAI3S · οὐθενόω + ἐκ

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

οὐθενόω + ἐκ: meaning 'brought low'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

αὐτὸν

his / her / their

RD ASM · αὐτός

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτὸν: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἀτιμία

dishonor

N1A DSF · ἀτιμία

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀτιμία: meaning 'dishonor'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

28 οὐκ ἐλογίσατο ὅτι ἄνθρωπός ἐστιν καὶ τὸ ὕστερον οὐκ ἐλογίσατο

He did not consider that he was a man, and he did not consider the end.

Moral diagnosis ASYNDETON

The conqueror's ruin is traced to forgetfulness of mortality and accountability.

οὐκ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

ἐλογίσατο

consider

VAI AMI3S · λογίζομαι

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

λογίζομαι: meaning 'consider'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ὅτι

because

C · ὅτι

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

ἄνθρωπός

a man

N2 NSM · ἄνθρωπος

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἄνθρωπος: meaning 'a man'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

ἐστιν

he is

V9 PAI3S · εἰμί

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

εἰμί: meaning 'he is'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ὑστερον

the end

A1A B · ὕστερος

nominal or adjectival element contributing to the clause in its local syntactic role

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὕστερος: meaning 'the end'; it serves as nominal or adjectival element contributing to the clause in its local syntactic role.

οὐκ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

ἐλογίσατο

consider

VAI AMI3S · λογίζομαι

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

λογίζομαι: meaning 'consider'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

29 εἶπεν ἐγὼ κύριος γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης ἔσομαι καὶ οὐκ ἐπέγνων ὅτι ὁ θεὸς μέγας κραταιὸς ἐν ἰσχύι αὐτοῦ τῇ μεγάλῃ

He said, 'I will be lord of land and sea,' and he did not recognize that God is great, mighty in his great strength.

Boast and refutation ASYNDETON

The tyrant's claim to universal mastery is answered by the confession of God's superior power.

εἶπεν

he said

VBI AAI3S · εἶπον

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

εἶπον: meaning 'he said'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

ἐγώ

I

RP NSM · ἐγώ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐγώ: meaning 'I'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

κύριος

Lord

N2 NSM · κύριος

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

γῆς

earth

N1 GSF · γῆ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

γῆ: meaning 'earth'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

θαλάσσης

sea

N1S GSF · θάλασσα

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

θάλασσα: meaning 'sea'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἔσομαι

I will be

VF FMI1S · εἰμί

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

οὐκ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

ἐπέγνω

recognized

VZI AAI3S · γινώσκω + ἐπι

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

γινώσκω + ἐπι: meaning 'recognized'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

ὅτι

because

C · ὅτι

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

θεός

God

N2 NSM · θεός

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

θεός: meaning 'God'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

μέγας

great

A1P NSM · μέγας

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

μέγας: meaning 'great'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

κραταιός

mighty

A1A NSM · κραταιός

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κραταιός: meaning 'mighty'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἰσχύι

strength

N3U DSF · ἰσχύς

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἰσχύς: meaning 'strength'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

τῇ

the

RA DSF · ὁ

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

μεγάλη

great

A1 DSF · μέγας

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

μέγας: meaning 'great'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

30 αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ τῶν οὐρανῶν καὶ κρίνων βασιλεῖς καὶ ἀρχάς

He himself is king over the heavens and judges kings and rulers.

Theological correction ASYNDETON

The poem corrects imperial boasting with a declaration of God's cosmic kingship.

αὐτὸς

he himself

RD NSM · αὐτός

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτός: meaning 'he himself'; it marks person, possession, or reference within the clause.

βασιλεὺς

king

N3V NSM · βασιλεὺς

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

βασιλεὺς: meaning 'king'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

ἐπὶ

upon

P · ἐπί

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐπὶ: meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τῶν

the

RA GPM · ὁ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

οὐρανῶν

of the heavens

N2 GPM · οὐρανός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

οὐρανός: meaning 'of the heavens'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

κρίνων

judging

N2N GPN · κρίνον

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κρίνον: meaning 'judging'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

βασιλεῖς

kings

N3V NPM · βασιλεὺς

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

βασιλεὺς: meaning 'kings'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

ἄρχας

rulers

N1 APF · ἀρχή

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀρχή: meaning 'rulers'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

31 ὁ ἀνιστῶν ἐμὲ εἰς δόξαν καὶ κοιμίζων ὑπερηφάνους εἰς ἀπώλειαν αἰῶνος ἐν ἀτιμίᾳ ὅτι οὐκ ἔγνωσαν αὐτόν

He raises me up to glory and lays the proud to sleep in everlasting destruction with dishonor, because they did not know him.

General principle ASYNDETON

The tyrant's downfall illustrates God's settled pattern of exalting and casting down.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

ἀνιστῶν

raising up

V6 · παγῆμι ἵστημι + ἀνα

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

παγῆμι ἵστημι + ἀνα: meaning 'raising up'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ἐμέ

me

RP AS · ἐγώ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐμέ: meaning 'me'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

εἰς

to

P · εἰς

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

εἰς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

δόξαν

glory

N1S ASF · δόξα

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δόξα: meaning 'glory'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

καί

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

κοιμίζω

laying to sleep

V1 · παπνομι κοιμίζω

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

παπνομι κοιμίζω: meaning 'laying to sleep'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ὑπερήφανους

the proud

A1B APF · ὑπερήφανος

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὑπερήφανος: meaning 'the proud'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

εἰς

to

P · εἰς

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

εἰς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἀπώλειαν

destruction

N1A ASF · ἀπώλεια

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀπώλεια: meaning 'destruction'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

αἰῶνος

everlasting

N3W GSM · αἰών

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αἰών: meaning 'everlasting'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἀτιμία

dishonor

N1A DSF · ἀτιμία

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀτιμία: meaning 'dishonor'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

ὅτι

because

C · ὅτι

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

οὐκ

not

D · οὐ

adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

ἔγνωσαν

they knew

VZI AAI3P · γιγνώσκω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

γιγνώσκω: meaning 'they knew'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

αὐτόν

him

RD ASM · αὐτός

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτόν: meaning 'him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

32 καὶ νῦν ἴδετε οἱ μεγιστᾶνες τῆς γῆς τὸ κρίμα τοῦ κυρίου ὅτι μέγας βασιλεὺς καὶ δίκαιος κρίνων τὴν ὑπ' οὐρανόν

And now see, you magnates of the earth, the judgment of the Lord, that he is a great and righteous king, judging what is under heaven.

Exhortation ASYNDETON

The psalm widens into instruction addressed to earthly elites.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

νῦν

now

D · νῦν

adverbial element sharpening manner, time, emphasis, or rhetorical tone

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

νῦν: meaning 'now'; it shapes time, manner, location, or discourse flow in the clause.

ἴδετε

see

VB AAD2P · ὁράω

infinitival or participial verbal form expressing verbal idea, manner, or attendant action

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁράω: meaning 'see'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as infinitival or participial verbal form expressing verbal idea, manner, or attendant action.

οἱ

the

RA NPM · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

μεγιστᾶνες

magnates

N3 NPM · μεγιστάν

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

μεγιστάν: meaning 'magnates'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

τῆς

of the

RA GSF · ὁ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

γῆς

earth

N1 GSF · γῆ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

γῆ: meaning 'earth'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

κρίμα

judgment

N3M ASN · κρίμα

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κρίμα: meaning 'judgment'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

τοῦ

of the

RA GSM · ὁ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

κυρίου

of the Lord

N2 GSM · κύριος

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κύριος: meaning 'of the Lord'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ὅτι

because

C · ὅτι

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

μέγας

great

A1P NSM · μέγας

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

μέγας: meaning 'great'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

βασιλεὺς

king

N3V NSM · βασιλεὺς

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

βασιλεὺς: meaning 'king'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

δίκαιος

righteous

A1A NSM · δίκαιος

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δίκαιος: meaning 'righteous'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

κρίνων

judging

N2N GPN · κρίνον

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κρίνον: meaning 'judging'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

τὴν

the

RA ASF · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ὑπ'

under

P · ὑπό

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὑπ': meaning 'under'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

οὐρανόν

heaven

N2 ASM · οὐρανός

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

οὐρανός: meaning 'heaven'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

33 εὐλογεῖτε τὸν θεόν οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν κύριον ἐν ἐπιστήμῃ ὅτι τὸ ἔλεος κυρίου ἐπὶ τοὺς φοβουμένους αὐτὸν μετὰ κρίματος

Bless God, you who fear the Lord, with understanding, because the mercy of the Lord is upon those who fear him together with judgment.

Call to praise ASYNDETON

The fitting response is intelligent praise that keeps mercy and judgment together.

εὐλογεῖτε

bless

V2 PAI2P · εὐλογέω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

εὐλογέω: meaning 'bless'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

τὸν

the

RA ASM · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

θεόν

God

N2 ASM · θεός

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

θεός: meaning 'God'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

οἱ

the

RA NPM · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

φοβούμενοι

those fearing

V2 · πμπνπι φοβέω

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

πμπνπι φοβέω: meaning 'those fearing'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

τὸν

the

RA ASM · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

κύριον

the Lord

N2 ASM · κύριος

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κύριος: meaning 'the Lord'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἐπιστήμη

with understanding

N1 DSF · ἐπιστήμη

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐπιστήμη: meaning 'with understanding'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

ὅτι

because

C · ὅτι

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ἔλεος

mercy

N3E ASN · ἔλεος

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἔλεος: meaning 'mercy'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

κυρίου

of the Lord

N2 GSM · κύριος

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κύριος: meaning 'of the Lord'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἐπὶ

upon

P · ἐπί

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐπὶ: meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τούς

the

RA APM · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

φοβουμένους

those fearing

V2 · πμπαπι φοβέω

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

πμπαπι φοβέω: meaning 'those fearing'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

αὐτὸν

his / her / their

RD ASM · αὐτός

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτὸν: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

μετὰ

with

P · μετά

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

μετὰ: meaning 'with'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

κρίματος

judgment

N3M GSN · κρίμα

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κρίμα: meaning 'judgment'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

34 τοῦ διαστεῖλαι ἀνὰ μέσον δικαίου καὶ ἀμαρτωλοῦ ἀποδοῦναι ἀμαρτωλοῖς εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα κατὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν

He distinguishes between righteous and sinner, repaying sinners forever according to their works.

Doctrinal summary

ASYNDETON

The closing theology emphasizes God's discriminating justice.

τοῦ

of the

RA GSN · ὁ

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

διαστεῖλαι

to distinguish

VA AAN · στέλλω + δια

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

στέλλω + δια: meaning 'to distinguish'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ἀνὰ

between

P · ἀνά

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀνὰ: meaning 'between'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

μέσον

the midst

A1 ASM · μέσος

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

μέσος: meaning 'the midst'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

δικαίου

righteous

A1A GSM · δίκαιος

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δίκαιος: meaning 'righteous'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

ἁμαρτωλοῦ

sinner

A1B GSM · ἁμαρτωλός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἁμαρτωλός: meaning 'sinner'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἀποδοῦναι

to repay

VO AAN · δίδωμι + ἀπο

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δίδωμι + ἀπο: meaning 'to repay'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ἁμαρτωλοῖς

to sinners

A1B DPM · ἁμαρτωλός

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἁμαρτωλός: meaning 'to sinners'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

εἰς

to

P · εἰς

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

εἰς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τὸν

the

RA ASM · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

αἰῶνα

forever

N3W ASM · αἰών

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αἰών: meaning 'forever'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

κατὰ

according to

P · κατὰ

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κατὰ: meaning 'according to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τὰ

the

RA APN · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ἔργα

works

N2N APN · ἔργον

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἔργον: meaning 'works'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

35 καὶ ἐλεῆσαι δίκαιον ἀπὸ ταπεινώσεως ἁμαρτωλοῦ καὶ ἀποδοῦναι ἁμαρτωλῷ ἀνθ' ὧν ἐποίησεν δικαίῳ

And he has mercy on the righteous from the humiliation brought by the sinner, and repays the sinner for what he did to the righteous.

Counterpart ASYNDETON

Mercy for the righteous and repayment for the wicked are paired as the final balance of judgment.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

ἐλεῆσαι

to have mercy on

VA AAN · ἐλέεω

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐλέεω: meaning 'to have mercy on'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

δίκαιον

the righteous

A1A ASM · δίκαιος

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δίκαιος: meaning 'the righteous'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

ἀπὸ

from

P · ἀπό

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀπὸ: meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ταπεινώσεως

humiliation

N3I GSF · ταπείνωσις

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ταπείνωσις; meaning 'humiliation'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἁμαρτωλοῦ

sinner

A1B GSM · ἁμαρτωλός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἁμαρτωλός; meaning 'sinner'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

ἀποδοῦναι

to repay

VO AAN · δίδωμι + ἀπο

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δίδωμι + ἀπο; meaning 'to repay'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

ἁμαρτωλῷ

to the sinner

A1B DSM · ἁμαρτωλός

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἁμαρτωλός; meaning 'to the sinner'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

ἀνθ'

because of

P · ἀντί

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἀνθ'; meaning 'because of'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ᾧν

which things

RR GPM · ὅς

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὅς; meaning 'which things'; it marks person, possession, or reference within the clause.

ἐποίησεν

he dealt

VAI AAI3S · ποιέω

finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ποιέω; meaning 'he dealt'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as finite verbal element carrying the clause action, process, or state.

δικαίῳ

to the righteous

A1A DSM · δίκαιος

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δίκαιος; meaning 'to the righteous'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

36 ὅτι χρηστὸς ὁ κύριος τοῖς ἐπικαλουμένοις αὐτὸν ἐν ὑπομονῇ ποιῆσαι κατὰ τὸ ἔλεος αὐτοῦ τοῖς ὁσίοις αὐτοῦ παρεστάναι διὰ παντὸς ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ ἐν ἰσχύι

For the Lord is kind to those who call upon him with patience, to act according to his mercy toward his holy ones, so that they may stand continually before him in strength.

Closing assurance ASYNDETON

The psalm ends by commending patient invocation of God, whose mercy establishes the faithful.

ὅτι

because

C · ὅτι

connective linking the clause or phrase to the surrounding discourse

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

χρηστὸς

kind

A1 NSM · χρηστός

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

χρηστός: meaning 'kind'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

κύριος

Lord

N2 NSM · κύριος

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

τοῖς

the

RA DPM · ὁ

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ἐπικαλουμένοις

those calling upon

V2 · πμπδπμ καλέω + ἐπι

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

πμπδπμ καλέω + ἐπι: meaning 'those calling upon'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

αὐτόν

his / her / their

RD ASM · αὐτός

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτόν: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ὑπομονῇ

with patience

N1 DSF · ὑπομονή

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὑπομονή: meaning 'with patience'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

ποιῆσαι

to act

VA AAN · ποιέω

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ποιέω: meaning 'to act'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

κατὰ

according to

P · κατά

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

κατὰ: meaning 'according to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ἔλεος

mercy

N3E ASN · ἔλεος

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἔλεος: meaning 'mercy'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

τοῖς

the

RA DPM · ὁ

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

ὁσίοις

holy ones

A1A DPM · ὅσιος

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὅσιος: meaning 'holy ones'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

παρεστάναι

to stand before

VXI XAN · ἵστημι + παρα

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

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἵστημι + παρα: meaning 'to stand before'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verbal element carrying the action, process, or state of the clause.

διὰ

continually

P · διά

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

διὰ: meaning 'continually'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

παντός

always

A3 GSM · πᾶς

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

πᾶς: meaning 'always'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἐνώπιον

before

A1B ASM · ἐνώπιον

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐνώπιον: meaning 'before'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

ἰσχύι

strength

N3U DSF · ἰσχύς

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἰσχύς: meaning 'strength'; it serves as dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object.

37 εὐλογητὸς κύριος εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα ἐνώπιον δούλων αὐτοῦ ψαλμὸς τῷ Σαλωμων περὶ δικαίων

Blessed is the Lord forever before his servants. A psalm of Solomon concerning the righteous.

Doxology

ASYNDETON

A brief blessing and subscription close the chapter on praise rather than on ruin.

εὐλογητός

blessed

A1 NSM · εὐλογητός

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

εὐλογητός: meaning 'blessed'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

κύριος

Lord

N2 NSM · κύριος

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

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

εἰς

to

P · εἰς

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

εἰς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

τὸν

the

RA ASM · ὁ

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

αἰῶνα

forever

N3W ASM · αἰών

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αἰών: meaning 'forever'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

ἐνώπιον

before

A1B ASM · ἐνώπιον

accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ἐνώπιον: meaning 'before'; it serves as accusative term functioning as object, extent, or goal within the clause.

δούλων

of servants

N2 GPM · δούλος

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δούλος: meaning 'of servants'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

ψαλμός

a psalm

N2 NSM · ψαλμός

nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ψαλμός: meaning 'a psalm'; it serves as nominative term functioning as subject, predicate, or apposition in the clause.

τῷ

to the

RA DSM · ὁ

dative term marking sphere, means, relation, or indirect object

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the local noun phrase relation.

Σαλωμων

of Solomon

N DSM · Σαλωμών

helper element contributing to the local relation or nuance of the clause

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

Σαλωμων: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as helper element contributing to the local relation or nuance of the clause.

περί

around

P · περί

preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

περί: meaning 'around'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition introducing its complement and marking spatial, relational, or directional force.

δικαίων

the righteous

A1A GPM · δίκαιος

genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation

→ judgment on Jerusalem and arrogant oppressors

δίκαιος: meaning 'the righteous'; it serves as genitive term qualifying another element or marking source, possession, or relation.

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.