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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Gospel according to Matthew, Chapter 7

KATA MAΘΘΑΙΟΝ Ζ'

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.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 7:1–6

Do not judge: the speck and the log

A prohibition with a lex talionis warrant — the measure you use is measured back (1–2) — pressed home by the absurd image of the log-eyed speck-remover (3–4) and the hypocrite's cure: first remove your own log (5); then a guarding proverb against profaning the holy before dogs and swine (6).

B · 7:7–11

Ask, seek, knock: the Father's good gifts

A threefold present-imperative promise — ask, seek, knock, each with its guaranteed answer (7) — universalized (8), then grounded in an a fortiori argument from human fathers: if evil men give good gifts to their children (9–10), how much more the heavenly Father to those who ask (11).

C · 7:12	<p>The Golden Rule: the Law and the Prophets</p> <p>The inferential summit (οὖν): do to others all that you would have them do to you — 'for this is the Law and the Prophets,' the positive maxim that gathers up the ethical teaching of the Sermon.</p>
D · 7:13–14	<p>The narrow gate and the two ways</p> <p>Enter through the narrow gate (13a), contrasting the wide gate and broad road that lead to destruction, thronged by many (13b), with the narrow gate and constricted road that lead to life, found by few (14).</p>
E · 7:15–20	<p>False prophets known by their fruits</p> <p>Beware false prophets in sheep's clothing, inwardly ravaging wolves (15); they are known by their fruits (16a). The nature-proverbs — grapes not from thorns, every sound tree bearing good fruit (16b–18) — issue in the verdict of the fire (19) and the refrain 'by their fruits you will know them' (20).</p>
F · 7:21–23	<p>Not everyone who says 'Lord, Lord'</p> <p>Entry to the kingdom belongs not to confessors but to the doer of the Father's will (21); on the Day many will plead prophecy, exorcism, and miracles done in Jesus' name (22), yet hear the verdict of dismissal: 'I never knew you; depart from me, workers of lawlessness' (23).</p>
G · 7:24–27	<p>The two builders: rock and sand</p> <p>The closing parable of hearing-and-doing: the doer is the wise man who built on rock and stood the storm (24–25); the hearer-only is the fool who built on sand and fell with a great crash (26–27).</p>
H · 7:28–29	<p>The crowds' amazement at his authority</p> <p>The narrative conclusion of the Sermon: when Jesus finished, the crowds were astounded at his teaching (28), for he taught them as one having authority, and not as their scribes (29).</p>

1 Μὴ κρίνετε, ἵνα μὴ κριθῆτε·

Do not judge, so that you may not be judged;

PROHIBITION **ASYNDETON** Asyndeton opens a new movement. A present-imperative prohibition with a purpose/result clause: censorious judgment invites reciprocal judgment.

Μὴ

not

negative with imperative (prohibition)

μὴ: the negative proper to non-indicative moods; with the present imperative, 'stop / do not be habitually...'

κρίνετε

judge

Pres Act Impv 2 Pl · κρίνω

main verb (prohibition)

→ imperatival, durative — forbids a settled practice of condemning

κρίνω: to judge, pass sentence on; here in the censorious sense of condemning another.

ἵνα

so that

conjunction introducing purpose/result clause

ἵνα: introduces the consequence to be avoided.

μὴ

not

negative with subjunctive

μὴ: negates the subjunctive within the ἵνα-clause.

κριθῆτε

you may be judged

Aor Pass Subj 2 Pl · κρίνω

subjunctive in negative purpose clause

→ divine passive — the unnamed judge is God at the eschaton

κρίνω: passive, 'be judged'; the future divine verdict.

2 ἐν ᾧ γὰρ κρίματι κρίνετε κριθήσεσθε, καὶ ἐν ᾧ μέτρῳ μετρεῖτε μετρηθήσεται ὑμῖν.

for with the judgment you pronounce you will be judged, and with the measure you use it will be measured to you.

GROUND γάρ Two parallel lex talionis maxims grounding v.1: the standard one applies returns upon oneself.

ἐν

with

preposition (instrument/standard) + dat.

ἐν: here of the standard or measure by which.

ὧ

which

Dative

relative pron., attracted, modifying κρίματι

γὰρ

for

explanatory conjunction

γὰρ: grounds the prohibition of v.1.

κρίματι

judgment

Dative

dative of standard/instrument

κρίμα: the verdict or sentence pronounced; the standard of condemnation applied.

κρίνετε

you judge

Pres Act Indic 2 Pl · κρίνω

verb of relative clause

→ gnomic present — habitual practice

κρίνω: to pass sentence on.

κριθήσεσθε

you will be judged

Fut Pass Indic 2 Pl · κρίνω

main verb (apodosis)

→ predictive future, divine passive

κρίνω: future eschatological reckoning.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins the parallel measure-maxim.

ἐν

with

preposition (standard) + dat.

ἐν: of the measure used.

ὧ

which

Dative

relative pron. modifying μέτρῳ

μέτρῳ

measure

Dative

dative of standard/instrument

μέτρον: a measure; the rabbinic proverb of measure-for-measure (middah).

μετρεῖτε

you measure

Pres Act Indic 2 Pl · μετρέω

verb of relative clause

→ gnomic present

μετρέω: to measure out.

μετρηθήσεται

it will be measured

Fut Pass Indic 3 Sg · μετρέω

main verb (apodosis)

→ predictive future, divine passive

μετρέω: future requital.

ὕμιν

to you

Dative

dative of indirect object/advantage

3 τί δὲ βλέπεις τὸ κάρφος τὸ ἐν τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ σου, τὴν δὲ ἐν τῷ σῷ ὀφθαλμῷ δοκὸν οὐ κατανοεῖς;

Why do you look at the speck in your brother's eye, but do not notice the log in your own eye?

RHETORICAL QUESTION **δέ** The prohibition is dramatized: a rhetorical question contrasting fastidious attention to the brother's speck with blindness to one's own log.

τί

why

Accusative

interrogative pron., adverbial accusative ('why?')

τίς: interrogative; adverbial 'why, to what end?'

δὲ

but

developmental conjunction

δέ: marks the turn to application.

βλέπεις

you look at

Pres Act Indic 2 Sg · βλέπω

main verb

→ durative present — fixed staring

βλέπω: to look at, gaze at.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article with κάρφος

κάρφος

speck

Accusative

direct object

κάρφος: a dry stalk, chip, or speck of straw — a tiny mote.

τὸ

the (one)

Accusative

article substantizing the prepositional phrase

ἐν

in

preposition (location) + dat.

ἐν: spatial, 'in.'

τῷ

the

Dative

article with ὀφθαλμῷ

ὀφθαλμῷ

eye

Dative

object of ἐν (location)

ὀφθαλμός: eye.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article with ἀδελφοῦ

ἀδελφοῦ

brother

Genitive

genitive of possession

ἀδελφός: brother — here a fellow member of the community.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession (pron.)

τήν

the

Accusative

article with *δοκόν*

δὲ

but

adversative conjunction

δέ: marks the contrast (speck vs. log).

ἐν

in

preposition (location) + dat.

ἐν: spatial.

τῷ

the

Dative

article with *ὀφθαλμῷ*

σῷ

your own

Dative

possessive adjective

σός: 'your own' — emphatic by position and contrast.

ὀφθαλμῷ

eye

Dative

object of *ἐν* (location)

ὀφθαλμός: eye.

δοκόν

log

Accusative

direct object of *κατανοεῖς*

δοκός: a beam or rafter — a deliberately grotesque hyperbole against the *κάρφος*.

οὐ

not

negative with indicative

οὐ: negates the indicative.

κατανοεῖς

you notice

Pres Act Indic 2 Sg · *κατανοέω*

main verb (second clause)

→ durative present

κατανοέω: to consider attentively, take note of — stronger than *βλέπω*, sharpening the irony.

4 ἢ πῶς ἐρεῖς τῷ ἀδελφῷ σου· Ἄφες ἐκβάλω τὸ κάρφος ἐκ τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ σου, καὶ ἰδοὺ ἡ δοκὸς ἐν τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ σοῦ;

Or how will you say to your brother, 'Let me take the speck out of your eye,' while behold, the log is in your own eye?

RHETORICAL QUESTION ἢ A second rhetorical question with embedded direct speech: the absurdity of offering eye-surgery while blinded by one's own beam.

ἢ

or

disjunctive conjunction

ἢ: introduces an alternative pressing of the same point.

πῶς

how

interrogative adverb

πῶς: 'how (can it be that)?' – rhetorical.

ἔρεῖς

will you say

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · λέγω (εἶπον)

main verb

→ *deliberative/predictive future*

λέγω: future ἐρῶ, 'I will say'

τῷ

to the

Dative

article with ἀδελφῷ

ἀδελφῷ

brother

Dative

dative of indirect object

ἀδελφός: brother, fellow.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

ἴαφες

let / allow

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · ἀφίημι

imperative of permission introducing hortatory subjunctive

→ *permissive aorist – 'allow (that)..'*

ἀφίημι: to let, permit; idiomatic with following subjunctive, 'let me..'

ἐκβάλλω

I may take out

Aor Act Subj 1 Sg · ἐκβάλλω

hortatory/permissive subjunctive after ἴαφες

→ *aorist of intended single act*

ἐκβάλλω: to cast out, remove.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article with κάρφος

κάρφος

speck

Accusative

direct object

κάρφος: speck, mote.

ἐκ

out of

preposition (separation) + gen.

ἐκ: 'out of.'

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article with ὀφθαλμοῦ

ὀφθαλμοῦ

eye

Genitive

object of ἐκ

ὀφθαλμός: eye.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

καὶ

and yet

coordinating conjunction (here concessive/adversative)

καὶ: 'and (all the while)', marking the incongruity.

ἰδοῦ

behold

presentative particle

ἰδοῦ: 'look!' – a frozen aorist imperative used as an attention-marker.

<p>ἡ the</p> <p>Nominative article with <i>δοκός</i></p>	<p>δοκός log</p> <p>Nominative subject of implied verb <i>δοκός</i>: beam, rafter.</p>	<p>ἐν in</p> <p>preposition (location) + dat. <i>ἐν</i>: spatial.</p>	<p>τῷ the</p> <p>Dative article with <i>ὄφθαλμῷ</i></p>
<p>ὄφθαλμῷ eye</p> <p>Dative object of <i>ἐν</i> <i>ὄφθαλμός</i>: eye.</p>	<p>σοῦ your own</p> <p>Genitive genitive of possession (emphatic) <i>σύ</i>: emphatic possessive, 'your own.'</p>		

5 ὑποκριτά, ἔκβαλε πρῶτον ἐκ τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ σοῦ τὴν δοκόν, καὶ τότε διαβλέψεις ἐκβαλεῖν τὸ κάρφος ἐκ τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ σου.

You hypocrite, first take the log out of your own eye, and then you will see clearly to take the speck out of your brother's eye.

COMMAND (RESOLUTION) ASYNDETON The resolving command, with a vocative of rebuke: self-correction (πρῶτον) is the precondition of clear-sighted help.

<p>ὑποκριτά hypocrite</p> <p>Vocative vocative of direct address (rebuke) <i>ὑποκριτής</i>: 'actor,' play-actor; one whose outward role masks inward reality — a key Matthean indictment.</p>	<p>ἔκβαλε take out</p> <p>Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · ἐκβάλλω main verb (command) → ingressive aorist imperative — do it decisively <i>ἐκβάλλω</i>: cast out, remove.</p>	<p>πρῶτον first</p> <p>adverb of sequence <i>πρῶτον</i>: 'first (of all)'; sets the priority of self-judgment.</p>	<p>ἐκ out of</p> <p>preposition (separation) + gen. <i>ἐκ</i>: 'out of!'</p>
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τοῦ

the

Genitive

article with ὀφθαλμοῦ

ὀφθαλμοῦ

eye

Genitive

object of ἐκ

ὀφθαλμός; eye.

σοῦ

your own

Genitive

genitive of possession (emphatic)

σύ: emphatic 'your own.'

τήν

the

Accusative

article with δοκόν

δοκόν

log

Accusative

direct object of ἔκβαλε

δοκός; beam.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction (consecutive)

καί: joins the resulting clarity.

τότε

then

temporal adverb

τότε: 'then, at that point' — only after self-correction.

διαβλέψεις

you will see clearly

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · διαβλέπω

main verb (apodosis)

→ predictive future

διαβλέπω: to see clearly, look intently — the διά- conveys cleared, unobstructed sight.

ἐκβαλεῖν

to take out

Aor Act Infin · ἐκβάλλω

infinitive of result/purpose (complementary)

→ aorist infinitive of single act

ἐκβάλλω: cast out, remove.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article with κάρφος

κάρφος

speck

Accusative

direct object of ἐκβαλεῖν

κάρφος; speck.

ἐκ

out of

preposition (separation) + gen.

ἐκ: 'out of!'

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article with ὀφθαλμοῦ

ὀφθαλμοῦ

eye

Genitive

object of ἐκ

ὀφθαλμός; eye.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article with ἀδελφοῦ

ἀδελφοῦ

brother

Genitive

genitive of possession

ἀδελφός; brother.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

6 Μὴ δῶτε τὸ ἅγιον τοῖς κυσίν, μηδὲ βάλητε τοὺς μαργαρίτας ὑμῶν ἔμπροσθεν τῶν χοίρων, μήποτε καταπατήσουσιν αὐτοὺς ἐν τοῖς ποσὶν αὐτῶν καὶ στραφέντες ῥήξωσιν ὑμᾶς.

Do not give what is holy to the dogs, nor throw your pearls before the swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn and tear you to pieces.

PROHIBITION (PROVERB) ASYNDETON A chiasmic guarding-proverb (give/holy/dogs – trample; throw/pearls/swine – tear), balancing v.1: discernment, not indiscriminate exposure of the sacred.

Μὴ

not

negative with subjunctive (prohibition)

μὴ: prohibitive negative.

δῶτε

give

Aor Act Subj 2 Pl · δίδωμι

prohibitive subjunctive (main verb)

→ aorist subjunctive prohibition – do not (ever) do it

δίδωμι: to give.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article substantizing ἅγιον

ἅγιον

holy thing

Accusative

direct object (substantival adj.)

ἅγιος: holy; here 'what is holy' – perhaps consecrated sacrificial meat (cf. Exod 29:33).

τοῖς

to the

Dative

article with κυσίν

κυσίν

dogs

Dative

dative of indirect object

κύων: dog – scavenging, unclean; an image of the profane.

μηδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

μηδέ: 'and not, nor,' continuing the prohibition.

βάλητε

throw

Aor Act Subj 2 Pl · βάλλω

prohibitive subjunctive

→ aorist subjunctive prohibition

βάλλω: to throw, cast.

τούς

the

Accusative

article with μαργαρίτας

μαργαρίτας

pearls

Accusative

direct object

μαργαρίτης: pearl — emblem of priceless worth (cf. 13:45–46).

υμῶν

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

ἔμπροσθεν

before

improper preposition + gen.

ἔμπροσθεν: 'in front of, before.'

τῶν

the

Genitive

article with χοίρων

χοίρων

swine

Genitive

object of ἔμπροσθεν

χοῖρος: pig — paradigmatically unclean (Lev 11:7).

μήποτε

lest

conjunction introducing negative purpose clause

μήποτε: 'lest, that ...not'; introduces the feared outcome.

καταπατήσουσιν

they will trample

Fut Act Indic 3 Pl · καταπατέω

verb in μήποτε-clause (fut. indic.)

→ predictive — the apprehended result

καταπατέω: to trample down underfoot.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object (the pearls)

ἐν

with

preposition (instrument) + dat.

ἐν: instrumental, 'with.'

τοῖς

the

Dative

article with ποσίν

ποσίν

feet

Dative

dative of instrument

πούς: foot.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins the second feared action.

στραφέντες

having turned

Aor Pass Ptc · Nom Pl Masc · στρέφω

circumstantial participle (attendant circumstance)

→ aorist — the antecedent turn before the attack

στρέφω: to turn (around); passive in form, 'turn themselves.'

ρήξουσιν

they may tear to pieces

Aor Act Subj 3 Pl · ρήγνυμι

subjunctive in μήποτε-clause

→ aorist of the feared violent act

ρήγνυμι: to rend, tear apart (as a wild beast).

ὑμᾶς

you

Accusative

direct object

7 Αἰτεῖτε, καὶ δοθήσεται ὑμῖν· ζητεῖτε, καὶ εὕρησете· κρούετε, καὶ ἀνοιγήσεται ὑμῖν.

Ask, and it will be given to you; seek, and you will find; knock, and it will be opened to you.

COMMAND AND PROMISE ASYNDETON A new movement: three present imperatives, each paired by καί with a guaranteed (divine-passive/future) answer — escalating ask, seek, knock.

Αἰτεῖτε

ask

Pres Act Impv 2 Pl · αἰτέω

main verb (command)

→ durative present imperative — keep asking

αἰτέω: to ask, request (of a superior).

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction (imperative καί = result)

καί: imperative + καί + future = conditional promise.

δοθήσεται

it will be given

Fut Pass Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (apodosis)

→ predictive future, divine passive

δίδωμι: 'be given' — by God.

ὑμῖν

to you

Dative

dative of indirect object

ζητεῖτε

seek

Pres Act Impv 2 Pl · ζητέω

main verb (command)

→ durative present imperative

ζητέω: to seek, look for.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction (result)

καί: imperativ result.

εὕρησете

you will find

Fut Act Indic 2 Pl · εὕρισκω

main verb (apodosis)

→ predictive future

εὕρισκω: to find.

κρούετε

knock

Pres Act Impv 2 Pl · κρούω

main verb (command)

→ durative present imperative

κρούω: to knock (at a door).

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction (result)

καί: imperatival result.

ἀνοιγήσεται

it will be opened

Fut Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἀνοίγω

main verb (apodosis)

→ predictive future, divine passive

ἀνοίγω: 'be opened' — by God.

ὑμῖν

to you

Dative

dative of indirect object

8 πᾶς γὰρ ὁ αἰτῶν λαμβάνει καὶ ὁ ζητῶν εὕρισκει καὶ τῷ κρούοντι ἀνοιγήσεται.

For everyone who asks receives, and the one who seeks finds, and to the one who knocks it will be opened.

GROUND (GENERALIZATION) γάρ Grounds v.7 by universalizing it (πᾶς): the promise holds without exception for each asker, seeker, knocker.

πᾶς

everyone

Nominative

subject (substantival adj.)

πᾶς: 'every, all'; with the article + participle, 'everyone who...'

γάρ

for

explanatory conjunction

γάρ: grounds the preceding promise.

ὁ

the (one)

Nominative

article substantizing αἰτῶν

αἰτῶν

who asks

Pres Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · αἰτέω

substantival participle (apposition to πᾶς)

→ durative present — the one who keeps asking

αἰτέω: to ask.

λαμβάνει

receives

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · λαμβάνω

main verb

→ gnomic present

λαμβάνω: to receive, take.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins the parallel clauses.

ὁ

the (one)

Nominative

article substantizing ζητῶν

ζητῶν

who seeks

Pres Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · ζητέω

substantival participle (subject)

→ durative present

ζητέω: to seek.

εὕρισκει

finds

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εὕρισκω

main verb

→ gnomic present

εὕρισκω: to find.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins the third clause.

τῷ

to the (one)

Dative

article substantizing κρούοντι

κρούοντι

who knocks

Pres Act Ptc · Dat Sg Masc · κρούω

substantival participle (dat. of indirect object)

→ durative present

κρούω: to knock.

ἀνοιγήσεται

it will be opened

Fut Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἀνοίγω

main verb

→ predictive future, divine passive

ἀνοίγω: 'be opened.'

9 ἢ τίς ἐστὶν ἐξ ὑμῶν ἄνθρωπος, ὃν αἰτήσῃ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἄρτον, μὴ λίθον ἐπιδώσει αὐτῷ;

Or what man is there among you, whom if his son asks for bread, will give him a stone?

RHETORICAL QUESTION (A FORTIORI) ἢ Begins the a fortiori argument from human fatherhood; μή expects the answer 'no – surely not!'

ἢ

or

disjunctive conjunction

ἢ: introduces the supporting illustration.

τίς

who / what

Nominative

interrogative pron. (predicate)

τίς: 'what (sort of) man?'

ἐστὶν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula

→ stative present

εἰμί: to be.

ἐξ

from / among

preposition (partitive) + gen.

ἐκ: 'from among!'

ὕμῶν

you

Genitive

partitive genitive

ἄνθρωπος

man

Nominative

subject (apposition to τίς)

ἄνθρωπος; human being, man.

ὃν

whom

Accusative

relative pron., direct object of αἰτήσῃ

αἰτήσῃ

will ask

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · αἰτέω

verb of relative clause (double acc.)

→ future of supposed case

αἰτέω: to ask; with double accusative, 'ask someone for something!'

ὁ

the

Nominative

article with υἱός

υἱός

son

Nominative

subject of αἰτήσῃ

υἱός; son.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of relationship

ἄρτον

bread

Accusative

direct object (thing asked)

ἄρτος; bread, loaf.

μή

surely not

interrogative negative (expects 'no')

μή: in a question, expects a negative answer.

λίθον

stone

Accusative

direct object of ἐπιδώσει

λίθος; stone — resembling a loaf, but inedible.

ἐπιδώσει

will give

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐπιδίδωμι

main verb of the question

→ predictive future

ἐπιδίδωμι: to hand over, give.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dative of indirect object

10 ἢ καὶ ἰχθὺν αἰτήσῃ, μὴ ὄφιν ἐπιδώσει αὐτῷ;

Or if he asks for a fish, will he give him a serpent?

RHETORICAL QUESTION (A FORTIORI) ἢ A parallel illustration (fish/serpent); again μή expects 'no!'

<p>ἢ or <i>disjunctive conjunction</i></p> <p>ἢ: introduces the second illustration.</p>	<p>καὶ even / also <i>adjunctive adverb</i></p> <p>καί: 'or also,' adding the parallel case.</p>	<p>ἰχθύν fish Accusative <i>direct object (thing asked)</i></p> <p>ἰχθύς: fish.</p>	<p>αἰτήσει he asks Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · αἰτέω <i>verb of supposed case</i></p> <p>→ future of supposed case</p> <p>αἰτέω: to ask for.</p>
<p>μή surely not <i>interrogative negative (expects 'no')</i></p> <p>μή: expects a negative answer.</p>	<p>ὄφιν serpent Accusative <i>direct object of ἐπιδώσει</i></p> <p>ὄφις: snake, serpent — a dangerous counterfeit for a fish.</p>	<p>ἐπιδώσει will he give Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐπιδίδωμι <i>main verb of the question</i></p> <p>→ predictive future</p> <p>ἐπιδίδωμι: to hand over.</p>	<p>αὐτῷ to him Dative <i>dative of indirect object</i></p>

11 εἰ οὖν ὑμεῖς πονηροὶ ὄντες οἴδατε δόματα ἀγαθὰ διδόναι τοῖς τέκνοις ὑμῶν, πόσω μᾶλλον ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς δώσει ἀγαθὰ τοῖς αἰτουῦσιν αὐτόν.

If then you, being evil, know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more will your Father who is in heaven give good things to those who ask him!

INFERENCE (A FORTIORI CONCLUSION) οὖν The a fortiori payoff: from evil-yet-generous human fathers to the heavenly Father's far surer goodness toward petitioners.

<p>εἰ if <i>conjunction introducing first-class condition</i></p> <p>εἰ: 'if (as is the case)' — a real condition.</p>	<p>οὖν then <i>inferential conjunction</i></p> <p>οὖν: 'therefore,' drawing the conclusion.</p>	<p>ὑμεῖς you Nominative <i>subject (emphatic pron.)</i></p> <p>σύ: emphatic 'you (of all people)'</p>	<p>πονηροὶ evil Nominative <i>predicate adj. with ὄντες</i></p> <p>πονηρός: evil, morally bad — assumes fallen human nature.</p>
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ὄντες

being

Pres Act Ptc · Nom Pl Masc · εἰμί
concessive participle ('though being')

→ durative present — a settled condition

εἰμί: to be.

οἶδατε

you know how

Perf Act Indic 2 Pl · οἶδα
main verb of protasis

→ perfect with present sense — settled knowing

οἶδα: to know; with infinitive, 'know how to.'

δώρατα

gifts

Accusative
direct object of δίδοναι

δώρα: a gift.

ἀγαθὰ

good

Accusative
attributive adj. with δώρατα

ἀγαθός: good.

διδόναι

to give

Pres Act Infin · δίδωμι
complementary infinitive after οἶδατε

→ durative present infinitive

δίδωμι: to give.

τοῖς

to the

Dative
article with τέκνοις

τέκνοις

children

Dative
dative of indirect object

τέκνον: child.

ὑμῶν

your

Genitive
genitive of relationship

πόσῳ

by how much

Dative
dative of measure (degree of difference)

πόσος: 'how much'; with μᾶλλον, the a fortiori formula.

μᾶλλον

more

comparative adverb
μᾶλλον: 'more, rather!'

ὁ

the

Nominative
article with πατήρ

πατήρ

Father

Nominative
subject of δώσει
πατήρ: father; here God as Father.

ὑμῶν

your

Genitive
genitive of relationship

ὁ

the (one)

Nominative
article substantizing the phrase

ἐν

in

preposition (location) + dat.
ἐν: spatial.

τοῖς

the

Dative
article with οὐρανοῖς

οὐρανοῖς

heavens

Dative

object of ἐν (location)

οὐρανός: heaven; Matthean plural.

δώσει

will give

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (apodosis)

→ predictive future

δίδωμι: to give.

ἀγαθὰ

good things

Accusative

direct object (substantival adj.)

ἀγαθός: good; 'good things' (Luke 11:13 'Holy Spirit').

τοῖς

to those

Dative

article substantizing αἰτουσιν

αἰτουσιν

who ask

Pres Act Ptc · Dat Pl Masc · αἰτέω

substantival participle (dat. of indirect object)

→ durative present

αἰτέω: to ask.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object of αἰτουσιν

12 Πάντα οὖν ὅσα ἐὰν θέλητε ἵνα ποιῶσιν ὑμῖν οἱ ἄνθρωποι, οὕτως καὶ ὑμεῖς ποιεῖτε αὐτοῖς· οὗτος γὰρ ἔστιν ὁ νόμος καὶ οἱ προφῆται.

So whatever you wish that people would do to you, do so also to them; for this is the Law and the Prophets.

INFERENCE (SUMMARY MAXIM) οὖν The inferential summit of the Sermon's ethics: the positive Golden Rule, clinched as the sum of 'the Law and the Prophets' (cf. 22:40).

Πάντα

all things

Accusative

direct object (fronted, substantival adj.)

πᾶς: 'all, everything!'

οὖν

so / therefore

inferential conjunction

οὖν: gathers up the preceding teaching into a maxim.

ὅσα

whatever

Accusative

relative pron. (correlative with Πάντα)

ὅσος: 'as much/many as, whatever!'

ἐὰν

ever

particle generalizing the relative

ἐὰν: here = ἅν, generalizing ('whatever').

θέλητε

you wish

Pres Act Subj 2 Pl · θέλω

subjunctive in indefinite relative clause

→ durative present

θέλω: to wish, will, want.

ἵνα

that

conjunction introducing content/object clause

ἵνα: introduces the object of θέλητε.

ποιῶσιν

they would do

Pres Act Subj 3 Pl · ποιέω

subjunctive in ἵνα-clause

→ durative present

ποιέω: to do, act.

ὕμῖν

to you

Dative

dative of indirect object

οἱ

the

Nominative

article with ἄνθρωποι

ἄνθρωποι

people

Nominative

subject of ποιῶσιν

ἄνθρωπος: human being; pl. 'people, others.'

οὕτως

so / thus

adverb of manner (resumptive)

οὕτως: 'in this way,' picking up the protasis.

καί

also

adjunctive adverb

καί: 'also,' reciprocating.

ὕμεῖς

you

Nominative

subject (emphatic)

ού: emphatic 'you (for your part)!'

ποιεῖτε

do

Pres Act Impv 2 Pl · ποιέω

main verb (command)

→ durative present imperative — habitual practice

ποιέω: to do.

αὐτοῖς

to them

Dative

dative of indirect object

οὗτος

this

Nominative

subject (demonstrative pron.)

οὗτος: 'this (rule)!'

γάρ

for

explanatory conjunction

γάρ: grounds the maxim in Scripture's intent.

ἐστίν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἶμί

copula

→ stative present

εἶμί: to be.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article with νόμος

νόμος

Law

Nominative

predicate nominative

νόμος: the Law (Torah); with 'the Prophets,' the whole OT revelation.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins Law and Prophets.

οἱ
the

Nominative

article with προφήται

προφήται

Prophets

Nominative

predicate nominative

προφήτης: prophet; 'the Prophets,' the prophetic corpus.

13 Εἰσέλθατε διὰ τῆς στενῆς πύλης· ὅτι πλατεῖα ἡ πύλη καὶ εὐρύχωρος ἡ ὁδὸς ἡ ἀπάγουσα εἰς τὴν ἀπώλειαν, καὶ πολλοὶ εἰσιν οἱ εἰσερχόμενοι δι' αὐτῆς·

Enter through the narrow gate; for wide is the gate and broad the way that leads to destruction, and many are those who enter through it;

COMMAND AND GROUND ASYNDETON A new movement: the command to enter the narrow gate, grounded (ὅτι) by the contrast with the wide gate and broad road thronged toward destruction.

Εἰσέλθατε

enter

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · εἰσέρχομαι

main verb (command)

→ ingressive aorist imperative — make the decisive entry

εἰσέρχομαι: to go in, enter.

διὰ

through

preposition (means/passage) + gen.

διὰ: 'through.'

τῆς

the

Genitive

article with πύλης

στενῆς

narrow

Genitive

attributive adj. with πύλης

στενός: narrow, confined.

πύλης

gate

Genitive

object of διὰ

πύλη: gate (of a city or temple).

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction

ὅτι: 'because,' grounding the command.

πλατεῖα

wide

Nominative

predicate adj. (fronted)

πλατύς: broad, wide.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article with πύλη

πύλη

gate

Nominative

subject

πύλη: gate.

καί

and

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins gate and way.

εὐρύχωρος

broad / spacious

Nominative

predicate adj.

εὐρύχωρος: spacious, roomy.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article with ὁδός

ὁδός

way / road

Nominative

subject

ὁδός: road, way, path of life.

ἡ

the (one)

Nominative

article substantizing the participle

ἀπάγουσα

leading away

Pres Act Ptc · Nom Sg Fem · ἀπάγω

attributive participle with ὁδός

→ durative present

ἀπάγω: to lead away, lead off.

εἰς

to

preposition (goal) + acc.

εἰς: 'into, to.'

τήν

the

Accusative

article with ἀπώλειαν

ἀπώλειαν

destruction

Accusative

object of εἰς (goal)

ἀπώλεια: ruin, perdition — eschatological destruction.

καί

and

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins the crowd-clause.

πολλοί

many

Nominative

predicate adj. (fronted)

πολύς: many.

εἰσιν

are

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

copula

→ stative present

εἰμί: to be.

οἱ

those

Nominative

article substantizing the participle

εἰσερχόμενοι

who enter

Pres Mid Ptc · Nom Pl Masc · εἰσέρχομαι

substantival participle (subject)

→ durative present

εἰσέρχομαι: to enter; deponent middle.

δι'

through

preposition (passage) + gen.

διά: 'through.'

αὐτῆς

it

Genitive

object of διά (the gate/way)

14 τί στενή ἡ πύλη καὶ τεθλιμμένη ἡ ὁδὸς ἡ ἀπάγουσα εἰς τὴν ζωὴν, καὶ ὀλίγοι εἰσὶν οἱ εὕρισκοντες αὐτήν.

how narrow is the gate and constricted the way that leads to life, and those who find it are few!

CONTRAST (EXCLAMATION) ASYNDETON The antithetical pair: exclamatory τί ('how!') underscores that the gate to life is narrow and its finders few.

τί

how!

exclamatory adverb

τί: here exclamatory ('how!'); some read ὅτι ('because').

στενή

narrow

Nominative

predicate adj. (fronted)

στενός; narrow.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article with πύλη

πύλη

gate

Nominative

subject

πύλη; gate.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins gate and way.

τεθλιμμένη

constricted

Perf Pass Ptc · Nom Sg Fem · θλίβω

predicate participle (perfect, as adj.)

→ perfect — a settled state of being hemmed in

θλίβω: to press, compress; perf. pass. 'narrowed, compressed,' with overtones of the θλίψις (tribulation) of the way.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article with ὁδός

ὁδός

way

Nominative

subject

ὁδός; road, way.

ἡ

the (one)

Nominative

article substantizing the participle

ἀπάγουσα

leading

Pres Act Ptc · Nom Sg Fem · ἀπάγω

attributive participle with ὁδός

→ durative present

ἀπάγω: to lead away/off.

εἰς

to

preposition (goal) + acc.

εἰς: 'to, into!'

τὴν

the

Accusative

article with ζωὴν

ζωήν

life

Accusative

object of *εἰς* (goal)

ζωή: life — eschatological (eternal) life.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins the 'few' clause.

ὀλίγοι

few

Nominative

predicate adj. (fronted)

ὀλίγος: few, little.

εἰσὶν

are

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · εἶμι

copula

→ stative present

εἶμι: to be.

οἱ

those

Nominative

article substantizing the participle

εὕρισκοντες

who find

Pres Act Ptc · Nom Pl Masc · εὕρισκω

substantival participle (subject)

→ durative present

εὕρισκω: to find — the way to life must be sought out.

αὐτήν

it

Accusative

direct object (the way)

15 Προσέχετε ἀπὸ τῶν ψευδοπροφητῶν, οἵτινες ἔρχονται πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐν ἐνδύμασιν προβάτων, ἔσωθεν δὲ εἰσὶν λύκοι ἄρπαγες.

Beware of the false prophets, who come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly are ravenous wolves.

WARNING (COMMAND) ASYNDETON A new movement: a warning against false prophets, defined by the disguise/reality antithesis (sheep's clothing outside, wolves within).

Προσέχετε

beware

Pres Act Impv 2 Pl · προσέχω

main verb (command)

→ durative present imperative — stay on guard

προσέχω: to attend to; with από, 'beware of, guard against.'

ἀπό

of / from

preposition (separation) + gen.

ἀπό: 'from'; with προσέχω, marks what to guard against.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article with ψευδοπροφητῶν

ψευδοπροφητῶν

false prophets

Genitive

object of ἀπό

ψευδοπροφήτης: false prophet — one falsely claiming to speak for God.

οἵτινες

who

Nominative

indefinite/qualitative relative pron. (subject)

οἷτις: 'who (being of such a kind)' — qualitative.

ἔρχονται

come

Pres Mid Indic 3 Pl · ἔρχομαι

verb of relative clause

→ durative present

ἔρχομαι: to come; deponent middle.

πρός

to

preposition (direction) + acc.

πρός: 'to, toward.'

ὑμᾶς

you

Accusative

object of πρὸς

ἐν

in

preposition (manner/clothing) + dat.

ἐν: 'in,' of attire.

ἐνδύμασιν

clothing

Dative

object of ἐν

ἐνδυμα: garment, clothing.

προβάτων

of sheep

Genitive

attributive/material genitive

πρόβατον: sheep — the disguise of the harmless flock.

ἔσωθεν

inwardly

adverb of place

ἔσωθεν: 'from within, inwardly!'

δέ

but

adversative conjunction

δέ: marks the disguise/reality contrast.

εἰσιν

are

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

copula

→ stative present

εἰμί: to be.

λύκοι

wolves

Nominative

predicate nominative

λύκος: wolf — the predator of the flock.

ἄρπαγες

ravenous

Nominative

attributive adj. with λύκοι

ἄρπαξ: rapacious, ravening, snatching.

16 ἀπὸ τῶν καρπῶν αὐτῶν ἐπιγνώσεσθε αὐτούς. μήτι συλλέγουσιν ἀπὸ ἀκανθῶν σταφυλὰς ἢ ἀπὸ τριβόλων σῦκα;

By their fruits you will know them. Do people gather grapes from thornbushes, or figs from thistles?

TEST (PRINCIPLE AND ILLUSTRATION) ASYNDETON The diagnostic principle (fruit-inspection) with a rhetorical nature-question (μήτι expecting 'no'): false sources cannot yield good produce.

<p>ἀπὸ by / from <i>preposition (source/means) + gen.</i> ἀπό: 'from,' here of the means of recognition.</p>	<p>τῶν the Genitive <i>article with καρπῶν</i></p>	<p>καρπῶν fruits Genitive <i>object of ἀπό</i> καρπός: fruit; metaphor for conduct and its outcome.</p>	<p>αὐτῶν their Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i></p>
<p>ἐπιγνώσεσθε you will know Fut Mid Indic 2 Pl · ἐπιγινώσκω <i>main verb</i> → predictive future ἐπιγινώσκω: to recognize, know fully; the ἐπι- intensifies, 'discern for what they are!'</p>	<p>αὐτούς them Accusative <i>direct object</i></p>	<p>μήτι surely not <i>interrogative particle (expects 'no')</i> μήτι: strengthened μή in questions, 'surely... not?'</p>	<p>συλλέγουσιν do they gather Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · συλλέγω <i>main verb of question (impersonal 'people')</i> → gnomic present συλλέγω: to gather, collect.</p>
<p>ἀπὸ from <i>preposition (source) + gen.</i> ἀπό: 'from.'</p>	<p>ἀκανθῶν thornbushes Genitive <i>object of ἀπό</i> ἀκανθα: thorn, thornbush.</p>	<p>σταφυλὰς grapes Accusative <i>direct object</i> σταφυλή: a bunch of grapes.</p>	<p>ἢ or <i>disjunctive conjunction</i> ἢ: 'or.'</p>

ἀπὸ

from

preposition (source) + gen.

ἀπό: 'from.'

τριβόλων

thistles

Genitive

object of ἀπό

τριβόλος: thistle, caltrop (a prickly weed).

σῦκα

figs

Accusative

direct object

σῦκον: fig.

17 οὕτως πᾶν δένδρον ἀγαθὸν καρποὺς καλοὺς ποιεῖ, τὸ δὲ σαπρὸν δένδρον καρποὺς πονηροὺς ποιεῖ.

So every good tree bears good fruit, but the bad tree bears bad fruit.

PRINCIPLE (GENERALIZATION) ASYNDETON The principle generalized (οὕτως): nature determines produce — good tree, good fruit; rotten tree, bad fruit.

οὕτως

so

adverb of manner (drawing the analogy)

οὕτως: 'thus, in this way!'

πᾶν

every

Nominative

attributive adj. with δένδρον

πᾶς: every, all.

δένδρον

tree

Nominative

subject

δένδρον: tree.

ἀγαθὸν

good

Nominative

attributive adj. with δένδρον

ἀγαθός: good (sound).

καρποὺς

fruits

Accusative

direct object

καρπός: fruit.

καλοὺς

good / fine

Accusative

attributive adj. with καρπούς

καλός: good, fine, of high quality.

ποιεῖ

produces

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb

→ gnomic present

ποιέω: here 'produce, bear (fruit)!'

τὸ

the

Nominative

article with δένδρον

δὲ

but

adversative conjunction

| δέ: marks the antithesis.

σαπρὸν

bad / rotten

Nominative

attributive adj. with δένδρον

| σαπρός: rotten, decayed, worthless.

δένδρον

tree

Nominative

subject

| δένδρον: tree.

καρπούς

fruits

Accusative

direct object

| καρπός: fruit.

πονηροῦς

bad / evil

Accusative

attributive adj. with καρπούς

| πονηρός: bad, evil, worthless.

ποιεῖ

produces

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb

→ gnomic present

| ποιέω: 'produce, bear!'

18 οὐ δύναται δένδρον ἀγαθὸν καρπούς πονηροῦς ποιεῖν, οὐδὲ δένδρον σαπρὸν καρπούς καλοῦς ποιεῖν.

| A good tree cannot bear bad fruit, nor can a bad tree bear good fruit.

PRINCIPLE (IMPOSSIBILITY) ASYNDETON The principle stated as impossibility (οὐ δύναται): the two natures are mutually exclusive in their fruit.

οὐ

not

negative with indicative

| οὐ: negates δύναται.

δύναται

is able

Pres Mid Indic 3 Sg · δύναμαι

main verb

→ stative present — settled incapacity

| δύναμαι: to be able; deponent middle.

δένδρον

tree

Nominative

subject

| δένδρον: tree.

ἀγαθὸν

good

Nominative

attributive adj.

| ἀγαθός: good.

<p>καρπούς fruits Accusative <i>direct object of ποιεῖν</i> καρπός: fruit.</p>	<p>πονηρούς bad Accusative <i>attributive adj.</i> πονηρός: bad, evil.</p>	<p>ποιεῖν to produce Pres Act Infin · ποιέω <i>complementary infinitive after δύναται</i> → durative present infinitive ποιέω: 'produce, bear!'</p>	<p>οὐδὲ nor <i>negative coordinating conjunction</i> οὐδέ: 'and not, nor!'</p>
<p>δένδρον tree Nominative <i>subject (of implied δύναται)</i> δένδρον: tree.</p>	<p>σαπρὸν bad / rotten Nominative <i>attributive adj.</i> σαπρός: rotten, worthless.</p>	<p>καρπούς fruits Accusative <i>direct object of ποιεῖν</i> καρπός: fruit.</p>	<p>καλοῦς good / fine Accusative <i>attributive adj.</i> καλός: good, fine.</p>
<p>ποιεῖν to produce Pres Act Infin · ποιέω <i>complementary infinitive</i> → durative present infinitive ποιέω: 'produce, bear!'</p>			

19 πᾶν δένδρον μὴ ποιοῦν καρπὸν καλὸν ἐκκόπτεται καὶ εἰς πῦρ βάλλεται.

| Every tree that does not bear good fruit is cut down and thrown into the fire.

| VERDICT (JUDGMENT) ASYNDETON The judgment-verdict (echoing John the Baptist, 3:10): the fruitless tree is destined for the fire.

<p>πᾶν every</p> <p>Nominative <i>attributive adj. with δένδρον</i></p> <p> πᾶς: every, all.</p>	<p>δένδρον tree</p> <p>Nominative <i>subject</i></p> <p> δένδρον: tree.</p>	<p>μὴ not</p> <p><i>negative with participle</i></p> <p> μὴ: negates the participle (qualitative/generic).</p>	<p>ποιοῦν bearing</p> <p>Pres Act Ptc · Nom Sg Neut · ποιέω <i>attributive participle with δένδρον</i></p> <p>→ durative present</p> <p> ποιέω: 'produce, bear'</p>
<p>καρπὸν fruit</p> <p>Accusative <i>direct object of ποιοῦν</i></p> <p> καρπός: fruit.</p>	<p>καλὸν good</p> <p>Accusative <i>attributive adj.</i></p> <p> καλός: good, fine.</p>	<p>ἐκκόπτεται is cut down</p> <p>Pres Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἐκκόπτω <i>main verb</i></p> <p>→ gnomic present, passive</p> <p> ἐκκόπτω: to cut out/down, fell.</p>	<p>καὶ and</p> <p><i>coordinating conjunction</i></p> <p> καί: joins the two judgments.</p>
<p>εἰς into</p> <p><i>preposition (goal) + acc.</i></p> <p> εἰς: 'into.'</p>	<p>πῦρ fire</p> <p>Accusative <i>object of εἰς</i></p> <p> πῦρ: fire — the fire of judgment.</p>	<p>βάλλεται is thrown</p> <p>Pres Pass Indic 3 Sg · βάλλω <i>main verb</i></p> <p>→ gnomic present, passive</p> <p> βάλλω: to throw, cast.</p>	

20 ἄρα γε ἀπὸ τῶν καρπῶν αὐτῶν ἐπιγνώσεσθε αὐτούς.

| So then, by their fruits you will know them.

| INFERENCE (REFRAIN) ἄρα The inferential refrain (ἄρα γε) closing the unit, repeating v.16a: recognition is by fruit, not appearance.

<p>ἄρα so / therefore <i>inferential conjunction</i> ἄρα: 'so, consequently!'</p>	<p>γε indeed <i>emphatic particle</i> γε: intensive, strengthening ἄρα ('so then, surely').</p>	<p>ἀπό by / from <i>preposition (means/source) + gen.</i> ἀπό: 'from,' of the means of recognition.</p>	<p>τῶν the Genitive <i>article with καρπῶν</i></p>
<p>καρπῶν fruits Genitive <i>object of ἀπό</i> καρπός: fruit (conduct).</p>	<p>αὐτῶν their Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i></p>	<p>ἐπιγνώσεσθε you will know Fut Mid Indic 2 Pl · ἐπιγινώσκω <i>main verb</i> → predictive future ἐπιγινώσκω: to recognize, discern fully.</p>	<p>αὐτούς them Accusative <i>direct object</i></p>

21 Οὐ πᾶς ὁ λέγων μοι· Κύριε κύριε εἰσελεύσεται εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν, ἀλλ' ὁ ποιῶν τὸ θέλημα τοῦ πατρὸς μου τοῦ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς.

Not everyone who says to me, 'Lord, Lord,' will enter the kingdom of heaven, but the one who does the will of my Father who is in heaven.

ANTITHESIS (SAYING VS. DOING) ASYNDETON A new movement: confession alone ('Lord, Lord') does not admit; only the doer of the Father's will enters. Jesus speaks as eschatological judge.

<p>Οὐ not <i>negative (with πᾶς = 'not everyone')</i> οὐ: with πᾶς, the Semitic 'not...every' = 'no one who merely..!'</p>	<p>πᾶς everyone Nominative <i>subject (substantival)</i> πᾶς: 'every(one)!'</p>	<p>ὁ the (one) Nominative <i>article substantizing λέγων</i></p>	<p>λέγων who says Pres Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · λέγω <i>substantival participle (apposition to πᾶς)</i> → durative present λέγω: to say.</p>
---	--	---	--

μοι

to me

Dative

dative of indirect object

Κύριε

Lord

Vocative

vocative of address

κύριος: Lord, master — a confession of Jesus' lordship.

κύριε

Lord

Vocative

vocative (emphatic repetition)

κύριος: doubled for earnestness/urgency.

εἰσελεύσεται

will enter

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰσερχομαι

main verb

→ predictive future

εἰσερχομαι: to enter; deponent middle.

εἰς

into

preposition (goal) + acc.

εἰς: 'into.'

τὴν

the

Accusative

article with βασιλείαν

βασιλείαν

kingdom

Accusative

object of εἰς

βασιλεία: kingdom, reign.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article with οὐρανῶν

οὐρανῶν

heavens

Genitive

genitive (Matthean periphrasis for God)

οὐρανός: heaven; 'kingdom of heaven' = the kingdom of God.

ἀλλ'

but

strong adversative conjunction

ἀλλά: 'but (rather)'; marking the true condition.

ὁ

the (one)

Nominative

article substantizing ποιῶν

ποιῶν

who does

Pres Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · ποιέω

substantival participle (subject of implied εἰσελεύσεται)

→ durative present — habitual obedience

ποιέω: to do, perform.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article with θέλημα

θέλημα

will

Accusative

direct object of ποιῶν

θέλημα: will, what is willed.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article with πατρός

πατρός

Father

Genitive

genitive of source/possession

πατήρ: father; God as Father.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

τοῦ

the (one)

Genitive

article substantizing the phrase

ἐν

in

preposition (location) + dat.

ἐν: spatial.

τοῖς

the

Dative

article with οὐρανοῖς

οὐρανοῖς

heavens

Dative

object of ἐν

οὐρανός: heaven.

22 πολλοὶ ἐροῦσίν μοι ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ· Κύριε κύριε, οὐ τῷ σῷ ὀνόματι ἐπροφητεύσαμεν, καὶ τῷ σῷ ὀνόματι δαιμόνια ἐξεβάλομεν, καὶ τῷ σῷ ὀνόματι δυνάμεις πολλὰς ἐποιήσαμεν;

On that day many will say to me, 'Lord, Lord, did we not prophesy in your name, and cast out demons in your name, and do many mighty works in your name?'

DIRECT SPEECH (PLEA) ASYNDETON The eschatological scene: many plead a charismatic résumé done 'in your name'; the threefold τῷ σῷ ὀνόματι presses the claim.

πολλοὶ

many

Nominative

subject (substantival adj.)

πολύς: many.

ἐροῦσίν

will say

Fut Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω (εἶπον)

main verb

→ predictive future

λέγω: future ἐρῶ, 'will say.'

μοι

to me

Dative

dative of indirect object

ἐν

on

preposition (time) + dat.

ἐν: temporal, 'on.'

ἐκείνη

that

Dative

demonstrative adj. with ἡμέρᾳ

ἐκεῖνος: 'that' — the Day of Judgment.

τῇ

the

Dative

article with ἡμέρᾳ

ἡμέρᾳ

day

Dative

dative of time

ἡμέρα: day; 'that day' = the eschatological judgment.

Κύριε

Lord

Vocative

vocative of address

κύριος: Lord.

κύριε

Lord

Vocative

vocative (repetition)

| κύριος: doubled in earnest appeal.

οὐ

did we not

interrogative negative (expects 'yes')

| οὐ: in a question expects an affirmative answer ('did we not...?').

τῷ

the

Dative

article with ὀνόματι

σῷ

your

Dative

possessive adjective

| σός: 'your.'

ὀνόματι

name

Dative

dative of means/instrument ('by/in your name')

| ὀνομα: name; 'in your name' = by your authority.

ἐπροφητεύσαμεν

we prophesied

Aor Act Indic 1 Pl · προφητεύω

main verb of question

→ constative aorist

| προφητεύω: to prophesy, speak by inspiration.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

| καί: joins the claims.

τῷ

the

Dative

article with ὀνόματι

σῷ

your

Dative

possessive adjective

| σός: 'your.'

ὀνόματι

name

Dative

dative of means

| ὀνομα: name.

δαιμόνια

demons

Accusative

direct object

| δαιμόνιον: demon, evil spirit.

ἐξεβάλομεν

we cast out

Aor Act Indic 1 Pl · ἐκβάλλω

main verb of question

→ constative aorist

| ἐκβάλλω: to cast out, expel (exorcize).

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

| καί: joins the third claim.

τῷ

the

Dative

article with ὀνόματι

σῷ

your

Dative

possessive adjective

| σός: 'your.'

ὀνόματι

name

Dative

dative of means

| ὀνομα: name.

δυνάμεις

mighty works

Accusative

direct object

δύναμις: power; pl. 'mighty works, miracles.'

πολλὰς

many

Accusative

attributive adj. with δυνάμεις

πολύς: many.

ἐποιήσαμεν

we did

Aor Act Indic 1 Pl · ποιέω

main verb of question

→ *constative aorist*

ποιέω: to do, perform.

23 καὶ τότε ὁμολογήσω αὐτοῖς ὅτι Οὐδέποτε ἔγνων ὑμᾶς· ἀποχωρεῖτε ἀπ' ἐμοῦ οἱ ἐργαζόμενοι τὴν ἀνομίαν.

And then I will declare to them, 'I never knew you; depart from me, you workers of lawlessness!'

DIRECT SPEECH (VERDICT) **καί** The judge's verdict (a quasi-legal ὁμολογήσω, with an allusion to Ps 6:9): relationship, not résumé, decides — the unknown are dismissed as ἐργάται of ἀνομία.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

καί: continues the scene.

τότε

then

temporal adverb

τότε: 'then, at that time' — on the Day.

ὁμολογήσω

I will declare

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ὁμολογέω

main verb

→ *predictive future* — a solemn public declaration

ὁμολογέω: to declare openly, confess; here the judge's formal pronouncement.

αὐτοῖς

to them

Dative

dative of indirect object

ὅτι

that

conjunction (*recitative ὅτι, introducing direct speech*)

ὅτι: recitative, untranslated, marking the quotation.

οὐδέποτε

never

temporal adverb (*emphatic negation*)

οὐδέποτε: 'never' — at no time was there relationship.

ἔγνων

I knew

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · γινώσκω

main verb of quotation

→ constative aorist — surveys the whole, never any acknowledgment

γινώσκω: to know; here in the relational/covenantal sense, 'acknowledge as my own.'

ὕμᾱς

you

Accusative

direct object

ἀποχωρεῖτε

depart

Pres Act Impv 2 Pl · ἀποχωρέω

main verb (command of dismissal)

→ durative present imperative — the sentence of banishment

ἀποχωρέω: to go away, depart, withdraw.

ἀπ'

from

preposition (separation) + gen.

ἀπό: 'from, away from.'

ἐμοῦ

me

Genitive

object of ἀπό (emphatic pron.)

ἐγώ: emphatic 'me!'

οἱ

the (ones)

Nominative

article substantizing ἐργαζόμενοι (nom. of address)

ἐργαζόμενοι

who work

Pres Mid Ptc · Nom Pl Masc · ἐργάζομαι

substantival participle, nominative of address (for vocative)

→ durative present — habitual practice

ἐργάζομαι: to work, do, practice; deponent middle.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article with ἀνομίαν

ἀνομίαν

lawlessness

Accusative

direct object of ἐργαζόμενοι

ἀνομία: lawlessness, iniquity (a-νόμος); the quotation reworks Ps 6:9 (LXX), defining the rejected by their disregard of God's will.

24 Πᾶς οὖν ὅστις ἀκούει μου τοὺς λόγους τούτους καὶ ποιεῖ αὐτούς, ὁμοιωθήσεται ἀνδρὶ φρονίμῳ, ὅστις ὠκοδόμησεν αὐτοῦ τὴν οἰκίαν ἐπὶ τὴν πέτραν.

Everyone then who hears these words of mine and does them will be like a wise man who built his house on the rock.

INFERENCE (CLOSING PARABLE) οὖν The Sermon's closing parable (οὖν gathering all that precedes): the hearer-and-doer is the wise builder on rock.

<p>Πᾶς everyone Nominative subject (substantival) πᾶς: 'every(one)'</p>	<p>οὖν then / therefore inferential conjunction οὖν: draws the Sermon to its application.</p>	<p>ὅστις who Nominative indefinite relative pron. (apposition to Πᾶς) ὅστις: 'whoever!'</p>	<p>ἀκούει hears Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀκούω verb of relative clause → durative present ἀκούω: to hear.</p>
<p>μου of mine Genitive possessive genitive (with λόγους)</p>	<p>τοὺς the Accusative article with λόγους</p>	<p>λόγους words Accusative direct object of ἀκούει λόγος: word, saying; here the whole Sermon.</p>	<p>τούτους these Accusative demonstrative adj. with λόγους οὗτος: 'these!'</p>
<p>καὶ and coordinating conjunction καί: joins hearing and doing.</p>	<p>ποιεῖ does Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω verb of relative clause → durative present — habitual obedience ποιέω: to do, put into practice.</p>	<p>αὐτούς them Accusative direct object</p>	<p>ὁμοιωθήσεται will be likened Fut Pass Indic 3 Sg · ὁμοίω main verb → predictive future, passive ('will be like') ὁμοίω: to liken, compare; pass. 'be like, resemble!'</p>

<p>ἀνδρὶ to a man Dative <i>dative of comparison (after ὁμοιωθήσεται)</i> ἀνήρ: man (adult male).</p>	<p>φρονίμῳ wise Dative <i>attributive adj. with ἀνδρὶ</i> φρόνιμος: prudent, sensible, wise (practically).</p>	<p>ὅστις who Nominative <i>relative pron. (subject of ὠκοδόμησεν)</i> ὅστις: 'who.'</p>	<p>ὠκοδόμησεν built Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · οἰκοδομέω <i>verb of relative clause</i> → constative aorist οἰκοδομέω: to build (a house).</p>
<p>αὐτοῦ his Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i></p>	<p>τὴν the Accusative <i>article with οἰκίαν</i></p>	<p>οἰκίαν house Accusative <i>direct object</i> οἰκία: house.</p>	<p>ἐπὶ on <i>preposition (foundation) + acc.</i> ἐπί: 'upon, on.'</p>
<p>τὴν the Accusative <i>article with πέτραν</i></p>	<p>πέτραν rock Accusative <i>object of ἐπί</i> πέτρα: rock, bedrock — the firm foundation.</p>		

25 καὶ κατέβη ἡ βροχὴ καὶ ἦλθον οἱ ποταμοὶ καὶ ἔπνευσαν οἱ ἄνεμοι καὶ προσέπεσαν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἐκείνῃ, καὶ οὐκ ἔπεσεν, τεθεμελίωτο γὰρ ἐπὶ τὴν πέτραν.

And the rain fell, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat against that house, but it did not fall, because it had been founded on the rock.

NARRATIVE (THE STORM TESTED) **καί** The storm-test of the wise builder's house: a polysyndetic crescendo (rain, floods, winds), yet it stood — for (γάρ) it was founded on rock.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction (narrative)

καί: paratactic narrative connector.

κατέβη

came down

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καταβαίνω

main verb

→ constative aorist

καταβαίνω: to come/go down, descend.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article with βροχή

βροχή

rain

Nominative

subject

βροχή: rain, downpour.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

καί: narrative connector.

ἦλθον

came

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἔρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἔρχομαι: to come.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article with ποταμοί

ποταμοί

floods / rivers

Nominative

subject

ποταμός: river; here the flash-flood torrents of the wadis.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

καί: narrative connector.

ἔπνευσαν

blew

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · πνέω

main verb

→ constative aorist

πνέω: to blow (of wind).

οἱ

the

Nominative

article with ἄνεμοι

ἄνεμοι

winds

Nominative

subject

ἄνεμος: wind.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

καί: narrative connector.

προσέπεσαν

beat against

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · προσπίπτω

main verb

→ constative aorist

προσπίπτω: to fall upon, beat against.

τῇ

the

Dative

article with οἰκία

οἰκία

house

Dative

dative object of προσέπεσαν

οἰκία: house.

ἐκείνη

that

Dative

demonstrative adj. with οἰκία

ἐκεῖνος; 'that!'

καὶ

and yet

coordinating conjunction (adversative)

καί: 'and (yet)!', marking the outcome.

οὐκ

not

negative with indicative

οὐ: negates ἔπεσεν.

ἔπεσεν

it fell

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πίπτω

main verb

→ constative aorist

πίπτω: to fall.

τεθεμελίωτο

it had been founded

Pluperf Pass Indic 3 Sg · θεμελιόω

main verb of γάρ-clause

→ pluperfect — a prior, abiding state of being grounded

θεμελιόω: to lay a foundation, found firmly.

γάρ

for

explanatory conjunction

γάρ: grounds the house's standing.

ἐπὶ

on

preposition (foundation) + acc.

ἐπί: 'upon!'

τὴν

the

Accusative

article with πέτραν

πέτραν

rock

Accusative

object of ἐπί

πέτρα: rock, bedrock.

26 καὶ πᾶς ὁ ἀκούων μου τοὺς λόγους τούτους καὶ μὴ ποιῶν αὐτοὺς ὁμοιωθήσεται ἀνδρὶ μωρῷ, ὅστις ὠκοδόμησεν αὐτοῦ τὴν οἰκίαν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄμμον.

And everyone who hears these words of mine and does not do them will be like a foolish man who built his house on the sand.

ANTITHESIS (THE FOOLISH BUILDER) καὶ The antithetical builder: hearing without doing is the foolish man who built on sand.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

| καί: joins the contrasting case.

πᾶς
everyone

Nominative

subject (substantival)

| πᾶς: 'every(one)!'.

ὁ
the (one)

Nominative

article substantizing ἀκούων

ἀκούων
who hears

Pres Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · ἀκούω

substantival participle (apposition to πᾶς)

→ durative present

| ἀκούω: to hear.

μου
of mine

Genitive

possessive genitive

τούς
the

Accusative

article with λόγους

λόγους
words

Accusative

direct object of ἀκούων

| λόγος: word, saying.

τούτους
these

Accusative

demonstrative adj.

| οὗτος: 'these!'.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

| καί: joins hearing and not-doing.

μὴ
not

negative with participle

| μὴ: negates the participle.

ποιῶν
doing

Pres Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · ποιέω

substantival participle (coordinate with ἀκούων)

→ durative present

| ποιέω: to do, practice.

αὐτούς
them

Accusative

direct object

ὁμοιωθήσεται
will be likened

Fut Pass Indic 3 Sg · ὁμοιάω

main verb

→ predictive future, passive

| ὁμοιάω: pass. 'be like, resemble.'

ἀνδρὶ
to a man

Dative

dative of comparison

| ἀνὴρ: man.

μωρῶ
foolish

Dative

attributive adj. with ἀνδρὶ

| μωρός: foolish, stupid (whence 'moron').

ὅστις
who

Nominative

relative pron. (subject)

| ὅστις: 'who.'

ὠκοδόμησεν

built

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · οἰκοδομέω

verb of relative clause

→ *constative aorist*

οἰκοδομέω: to build.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

τὴν

the

Accusative

article with οἰκίαν

οἰκίαν

house

Accusative

direct object

οἰκία: house.

ἐπὶ

on

preposition (foundation) + acc.

ἐπί: 'upon, on.'

τὴν

the

Accusative

article with ἄμμον

ἄμμον

sand

Accusative

object of ἐπί

ἄμμος: sand — the shifting, unstable foundation.

27 καὶ κατέβη ἡ βροχὴ καὶ ἦλθον οἱ ποταμοὶ καὶ ἔπνευσαν οἱ ἄνεμοι καὶ προσέκοψαν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἐκείνῃ, καὶ ἔπεσεν, καὶ ἦν ἡ πτώσις αὐτῆς μεγάλη.

And the rain fell, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat against that house, and it fell, and great was its fall.

NARRATIVE CONCLUSION (THE COLLAPSE) **καί** The same storm, the opposite end: the house on sand fell, and (climactic asyndeton-like καί) 'great was its fall' — the Sermon's last word a warning of ruin.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction (narrative)

καί: narrative connector.

κατέβη

came down

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καταβαίνω

main verb

→ *constative aorist*

καταβαίνω: to descend.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article with βροχή

βροχὴ

rain

Nominative

subject

βροχή: rain.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

καί: narrative connector.

ἦλθον

came

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἔρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἔρχομαι: to come.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article with ποταμοί

ποταμοί

floods

Nominative

subject

ποταμός: river, flood-torrent.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

καί: narrative connector.

ἔπνευσαν

blew

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · πνέω

main verb

→ constative aorist

πνέω: to blow.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article with ἄνεμοι

ἄνεμοι

winds

Nominative

subject

ἄνεμος: wind.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

καί: narrative connector.

προσέκοψαν

beat against

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · προσκόπτω

main verb

→ constative aorist

προσκόπτω: to strike against, beat upon (a variation on προσπίπτω of v.25).

τῇ

the

Dative

article with οἰκία

οἰκία

house

Dative

dative object of προσέκοψαν

οἰκία: house.

ἐκεῖνη

that

Dative

demonstrative adj.

ἐκεῖνος: 'that.'

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

καί: leads to the outcome.

ἔπεσεν

it fell

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πίπτω

main verb

→ constative aorist

πίπτω: to fall.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

καί: adds the climactic assessment.

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula

→ imperfect — describes the resulting ruin

εἰμί: to be.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article with πτώσις

πτώσις

fall

Nominative

subject

πτώσις: a falling, collapse, ruin.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

μεγάλη

great

Nominative

predicate adj.

μέγας; great — the total, catastrophic collapse.

28 Καὶ ἐγένετο ὅτε ἐτέλεσεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς τοὺς λόγους τούτους, ἐξεπλήσσοντο οἱ ὄχλοι ἐπὶ τῇ διδαχῇ αὐτοῦ·

And it happened, when Jesus had finished these words, that the crowds were astounded at his teaching,

NARRATIVE CONCLUSION **καὶ** The Matthean formula closing a discourse (καὶ ἐγένετο ὅτε ἐτέλεσεν, cf. 11:1; 13:53; 19:1; 26:1): the crowds' astonishment at the teaching frames the Sermon's effect.

Καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction (narrative)

καί: opens the narrative conclusion.

ἐγένετο

it happened

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (Septuagintal 'it came to pass')

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: to become, happen; the LXX-style transition καὶ ἐγένετο.

ὅτε

when

temporal conjunction

ὅτε: 'when.'

ἐτέλεσεν

finished

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · τελέω

verb of temporal clause

→ constative aorist

τελέω: to finish, complete, bring to an end.

<p>ὁ the Nominative article with Ἰησοῦς</p>	<p>Ἰησοῦς Jesus Nominative subject Ἰησοῦς: Jesus (indeclinable Heb. name here in nom.); the teacher whose word is now complete.</p>	<p>τούς the Accusative article with λόγους</p>	<p>λόγους words Accusative direct object of ἐτέλεσεν λόγος: word, saying; the Sermon as a whole.</p>
<p>τούτους these Accusative demonstrative adj. οὗτος: 'these.'</p>	<p>ἐξεπλήσσοντο were astounded Impf Pass Indic 3 Pl · ἐκπλήσσω main verb (apodosis) → imperfect — sustained, ongoing amazement ἐκπλήσσω: to strike out (of one's senses), astound, overwhelm.</p>	<p>οἱ the Nominative article with ὄχλοι</p>	<p>ὄχλοι crowds Nominative subject ὄχλος: crowd, multitude.</p>
<p>ἐπὶ at preposition (cause/basis) + dat. ἐπί: 'at, on the basis of,' giving the ground of amazement.</p>	<p>τῆ the Dative article with διδαχῆ</p>	<p>διδαχῆ teaching Dative object of ἐπί διδαχή: teaching, instruction (its content and manner).</p>	<p>αὐτοῦ his Genitive genitive of possession</p>

29 ἦν γὰρ διδάσκων αὐτούς ὡς ἐξουσίαν ἔχων καὶ οὐχ ὡς οἱ γραμματεῖς αὐτῶν.

| for he was teaching them as one having authority, and not as their scribes.

GROUND (NARRATIVE EXPLANATION) **γάρ** Grounds the amazement: Jesus taught with inherent ἐξουσία, unlike the derivative, citation-bound authority of the scribes.

ἦν

he was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

imperfect of periphrastic construction (with διδάσκων)

→ imperfect — durative, customary teaching

εἰμί: to be; here auxiliary of the periphrastic imperfect.

γάρ

for

explanatory conjunction

γάρ: grounds the crowds' astonishment.

διδάσκων

teaching

Pres Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · διδάσκω

participle in periphrastic imperfect (with ἦν)

→ durative present — continuous activity

διδάσκω: to teach.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object

ὡς

as

comparative particle

ὡς: 'as, like!'

ἐξουσίαν

authority

Accusative

direct object of ἔχων

ἐξουσία: authority, right, power — here Jesus' own inherent teaching authority, not delegated.

ἔχων

having

Pres Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · ἔχω

circumstantial participle (manner)

→ durative present

ἔχω: to have, hold, possess.

καί

and

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins the contrast.

οὐχ

not

negative

οὐ: negates the comparison.

ὡς

as

comparative particle

ὡς: 'as, like!'

οἱ

the

Nominative

article with γραμματεῖς

γραμματεῖς

scribes

Nominative

subject of implied ἐδίδασκον

γραμματεῖς: scribe, teacher of the Law — whose authority rested on cited tradition.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

On the text. Verse punctuation, paragraphing, and capitalization are editorial and conventional. A few points of variation are passed over without a marginal note: at v.13 the qualifier ἡ πύλη ('the gate') before the broad way is read here, though

omitted by a few witnesses (so that the way alone is described); at v.14 the editions divide over the opening τί ('how!' exclamatory) versus ὅτι ('because'), τί being printed; at v.24 the future ὁμοιωθήσεται ('he will be likened') is read against the present ὁμοιώσω αὐτόν ('I will liken him') of the Byzantine tradition and the synoptic parallel; at v.29 the addition αὐτῶν after οἱ γραμματεῖς ('their scribes') is read with the earliest text. Orthographic variants (movable-ν, ι-subscript, -σσ-/-ττ- in ἐλάσσων/προσέπεσαν) are not noted. The chapter has 29 verses; none is legitimately omitted by the critical text.

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.