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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Revelation to John, Chapter 8

ΑΠΟΚΑΛΥΨΙΣ ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ Η΄

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 · 8:1

The seventh seal: silence in heaven

When the Lamb opens the seventh and final seal, the scroll of judgment is fully unsealed — yet what follows is not a plague but an arresting half-hour of silence in heaven (1). The hush is awe and expectancy, the stillness in which the saints' prayers will be heard before the trumpets sound (cf. Hab 2:20; Zeph 1:7).

B · 8:2–5

The seven angels and the golden censer of prayer

The seven angels of the Presence are given seven trumpets (2); meanwhile another angel-priest stands at the heavenly altar with a golden censer, offering much incense with the prayers of all the saints, which ascend before God (3–4). Then he fills the censer with altar-fire and hurls it to earth — the prayers answered in judgment — and the theophany of thunders, voices, lightnings, and earthquake signals the onset of the trumpet plagues (5).

C · 8:6–7

First trumpet: hail, fire, and blood on the land

The angels make ready to sound (6). The first trumpet brings hail and fire mingled with blood, hurled to earth (Exod 9): a third of the land, a third of the trees, and all green grass are burned up (7) — partial, warning judgment marked by the recurring fraction 'a third!'

D · 8:8–9

Second trumpet: the burning mountain and the bloodied sea

At the second trumpet a great fiery mountain-mass is cast into the sea (Exod 7): a third of the sea becomes blood (8), a third of its living creatures die, and a third of the ships are destroyed (9).

E · 8:10–11

Third trumpet: the star Wormwood on the waters

The third trumpet sends a great blazing star, named Wormwood, falling on a third of the rivers and springs (10); the waters turn bitter and many die from them (11) — the proverbial bitterness of Jeremiah's judgment (Jer 9:15).

F · 8:12

Fourth trumpet: the darkened luminaries

The fourth trumpet strikes a third of sun, moon, and stars (Exod 10; Joel 2), so that a third of their light fails and day and night alike are diminished by a third (12) — the cosmos itself dimmed under judgment.

G · 8:13

The eagle's threefold woe

An interlude divides the first four trumpets from the last three: an eagle flying in mid-heaven cries a threefold 'Woe' upon the earth-dwellers, because of the trumpet-blasts of the three angels yet to sound (13) — the coming 'three woes' (9:12; 11:14).

1 Καὶ ὅταν ἤνοιξεν τὴν σφραγίδα τὴν ἑβδόμην, ἐγένετο σιγὴ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ ὡς ἡμιώριον.

And when he opened the seventh seal, there was silence in heaven for about half an hour.

SEVENTH SEAL OPENED **καί** The seal series of chs. 6–7 closes: the seventh seal yields not a new plague but an arresting half-hour of cosmic silence — a hush of awe and expectancy before the trumpet judgments. The temporal ὅταν with the aorist ἤνοιξεν is irregular for the indicative (normally ὅτε), one of Revelation's grammatical roughnesses.

Καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction (paratactic καί, narrative)

ὅταν
when

temporal particle (ὅταν + aor. indic., for ὅτε)

ὅταν: 'whenever, when'; normally with the subjunctive — here joined to the aorist indicative ἤνοιξεν, a Semitizing/colloquial irregularity typical of the Apocalypse.

ἤνοιξεν
he opened

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀνοίγω

verb of the temporal clause

→ constative aorist

ἀνοίγω: 'open'; the Lamb opens the last of the seven seals (cf. 6:1).

τὴν
the

Accusative

article with σφραγιδα

σφραγιδα

seal

Accusative

direct object of ἤνοιξεν

σφραγίς: 'seal'; the wax-impression securing the scroll (5:1) — its breaking releases the decree of judgment.

τὴν
the

the

Accusative

article (second attributive position)

ἑβδόμην

seventh

Accusative

ordinal adj. modifying σφραγιδα

ἑβδομος: 'seventh'; the climactic and final seal.

ἐγένετο

there came

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (impersonal 'there was')

→ ingressive aorist

γίνομαι: 'become, come to be'; here 'there arose/came to be' silence.

σιγή

silence

Nominative

subject of ἐγένετο

σιγή: 'silence, hush'; a dramatic pause — possibly the stillness in which the saints' prayers are heard (vv.3–4), echoing Zeph 1:7, Hab 2:20.

ἐν

in

preposition (+ dat.) of place

τῷ

the

Dative

article with οὐρανῷ

οὐρανῷ

heaven

Dative

object of ἐν (place where)

οὐρανός: 'heaven'; the locus of the throne-vision and the silence.

ὥς

about

adverb of approximation with ἡμῶριον

ὥς: 'about, approximately' (with a measure of time).

ἡμῶριον

half an hour

Accusative

accusative of extent of time

ἡμῶριον: 'half-hour' (ἡμισυ + ὥρα); a brief but weighty interval — the only NT occurrence.

2 Καὶ εἶδον τοὺς ἑπτὰ ἀγγέλους οἱ ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ ἐστήκασιν, καὶ ἐδόθησαν αὐτοῖς ἑπτὰ σάλπιγγες.

And I saw the seven angels who stand before God, and seven trumpets were given to them.

VISION OF THE SEVEN ANGELS **καὶ** The seer's signature καὶ εἶδον introduces the trumpet cycle. The seven angels are the 'angels of the Presence' (cf. Tob 12:15; Lk 1:19); the perfect ἐστήκασιν marks their settled standing before God. The divine passive ἐδόθησαν ('were given') keeps God the unnamed Giver.

<p>Καὶ and <i>coordinating conjunction (narrative καὶ)</i></p>	<p>εἶδον I saw Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · ὁράω <i>main verb (vision formula)</i> → constative aorist ὁράω: 'see'; the recurring καὶ εἶδον that structures the seer's visions.</p>	<p>τοὺς the Accusative <i>article with ἀγγέλους</i></p>	<p>ἑπτὰ seven <i>indeclinable numeral modifying ἀγγέλους</i> ἑπτὰ: 'seven'; the number of completeness, structuring the whole vision (seals, trumpets, bowls).</p>
<p>ἀγγέλους angels Accusative <i>direct object of εἶδον</i> ἄγγελος: 'angel, messenger'; the seven archangels of Presence (Tob 12:15).</p>	<p>οἱ who Nominative <i>relative pronoun, subject of ἐστήκασιν</i></p>	<p>ἐνώπιον before <i>improper preposition (+ gen.) of place</i> ἐνώπιον: 'before, in the presence of!'</p>	<p>τοῦ the Genitive <i>article with θεοῦ</i></p>
<p>θεοῦ God Genitive <i>object of ἐνώπιον</i> θεός: 'God'; the angels stand in his immediate presence.</p>	<p>ἐστήκασιν they stand Perf Act Indic 3 Pl · ἵστημι <i>verb of the relative clause</i> → perfect of state (intransitive 'stand') ἵστημι: in the perfect, 'have taken one's stand, stand!'; a settled, attendant posture before the throne.</p>	<p>καὶ and <i>coordinating conjunction</i></p>	<p>ἐδόθησαν were given Aor Pass Indic 3 Pl · δίδωμι <i>main verb (divine passive)</i> → constative aorist δίδωμι: 'give'; the passive leaves God the implied Giver — a hallmark of the Apocalypse's commissioned judgments.</p>

αὐτοῖς

to them

Dative

indirect object (dative of recipient)

ἑπτὰ

seven

indeclinable numeral modifying σάλπιγγες

ἑπτὰ: 'seven.'

σάλπιγγες

trumpets

Nominative

subject of ἐδόθησαν

σάλπιγξ: 'trumpet'; the war/theophany horn (Exod 19; Joel 2) heralding the next judgments.

3 Καὶ ἄλλος ἄγγελος ἦλθεν καὶ ἐστάθη ἐπὶ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου ἔχων λιβανωτὸν χρυσοῦν, καὶ ἐδόθη αὐτῷ θυμιάματα πολλὰ ἵνα δώσει ταῖς προσευχαῖς τῶν ἁγίων πάντων ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριον τὸ χρυσοῦν τὸ ἐνώπιον τοῦ θρόνου.

And another angel came and stood at the altar, holding a golden censer, and much incense was given to him to offer with the prayers of all the saints upon the golden altar before the throne.

THE ANGEL-PRIEST AT THE ALTAR **καὶ** An interlude: another angel performs a priestly liturgy at the golden incense-altar. The incense is 'given' (ἐδόθη) to be offered with the prayers of the saints — taking up the cry 'how long?' of 6:10. Note the irregular ἵνα + future indicative (δώσει) and the neuter article τὸ χρυσοῦν agreeing oddly, both Apocalyptic roughnesses.

Καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ἄλλος

another

Nominative

adj. modifying ἄγγελος

ἄλλος: 'another (of the same kind)'; distinct from the seven trumpet-angels.

ἄγγελος

angel

Nominative

subject of ἦλθεν / ἐστάθη

ἄγγελος: 'angel'; here functioning as a heavenly priest.

ἦλθεν

came

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἔρχομαι: 'come.'

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

ἔστάθη
stood

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἴστημι

main verb (intransitive 'took his stand')

→ *ingressive aorist (intransitive pass.)*

ἴστημι: aor. pass. used intransitively, 'stood, took his position.'

ἐπὶ
at

preposition (+ gen.) of place

ἐπί: 'at, by, upon.'

τοῦ
the

Genitive

article with θουσιαστηρίου

θουσιαστηρίου

altar

Genitive

object of ἐπί

θουσιαστήριον: 'altar'; the heavenly altar of incense (cf. Exod 30:1–10).

ἔχων

holding

Pres Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · ἔχω

circumstantial (attendant) ptc.

→ *imperfective present*

ἔχω: 'have, hold.'

λιβανωτὸν

a censer

Accusative

direct object of ἔχων

λιβανωτός; properly 'frankincense,' here by metonymy the 'censer' that holds it.

χρυσοῦν

golden

Accusative

adj. modifying λιβανωτὸν

χρυσούς; 'golden'; the precious vessels of the heavenly sanctuary.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

ἐδόθη

was given

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (divine passive)

→ *constative aorist*

δίδωμι: 'give'; God the implied Giver.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

indirect object (dative of recipient)

θυμιάματα

incense

Nominative

subject of ἐδόθη

θυμίαμα: 'incense, fragrant offering'; in 5:8 it is identified with the prayers of the saints.

πολλά

much

Nominative

adj. modifying θυμιάματα

πολύς: 'much, many.'

ἵνα

that

conjunction introducing purpose clause

ἵνα: 'in order that!'; here with the future indicative δώσει — an irregular construction in the Apocalypse.

δώσει

he might offer

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

verb of the purpose clause (ἵνα + fut. indic.)

→ *future (for subjunctive)*

δίδωμι: 'give, present, offer'; the future indicative after ἵνα is a solecistic substitute for the subjunctive.

ταῖς

the

Dative

article with προσευχαῖς

προσευχαῖς

prayers

Dative

dative of association ('with the prayers')

προσευχή: 'prayer'; the incense ascends together with the saints' petitions.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article with ἁγίων

ἁγίων

saints

Genitive

genitive (possessor of the prayers)

ἅγιος: 'holy one, saint'; the whole people of God.

πάντων

all

Genitive

adj. modifying ἁγίων

πᾶς: 'all'; the prayers of the entire church.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition (+ acc.) of place

ἐπί: 'upon, on.'

τὸ

the

Accusative

article with θυσιαστήριον

θυσιαστήριον

altar

Accusative

object of ἐπί

θυσιαστήριον: 'altar'; the golden altar of incense before the throne.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (second attributive position)

χρυσοῦν

golden

Accusative

adj. modifying θυσιαστήριον

χρυσοῦς: 'golden.'

τὸ

the (one)

Accusative

article governing the prepositional phrase ἐνώπιον...

ἐνώπιον

before

improper preposition (+ gen.) of place

ἐνώπιον: 'before, in front of.'

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article with θρόνου

θρόνου

throne

Genitive

object of ἐνώπιον

θρόνος: 'throne'; the throne of God dominating chs. 4-5.

4 καὶ ἀνέβη ὁ καπνὸς τῶν θυμιαμάτων ταῖς προσευχαῖς τῶν ἁγίων ἐκ χειρὸς τοῦ ἀγγέλου ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ.

And the smoke of the incense, with the prayers of the saints, went up before God out of the angel's hand.

PRAYERS ASCEND BEFORE GOD **καί** The result of the offering: the incense-smoke, joined with the saints' prayers, rises into God's presence — a pledge that their cries are heard and about to be answered in the trumpet judgments that follow.

<p>καὶ and <i>coordinating conjunction</i></p>	<p>ἀνέβη went up Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναβαίνω <i>main verb</i> → constative aorist ἀναβαίνω: 'go up, ascend'; the smoke (and prayers) rise toward God (cf. Ps 141:2).</p>	<p>ὁ the Nominative article with καπνός</p>	<p>καπνός smoke Nominative subject of ἀνέβη καπνός: 'smoke'; the rising incense-cloud, image of accepted prayer.</p>
<p>τῶν of the Genitive article with θυμιαμάτων</p>	<p>θυμιαμάτων incense Genitive genitive of source/material (smoke of the incense) θυμίαμα: 'incense!'</p>	<p>ταῖς with the Dative article with προσευχαῖς</p>	<p>προσευχαῖς prayers Dative dative of association ('together with the prayers') προσευχή: 'prayer'; the smoke rises 'with' the prayers it embodies.</p>
<p>τῶν of the Genitive article with ἁγίων</p>	<p>ἁγίων saints Genitive genitive (possessor of the prayers) ἅγιος: 'saint, holy one!'</p>	<p>ἐκ out of preposition (+ gen.) of source ἐκ: 'out of, from!'</p>	<p>χειρὸς the hand Genitive object of ἐκ (source) χείρ: 'hand'; the angel-priest's hand from which the incense ascends.</p>

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article with ἀγγέλου

ἄγγελου

angel

Genitive

genitive of possession (the angel's hand)

ἄγγελος: 'angel'; the incense-bearing priest of v.3.

ἐνώπιον

before

improper preposition (+ gen.) of place

ἐνώπιον: 'before, in the presence of!'

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article with θεοῦ

θεοῦ

God

Genitive

object of ἐνώπιον

θεός: 'God'; the prayers reach his very presence.

5 καὶ εἴληφεν ὁ ἄγγελος τὸν λιβανωτὸν, καὶ ἐγένισεν αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ πυρὸς τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου καὶ ἔβαλεν εἰς τὴν γῆν· καὶ ἐγένοντο βρονταὶ καὶ φωναὶ καὶ ἀστραπαὶ καὶ σεισμός.

And the angel took the censer and filled it with fire from the altar and cast it to the earth; and there came thunders and rumblings and lightnings and an earthquake.

CENSER OF FIRE HURLED TO EARTH **καί** The prayers answered in judgment: the same censer that bore the saints' prayers up now hurls altar-fire down. The theophany formula (thunders, voices, lightnings, earthquake; cf. 4:5; Exod 19:16–19) signals the onset of the trumpet plagues. The perfect εἴληφεν is used here with aoristic force, a Johannine-Apocalyptic feature.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

εἴληφεν

took

Perf Act Indic 3 Sg · λαμβάνω

main verb (perfect with aoristic force)

→ dramatic/aoristic perfect

λαμβάνω: 'take, seize'; the perfect εἴληφεν functions as a narrative aorist, a stylistic trait of the Apocalypse.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article with ἄγγελος

ἄγγελος

angel

Nominative

subject of the verbs

ἄγγελος: 'angel'; the priestly angel of vv.3-4.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article with λιβανωτόν

λιβανωτόν

censer

Accusative

direct object of εἴληφεν

λιβανωτός: 'censer' (see v.3).

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ἐγένισεν

filled

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · γεμίζω

main verb

→ constative aorist

γεμίζω: 'fill'; cf. the 'filling' of the censer with judgment-fire.

αὐτόν

it

Accusative

direct object of ἐγένισεν

ἐκ

with / from

preposition (+ gen.) of content/source

ἐκ: 'from, out of'; here partitive 'with (some of) the fire.'

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article with πυρός

πυρός

fire

Genitive

object of ἐκ (content/source)

πῦρ: 'fire'; altar-fire turned into an instrument of judgment.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article with θυσιαστηρίου

θυσιαστηρίου

altar

Genitive

genitive of source (fire of the altar)

θυσιαστήριον: 'altar.'

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ἔβαλεν

cast it

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βάλλω

main verb

→ constative aorist

βάλλω: 'throw, cast'; the recurring verb of the falling judgments (vv.7, 8).

<p>εἰς to preposition (+ acc.) of direction εἰς: 'into, to.'</p>	<p>τὴν the Accusative article with γῆν</p>	<p>γῆν earth Accusative object of εἰς (goal) γῆ: 'earth, land'; the target of the trumpet plagues.</p>	<p>καὶ and coordinating conjunction</p>
<p>ἔγένοντο there came Aor Mid Indic 3 Pl · γίνομαι main verb (impersonal 'there were') → ingressive aorist γίνομαι: 'come to be'; introducing the theophany phenomena.</p>	<p>βρονταὶ thunders Nominative subject of ἐγένοντο βροντή: 'thunder'; part of the storm-theophany of judgment (4:5; 11:19; 16:18).</p>	<p>καὶ and coordinating conjunction</p>	<p>φωναὶ rumblings Nominative subject of ἐγένοντο φωνή: 'sound, voice'; here the rumblings/peals accompanying the storm.</p>
<p>καὶ and coordinating conjunction</p>	<p>ἀστραπαὶ lightnings Nominative subject of ἐγένοντο ἀστραπή: 'lightning, flash.'</p>	<p>καὶ and coordinating conjunction</p>	<p>σεισμός an earthquake Nominative subject of ἐγένοντο σεισμός: 'earthquake, shaking'; the Sinai-theophany sign (Exod 19:18).</p>

6 Καὶ οἱ ἑπτὰ ἄγγελοι οἱ ἔχοντες τὰς ἑπτὰ σάλπιγγας ἠτοίμασαν αὐτοὺς ἵνα σαλπίσωσιν.

| And the seven angels who had the seven trumpets prepared themselves to sound them.

THE ANGELS MAKE READY **καί** A transitional hinge: the seven angels of v.2 now make ready to blow. αὐτοὺς stands for the reflexive ἑαυτοὺς ('themselves') — a common Koine/Apocalyptic blurring of the reflexive.

Καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

οἱ
the

Nominative
article with ἄγγελοι

ἑπτὰ
seven

indeclinable numeral modifying ἄγγελοι
| ἑπτὰ: 'seven.'

ἄγγελοι
angels

Nominative
subject of ἠτοίμασαν
| ἄγγελος: 'angel'; the trumpet-angels of v.2.

οἱ
the (ones)

Nominative
article governing the attributive participle

ἔχοντες
having

Pres Act Ptc · Nom Pl Masc · ἔχω
attributive ptc. modifying ἄγγελοι
→ *imperfective present*
| ἔχω: 'have, hold!'

τάς
the

Accusative
article with σάλπιγγας

ἑπτὰ
seven

indeclinable numeral modifying σάλπιγγας
| ἑπτὰ: 'seven.'

σάλπιγγας
trumpets

Accusative
direct object of ἔχοντες

| σάλπιγξ: 'trumpet' (see v.2).

ἠτοίμασαν
prepared

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐτοιμάζω
main verb
→ *constative aorist*
| ἐτοιμάζω: 'prepare, make ready!'

αὐτούς
themselves

Accusative
direct object (for reflexive ἐαυτούς)
| αὐτούς here = ἐαυτούς, 'themselves'; the personal pronoun used reflexively, a Koine looseness.

ἵνα
to

conjunction introducing purpose clause
| ἵνα: 'in order that!'; here with the regular subjunctive.

σαλπύσωσιν
they might sound

Aor Act Subj 3 Pl · σαλπίζω
verb of the purpose clause

→ *ingressive aorist subjunctive*
| σαλπίζω: 'sound a trumpet, blow.'

7 Καὶ ὁ πρῶτος ἐσάλπισεν· καὶ ἐγένετο χάλαζα καὶ πῦρ μεμιγμένα ἐν αἵματι, καὶ ἐβλήθη εἰς τὴν γῆν· καὶ τὸ τρίτον τῆς γῆς κατεκάη, καὶ τὸ τρίτον τῶν δένδρων κατεκάη, καὶ πᾶς χόρτος χλωρὸς κατεκάη.

And the first sounded; and there came hail and fire, mingled with blood, and it was cast to the earth; and a third of the earth was burned up, and a third of the trees was burned up, and all green grass was burned up.

FIRST TRUMPET — HAIL, FIRE, BLOOD **καί** The first trumpet recalls the seventh Egyptian plague (Exod 9:23–25): hail and fire, here mingled with blood, scorch a third of the land. The fractional 'third' marks the trumpets as partial, warning judgments (cf. the bowls' totality in ch. 16). The participle μεμιγμένα is neuter plural agreeing ad sensum with the compound subject.

καὶ
and
coordinating conjunction

ὁ
the
Nominative
article with πρῶτος

πρῶτος
first
Nominative
substantival ordinal ('the first [angel]'), subject
| πρῶτος: 'first'; the first of the seven trumpet-angels.

ἐσάλπισεν
sounded
Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · σαλπίζω
main verb
→ constative aorist
| σαλπίζω: 'blow the trumpet!'

καὶ
and
coordinating conjunction

ἐγένετο
there came
Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι
main verb (impersonal)
→ ingressive aorist
| γίνομαι: 'come to be!'

χάλαζα
hail
Nominative
subject of ἐγένετο
| χάλαζα: 'hail'; the plague-instrument of Exod 9.

καὶ
and
coordinating conjunction

πῦρ

fire

Nominative

subject of ἐγένετο

πῦρ: 'fire'; joined with hail as in the Egyptian plague.

μεμιγμένα

mingled

Perf Pass Ptc · Nom Pl Neut · μίγνυμι

predicative ptc. agreeing ad sensum with χάλαζα και πῦρ

→ perfect of resultant state

μίγνυμι: 'mix, mingle'; the neut. pl. participle takes the compound subject collectively.

ἐν

with

preposition (+ dat.) of accompaniment/means

ἐν: 'in, with'; instrumental/associative.

αἷματι

blood

Dative

object of ἐν (means/accompaniment)

αἷμα: 'blood'; the hail-and-fire fall mixed with blood (cf. Joel 2:30).

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ἐβλήθη

it was cast

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · βάλλω

main verb (divine passive)

→ constative aorist

βάλλω: 'throw, cast'; the singular agrees with the nearest/collective subject.

εἰς

to

preposition (+ acc.) of direction

εἰς: 'into, to!'

τὴν

the

Accusative

article with γῆν

γῆν

earth

Accusative

object of εἰς (goal)

γῆ: 'earth, land!'

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

τὸ

the

Nominative

article with τρίτον

τρίτον

third

Nominative

substantival fraction ('a third'), subject

τρίτον: 'a third'; the recurring fraction marking partial judgment.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article with γῆς

γῆς

earth

Genitive

partitive genitive (a third of the earth)

γῆ: 'earth, land!'

κατεκάη

was burned up

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · κατακαίω

main verb

→ constative aorist

κατακαίω: 'burn up completely' (κατά intensive).

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

<p>τὸ the</p> <p>Nominative <i>article with τρίτον</i></p>	<p>τρίτον third</p> <p>Nominative <i>substantival fraction, subject</i></p> <p>τρίτον: 'a third.'</p>	<p>τῶν of the</p> <p>Genitive <i>article with δένδρων</i></p>	<p>δένδρων trees</p> <p>Genitive <i>partitive genitive (a third of the trees)</i></p> <p>δένδρον: 'tree.'</p>
<p>κατεκάη was burned up</p> <p>Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · κατακαίω <i>main verb</i></p> <p>→ constative aorist</p> <p>κατακαίω: 'burn up!'</p>	<p>καὶ and</p> <p><i>coordinating conjunction</i></p>	<p>πᾶς all</p> <p>Nominative <i>adj. modifying χόρτος</i></p> <p>πᾶς: 'all, every!'</p>	<p>χόρτος grass</p> <p>Nominative <i>subject of κατεκάη</i></p> <p>χόρτος: 'grass, vegetation!'</p>
<p>χλωρός green</p> <p>Nominative <i>adj. modifying χόρτος</i></p> <p>χλωρός: 'green, verdant!'</p>	<p>κατεκάη was burned up</p> <p>Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · κατακαίω <i>main verb</i></p> <p>→ constative aorist</p> <p>κατακαίω: 'burn up!'</p>		

8 Καὶ ὁ δεύτερος ἄγγελος ἐσάλπισεν· καὶ ὡς ὄρος μέγα πυρὶ καιόμενον ἐβλήθη εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν· καὶ ἐγένετο τὸ τρίτον τῆς θαλάσσης αἷμα,

And the second angel sounded; and as it were a great mountain burning with fire was cast into the sea; and a third of the sea became blood,

SECOND TRUMPET — THE BURNING MOUNTAIN **καὶ** The second trumpet strikes the sea, recalling the first Egyptian plague (Exod 7:20): a fiery mountain-mass turns a third of the sea to blood. ὡς ('as it were') flags the simile-like, visionary quality of the object.

Καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

ὁ
the

Nominative

article with ἄγγελος

δεύτερος

second

Nominative

ordinal adj. modifying ἄγγελος

δεύτερος: 'second.'

ἄγγελος

angel

Nominative

subject of ἐσάλπισεν

ἄγγελος: 'angel.'

ἐσάλπισεν

sounded

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · σαλπίζω

main verb

→ constative aorist

σαλπίζω: 'sound the trumpet.'

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

ὡς

as it were

comparative particle (visionary 'as')

ὡς: 'as, like'; signaling the simile-character of the object seen.

ὄρος

mountain

Nominative

subject of ἐβλήθη

ὄρος: 'mountain'; a great burning mass (cf. Jer 51:25).

μέγα

great

Nominative

adj. modifying ὄρος

μέγας: 'great, large.'

πυρὶ

with fire

Dative

dative of means/instrument

πῦρ: 'fire'; the mountain ablaze.

καιόμενον

burning

Pres Pass Ptc · Nom Sg Neut · καίω

attributive ptc. modifying ὄρος

→ imperfective present

καίω: 'burn, kindle'; passive 'being burned, ablaze.'

ἐβλήθη

was cast

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · βάλλω

main verb (divine passive)

→ constative aorist

βάλλω: 'throw, cast.'

εἰς

into

preposition (+ acc.) of direction

εἰς: 'into.'

τὴν

the

Accusative

article with θάλασσαν

θάλασσαν

sea

Accusative

object of εἰς (goal)

θάλασσα: 'sea'; the object of the second trumpet.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ἔγένετο

became

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (copulative 'became')

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: 'become.'

τὸ

the

Nominative

article with τρίτον

τρίτον

third

Nominative

substantival fraction, subject of ἐγένετο

τρίτον: 'a third.'

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article with θαλάσσης

θαλάσσης

sea

Genitive

partitive genitive (a third of the sea)

θάλασσα: 'sea.'

αἷμα

blood

Nominative

predicate nominative

αἷμα: 'blood!'; the sea turned to blood (Exod 7:20).

9 καὶ ἀπέθανεν τὸ τρίτον τῶν κτισμάτων τῶν ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ, τὰ ἔχοντα ψυχάς, καὶ τὸ τρίτον τῶν πλοίων διεφθάρησαν.

and a third of the creatures in the sea, those having life, died, and a third of the ships were destroyed.

DEATH IN THE SEA **καί** The effect of the second trumpet: a third of living sea-creatures perish and a third of the ships are wrecked. The neuter τὰ ἔχοντα ('those having [souls]!') stands in loose apposition, and the plural διεφθάρησαν follows a neuter-singular fractional subject ad sensum — a constructio ad sensum typical of the Apocalypse.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

ἀπέθανεν
died

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποθνήσκω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀποθνήσκω: 'die.'

τὸ
the

Nominative

article with τρίτον

τρίτον
third

Nominative

substantival fraction, subject of ἀπέθανεν

τρίτον: 'a third.'

τῶν
of the

Genitive

article with κτισμάτων

κτισμάτων
creatures

Genitive

partitive genitive (a third of the creatures)

κτίσμα: 'creature, created thing.'

τῶν
the (ones)

Genitive

article governing the prepositional phrase

ἐν
in

preposition (+ dat.) of place

ἐν: 'in.'

τῇ
the

Dative

article with θάλασση

θάλασση
sea

Dative

object of ἐν (place where)

θάλασσα: 'sea.'

τὰ
those

Nominative

article governing the appositional participle

ἔχοντα
having

Pres Act Ptc · Nom Pl Neut · ἔχω

substantival ptc. in apposition to κτισμάτων

→ imperfective present

ἔχω: 'have, hold'; 'those having souls/life,'
i.e. living creatures (cf. Gen 1:21).

ψυχάς
life

Accusative

direct object of ἔχοντα

ψυχή: 'soul, life'; here animate life (the
living creatures).

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

τὸ
the

Nominative

article with τρίτον

τρίτον
third

Nominative

substantival fraction, subject of διεφθάρσαν

τρίτον: 'a third.'

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article with *πλοίων*

πλοίων

ships

Genitive

partitive genitive (a third of the ships)

πλοῖον: 'ship, boat!'

διεφθάρησαν

were destroyed

Aor Pass Indic 3 Pl · διαφθείρω

main verb (plural ad sensum with neut. sg. subject)

→ constative aorist

διαφθείρω: 'destroy, ruin'; the plural verb construes the collective 'third' as many ships.

10 Καὶ ὁ τρίτος ἄγγελος ἐσάλπισεν· καὶ ἔπεσεν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἀστὴρ μέγας καιόμενος ὡς λαμπάς, καὶ ἔπεσεν ἐπὶ τὸ τρίτον τῶν ποταμῶν καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς πηγὰς τῶν ὑδάτων.

And the third angel sounded; and a great star fell from heaven, burning like a torch, and it fell upon a third of the rivers and upon the springs of waters.

THIRD TRUMPET — THE FALLING STAR **καὶ** The third trumpet poisons the fresh waters. A great blazing star falls upon a third of the rivers and springs; the participle καιόμενος ('burning') and the simile ὡς λαμπάς ('like a torch') paint its fiery descent.

Καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ὁ

the

Nominative

article with *ἄγγελος*

τρίτος

third

Nominative

ordinal adj. modifying *ἄγγελος*

τρίτος: 'third.'

ἄγγελος

angel

Nominative

subject of *ἐσάλπισεν*

ἄγγελος: 'angel!'

ἔσάλπισεν

sounded

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · σαλπίζω

main verb

→ constative aorist

σαλπίζω: 'sound the trumpet.'

καί

and

coordinating conjunction

ἔπεσεν

fell

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πίπτω

main verb

→ constative aorist

πίπτω: 'fall!'; the star's descent.

ἐκ

from

preposition (+ gen.) of source

ἐκ: 'out of, from.'

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article with οὐρανοῦ

οὐρανοῦ

heaven

Genitive

object of ἐκ (source)

οὐρανός: 'heaven, sky.'

ἀστήρ

a star

Nominative

subject of ἔπεσεν

ἀστήρ: 'star'; a blazing celestial body of judgment (cf. Isa 14:12).

μέγας

great

Nominative

adj. modifying ἀστήρ

μέγας: 'great, large.'

καίόμενος

burning

Pres Pass Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · καίω

attributive ptc. modifying ἀστήρ

→ imperfective present

καίω: 'burn!'; passive 'blazing, alight.'

ὡς

like

comparative particle introducing simile

ὡς: 'as, like.'

λαμπάς

a torch

Nominative

object of comparison (nominative after ὡς)

λαμπάς: 'torch, lamp'; the star blazes like a flaming torch.

καί

and

coordinating conjunction

ἔπεσεν

it fell

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πίπτω

main verb

→ constative aorist

πίπτω: 'fall!'; repeated for emphasis on the point of impact.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition (+ acc.) of place

ἐπί: 'upon, on.'

τὸ

the

Accusative

article with τρίτον

τρίτον

third

Accusative

substantival fraction (object of ἐπὶ)

τρίτον: 'a third.'

<p>τῶν of the Genitive article with ποταμῶν</p>	<p>ποταμῶν rivers Genitive partitive genitive (a third of the rivers) ποταμός: 'river!'</p>	<p>καὶ and coordinating conjunction</p>	<p>ἐπὶ upon preposition (+ acc.) of place ἐπί: 'upon!'</p>
<p>τὰς the Accusative article with πηγᾶς</p>	<p>πηγᾶς springs Accusative object of ἐπί πηγή: 'spring, fountain'; the sources of fresh water.</p>	<p>τῶν of the Genitive article with ὑδάτων</p>	<p>ὑδάτων waters Genitive genitive (springs of the waters) ὔδωρ: 'water!'</p>

11 καὶ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ ἀστέρος λέγεται ὁ Ἄψινθος. καὶ ἐγένετο τὸ τρίτον τῶν ὑδάτων εἰς ἄψινθον, καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀπέθανον ἐκ τῶν ὑδάτων, ὅτι ἐπικράνησαν.

And the name of the star is called Wormwood; and a third of the waters became wormwood, and many of the men died from the waters, because they were made bitter.

THE STAR NAMED WORMWOOD **καὶ** The star is named ὁ Ἄψινθος, 'Wormwood' — a proverbially bitter, toxic plant (Jer 9:15; 23:15; Prov 5:4 LXX). The masculine article ὁ with the neuter-by-sense plant-name personifies the star. The waters turn bitter (ἐπικράνησαν), and many die — bitterness of judgment for those who shed the saints' blood (cf. 16:4–6).

<p>καὶ and coordinating conjunction</p>	<p>τὸ the Nominative article with ὄνομα</p>	<p>ὄνομα name Nominative subject of λέγεται ὄνομα: 'name'; naming the star symbolically interprets its effect.</p>	<p>τοῦ of the Genitive article with ἀστέρος</p>
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ἀστέρος

star

Genitive

genitive of possession (the star's name)

ἀστήρ: 'star.'

λέγεται

is called

Pres Pass Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb

→ *imperfective/gnomic present*

λέγω: 'say'; passive 'is called, is named.'

ὁ

the

Nominative

article with Ἄψινθος (naming the title)

the masc. article ὁ personifies the plant-name as the star's proper name.

Ἄψινθος

Wormwood

Nominative

predicate nominative (the name)

ἄψινθος: 'wormwood,' a bitter, poisonous herb; figurative of calamity and bitter judgment (Jer 9:15; Lam 3:15).

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ἐγένετο

became

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb

→ *constative aorist*

γίνομαι: 'become.'

τὸ

the

Nominative

article with τρίτον

τρίτον

third

Nominative

substantival fraction, subject of ἐγένετο

τρίτον: 'a third.'

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article with ὑδάτων

ὑδάτων

waters

Genitive

partitive genitive (a third of the waters)

ὑδωρ: 'water.'

εἰς

into

preposition (+ acc.) of result/predicate

εἰς: 'into'; here 'became (turned) into wormwood' — a Semitic predicate construction.

ἄψινθον

wormwood

Accusative

object of εἰς (predicate of result)

ἄψινθος: 'wormwood!'; the bitter substance the waters became.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

πολλοὶ

many

Nominative

substantival adj. ('many'), subject of ἀπέθανον

πολύς: 'many.'

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article with ἀνθρώπων

ἀνθρώπων

men

Genitive

partitive genitive (many of the men)

ἄνθρωπος: 'human being, person.'

ἀπέθανον

died

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀποθνήσκω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀποθνήσκω: 'die.'

ἐκ

from

preposition (+ gen.) of cause/source

ἐκ: 'from'; causal 'as a result of the waters.'

τῶν

the

Genitive

article with ὑδάτων

ὑδάτων

waters

Genitive

object of ἐκ (cause/source)

ὔδωρ: 'water.'

ὅτι

because

conjunction introducing causal clause

ὅτι: 'because, that.'

ἐπικράνθησαν

they were made bitter

Aor Pass Indic 3 Pl · πικραίνω

verb of the causal clause

→ constative aorist

πικραίνω: 'make bitter'; passive 'were embittered' — the waters (or, by sense, the people) made deadly bitter.

12 Καὶ ὁ τέταρτος ἄγγελος ἐσάλπισεν· καὶ ἐπλήγη τὸ τρίτον τοῦ ἡλίου καὶ τὸ τρίτον τῆς σελήνης καὶ τὸ τρίτον τῶν ἀστέρων, ἵνα σκοτισθῇ τὸ τρίτον αὐτῶν καὶ ἡ ἡμέρα μὴ φάνη τὸ τρίτον αὐτῆς, καὶ ἡ νύξ ὁμοίως.

And the fourth angel sounded; and a third of the sun was struck, and a third of the moon, and a third of the stars, so that a third of them was darkened, and the day might not shine for a third of it, and the night likewise.

FOURTH TRUMPET — THE DARKENED LIGHTS **καί** The fourth trumpet darkens the heavenly bodies, recalling the ninth Egyptian plague (Exod 10:21–23; cf. Joel 2:10). A third of sun, moon, and stars is struck; the purpose clause (ἵνα) yields a third less light for day and night — the cosmos itself diminished under judgment.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

ὁ
the

Nominative

article with ἄγγελος

τέταρτος
fourth

Nominative

ordinal adj. modifying ἄγγελος

τέταρτος: 'fourth.'

ἄγγελος
angel

Nominative

subject of ἐσάλπισεν

ἄγγελος: 'angel.'

ἐσάλπισεν

sounded

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · σαλπίζω

main verb

→ constative aorist

σαλπίζω: 'sound the trumpet.'

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

ἐπλήγη

was struck

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · πλήσσω

main verb (divine passive)

→ constative aorist

πλήσσω: 'strike, smite'; the luminaries are 'struck' (only here in NT).

τὸ
the

Nominative

article with τρίτον

τρίτον

third

Nominative

substantival fraction, subject of ἐπλήγη

τρίτον: 'a third.'

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article with ἡλίου

ἡλίου

sun

Genitive

partitive genitive (a third of the sun)

ἥλιος: 'sun.'

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

τὸ

the

Nominative

article with τρίτον

τρίτον

third

Nominative

substantival fraction

τρίτον: 'a third.'

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article with σελήνης

σελήνης

moon

Genitive

partitive genitive (a third of the moon)

σελήνη: 'moon.'

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

τὸ
the

Nominative

article with τρίτον

τρίτον

third

Nominative

substantival fraction

τρίτον: 'a third.'

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article with ἀστέρων

ἀστέρων

stars

Genitive

partitive genitive (a third of the stars)

ἀστήρ: 'star.'

ἵνα

so that

conjunction introducing purpose/result clause

ἵνα: 'in order that, so that.'

σκοτισθῆ

might be darkened

Aor Pass Subj 3 Sg · σκοτίζω

verb of the purpose clause

→ constative aorist subjunctive

σκοτίζω: 'darken'; passive 'be darkened, lose light.'

τὸ

the

Nominative

article with τρίτον

τρίτον

third

Nominative

substantival fraction, subject of σκοτισθῆ

τρίτον: 'a third.'

αὐτῶν

of them

Genitive

partitive/possessive genitive (of the luminaries)

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ἡ

the

Nominative

article with ἡμέρα

ἡμέρα

day

Nominative

subject of φάνη

ἡμέρα: 'day, daytime.'

μὴ

not

negative particle (with subjunctive)

μὴ: 'not'; the subjunctive's proper negative.

φάνη

might shine

Aor Act Subj 3 Sg · φαίνω

verb of the purpose clause

→ constative aorist subjunctive

φαίνω: 'shine, give light'; here 'the day might not shine (for a third).'

τὸ

the

Accusative

article with τρίτον

τρίτον

third

Accusative

accusative of extent ('for a third of it')

τρίτον: 'a third'; the third part of the daylight withheld.

αὐτῆς

of it

Genitive

partitive genitive (of the day)

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ἡ

the

Nominative

article with νύξ

νύξ

night

Nominative

subject (of an implied parallel verb)

νύξ: 'night!'

ὁμοίως

likewise

adverb of manner

ὁμοίως: 'likewise, in the same way'; the night too loses a third of its light.

13 Καὶ εἶδον, καὶ ἤκουσα ἐνὸς ἀετοῦ πετομένου ἐν μεσουρανήματι λέγοντος φωνῆ μεγάλης· οὐαὶ οὐαὶ οὐαὶ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἐκ τῶν λοιπῶν φωνῶν τῆς σάλπιγγος τῶν τριῶν ἀγγέλων τῶν μελλόντων σαλπίζειν.

And I saw, and I heard an eagle flying in mid-heaven, saying with a loud voice: Woe, woe, woe to those who dwell on the earth, because of the remaining trumpet-blasts of the three angels who are about to sound!

THE EAGLE'S THREEFOLD WOE **καὶ** An interlude divides the first four trumpets from the last three: an eagle in mid-heaven cries a threefold 'Woe' upon earth's inhabitants, anticipating the three remaining trumpets as the 'three woes' (9:12; 11:14). The accusative τοὺς κατοικοῦντας after οὐαὶ (normally with the dative) is a Hebraizing solecism.

Καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

εἶδον

I saw

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · ὁράω

main verb (vision formula)

→ constative aorist

ὁράω: 'see!'; the seer's καὶ εἶδον.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ἤκουσα

I heard

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · ἀκούω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀκούω: 'hear!'; takes the genitive of the thing heard.

ἐνός

an / one

Genitive

numeral as indefinite article modifying ἄετοῦ

ἐῖς: 'one'; here weakened to the indefinite 'a' (Koine/Semitic usage).

ἄετοῦ

eagle

Genitive

genitive object of ἤκουσα (sound heard)

ἄετός: 'eagle' (or 'vulture'); a swift bird of prey heralding doom.

πετομένου

flying

Pres Mid Ptc · Gen Sg Masc · πέτομαι

attributive ptc. modifying ἄετοῦ

→ imperfective present

πέτομαι: 'fly'; deponent middle.

ἐν

in

preposition (+ dat.) of place

ἐν: 'in.'

μεσουρανῆματι

mid-heaven

Dative

object of ἐν (place where)

μεσουράνημα: 'mid-heaven, the zenith'; the highest, most visible point of the sky (cf. 14:6; 19:17).

λέγοντος

saying

Pres Act Ptc · Gen Sg Masc · λέγω

attributive/circumstantial ptc. modifying ἄετοῦ

→ imperfective present

λέγω: 'say, speak.'

φωνῆ

with a voice

Dative

dative of manner/means

φωνή: 'voice, sound.'

μεγάλη

loud

Dative

adj. modifying φωνῆ

μέγας: 'great, loud.'

οὐαὶ

woe

interjection of lament/threat

οὐαὶ: 'woe!'; the prophetic cry of doom, here trebled for the three remaining trumpets.

οὐαὶ

woe

interjection (second of three)

οὐαὶ: 'woe!'

οὐαὶ

woe

interjection (third of three)

οὐαὶ: 'woe!'; the threefold cry = the three coming 'woes' (9:12; 11:14).

τούς

to those

Accusative

article governing κατοικοῦντας

κατοικοῦντας

who dwell

Pres Act Ptc · Acc Pl Masc · κατοικέω

substantival ptc. (acc. after οὐαὶ, for the expected dat. — a solecism)

→ imperfective present

κατοικέω: 'dwell, inhabit'; 'the earth-dwellers,' Revelation's term for unbelieving humanity (3:10; 6:10).

ἐπὶ

on

preposition (+ gen.) of place

ἐπί: 'on, upon.'

τῆς

the

Genitive

article with γῆς

γῆς

earth

Genitive

object of ἐπὶ

γῆ: 'earth, land.'

<p>ἐκ because of <i>preposition (+ gen.) of cause</i> ἐκ: 'from, because of'; causal here.</p>	<p>τῶν the Genitive <i>article with φωνῶν</i></p>	<p>λοιπῶν remaining Genitive <i>adj. modifying φωνῶν</i> λοιπός: 'remaining, rest'; the trumpet-blasts yet to come.</p>	<p>φωνῶν blasts Genitive <i>object of ἐκ (cause)</i> φωνή: 'sound, blast'; the trumpet-calls (cf. v.6).</p>
<p>τῆς of the Genitive <i>article with σάλπιγος</i></p>	<p>σάλπιγος trumpet Genitive <i>genitive of source (blasts of the trumpet)</i> σάλπιγξ: 'trumpet.'</p>	<p>τῶν of the Genitive <i>article with ἀγγέλων</i></p>	<p>τριῶν three Genitive <i>numeral adj. modifying ἀγγέλων</i> τρεῖς: 'three'; the three remaining trumpet-angels.</p>
<p>ἀγγέλων angels Genitive <i>genitive of possession (the angels' trumpet)</i> ἄγγελος: 'angel.'</p>	<p>τῶν who Genitive <i>article governing μελλόντων</i></p>	<p>μελλόντων are about Pres Act Ptc · Gen Pl Masc · μέλλω <i>attributive ptc. modifying ἀγγέλων</i> → imperfective present (future-oriented) μέλλω: 'be about to, be on the point of'; + infinitive marks impending action.</p>	<p>σαλπίζειν to sound Pres Act Inf · σαλπίζω <i>complementary infinitive with μελλόντων</i> → imperfective present infinitive σαλπίζω: 'sound the trumpet.'</p>

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.1 the temporal ὅταν stands with the aorist indicative ἤνοιξεν (for the expected ὅτε), and ἡμῶριον ('half-hour') is variously spelled; at v.3 ἵνα governs the future indicative δώσει (some witnesses regularize to the aorist subjunctive δώσει), and the censer is held 'over' (ἐπί + gen.) the altar; at v.7 the participle μεμιγμένα (neut. pl.) is construed ad sensum with the compound subject χάλαζα καὶ πῦρ, and a clause 'and a third of the earth was burned up' is present in the earliest witnesses (read here) though absent from some later ones; at v.9 the plural διεφθάρησαν follows the neuter-singular τὸ τρίτον ad sensum; at v.11 the star's name appears as ὁ Ἰψινθος (masc. article with the plant-name) or ἰψίνθιον in some witnesses; at v.13 the better-

attested ἀετοῦ ('eagle') replaces the later ἀγγέλου ('angel'), and οὐαί governs the accusative τοὺς κατοικοῦντας (for the usual dative). Orthographic variants (movable-ν, ι-subscript, itacistic spellings) are not noted. Several of these constructions are among the Apocalypse's well-known solecisms — the irregular ὅταν + indicative (v.1), ἵνα + future indicative (v.3), the reflexive αὐτούς for ἑαυτούς (v.6), and οὐαί + accusative (v.13) — left standing rather than silently corrected. The chapter has 13 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.