

**Peter's Pentecost Sermon Preamble
Acts 2:1-24**

**Koiné Greek
II**

by Thor F. Carden

**In hopes that you, the student,
may better understand and enjoy
God's Beautiful Bible.**

Koiné Greek II

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This course is dedicated to
Ron Scarlata
who believed in me when I needed him to
and to his wonderful daughter
Belinda Vatany
who encouraged me to develop this course

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Acts 2:1-24 Lesson Notes

The concepts of translation that we use are annotated in the Grammar Reference. At first we will refer to these notes often, but as they become repetitive we will assume the student already knows them. Simply put, if you understand what has been done in my notes, you can ignore the notes, but if you don't understand refer to them.

For each of the verses in this lesson, try to translate it on your own. Compare your results with several good English versions. If you are in agreement, go to the next verse. If you are not in substantial agreement, use your notes and my notes on the verse to determine what you did that made your translation different. Learn from it and then translate the next verse.

I include complete {Grammar Reference Notes} for the first verse of each lesson or passage. After that, I only include them only when the situation is a little outside the norm. The notes are in numerical order in the "Annotated Grammar Reference."

Textual Alternatives are put in [brackets] or (parenthesis) within the initial Greek text. If there are alternatives they are separated by "OR".

Acts 2:1 Καὶ ἐν τῷ συμπληροῦσθαι τὴν ἡμέραν τῆς πεντηκοστῆς ἦσαν
(ἅπαντες ὁμοθυμαδὸν OR πάντες ὁμοῦ) ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό

Parsing: {Notes 101 & 102}

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
ἐν	ἐν	in, on, among, with (means)	Preposition
συμπληροῦσθαι	συμπληρόω	fulfill, accomplish	Verb Present Pass Infinitive
ἡμέραν	ἡμέρα	day, time, legal day	Noun Acc Sng F
πεντηκοστῆς	πεντηκοστ ἡ	Pentecost	Noun Gen Sng F
ἦσαν	εἰμί	be, am, are, is, was, were	Verb 3rd Imperfect Act Ind Plu
(ἅπαντες	ἅπας	all things, everyone, whole	Adjective Nom Plu M
ὁμοθυμαδὸν	ὁμοθυμαδόν	with one accord	Adverb
πάντες	πᾶς	All with article, each w/o	Adjective Nom Plu M
ὁμοῦ)	ὁμοῦ	together	Adverb
ἐπὶ	ἐπί	against, on, over	Preposition
αὐτό	αὐτός	he, she, it	Adjective Acc Sng N

Rendering: {Note 103} Two verbs, not involving the textual difficulty, so two rendering charts.

But, I'm dropping one rendering chart because one of the verbs is an infinitive. {Note 951}

Καὶ “and” in the vocative slot {Note 106}

ἐν “in” {Note 401}

τῷ συμπληροῦσθαι “to fulfill” The infinitive is acting like the object of the preposition ἐν so looking deeper into the range of sense I decided on “while fulfilling”, at least as a first guess. {Note 955}

τὴν ἡμέραν “the day” Case would have this be the direct object, but the nearest verb is not transitive, so I'm guessing it goes with the previous infinitive. {Note 958}

τῆς πεντηκοστῆς “of Pentecost” Genitive obviously modifying “the day” {Note 204}

ἦσαν “they were” Verb of the clause, but who are “they”? {Notes 204, 701, 801}

(ἅπαντες “all” {Notes 881}

ὁμοθυμαδὸν “agreeing” {Notes 501}

OR {Note 151} There does not seem to be a significant difference.

πάντες “all” {Notes 881}

ὁμοῦ “together” {Note 501}

ἐπὶ “on” {Note 401}

τὸ αὐτό “it” {Note 402} I'm assuming he means the day of Pentecost.

At this point my rendering chart only has two entries and I have no idea where to put any of the rest of the verbs except the last phrase is clearly the subject or the predicate adjective.

English usually puts the adjective in the predicate position which only leaves me the infinitive phrase as a possible noun phrase. So, in the subject slot it goes. {Note 151}

and	they were	
while fulfilling the day of Pentecost		all together on it

I can't make this into anything sensible..

Or using the extra rendering chart for the other textual variant it might be:

and	they were	
when fulfilling the day of Pentecost		all agreeing on it

I can't make this into anything sensible either.

My Translation: I'm really lost here so I'm just going to guess; "And by the arrival of the day of Pentecost they were all together in one place." Let's see what the experts say.

Comparison to the Experts: {Note 104} Wow. What a surprise I guessed right. Probably came more from some old memory of the passage rather than familiarity with the Greek, but I'll take it!

KJV And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place.

NKJV When the Day of Pentecost had fully come, they were all with one accord in one place.

NLT On the day of Pentecost all the believers were meeting together in one place.

NIV When the day of Pentecost came, they were all together in one place.

NASB When the day of Pentecost had come, they were all together in one place.

YLT And in the day of the Pentecost being fulfilled, they were all with one accord at the same place,

Acts 2:2 καὶ ἐγένετο ἄφνω ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἦχος ὥσπερ φερομένης πνοῆς βιαίας καὶ ἐπλήρωσεν ὅλον τὸν οἶκον οὗ ἦσαν καθήμενοι

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
ἐγένετο	γίνομαι	happen, be, be made, be done	Verb 3rd Aorist Mid Ind Sng
ἄφνω	ἄφνω	suddenly	Adverb
ἐκ	ἐκ	from, out of, of, among, by	Preposition
οὐρανοῦ	οὐρανός	air, heaven, sky	Noun Gen Sng M
ἦχος	ἦχος	fame, sound	Noun Nom Sng N
ὥσπερ	ὥσπερ	just as, even as	Conjunction
φερομένης	φέρω	carry, bear, bring	Verb Present Pass Prt Gen Sng F
πνοῆς	πνοή	breath, wind	Noun Gen Sng F
βιαίας	βίαιος	mighty	Adjective Gen Sng F
ἐπλήρωσεν	πληρόω	fulfill, make full, bring about	Verb 3rd Aorist Act Ind Sng
ὅλον	ὅλος	whole, all, complete, entire, full	Adjective Acc Sng M
οἶκον	οἶκος	home, household, temple	Noun Acc Sng M
οὗ	οὗ	wherein, whithersoever	Adverb
ἦσαν	εἰμί	be, am, are, is, was, were	Verb 3rd Imperfect Act Ind Plu
καθήμενοι	κάθημα	dwell, sit	Verb Present Mid Prt Nom Plu M

Rendering: 5 verbs, but the last one is “to be” with a participle, so it is probably just one verb phrase. I’ll start with 4 rendering charts and see how it goes. No textual difficulties.

καὶ “and” Conjunction in the vocative slot.

ἐγένετο “it happened” Verb of the clause

ἄφνω “suddenly” Adverb modifying the verb

ἐκ “from”

τοῦ οὐρανοῦ “the heaven” Prepositional phrase acting as an adverb

ἦχος “sound” Nominative case. Is it this clause or next? I’m going to guess subject of this clause because there is a conjunction next.

{New clause because Note 125e}

and	suddenly happened from the	
sound	heaven	

“And sound suddenly came from heaven ...”

ὥσπερ “just as” Conjunction in the vocative slot

φερομένης “was brought” Participle in the genitive case. Not sure where it is going to end up.

πνοῆς “wind” Also genitive case. Associated with the participle in some way, not sure how.

βιαίας “might” Adjective modifying wind

{New clause because Note 125e & g}

just as	was coming	
a mighty wind		

“... just as a mighty wind was coming ...” Not sure how the grammar works here with a genitive participle but I’m just going to leave it here and see if it makes sense in English when it is place between the other clauses.

καὶ “and” Conjunction in the vocative slot.

ἐπλήρωσεν “it filled” Verb of the clause

ὅλον “entire” Adjective modifying the direct object

τὸν οἶκον “the house”

and	filled	the entire house
it		

“... and it filled the entire house ...”

οὗ “wherein” Its and adverb but I think it is acting as a clause marker, so in the vocative slot

ἦσαν “were”

καθήμενοι “dwelling” Verb with a helper, just as in English

{New clause because Note 125i }

where in	were dwelling	
they		

“... wherein they were dwelling ...”

My Translation: “And sound suddenly came from heaven just as a mighty wind was coming and it filled the entire house wherein they were dwelling.” Well the participle seems to make sense in place like I hoped, but the whole sentence seems a little awkward. I hope the experts can show me how to make it sound better.

Comparison to the Experts: They chose a different English sense for ὡςπερ than I did, as well as καθήμενοι, which does make it sound better, but we have substantial agreement.

KJV And suddenly there came a sound from heaven as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting.

NKJV And suddenly there came a sound from heaven, as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled the whole house where they were sitting.

NLT Suddenly, there was a sound from heaven like the roaring of a mighty windstorm, and it filled the house where they were sitting.

NIV Suddenly a sound like the blowing of a violent wind came from heaven and filled the whole house where they were sitting.

NASB And suddenly there came from heaven a noise like a violent rushing wind, and it filled the whole house where they were sitting.

YLT and there came suddenly out of the heaven a sound as of a bearing violent breath, and it filled all the house where they were sitting,

Acts 2:3 καὶ ὄφθησαν αὐτοῖς διαμεριζόμεναι γλῶσσαι ὡσεὶ πυρὸς (καὶ) ἐκάθισεν (τε) ἐφ' ἓνα ἕκαστον αὐτῶν

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
ὄφθησαν	ὄραω	see, observe, perceive	Verb 3rd Aorist Pass Ind Plu
αὐτοῖς	αὐτός	he, she, it	Personal Pronoun Dat Plu M
διαμεριζόμεναι	διαμερίζω	cloven, divided	Verb Present Mid Prt Nom Plu F
γλῶσσαι	γλῶσσα	tongue, utterance, language	Noun Nom Plu F
ὡσεὶ	ὡσεὶ	like, about	Conjunction
πυρὸς	πῦρ	fiery, fire	Noun Gen Sng N
ἐκάθισεν	καθίζω	set, sit down, tarry	Verb 3rd Aorist Act Ind Sng
(τε)	τε	and, and so, so	Conjunction
ἐφ'	ἐπί	against, on, over	Preposition
ἓνα	εἷς	one, each one, every one	Adjective Acc Sng M
ἕκαστον	ἕκαστος	any, both, each one	Adjective Acc Sng M
αὐτῶν	αὐτός	he, she, it	Personal Pronoun Gen Plu M

Rendering: Three verbs and two non-verbal textual difficulties, so 3 rendering charts.

καὶ “and” Conjunction in the vocative slot

ὄφθησαν “they having seen” Verb of the clause

αὐτοῖς “them” As an indirect object “to them” doesn’t seem to work, so going with this.

and	having seen	
they		this

“And having seen this ...”

διαμεριζόμεναι “divided” Participle phrase in nominative, part of, or modifying subject of next clause

	divided	

“... divided ...”

γλῶσσαι “tongues”

ὡσεὶ “like”

πυρός “fire”

(καὶ) “and” I’m going to leave this out on the first try because it seems to divide a subject from it verb.

ἐκάθισεν “set”

(τε) “so” This conjunction seems out of place as well. Leaving it out of first guess.

ἐφ’ “on”

ἕνα “each”

ἕκαστον “one”

αὐτῶν “of them” Prepositional phrase modifying the verb

	set on each one of them.	
[Previous Participle] tongues like fire		

“... divided tongues like fire set on each one of them.” I don’t see any sensible use for the extraneous conjunctions so I’m leaving them out.

My Translation: “And having seen this divided tongues of fire set on each one of them.”

Comparison to the Experts: Clearly, I was wrong about the significance of the dative αὐτοῖς, but other than that we have substantial agreement.

KJV And there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them.

NKJV Then there appeared to them divided tongues, as of fire, and one sat upon each of them.

NLT Then, what looked like flames or tongues of fire appeared and settled on each of them.

NIV They saw what seemed to be tongues of fire that separated and came to rest on each of them.

NASB And there appeared to them tongues as of fire distributing themselves, and they rested on each one of them.

YLT and there appeared to them divided tongues, as it were of fire; it sat also upon each one of them,

Acts 2:4 καὶ ἐπλήσθησαν (ἅπαντες OR πάντες) πνεύματος ἁγίου καὶ ἤρξαντο λαλεῖν ἑτέραις γλώσσαις καθὼς τὸ πνεῦμα ἐδίδου αὐτοῖς ἀποφθέγεσθαι

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
ἐπλήσθησαν	πίμπλημι	furnish, accomplish, fill, supply	Verb 3rd Aorist Pass Ind Plu
(ἅπαντες	ἅπας	all things, everyone, whole	Adjective Nom Plu M
πάντες)	πᾶς	All with article, each w/o	Adjective Nom Plu M
πνεύματος	πνεῦμα	Spirit, spirit, disposition, wind	Noun Gen Sng N
ἁγίου	ἅγιος	saintly, holy, sacred, consecrated	Adjective Gen Sng N
ἤρξαντο	ἄρχω	commence, rule	Verb 3rd Aorist Mid Ind Plu
λαλεῖν	λαλέω	talk, say, speak, proclaim, preach	Verb Present Act Infinitive
ἑτέραις	ἕτερος	altered, different	Adjective Dat Plu F
γλώσσαις	γλῶσσα	tongue, utterance, language	Noun Dat Plu F
καθὼς	καθὼς	as, even as, just as, in as much as	Conjunction
πνεῦμα	πνεῦμα	Spirit, spirit, self, wind	Noun Nom Sng N
ἐδίδου	δίδωμι	give, supply, furnish, allow	Verb 3rd Imperfect Act Ind Sng
ἀποφθέγεσθαι	ἀποφθέγγομαι	say, speak forth, utter	Verb Present Mid Infinitive
αὐτοῖς	αὐτός	he, she, it	Personal Pronoun Dat Plu M

Rendering: 5 verbs, none involved in the textual difficulty, so 5 rendering charts

καὶ “and” Conjunction goes in the vocative slot

ἐπλήσθησαν “they having been accomplished” the verb of the clause

(ἅπαντες “all things”

OR Either way this is the subject

πάντες) “all”

πνεύματος “spirit” Genitive case so “of the holy spirit

ἁγίου “holy”

and	having been accomplished	
all things	of the Holy Spirit	

“And all things having been accomplished by the Holy Spirit ...” I’m not sure if I have enough license to change the usual Genitive marker “of” to “by” but it sounds better and we see what the experts say.

καὶ “and” Conjunction goes in the vocative slot

ἤρξαντο “they began” Verb of the clause

λαλεῖν “to speak” Infinitive acting as the direct object, I need to delete the extra rendering chart

ἑτέραις “different” Adjective modifying the indirect object

γλώσσαις “languages” Dative so indirect object

and	began	to speak
they		different languages

“... and they began to speak different languages...”

καθὼς “as” Conjunction goes in the vocative slot

τὸ πνεῦμα “the Spirit” Subject of the clause

ἔδιδου “he supplied” Verb of the clause

αὐτοῖς “them” indirect object

ἀποφθέγγεσθαι “to speak” Infinitive acting as direct object, erase another extra rendering chart

as	supplied	to speak
the Spirit		them

“... as the Spirit supplied them to speak.”

My Translation: And having accomplished all things by the Holy Spirit, they began to speak different languages as the Spirit supplied them to speak.”

Comparison to the Experts: I missed the passive voice of ἐπλήσθησαν and may have guessed wrong about my choices for the genitive of Holy Spirit. They used “with” and I used “by” but if I had just gotten the passive mood it still would have made sense.

KJV And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance.

NKJV And they were all filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance.

NLT And everyone present was filled with the Holy Spirit and began speaking in other languages, as the Holy Spirit gave them this ability.

NIV All of them were filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in other tongues as the Spirit enabled them.

NASB And they were all filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit was giving them utterance.

YLT and they were all filled with the Holy Spirit, and began to speak with other tongues, according as the Spirit was giving them to declare.

Acts 2:5 Ἦσαν δὲ (ἐν OR εἰς) Ἱερουσαλήμ κατοικοῦντες Ἰουδαῖοι ἄνδρες
εὐλαβεῖς ἀπὸ παντὸς ἔθνους τῶν ὑπὸ τὸν οὐρανόν

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
Ἦσαν	εἰμί	be, am, are, is, was, were	Verb 3rd Imperfect Act Ind Plu
δὲ	δέ	but, rather, then, so	Conjunction
εἰς	εἰς	in, into, among, unto, for	Preposition
ἐν	ἐν	in, on, among, by, with	Preposition
Ἱερουσαλήμ	Ἱερουσαλήμ	Jerusalem	Noun Acc Sng F
κατοικοῦντες	κατοικέω	dweller, inhabitant	Verb Present Act Prt Nom Plu M
Ἰουδαῖοι	Ἰουδαῖος	Jews	Adjective Nom Plu M
ἄνδρες	άνήρ	fellow, husband, man, sir	Noun Nom Plu M
εὐλαβεῖς	εὐλαβής	devout, God-fearing	Adjective Nom Plu M
ἀπὸ	ἀπό	from, out of, since, off	Preposition
παντὸς	πᾶς	all with article, each w/o	Adjective Gen Sng N
ἔθνους	ἔθνος	Gentile, heathen	Noun Gen Sng N
ὑπὸ	ὑπό	under; other	Preposition
οὐρανόν	οὐρανός	air, heaven, sky	Noun Acc Sng M

Rendering: Two verbs, one of them a participle, so two rendering charts and one clause.

Ἦσαν “they were” Verb of the clause

δὲ “but” Conjunction in the vocative slot

(ἐν “in”

OR I wonder what the subtle difference here would have meant to a Greek of the day

εἰς) “in”

Ἱερουσαλήμ “Jerusalem” Prepositional phrase acting as a predicate adjective

but	were	
[Participial phrase following]		in Jerusalem

“... ..”

κατοικοῦντες “those living” Participle in the nominative acting as subject of the clause

Ἰουδαῖοι “Jewish” Adjective modifying subject

ἄνδρες “people” Subject of the participle phrase

εὐλαβεῖς “devout” Adjective modifying subject

ἀπὸ “from”

παντὸς “each”

ἔθνους “nation” Adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the subject

τῶν “the” Never seen one before a preposition?

ὑπὸ “under”

τὸν οὐρανόν “the sky” Adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the object of the previous preposition

	living	
devout Jewish people from each nation under the heaven.		

“... devout Jewish people from each nation under the heaven ...”

My Translation: But there were living in Jerusalem devout Jewish people from each nation under the heaven.” Still don’t know what to do with the extra τῶν.

Comparison to the Experts: We have substantial agreement. The NIV and NASB distinguished the δὲ from the usual καὶ, but the others didn’t. It looks like they all ignored the extra τῶν as I did.

KJV And there were dwelling at Jerusalem Jews, devout men, out of every nation under heaven.

NKJV And there were dwelling in Jerusalem Jews, devout men, from every nation under heaven.

NLT At that time there were devout Jews from every nation living in Jerusalem.

NIV Now there were staying in Jerusalem God-fearing Jews from every nation under heaven.

NASB Now there were Jews living in Jerusalem, devout men from every nation under heaven.

YLT And there were dwelling in Jerusalem Jews, devout men from every nation of those under the heaven,

Acts 2:6 γενομένης δὲ τῆς φωνῆς ταύτης συνῆλθεν τὸ πλῆθος καὶ συνεχύθη ὅτι ἤκουον εἰς ἕκαστος τῆ ἰδία διαλέκτῳ λαλούντων αὐτῶν

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
γενομένης	γίνομαι	happen, be, be made, be done	Verb Aorist Mid Prt Gen Sng F
δὲ	δέ	but, rather, then, so	Conjunction
φωνῆς	φωνή	noise, sound, voice	Noun Gen Sng F
ταύτης	οὗτος	this, this one, this man	Demonstrative Gen Sng F
συνῆλθεν	συνέρχομαι	accompany, assemble	Verb 3rd Aorist Act Ind Sng
πλῆθος	πλῆθος	company, multitude	Noun Nom Sng N
συνεχύθη	συγγέω	confound, confuse, stir up	Verb 3rd Aorist Pass Ind Sng
ὅτι	ὅτι	that, because, for, since, for since	Conjunction
ἤκουσεν	ἀκούω	hear, listen, comprehend	Verb 3rd Imperfect Act Ind Plu
εἰς	εἰς	one, a certain one, every one	Adjective Nom Sng M
ἕκαστος	ἕκαστος	any, both, each one	Adjective Nom Sng M
ἰδία	ἴδιος	one's own, apart, aside, due	Adjective Dat Sng F
διαλέκτῳ	διάλεκτος	language, tongue	Noun Dat Sng F
λαλούντων	λαλέω	talk, say, speak, proclaim, preach	Verb Present Act Prt Gen Plu M
αὐτῶν	αὐτός	he, she, it	Personal Pronoun Gen Plu M

Rendering: 5 verbs, so 5 rendering charts

γενομένης “was happening” Participle, maybe separate clause {Note 908}

δὲ “but” Introductory conjunction

τῆς φωνῆς “the noise” Object of the participle, perhaps acting as subject {Note 777}

ταύτης “this” Demonstrative pronoun in apposition with “noise”

but	Was happening	
This noise		

“But this noise was happening ...”

συνῆλθεν “he assembled” Verb of the clause

τὸ πλῆθος “the crowd” Subject of verb

καὶ “and” Joins compound verb

συνεχύθη “was confused” Other half of verb of the clause

	Assembled and	
The crowd	was confused	

“... the crowd assembled ...”

ὅτι “because” Introductory conjunction

ἤκουον “they were hearing” verb of the clause

εἰς “every one” Adjective modifying subject

ἕκαστος “each one” Adjective modifying subject

These two took me some lexical research but when they are together like this they mean “every single one”

τῆ ἰδίᾳ “his own” Adjective modifying “language”

διαλέκτῳ “language” indirect object

λαλούντων “speaking” Participle

αὐτῶν “their” modifying participle?

because	Was hearing	
Every single one		Their own language spoken

“... because every single one was hearing their own language spoken.”

My Translation: “So as this noise was happening the crowd assembled and was confused because every single one was hearing their own language spoken.”

Comparison to the Experts: Clearly there is some difference among the experts about the first clause. I’m best aligned with the NASB. The final αὐτῶν should be taken as the subject of the participle, as the experts have it. {Notes 777, 908}

YLT and the rumour of this having come, the multitude came together, and was confounded, because they were each one hearing them speaking in his proper dialect,

NASB And when this sound occurred, the crowd came together, and were bewildered because each one of them was hearing them speak in his own language.

ASV And when this sound was heard, the multitude came together, and were confounded, because that every man heard them speaking in his own language.

DR And when this was noised abroad, the multitude came together, and were confounded in mind, because that every man heard them speak in his own tongue.

DBY But the rumour of this having spread, the multitude came together and were confounded, because each one heard them speaking in his own dialect.

KJV Now when this was noised abroad, the multitude came together, and were confounded, because that every man heard them speak in his own language.

Acts 2:7 ἐξίσταντο δὲ (πάντες) καὶ ἐθαύμαζον λέγοντες (πρὸς ἀλλήλους Οὐκ ἰδοῦ, ἅπαντες OR οὐχὶ ἰδοῦ παντες) οὗτοι εἰσιν οἱ λαλοῦντες Γαλιλαῖοι

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
ἐξίσταντο	ἐξίστημι	amaze, make astonished, wonder	Verb 3rd Imperfect Mid Ind Plu
δὲ	δέ	but, rather, then, so	Conjunction
(πάντες)	πᾶς	Usually all or each, lots exceptions	Adjective Nom Plu M
ἐθαύμαζον	θαυμάζω	marvel, wonder, be astonished	Verb 3rd Imperfect Act Ind Plu
λέγοντες	λέγω	say, speak, tell, call, affirm, claim	Verb Present Act Prt Nom Plu M
(οὐχὶ	οὐχί	οὐχί	not, nay
ἰδοῦ	ἰδοῦ	behold, lo, see	Particle
πάντες)	πᾶς	Usually all or each, lots exceptions	Adjective Nom Plu M
(πρὸς	πρός	to, toward, beside, against	Preposition
ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλων	one another, each other	Personal Pronoun Acc Plu M
Οὐκ	οὐ	no, not; never, nothing, none	Particle
ἰδοῦ	ἰδοῦ	behold, lo, see	Particle
ἅπαντες)	ἅπας	all things, everyone, whole	Adjective Nom Plu M
οὗτοι	οὗτος	these, these things, these people	Demonstrative Nom Plu M
εἰσιν	εἰμί	be, am, are, is, was, were, exist	Verb 3rd Present Act Ind Plu
λαλοῦντες	λαλέω	talk, say, speak, proclaim, preach	Verb Present Act Prt Nom Plu M
Γαλιλαῖοι	Γαλιλαῖος	Galilean, of Galilee	Adjective Nom Plu M

Rendering: 5 verbs, so 5 rendering charts, however, at first glance the last two verbs look periphrastic, so maybe 4 will do. The textual difficulties may require another chart for comparison purposes.

ἐξίσταντο “they were amazed” Verb of the clause

δὲ “but” introductory clause

(πάντες) “All” Adjective playing the part of a noun, subject

καὶ “and” conjunction joining verbs

ἐθαύμαζον “astonished”

but	Were amazed	
all	and astonished	

“But all were amazed and astonished...” Textual alternative doesn’t change meaning significantly.

λέγοντες “saying”

(πρὸς “to” prepositional phrase modifying “saying”

ἀλλήλους) “one another”

	Saying	
	to one another	

“... saying ...” OR “... saying to one another ...” Who else would they be saying it to? Textual alternative doesn’t change the meaning significantly

(Οὐκ “not”
 ἰδοῦ, “behold”
 ἅπαντες) “all things”

OR – There may be some subtle difference here that is over my head, but look the same to me.

(οὐχὶ “not”
 ἰδοὺ “behold”
 παντες) “all things”

Either way I’m not sure what to do with the not.

οὗτοι “these” Subject
 εἰσιν “they are” Verb of the clause
 οἱ “those” Article before the participle
 λαλοῦντες “talking” participle modifying subject
 Γαλιλαῖοι “Galilean” Predicate adjective

Behold all this!	are	
These talking		Galilean

I have two ideas.

“Behold all this! Aren’t these speaking Galilean?”

OR

“We can’t be seeing this right. These are speaking Galilean.”

My Translation: But all were amazed and astonished, saying to one another, “Behold all this! Aren’t these speaking Galilean?”

Comparison to the Experts: I guessed right. I wonder why the Greek didn’t have a question mark.

DBY And all were amazed and wondered, saying, Behold, are not all these who are speaking Galilaeans?

KJV And they were all amazed and marvelled, saying one to another, Behold, are not all these which speak Galilaeans?

ASV And they were all amazed and marvelled, saying, Behold, are not all these that speak Galilaeans?

YLT and they were all amazed, and did wonder, saying one unto another, 'Lo, are not all these who are speaking Galileans?

DR And they were all amazed, and wondered, saying: Behold, are not all these, that speak, Galileans?

NASB They were amazed and astonished, saying, "Why, are not all these who are speaking Galileans?"

Acts 2:8 καὶ πῶς ἡμεῖς ἀκούομεν ἕκαστος τῇ ἰδίᾳ διαλέκτῳ ἡμῶν ἐν ᾗ ἐγεννήθημεν

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
πῶς	πῶς	how? (sometimes what? or why?)	Adverb
ἡμεῖς	ἐγώ	we	Personal Pronoun Nom Plu
ἀκούομεν	ἀκούω	hear, listen, understand	Verb 1st Present Act Ind Plu
ἕκαστος	ἕκαστος	any, both, each one	Adjective Nom Sng M
ἰδίᾳ	ἴδιος	one's own, apart, aside, due	Adjective Dat Sng F
διαλέκτῳ	διάλεκτος	language, tongue	Noun Dat Sng F
ἡμῶν	ἐγώ	our, ours	Personal Pronoun Gen Plu
ἐν	ἐν	in, on, among, by, with (means)	Preposition
ᾗ	ὅς	who, which, what, another,	Relative Pronoun Dat Sng F
ἐγεννήθημεν	γεννάω	to bring forth, bear, give birth	Verb 1st Aorist Pass Ind Plu

Rendering: 2 verbs, so 2 rendering charts

καὶ “and” Introductory conjunction

πῶς “how” Adverb modifying the verb, probably makes this a question

ἡμεῖς “we” Subject

ἀκούομεν “we hear” Verb of the clause

ἕκαστος “each one” Nominative case so in apposition to subject

τῇ ἰδίᾳ “one’s own” modifies “language”

διαλέκτῳ “language” Indirect object

ἡμῶν “our” modifies language

And how	hear	
We, each one		Our own language

“And how do we each one hear our own language ...”

ἐν “in” prepositional phrase modifying “language”

ᾗ “which” Relative pronoun making the participle a subordinate clause

ἐγεννήθημεν “we were born” Participle acting as object of preposition

In which	We were born	

“... in which we were born.”

My Translation: “And how do we each one hear our own language in which we were born?”

Comparison to the Experts: We have substantial agreement.

NASB "And how is it that we each hear them in our own language to which we were born?"

DBY and how do we hear them each in our own dialect in which we have been born,

YLT and how do we hear, each in our proper dialect, in which we were born?

DR And how have we heard, every man our own tongue wherein we were born?

KJV And how hear we every man in our own tongue, wherein we were born?

ASV And how hear we, every man in our own language wherein we were born?

Acts 2:9 Πάρθοι καὶ Μῆδοι καὶ Ἐλαμίται καὶ οἱ κατοικοῦντες τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν Ἰουδαίαν τε καὶ Καππαδοκίαν Πόντον καὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
Πάρθοι	Πάρθος	Parthian	Noun Nom Plu M
Μῆδοι	Μῆδος	Mede	Noun Nom Plu M
Ἐλαμίται	Ἐλαμίτης	Elamite	Noun Nom Plu M
κατοικοῦντες	κατοικέω	dweller, inhabitant	Verb Present Act Prt Nom Plu M
Μεσοποταμίαν	Μεσοποταμία	Mesopotamia	Noun Acc Sng F
Ἰουδαίαν	Ἰουδαία	Judaea	Noun Acc Sng F
τε	τέ	also, and, both, even	Conjunction
Καππαδοκίαν	Καππαδοκία	Cappadocia	Noun Acc Sng F
Πόντον	Πόντος	Pontus	Noun Acc Sng M
Ἀσίαν	Ἀσία	Asia	Noun Acc Sng F

Rendering: 1 verbs, a participle acting as a noun. This verse is just a list of people.

Πάρθοι “Parthians”

καὶ “and”

Μῆδοι “Medes”

καὶ “and”

Ἐλαμίται “Elamites”

καὶ “and”

οἱ “those”

κατοικοῦντες “inhabiting”

τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν “the Mesopotamia”

Ἰουδαίαν “Judea”

τε “also”

καὶ “even”

Καππαδοκίαν “Cappadocia”

Πόντον “Pontus”

καὶ “and”

τὴν Ἀσίαν “the Asia”

My Translation: “Parthians, Medes, Elamites and those from Mesopotamia, Judea, Cappadocia, Pontus, and Asia.”

Comparison to the Experts: We have substantial agreement.

NASB "Parthians and Medes and Elamites, and residents of Mesopotamia, Judea and Cappadocia, Pontus and Asia,

ASV Parthians and Medes and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, in Judaea and Cappadocia, in Pontus and Asia,

DR Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and inhabitants of Mesopotamia, Judea, and Cappadocia, Pontus and Asia,

KJV Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judaea, and Cappadocia, in Pontus, and Asia,

DBY Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and those who inhabit Mesopotamia, and Judaea, and Cappadocia, Pontus and Asia,

Acts 2:10 Φρυγίαν τε καὶ Παμφυλίαν Αἴγυπτον καὶ τὰ μέρη τῆς Λιβύης τῆς κατὰ Κυρήνην καὶ οἱ ἐπιδημοῦντες Ῥωμαῖοι Ἰουδαῖοί τε καὶ προσήλυτοι

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
Φρυγίαν	Φρυγία	Phrygia	Noun Acc Sng F
τε	τέ	also, and, both, even	Conjunction
Παμφυλίαν	Παμφυλία	Pamphylia	Noun Acc Sng F
Αἴγυπτον	Αἴγυπτος	The land of the Nile, Egypt	Noun Acc Sng F
μέρη	μέρος	part, share	Noun Acc Plu N
Λιβύης	Λιβύη	Libya	Noun Gen Sng F
κατὰ	κατά	throughout, during	Preposition
Κυρήνην	Κυρήνη	Cyrene	Noun Acc Sng F
ἐπιδημοῦντες	ἐπιδημέω	dwelling as a stranger	Verb Present Act Prt Nom Plu M
Ῥωμαῖοι	Ῥωμαῖος	Roman, of Rome	Adjective Nom Plu M
Ἰουδαῖοι	Ἰουδαῖος	Jews	Adjective Nom Plu M
τε	τέ	also, and, both, even	Conjunction
προσήλυτοι	προσήλυτος	proselyte	Noun Nom Plu M

Rendering: And the list continues.

Φρυγίαν “Phrygia”

τε “also”

καὶ “and”

Παμφυλίαν “Pamphylia”

Αἴγυπτον “Egypt”

καὶ “and”

τὰ μέρη “the parts”

τῆς Λιβύης “of the Libya” Modifies “parts”

τῆς “the”

κατὰ “around” Prepositional phrase acting as a noun because preceded by article

Κυρήνην “Cyrene”

καὶ “and”

οἱ ἐπιδημοῦντες “those dwelling as strangers”

Ῥωμαῖοι “Roman” Adjective modifying ἐπιδημοῦντες

Ἰουδαῖοι “Jews” Adjective modifying ἐπιδημοῦντες

τε “also”

καὶ “and”

προσήλυτοι “proselytes”

My Translation: Phrygia, Pamphylia, Egypt and parts of Libya. Those from around Cyrene. Roman visitors. Non-native Jews and proselytes.

Comparison to the Experts: I missed the connection between Libya and Cyrene, but we are pretty much in agreement otherwise. DR is a little different, probably because the Latin Vulgate it is translating varies from the Greek at this point.

DBY both Phrygia and Pamphylia, Egypt, and the parts of Libya which adjoin Cyrene, and the Romans sojourning here, both Jews and proselytes,

ASV in Phrygia and Pamphylia, in Egypt and the parts of Libya about Cyrene, and sojourners from Rome, both Jews and proselytes,

YLT Phrygia also, and Pamphylia, Egypt, and the parts of Libya, that are along Cyrene, and the strangers of Rome, both Jews and proselytes,

NASB Phrygia and Pamphylia, Egypt and the districts of Libya around Cyrene, and visitors from Rome, both Jews and proselytes,

DR Phrygia, and Pamphylia, Egypt, and the parts of Libya about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome,

KJV Phrygia, and Pamphylia, in Egypt, and in the parts of Libya about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes,

Acts 2:11 Κρήτες καὶ Ἰσραβελῆς ἀκούομεν λαλούντων αὐτῶν ταῖς ἡμετέραις γλώσσαις τὰ μεγαλεῖα τοῦ θεοῦ

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
Κρήτες	Κρής	Crete, Cretian	Noun Nom Plu M
Ἰσραβελῆς	Ἰσραβ	Arabian	Noun Nom Plu M
ἀκούομεν	ἀκούω	hear, listen, understand	Verb 1st Present Act Ind Plu
λαλούντων	λαλέω	talk, say, speak, proclaim, preach	Verb Present Act Prt Gen Plu M
αὐτῶν	αὐτός	he, she, it	Personal Pronoun Gen Plu M
ἡμετέραις	ἡμέτερος	our, ours	Adjective Dat Plu F
γλώσσαις	γλῶσσα	tongue, utterance, language	Noun Dat Plu F
μεγαλεῖα	μεγαλεῖος	great things, wonderful works	Adjective Acc Plu N
θεοῦ	θεός	God, god, godly	Noun Gen Sng M

Rendering: The list from the previous two verses, finally completes, and we find the verb that tells us what they are all doing.

Κρήτες “Cretians” Part of the long compound subject begun in the previous two verses.

καὶ “and” Final conjunction of the compound subject

Ἰσραβελῆς “Arabians” Final noun of the compound subject

ἀκούομεν “we understand” Verb of the clause

λαλούντων “the speaking” Participle completing the verb

αὐτῶν “their” Modifies λαλούντων

ταῖς “the” modifying γλώσσαις

ἡμετέραις “our” modifying γλώσσαις

γλώσσαις “languages” Object of the verb

τὰ μεγαλεῖα “the wonderful works” Adjective acting as object of participle

τοῦ θεοῦ “of God” modifying “wonderful works”

	Understood their talking the wonderful works of God	Our own languages
[prior two verses lists are in apposition] Cretians, and Arabians, we		

“Cretians, and Arabians; we understood in our own languages what they were saying about the wonderful works of God.”

My Translation: "... Cretians, and Arabians; we understood in our own languages what they were saying about the wonderful works of God." (Notice the "we" makes the author, Luke, a witness to this event.)

Comparison to the Experts: We have substantial agreement.

DBY Cretans and Arabians, we hear them speaking in our own tongues the great things of God?

ASV Cretans and Arabians, we hear them speaking in our tongues the mighty works of God.

NASB Cretans and Arabs-we hear them in our own tongues speaking of the mighty deeds of God."

YLT Cretes and Arabians, we did hear them speaking in our tongues the great things of God.'

KJV Cretes and Arabians, we do hear them speak in our tongues the wonderful works of God.

DR Jews also, and proselytes, Cretes, and Arabians: we have heard them speak in our own tongues the wonderful works of God.

Acts 2:12 ἐξίσταντο δὲ πάντες καὶ διηπόρουν ἄλλος πρὸς ἄλλον λέγοντες Τί (ἂν θέλοι OR θέλει) τοῦτο εἶναι

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
ἐξίσταντο	ἐξίστημι	amaze, make astonished, wonder	Verb 3rd Imperfect Mid Ind Plu
δὲ	δέ	but, rather, then, so	Conjunction
πάντες	πᾶς	all or each	Adjective Nom Plu M
διηποροῦντο	διαπορέω	be in doubt, be perplexed	Verb 3rd Imperfect Act Ind Plu
ἄλλος	ἄλλος	more, one another, another	Adjective Nom Sng M
πρὸς	πρός	to, toward, against	Preposition
ἄλλον	ἄλλος	more, one another, another	Adjective Acc Sng M
λέγοντες	λέγω	say, speak, tell, call, affirm, claim	Verb Present Act Prt Nom Plu M
τί	τίς	what? who? why? which?	Interrog. Pronoun Nom Sng N
ἂν	ἂν	indicates contingency	Particle
θέλοι	θέλω	desire, be disposed toward, intend	Verb 3rd Present Act Opt Sng
θέλει	θέλω	desire, be disposed toward, intend	Verb 3rd Present Act Ind Sng
τοῦτο	οὗτος	this, this one, this man	Demonstrative Nom Sng N
εἶναι	εἶμι	be, am, are, is, was, were, exist	Verb Present Act Infinitive

Rendering: 6 verbs, but one is an infinitive, so 5 rendering charts. One of verbs has an textual alternative, but it is just in mood, so we probably won't need a separate chart for it.

ἐξίσταντο “they were amazed” verb of the clause

δὲ “but” Introductory conjunction

πάντες “all” Adjective acting as a noun or modifying the understood subject?

καὶ “and” conjunction joining the compound verb

διηπόρουν “they were perplexed” other verb of the clause

	Were amazed	
They all	and perplexed	

“they all were amazed and perplexed ...”

ἄλλος “one another” Object of the participle

πρὸς “to” Prepositional phrase completing the participle

ἄλλον “another” object of the preposition

λέγοντες “saying” participle

	Saying to another	One another

“... saying to one another...”

Τί “why?” Place holder for questioning pronoun. Might change after I translate more.
 (άν particle of contingency doesn’t translate but changes the form of the whole clause to one of a possible or not possible contingency.

θέλοι “if they intend” There is no optative in English. Ironically it is used to express desire or intention which in this case is the very lexical meaning of the verb

OR

θέλει) “they intend” Verb of the clause

τοῦτο “this” subject of clause

εἶναι “to be” Infinitive used in what syntax?

I get the sense they are asking each other what is the reason for what they are experiencing but I’m having trouble understanding exactly how to render it.

Why?	They intend to be	
this		

“... Why are they doing this?” Guessing.

My Translation: “They were all amazed and perplexed, saying to one another, ‘Why is this happening?’ ”

Comparison to the Experts: They almost all used some form of “does mean” to translate θέλω εἰμί so I’m guessing it is an idiom my lexicon does not show. I like the way the NASB captured the imperfect tense of the first two verbs. I knew it was there but could not figure out how to express it succinctly and without too much license.

NASB And they all continued in amazement and great perplexity, saying to one another, "What does this mean?"

DBY And they were all amazed and in perplexity, saying one to another, What would this mean?

KJV And they were all amazed, and were in doubt, saying one to another, What meaneth this?

YLT And they were all amazed, and were in doubt, saying one unto another, 'What would this wish to be?'

ASV And they were all amazed, and were perplexed, saying one to another, What meaneth this?

DR And they were all astonished, and wondered, saying one to another: What meaneth this?

Acts 2:13 ἄτεροι δὲ (χλευάζοντες OR διαχλευάζοντες) ἔλεγον ὅτι Γλεύκουσ μεμεστωμένοι εἰσίν

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
ἄτεροι	ἄτερος	altered, different	Adjective Nom Plu M
δὲ	δέ	but, rather, then, so	Conjunction
(διαχλευάζοντες	διαχλευάζω	deride, mock	Verb Present Act Prt Nom Plu M
χλευάζοντες)	χλευάζω	scoff, sneer, mock	Verb Present Act Prt Nom Plu M
ἔλεγον	λέγω	say, speak, tell, call	Verb 3rd Imperfect Act Ind Plu
ὅτι	ὅτι	that, because, for, since	Conjunction
γλεύκουσ	γλεῦκος	new wine, sweet wine	Noun Gen Sng N
μεμεστωμένοι	μεστώω	fill	Verb Perfect Pass Prt Nom Plu M
εἰσίν	εἰμί	be, am, are, is	Verb 3rd Present Act Ind Plu

Rendering: 5 verbs, but the pair that are textual alternatives make a distinction without a difference, (i.e. they are identical in syntax and meaning), so 4 rendering charts. Probably won't need them all since the final two verbs look like a periphrastic construction.

ἄτεροι "others" Adjective acting as subject of clause in apposition to participle

δὲ "but" Introductory conjunction

(χλευάζοντες "mocking"

OR

διαχλευάζοντες) "mocking"

ἔλεγον "said" Verb of the clause

but	said	
Others mocking		

"But others mockingly said ..."

ὅτι "because" Introductory conjunction

Γλεύκουσ "sweet wine" object of participle

μεμεστωμένοι "were being filled" participle acting as predicate nominative or predicate adjective

εἰσίν "they are" Verb of the clause

because	are being filled	New wine
they		

"... because they are being filled with new wine."

My Translation: "But other mockingly answered, "Because they are filled with new wine.' "

Comparison to the Experts: I changed the first participle into an adverb because I thought it sounded better, but none of the experts found it necessary to do that. Other than that we have substantial agreement.

YLT and others mockingly said, -- 'They are full of sweet wine;'

ASV But others mockingly said, They are filled with new wine.

DBY But others mockingly said, They are full of new wine.

DR But others mockingly, said: These men are full of new wine.

NASB But others were mocking and saying, "They are full of sweet wine."

KJV Others mockingly said, These men are full of new wine.

Acts 2:14 Σταθείς δὲ (ὁ) Πέτρος σὺν τοῖς ἑνδεκα ἐπῆρεν τὴν φωνὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀπεφθέγγετο αὐτοῖς ἄνδρες Ἰουδαῖοι καὶ οἱ κατοικοῦντες Ἱερουσαλὴμ (ἅπαντες OR πάντες), τοῦτο ὑμῖν γνωστὸν ἔστω καὶ ἐνωτίσασθε τὰ ῥήματά μου

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
Σταθείς	ἵστημι	cause to stand, establish	Verb Aorist Pass Prt Nom Sng M
δὲ	δέ	but, rather, then, so	Conjunction
Πέτρος	Πέτρος	Peter, rock	Noun Nom Sng M
σὺν	σύν	with, along with	Preposition
ἑνδεκα	ἑνδεκα	eleven	Adjective Dat Plu M
ἐπῆρεν	ἐπαίρω	exalt self, poise, lift up	Verb 3rd Aorist Act Ind Sng
φωνήν	φωνή	noise, sound, voice	Noun Acc Sng F
αὐτοῦ	αὐτός	he, she, it	Personal Pronoun Gen Sng M
ἀπεφθέγγετο	ἀποφθέγγομαι	say, speak forth, utter	Verb 3rd Aorist Mid Ind Sng
αὐτοῖς	αὐτός	he, she, it	Personal Pronoun Dat Plu M
ἄνδρες	ἄνθρωπος	fellow, husband, man, sir	Noun Voc Plu M
Ἰουδαῖοι	Ἰουδαῖος	Jews	Adjective Voc Plu M
κατοικοῦντες	κατοικέω	dweller, inhabitant	Verb Present Act Prt Voc Plu M
Ἱερουσαλὴμ	Ἱερουσαλήμ	Jerusalem	Noun Acc Sng F
(ἅπαντες	ἅπας	all things, everyone	Adjective Nom Plu M
πάντες)	πᾶς	All or each, etc.	Adjective Nom Plu M
τοῦτο	οὗτος	this, this one, this man	Demonstrative Nom Sng N
ὑμῖν	σύ	to you, to y'all	Personal Pronoun Dat Plu
γνωστὸν	γνωστός	well known	Adjective Nom Sng N
ἔστω	εἰμί	be, am, are, is	Verb 3rd Present Act Imp Sng
ἐνωτίσασθε	ἐνωτίζομαι	hearken	Verb 2nd Aorist Mid Imp Plu
ῥήματα	ῥῆμα	saying, word	Noun Acc Plu N
μου	ἐγώ	my, mine	Personal Pronoun Gen Sng

Rendering: 6 verbs, so 6 rendering charts. The textual alternatives are very minor.

Σταθείς “standing up” Participle

δὲ “but” Introductory conjunction

(ὁ) Πέτρος “the Peter” or “Peter” Subject of following verb in apposition with the participle above

σὺν “with” preposition completing the participle above

τοῖς ἑνδεκα “the eleven”

but	standing up with the eleven	
Peter		

“But Peter, standing up with the eleven, ...”

ἐπῆρεν “he lifted up” Verb of the clause
 τὴν φωνὴν “the voice” Object of the verb
 αὐτοῦ “of him” Genitive pronoun modifying “voice”

	Lifted up	His voice
[Previous participial phrase]		

“... lifted up his voice ...”

καὶ “and” Introductory conjunction
 ἀπεφθέγγετο “he spoke” Verb of the clause
 αὐτοῖς “to them” Indirect object

and	Spoke	
he		To them

“... and he spoke to them ...”

Ἄνδρες “men” Address so vocative slot
 Ἰουδαῖοι “Jewish” Adjective modifying “men”
 καὶ “and” Conjunction joining compound address
 οἱ “those” Article introducing participial phrase
 κατοικοῦντες “dwelling” participle
 Ἱερουσαλήμ “Jerusalem” Object of the participle
 (ἅπαντες “all things” Adjective modifying participle (Vocative and Nominative forms the same)
 OR Not enough difference to make any difference. I know they do not modify “this” because of disagreement in numer.

πάντες), “all” Adjective modifying participle (Vocative and Nominative forms the same)
 τοῦτο “this” Subject of verb
 ὑμῖν “you” Locative case
 γνωστὸν “well known” Predicate adjective
 ἔστω “let it be” [Note 852]

Jewish men and all those dwelling in Jerusalem	Let it be	
this		Well known among you

“... Jewish men and all those dwelling in Jerusalem, let this be well known among you...”

καὶ “and” Introductory conjunction
 ἐνωτίσασθε “you hearken” verb of the clause
 τὰ ῥήματά “the words” Object of the verb
 μου “my” Genitive pronoun modifying “words”

and	Listen to	My words

“... and listen to my words.”

My Translation: “But Peter, standing up with the eleven, lifted up his voice and said to them, “Jewish men and all those dwelling in Jerusalem, let this be well known among you, and listen to my words.’ ”

Comparison to the Experts: We have substantial agreement.

YLT and Peter having stood up with the eleven, lifted up his voice and declared to them, 'Men, Jews! and all those dwelling in Jerusalem, let this be known to you, and harken to my sayings,

DR But Peter standing up with the eleven, lifted up his voice, and spoke to them: Ye men of Judea, and all you that dwell in Jerusalem, be this known to you, and with your ears receive my words.

DBY But Peter, standing up with the eleven, lifted up his voice and spoke forth to them, Men of Judaea, and all ye inhabitants of Jerusalem, let this be known to you, and give heed to my words:

ASV But Peter, standing up with the eleven, lifted up his voice, and spake forth unto them, saying, Ye men of Judaea, and all ye that dwell at Jerusalem, be this known unto you, and give ear unto my words.

KJV But Peter, standing up with the eleven, lifted up his voice, and said unto them, Ye men of Judaea, and all [ye] that dwell at Jerusalem, be this known unto you, and hearken to my words:

NASB But Peter, taking his stand with the eleven, raised his voice and declared to them: "Men of Judea and all you who live in Jerusalem, let this be known to you and give heed to my words.

Acts 2:15 οὐ γὰρ ὡς ὑμεῖς ὑπολαμβάνετε οὗτοι μεθύουσιν ἔστιν γὰρ ὥρα τρίτη τῆς ἡμέρας

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
οὐ	οὐ	no, not; never, nothing, none	Adverb
γὰρ	γάρ	for, since, then, indeed, though	Conjunction
ὡς	ὡς	as, like, when, how, about, though	Conjunction
ὑμεῖς	σύ	you, y'all	Personal Pronoun Nom Plu
ὑπολαμβάνετε	ὑπολαμβάνω	assume, receive	Verb 2nd Present Act Ind Plu
οὗτοι	οὗτος	these, these things, these people	Demonstrative Nom Plu M
μεθύουσιν	μεθύω	be drunk	Verb 3rd Present Act Ind Plu
ἔστιν	εἰμί	be, am, are, is, was, were, exist	Verb 3rd Present Act Ind Sng
γὰρ	γάρ	for, since, then, indeed, though	Conjunction
ὥρα	ὥρα	hour, time period, season, moment	Noun Nom Sng F
τρίτη	τρίτος	third	Adjective Nom Sng F
ἡμέρας	ἡμέρα	day, time, legal day	Noun Gen Sng F

Rendering: 3 verbs, so 3 rendering charts, but the last two look like they may be just one.

οὐ “no” Adverb of negation

γὰρ “for” Introductory conjunction

ὡς “as” More introductory conjunction

ὑμεῖς “you” subject of the verb

ὑπολαμβάνετε “you assume” Verb of the clause

For not as	assume	
you		

“For not as you assume ...”

οὗτοι “these” Subject of the verb

μεθύουσιν “they are drunk”

	Are drunk	
these		

“... these are drunk.”

ἔστιν “it is” Verb of the clause

γὰρ “for” Introductory conjunction

ὥρα “hour” predicate nominative

τρίτη “third” Adjective modifying “hour”

τῆς ἡμέρας “of the day” Genitive noun modifying “hour”

for	is	The third hour of the day
it		

“... for it is the third hour of the day.”

My Translation: “For it is not as you assume, that these are drunk, for it is the 3rd hour of the day.”

Comparison to the Experts: We have substantial agreement.

NASB "For these men are not drunk, as you suppose, for it is only the third hour of the day;

KJV For these are not drunken, as ye suppose, seeing it is [but] the third hour of the day.

ASV For these are not drunken, as ye suppose; seeing it is but the third hour of the day.

YLT for these are not drunken, as ye take it up, for it is the third hour of the day.

DBY for these are not full of wine, as ye suppose, for it is the third hour of the day;

Acts 2:16 ἀλλὰ τοῦτο ἐστὶν τὸ εἰρημένον διὰ τοῦ προφήτου Ἰωήλ**Parsing:**

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
ἀλλὰ	ἀλλά	but, nevertheless, however, rather	Conjunction
τοῦτο	οὗτος	this, this one, this man	Demonstrative Nom Sng N
ἐστὶν	εἰμί	be, am, are, is, was, were, exist	Verb 3rd Present Act Ind Sng
εἰρημένον	λέγω	say, speak, tell, call, affirm, claim	Verb Perfect Pass Prt Nom Sng N
διὰ	διά	with	Preposition
προφήτου	προφήτης	prophet	Noun Gen Sng M
Ἰωήλ	Ἰωήλ	Joel	Noun Gen Sng M

Rendering: 2 verbs, so 2 rendering charts

ἀλλὰ “However” Introductory conjunction

τοῦτο “this” Subject of the clause

ἐστὶν “it is” verb of the clause

τὸ “those” Article introducing participial phrase acting as predicate nominative

εἰρημένον “were speaking” participle

διὰ “by” Prepositional phrase completing the participle

τοῦ προφήτου “the prophet” Object of the preposition in apposition with “Joel”

Ἰωήλ “Joel” Object of the preposition in apposition with “prophet”

However	is	What was spoken by the prophet Joel
this		

“However this is what was spoken by the prophet Joel.”

My Translation: “However, this is what was spoken by the prophet Joel.”

Comparison to the Experts: Most chose “through” instead of “by” for the preposition but we have substantial agreement. What follows this verse will be quotes from Old Testament prophecy that was written in Hebrew poetry. Get ready. The rendering difficulty level is about to increase.

YLT But this is that which hath been spoken through the prophet Joel:

ASV but this is that which hath been spoken through the prophet Joel:

KJV But this is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel;

DR But this is that which was spoken of by the prophet Joel:

DBY but this is that which was spoken through the prophet Joel,

NASB but this is what was spoken of through the prophet Joel:

Acts 2:17 Καὶ ἔσται ἐν ταῖς ἐσχάταις ἡμέραις λέγει ὁ θεὸς ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματός μου ἐπὶ πᾶσαν σάρκα καὶ προφητεύσουσιν οἱ υἱοὶ ὑμῶν καὶ αἱ θυγατέρες ὑμῶν καὶ οἱ νεανίσκοι ὑμῶν ὀράσεις ὄψονται καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ὑμῶν ἐνυπνίοις ἐνυπνιασθήσονται

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
ἔσται	εἶμί	will be, shall be	Verb 3rd Future Mid Ind Sng
ἐν	ἐν	in, on, by, with (means)	Preposition
ἐσχάταις	ἔσχατος	last, end, furthest	Adjective Dat Plu F
ἡμέραις	ἡμέρα	day, time, legal day	Noun Dat Plu F
λέγει	λέγω	say, speak, tell, call, claim	Verb 3rd Present Act Ind Sng
θεός,	θεός	God, god, godly	Noun Nom Sng M
ἐκχέω	ἐκχέω	gush forth, shed, spill	Verb 1st Future Act Ind Sng
ἀπὸ	ἀπό	from, out of, since, off	Preposition
πνεύματος	πνεῦμα	Spirit, spirit, self, wind	Noun Gen Sng N
μου	ἐγώ	my, mine	Personal Pronoun Gen Sng
ἐπὶ	ἐπί	against, on, over	Preposition
πᾶσαν	πᾶς	All or each	Adjective Acc Sng F
σάρκα	σάρξ	flesh, physical body	Noun Acc Sng F
προφητεύσουσιν	προφητεύω	prophecy	Verb 3rd Future Act Ind Plu
υἱοὶ	υἱός	son, descendant, disciple	Noun Nom Plu M
ὑμῶν	σύ	your, yours, y'all's	Personal Pronoun Gen Plu
θυγατέρες	θυγάτηρ	daughter	Noun Nom Plu F
ὑμῶν	σύ	your, yours, y'all's	Personal Pronoun Gen Plu
νεανίσκοι	νεανίσκος	young man, youth	Noun Nom Plu M
ὑμῶν	σύ	your, yours, y'all's	Personal Pronoun Gen Plu
ὀράσεις	ὄρασις	sight, vision	Noun Acc Plu F
ὄψονται	ὀράω	see, perceive, recognize	Verb 3rd Future Mid Ind Plu
πρεσβύτεροι	πρεσβύτερος	eldest, old	Adj Nom Plu M Comparative
ὑμῶν	σύ	your, yours, y'all's	Personal Pronoun Gen Plu
ἐνυπνίοις	ἐνύπνιον	dream	Noun Dat Plu N
ἐνυπνιασθήσονται	ἐνυπνιάζομαι	dreamer	Verb 3rd Future Pass Ind Plu

Rendering: 6 verbs, so 6 rendering charts

Καὶ “and” Introductory conjunction

ἔσται “it will be” Verb of the clause

ἐν “in” Prepositional phrase serving as predicate adjective

ταῖς ἐσχάταις “the last” adjective modifying “days”

ἡμέραις “days” Object of the preposition

and	Will be	
it		In the last days

“ ‘And it will be in the last days,’ ...”

λέγει “he says” Verb of the clause

ὁ θεός “the God” Subject of the clause

	says	
God		

“... God says ...”

ἐκχεῶ “I will gush forth” Verb of the clause

ἀπὸ “out of” Prepositional phrase modifying the verb

τοῦ πνεύματος “the Spirit”

μου “my” Genitive pronoun modifying “spirit”

ἐπὶ “on” prepositional phrase modifying the verb

πᾶσαν “all” Adjective modifying “flesh”

σάρκα “flesh” Object of the preposition

	Will pour out my spirit on all flesh	
I		

“... I will pour out my spirit on all flesh ...”

καὶ “and” Introductory conjunction

προφητεύσουσιν “they will prophesy”

οἱ υἱοὶ “the sons” Subject of the clause

ὑμῶν “your” Genitive pronoun modifying “sons”

and	Will prophesy	
Your sons		

“... and your sons will prophesy ...”

καὶ “and” Introductory conjunction
 αἱ θυγατέρες “the daughters” Subject of the verb
 ὑμῶν “your” Genitive pronoun modifying “daughters
 καὶ “and” Conjunction joining a compound subject
 οἱ νεανίσκοι “young men” More subject of the verb
 ὑμῶν “your” Genitive pronoun modifying “young men”
 ὁράσεις “visions” Object of the verb
 ὄψονται “they will see” Verb of the clause

and	Will see	visions
Your daughters and young men		

“... and your daughters and young men will see visions ...”

καὶ “and” Introductory conjunction
 οἱ πρεσβύτεροι “the oldest” or “the older” Adjective acting as a noun,
 plural so I’m using “older people”
 ὑμῶν “your” Genitive pronoun modifying πρεσβύτεροι
 ἐνυπνίους “dreams” Object of verb
 ἐνυπνιασθήσονται “they will dream” {Note 776}

and	Will dream	dreams
The older people		

“... and the older people will dream dreams”

My Translation: “ ‘And it will be in the last days,’ God says, ‘I will pour out my spirit on all flesh, and your children will prophesy, and your daughters and young men will see visions, and the older people will dream dreams.’ ”

Comparison to the Experts: I split two of the clauses in the wrong spot, but other than that we have substantial agreement. Having seen how they translated it I would improve mine by making it: “ ‘And it will be in the last days,’ God says, ‘I will pour out my spirit on all flesh, and your sons and daughters will prophesy, the young people will see visions, and the older people will dream dreams.’ ”

As a matter of interest, I have included the passage from Joel that Peter is alluding to. I don’t know for sure if it is the case in this particular passage, but most Old Testament quotes in the New Testament are from the Septuagint, a Greek translation of the Old Testament done about 300 years before Christ. Whereas the Old Testament that we use is translated directly from the received Hebrew text. The slight difference you can see in the order of ideas presented here is probably related to that difference in sources.

- NASB** 'AND IT SHALL BE IN THE LAST DAYS,' God says, 'THAT I WILL POUR FORTH OF MY SPIRIT ON ALL MANKIND; AND YOUR SONS AND YOUR DAUGHTERS SHALL PROPHECY, AND YOUR YOUNG MEN SHALL SEE VISIONS, AND YOUR OLD MEN SHALL DREAM DREAMS;
- ASV** And it shall be in the last days, saith God, I will pour forth of my Spirit upon all flesh: And your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, And your young men shall see visions, And your old men shall dream dreams:
- YLT** And it shall be in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of My Spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams;
- DBY** And it shall be in the last days, saith God, that I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your elders shall dream with dreams;
- KJV** And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh: and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams:
- DR** And it shall come to pass, in the last days, (saith the Lord,) I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh: and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams.
- Joel 2:28** And it will come about after this that I will pour out my Spirit on all mankind, and your sons and daughters will prophesy, your old men will dream dreams, your young men will see visions. – NASB

Acts 2:18 καί γε ἐπὶ τοὺς δούλους μου καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς δούλας μου ἐν ταῖς
 ἡμέραις ἐκείναις ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματός μου καὶ προφητεύσουσιν

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
γε	γέ	besides, doubtless, at least, yet	Particle
ἐπὶ	ἐπί	against, on, over	Preposition
δούλους	δοῦλος	bondman, servant, slave	Noun Acc Plu M
μου	ἐγώ	my, mine	Personal Pronoun Gen Sng
ἐπὶ	ἐπί	against, on, over	Preposition
δούλας	δοῦλη	female slave, bondwoman	Noun Acc Plu F
μου	ἐγώ	my, mine	Personal Pronoun Gen Sng
ἐν	ἐν	in, on, among, by, with (means)	Preposition
ἡμέραις	ἡμέρα	day, time, legal day	Noun Dat Plu F
ἐκείναις	ἐκεῖνος	those, those things	Demonstrative Dat Plu F
ἐκχεῶ	ἐκχέω	gush forth, pour out, shed, spill	Verb 1st Future Act Ind Sng
ἀπὸ	ἀπό	from, out of, since, off	Preposition
πνεύματος	πνεῦμα	Spirit, spirit, self, wind	Noun Gen Sng N
μου	ἐγώ	my, mine	Personal Pronoun Gen Sng
προφητεύσουσιν	προφητεύω	prophesy	Verb 3rd Future Act Ind Plu

Rendering: 2 verbs, so 2 rendering charts

καί “and” Introductory conjunction

γε “besides” Particle, I’ll try it in the vocative slot

ἐπὶ “on” Prepositional phrase modifying the verb

τοὺς δούλους “the male servants” Object of the preposition

μου “my” Genitive pronoun modifying δούλους

καὶ “and” Conjunction joining the two prepositional phrases

ἐπὶ “on” Prepositional phrase modifying the verb

τὰς δούλας “female servants” Object of the preposition

μου “my” Genitive pronoun modifying δούλους

ἐν “in” Prepositional phrase modifying the verb

ταῖς ἡμέραις “the days” Object of the preposition

ἐκείναις “those” Pronoun in apposition to “days”, Object of the preposition

ἐκχεῶ “I will pour out” Verb of the clause

ἀπὸ “from” Prepositional phrase. Not sure what it modifies, and I think wrong choice from range of sense.

τοῦ πνεύματός “the Spirit” Object of the preposition

μου “my” Genitive pronoun modifying “spirit”

And besides in those days	Will pour out	
I	on my male and on my female servants	From my Spirit

“And besides in those days I will pour out on my male and female servants from my Spirit ...”

καί “and” Introductory conjunction

προφητεύσουσιν “they will prophesy” Verb of the clause

and	Will prophesy	
they		

“... and they will prophesy.”

My Translation: I’m not happy with my translation of γέ or ἀπό so I looked deeper into range of sense. Καί γε combined means “at least.” But ἀπό does seem to mean “from” or “out from” when used with verbs of motion, which I think ἐκχέω is. I did see a note where some translators just leave it out if it sounds awkward, so I’m trying that. “At least I will pour out my Spirit on my male and female servants in those days.” The καί γε seems to be clarifying that the previous verse applied only to God’s servants.

Comparison to the Experts: Some agreed with leaving out the ἀπό but they also left out γέ or translated καί γε as “even.” Perhaps their knowledge of Joel guided them in this regard. Other than that we have substantial agreement.

YLT and also upon My men-servants, and upon My maid-servants, in those days, I will pour out of My Spirit, and they shall prophesy;

KJV And on my servants and on my handmaidens I will pour out in those days of my Spirit; and they shall prophesy:

DR And upon my servants indeed, and upon my handmaids will I pour out in those days of my spirit, and they shall prophesy.

NASB EVEN ON MY BONDSLAVES, BOTH MEN AND WOMEN, I WILL IN THOSE DAYS POUR FORTH OF MY SPIRIT And they shall prophesy.

ASV Yea and on my servants and on my handmaidens in those days Will I pour forth of my Spirit; and they shall prophesy.

DBY yea, even upon my bondmen and upon my bondwomen in those days will I pour out of my Spirit, and they shall prophesy.

Joel 2:29 And even on the male and female servants I will pour out My Spirit in those days. –

NASB

Acts 2:19 καὶ δώσω τέρατα ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ ἄνω καὶ σημεῖα ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς κάτω αἷμα καὶ πῦρ καὶ ἀτμίδα καπνοῦ

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
δώσω	δίδωμι	give, supply, furnish, bestow, allow	Verb 1st Future Act Ind Sng
τέρατα	τέρας	wonder	Noun Acc Plu N
ἐν	ἐν	in, on, among, by, with (means)	Preposition
οὐρανῷ	οὐρανός	air, heaven, sky	Noun Dat Sng M
ἄνω	ἄνω	above, high, up	Adverb
σημεῖα	σημεῖον	miracle, sign, token, wonder	Noun Acc Plu N
ἐπὶ	ἐπί	on, over, at, upon	Preposition
γῆς	γῆ	country, ground, land, world	Noun Gen Sng F
κάτω	κάτω	beneath, bottom, down, under	Adverb
αἷμα	αἷμα	blood, idiom for death or murder	Noun Acc Sng N
πῦρ	πῦρ	fiery, fire	Noun Acc Sng N
ἀτμίδα	ἀτμίς	vapor	Noun Acc Sng F
καπνοῦ	καπνός	smoke	Noun Gen Sng M

Rendering: 1 verb, so 1 rendering chart.

καὶ “and” Introductory conjunction

δώσω “I will provide” Verb of the clause

τέρατα “wonders” Direct object

ἐν “in” Prepositional phrase modifying “wonders”

τῷ οὐρανῷ “the sky” Object of the preposition

ἄνω “above” Adverb modifying the adjective formed by the prepositional phrase

καὶ “and” Joining the direct objects

σημεῖα “miracles” Direct object

ἐπὶ “on” Prepositional phrase modifying “miracles”

τῆς γῆς “the earth” Object of the preposition

κάτω “beneath” Adverb modifying the adjective formed by the prepositional phrase

αἷμα “blood” Series of nouns in apposition forming the direct object

καὶ “and” Joining the direct objects

πῦρ “fire” Direct object

καὶ “and” Joining the direct objects

ἀτμίδα “vapor” direct object

καπνοῦ “of smoke” Genitive noun modifying “vapor”

and	Will provide	Wonders in the sky above, and miracles on the earth beneath, blood and fire and vapor of smoke.
I		

My Translation: “And I will provide wonders in the sky above, and miracles on the earth beneath, blood and fire and vapor of smoke.”

Comparison to the Experts: We have substantial agreement.

DBY And I will give wonders in the heaven above and signs on the earth below, blood, and fire, and vapour of smoke:

YLT and I will give wonders in the heaven above, and signs upon the earth beneath -- blood, and fire, and vapour of smoke,

NASB 'AND I WILL GRANT WONDERS IN THE SKY ABOVE AND SIGNS ON THE EARTH BELOW, BLOOD, AND FIRE, AND VAPOR OF SMOKE.

KJV And I will shew wonders in heaven above, and signs in the earth beneath; blood, and fire, and vapour of smoke:

DR And I will shew wonders in the heaven above, and signs on the earth beneath: blood and fire, and vapour of smoke.

ASV And I will show wonders in the heaven above, And signs on the earth beneath; Blood, and fire, and vapor of smoke:

Joel 2:30 And I will display wonders in the sky and on the earth, blood, fire, and columns of smoke. – NASB

Acts 2:20 ὁ ἥλιος μεταστραφήσεται εἰς σκότος καὶ ἡ σελήνη εἰς αἷμα πρὶν (ἢ) ἔλθειν (τὴν) ἡμέραν κυρίου τὴν μεγάλην καὶ ἐπιφανῆ

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
ἥλιος	ἥλιος	east, sun, light	Noun Nom Sng M
μεταστραφήσεται	μεταστρέφω	pervert, turn	Verb 3rd Future Pass Ind Sng
εἰς	εἰς	in, into, among, for	Preposition
σκότος	σκότος	darkness, blackness	Noun Acc Sng N
σελήνη	σελήνη	moon	Noun Nom Sng F
εἰς	εἰς	in, into, among, for	Preposition
αἷμα	αἷμα	blood	Noun Acc Sng N
πρὶν	πρὶν	before, ere	Adverb
ἔλθειν	ἔρχομαι	come, go, bring, follow	Verb Aorist Act Infinitive
ἡμέραν	ἡμέρα	day, time, legal day	Noun Acc Sng F
κυρίου	κύριος	God, Lord, master, Sir	Noun Gen Sng M
μεγάλην	μέγας	greater, greatest, more, most	Adjective Acc Sng F
ἐπιφανῆ	ἐπιφανής	notable, glorious, splendid	Adjective Acc Sng F

Rendering: 2 verbs, but one is an infinitive, so 1 rendering chart. I'm going to ignore the textual difficulties since they are both just articles. I'll assume they are there.

ὁ ἥλιος “the sun” Subject of the verb

μεταστραφήσεται “it will be turned” Verb of the clause

εἰς “into” Prepositional phrase modifying the verb

σκότος “darkness” Object of the preposition

	Will be turned	
The sun	into darkness	

“The sun will be turned into darkness ...”

καὶ “and” Joining the two clauses, the second one with an understood repetition of the previous verb

ἡ σελήνη “the moon” Another subject of the verb

εἰς “into” Prepositional phrase modifying the verb

αἷμα “blood” Object of the preposition

and	Will be turned (understood)	
The moon	into blood	

“... and the moon will be turned into blood ...”

πρὶν “before” Adverb modifying the infinitive

ἢ ἔλθεῖν “to come” Infinitive whose syntax I don’t understand. {Note 952} I’m going to translate it in place and see how it sounds, and then adjust accordingly.

τὴν ἡμέραν “the day” Object of the infinitive

κυρίου “of Lord” Genitive noun modifying “day”

τὴν μεγάλην “greater” or “greatest” Adjective modifying “day”

καὶ “and” Joining the adjective

ἐπιφανῆ “glorious” Adjective modifying “day”

before	To come	The great and glorious day of the Lord

“... before the great and glorious day of the Lord comes.” {Notes 958, 959 & 960a}

My Translation: “The sun will be turned into darkness and the moon into blood before the great and glorious day of the Lord comes.”

Comparison to the Experts: We have substantial agreement.

DBY the sun shall be changed to darkness and the moon to blood, before the great and gloriously appearing day of the Lord come.

ASV The sun shall be turned into darkness, And the moon into blood, Before the day of the Lord come, That great and notable day.

DR The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before the great and manifest day of the Lord come.

KJV The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before that great and notable day of the Lord come:

YLT the sun shall be turned to darkness, and the moon to blood, before the coming of the day of the Lord -- the great and illustrious;

NASB THE SUN WILL BE TURNED INTO DARKNESS AND THE MOON INTO BLOOD, BEFORE THE GREAT AND GLORIOUS DAY OF THE LORD SHALL COME.

Joel 2:30 The sun will be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before the great and awesome day of the Lord comes. – NASB

Acts 2:21 καὶ ἔσται πᾶς ὃς ἂν ἐπικαλέσῃται τὸ ὄνομα κυρίου σωθήσεται

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
ἔσται	εἰμί	be, am, are, is, was, were	Verb 3rd Future Mid Ind Sng
πᾶς	πᾶς	All or each, many exceptions	Adjective Nom Sng M
ὃς	ὅς	who, which, what, another	Relative Pronoun Nom Sng M
ἂν	ἄν	indicates contingency	Particle
ἐπικαλέσῃται	ἐπικαλέω	appeal unto, call on, invoke	Verb 3rd Aorist Mid Subj Sng
ὄνομα	ὄνομα	name, title, authority, status	Noun Acc Sng N
κυρίου	κύριος	God, Lord, master, Sir	Noun Gen Sng M
σωθήσεται	σῶζω	heal, be made whole	Verb 3rd Future Pass Ind Sng

Rendering: 3 verbs, so 3 rendering charts

καὶ “and” Introductory conjunction

ἔσται “it will be” Verb fo the clause

πᾶς “all” predicate adjective

and	Will be	
It		all

“and it will be all ...”

ὃς “someone” Subject of this clause but relative pronoun referring to people in previous clause

ἂν – not translated. Adds idea of maybe or maybe not to clause

ἐπικαλέσῃται “if he appealed to” Verb of the clause

τὸ ὄνομα “the name” Direct object

κυρίου “of the Lord” Genitive noun modifying “name”

if	Appealed to	The name of the Lord
someone		

“... if someone appealed to the name of the Lord ...”

σωθήσεται “he will be made whole”

	Will be made whole	
he		

“... he will be made whole”

My Translation: Sounds awkward in literal form so with some license; “And it will be that all who call upon the name of the Lord will be saved.”

Comparison to the Experts: We have substantial agreement.

NASB 'AND IT SHALL BE THAT EVERYONE WHO CALLS ON THE NAME OF THE LORD WILL BE SAVED.'

DBY And it shall be that whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved.

YLT and it shall be, every one -- whoever shall call upon the name of the Lord, he shall be saved.

ASV And it shall be, that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved.

KJV And it shall come to pass, [that] whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved.

DR And it shall come to pass, that whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord, shall be saved.

Joel 2:32a And it will come about that whoever calls on the name of the Lord will be delivered... –NASB

Acts 2:22 Ἄνδρες Ἰσραηλῖται ἀκούσατε τοὺς λόγους τούτους Ἰησοῦν τὸν Ναζωραῖον ἄνδρα ἀποδεδειγμένον ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ εἰς ὑμᾶς δυνάμεσιν καὶ τέρασιν καὶ σημείοις οἷς ἐποίησεν δι’ αὐτοῦ ὁ θεὸς ἐν μέσῳ ὑμῶν καθὼς (καὶ) αὐτοὶ οἴδατε

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
Ἄνδρες	ἀνὴρ	fellow, husband, man, sir	Noun Voc Plu M
Ἰσραηλῖται	Ἰσραηλίτης	Israelite	Noun Voc Plu M
ἀκούσατε	ἀκούω	hear, listen, understand	Verb 2nd Aorist Act Imp Plu
λόγους	λόγος	word, saying, message	Noun Acc Plu M
τούτους	οὗτος	these, these things	Demonstrative Acc Plu M
Ἰησοῦν	Ἰησοῦς	Jesus, Joshua	Noun Acc Sng M
Ναζωραῖον	Ναζωραῖος	Nazarene, of Nazareth	Noun Acc Sng M
ἄνδρα	ἀνὴρ	fellow, husband, man, sir	Noun Acc Sng M
ἀποδεδειγμένον	ἀποδείκνυμι	approve, set forth, show	Verb Perfect Pass Prt Acc Sng M
ἀπὸ	ἀπό	from, out of, since, off	Preposition
θεοῦ	θεός	God, god, godly	Noun Gen Sng M
εἰς	εἰς	in, into, among, unto, for	Preposition
ὑμᾶς	σύ	you, y'all	Personal Pronoun Acc Plu
δυνάμεσιν	δύναμις	ability, power, strength	Noun Dat Plu F
τέρασιν	τέρας	wonder	Noun Dat Plu N
σημείοις	σημεῖον	miracle, sign, token, wonder	Noun Dat Plu N
οἷς	ὅς	who, which, what, another	Relative Pronoun Dat Plu N
ἐποίησεν	ποιέω	make, do, cause, accomplish	Verb 3rd Aorist Act Ind Sng
δι’	διά	by, with (means)	Preposition
αὐτοῦ	αὐτός	he, she, it	Personal Pronoun Gen Sng M
θεός	θεός	God, god, godly	Noun Nom Sng M
ἐν	ἐν	in, on, among, by, with	Preposition
μέσῳ	μέσος	among, midst, middle	Adjective Dat Sng N
ὑμῶν	σύ	your, yours, y'all's	Personal Pronoun Gen Plu
καθὼς	καθώς	as, even as, just as	Conjunction
αὐτοὶ	αὐτός	he, she, it	Personal Pronoun Nom Plu M
οἴδατε	οἶδα	see, know, perceive, notice	Verb 2nd Perfect Act Ind Plu

Rendering: 4 verbs, so 4 rendering charts

Ἄνδρες “Gentlemen” Address

Ἰσραηλῖται “Israelites” Address

ἀκούσατε “you hear” Verb of the clause

τοὺς λόγους “the word” Direct Object

τούτους “these” More direct object

Gentlemen. Israelites.	hear	These words
you		

“Gentlemen. Israelites. Hear these words. ...”

Ἰησοῦν “Jesus” Direct object of what?
 τὸν Ναζωραῖον “the Nazarene” More direct object
 ἄνδρα “man” Even more direct object {Note 902}
 ἀποδεδειγμένον “showed” Participle. What function?
 ἀπὸ “from” Prepositional phrase modifying ἀποδεδειγμένον
 τοῦ θεοῦ “the God” Object of the preposition
 εἰς “among” Prepositional phrase modifying participle?
 ὑμᾶς “you” Object of the preposition
 δυνάμεσιν “abilities” Indirect object
 καὶ “and” joining indirect objects
 τέρασιν “wonders” Indirect object
 καὶ “and” joining indirect objects
 σημείοις “miracles” Indirect objects

	Showed from God	
The man, Jesus the Nazarene,	among you	Abilities and wonders and miracles

“... the man, Jesus the Nazarene, showed from God among you abilities and wonders and miracles ...”

οἷς “which” Relative pronoun referring to indirect objects
 ἐποίησεν “he did” Verb of the clause
 δι’ “through” Prepositional phrase modifying verb
 αὐτοῦ “him” Object of preposition
 ὁ θεὸς “the God” Subject
 ἐν “in” Prepositional phrase modifying verb
 μέσῳ “midst” Object of the preposition
 ὑμῶν “your” Genitive pronoun modifying “midst”

which	Did through Him	
God	in your midst	

“... which God did through Him in your midst ...”

καθὼς “as” Introductory adverb modifying the verb
 (καὶ) “and” Doesn’t affect meaning that I can tell
 αὐτοῖς “they” Subject {Note 851b}
 οἴδατε “do know” Verb of the clause {Note 853}

[and] as	Do know	
you		

“... as you know.”

My Translation: “Gentlemen. Israelites. Here these words. The man from God, Jesus the Nazarene, showed among you abilities, wonder and miracles, which God did through Him in your midst, as you know.”

Comparison to the Experts: I got ἀπό very wrong but otherwise we have substantial agreement.

NASB "Men of Israel, listen to these words: Jesus the Nazarene, a man attested to you by God with miracles and wonders and signs which God performed through Him in your midst, just as you yourselves know-

DBY Men of Israel, hear these words: Jesus the Nazaraean, a man borne witness to by God to you by works of power and wonders and signs, which God wrought by him in your midst, as yourselves know

YLT 'Men, Israelites! hear these words, Jesus the Nazarene, a man approved of God among you by mighty works, and wonders, and signs, that God did through him in the midst of you, according as also ye yourselves have known;

ASV Ye men of Israel, hear these words: Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of God unto you by mighty works and wonders and signs which God did by him in the midst of you, even as ye yourselves know;

DR Ye men of Israel, hear these words: Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of God among you, by miracles, and wonders, and signs, which God did by him, in the midst of you, as you also know:

KJV Ye men of Israel, hear these words; Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of God among you by miracles and wonders and signs, which God did by him in the midst of you, as ye yourselves also know:

Acts 2:23 τοῦτον τῇ ὠρισμένη βουλῇ καὶ προγνώσει τοῦ θεοῦ ἔκδοτον
(λαβόντες) διὰ (χειρῶν OR χειρὸς) ἀνόμων προσπήξαντες (ἀνείλετε OR ἀνείλατε)

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
τούτον	οὗτος	this, this one, this man	Demonstrative Acc Sng M
ὠρισμένη	ὀρίζω	declare, determine, ordain	Verb Perfect Pass Prt Dat Sng F
βουλῇ	βουλή	advise, counsel	Noun Dat Sng F
προγνώσει	πρόγνωσις	foreknowledge	Noun Dat Sng F
θεοῦ	θεός	God, god, godly	Noun Gen Sng M
ἔκδοτον	ἔκδοτος	delivered	Adjective Acc Sng M
(λαβόντες)	λαμβάνω	take, receive, procure, seize	Verb Aorist Act Prt Nom Plu M
διὰ	διά	by	Preposition
(χειρῶν	χείρ	hand, power, might, authority	Noun Gen Plu F
χειρὸς)	χείρ	hand, power, might, authority	Noun Gen Sng F
ἀνόμων	ἄνομος	without law, unlawful	Adjective Gen Plu M
προσπήξαντες	προσπήγνυμι	crucify	Verb Aorist Act Prt Nom Plu M
(ἀνείλετε	ἀναιρέω	put to death, kill, slay	Verb 2nd Aorist Act Ind Plu
ἀνείλατε)	ἀναιρέω	put to death, kill, slay	Verb 2nd Aorist Act Imp Plu

Rendering: 3 or 4 verbs, depending on textual alternatives, so 4 rendering charts. The first textual difficulty has to do with a participle being there or not. I will probably be pretty tricky. The second is the difference between singular and plural which are usually simple. The third is the mood of the final verb, so we'll probably have to look at it both ways.

τοῦτον “this” Refers back to previous verse. Subject or object of following participle?

τῇ “the one” Article preceding the participle

ὠρισμένη “was declared by” Participle

βουλῇ “counsel” Object of participle?

καὶ “and” Joining the nouns

προγνώσει “foreknowledge” Object of the participle

τοῦ θεοῦ “of the God” Genitive noun modifying both of the previous nouns

ἔκδοτον “delivered” This Greek adjective looks like a verb in English. That complicates things.

	Was declared by	Counsel and foreknowledge of God
This the one		

I'm going to guess -- “This is the one which was delivered up as declared by the counsel and foreknowledge of God ...”

(λαβόντες) “taken” No real English equivalent here. The nouns associated with this verb change position or circumstance by the act of an outside agency. Which English verb is chosen depends on context.

διὰ “by” Prepositional phrase explaining the outside agency used by λαβόντες or ἔκδοτον?

(χειρῶν “hands”

OR Object of the preposition

χειρὸς) “hand”

ἀνόμων “unlawful” Adjective modifying the object of the preposition above

	Taken	
	by unlawful hand(s)	

“... taken by unlawful hands ...” “... by unlawful hands ...” or “... by an unlawful authority ...” Interestingly the overall meaning doesn’t change much between the options.

προσπῆξαντες “crucifying” Participle in nominative case. Not sure what to do with it so I’m going to render it in place and see how it sounds in the overall verse

	crucifying	

“... crucifying ...”

(ἀνείλετε “you put to death”

OR Imperative mood makes little sense here, so ἀνείλετε

ἀνείλατε) “you put to death”

	Put to death	
you		

“... you put to death.”

I’m pretty confused here with all the different options and the participles. I’m going to take a guess and see what the experts teach me.

My Translation: “This is the one which was delivered up as declared by the counsel and foreknowledge of God, crucified by unlawful hands, and you put to death.”

Comparison to the Experts: There is enough variation among the experts to make me believe I did as well as they did. We have substantial agreement on the overall meaning.

DBY -- him, given up by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, ye, by the hand of lawless men, have crucified and slain.

KJV Him, being delivered by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, ye have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified and slain:

ASV him, being delivered up by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, ye by the hand of lawless men did crucify and slay:

NASB this Man, delivered over by the predetermined plan and foreknowledge of God, you nailed to a cross by the hands of godless men and put Him to death.

YLT this one, by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, being given out, having taken by lawless hands, having crucified -- ye did slay;

DR This same being delivered up, by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, you by the hands of wicked men have crucified and slain.

Acts 2:24 ὃν ὁ θεὸς ἀνέστησεν λύσας τὰς ὠδῖνας τοῦ θανάτου καθότι οὐκ ἦν δυνατὸν κρατεῖσθαι αὐτὸν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
ὃν	ὅς	who, which, what, another	Relative Pronoun Acc Sng M
θεὸς	θεός	God, god, godly	Noun Nom Sng M
ἀνέστησεν	ἀνίστημι	arise, jump up, stand up	Verb 3rd Aorist Act Ind Sng
λύσας	λύω	loose, untie, release, set free	Verb Aorist Act Prt Nom Sng M
ὠδῖνας	ὠδίν	pain, sorrow, travail	Noun Acc Plu F
θανάτου	θάνατος	death	Noun Gen Sng M
καθότι	καθότι	according, because	Conjunction
οὐκ	οὐ	no, not; never, nothing	Adverb
ἦν	εἰμί	was, were	Verb 3rd Imperfect Act Ind Sng
δυνατὸν	δυνατός	able, mighty, possible	Adjective Nom Sng N
κρατεῖσθαι	κρατέω	grasp, keep, lay hold	Verb Present Pass Infinitive
αὐτὸν	αὐτός	he, she, it	Personal Pronoun Acc Sng M
ὑπ'	ὑπό	by (agent)	Preposition
αὐτοῦ	αὐτός	he, she, it	Personal Pronoun Gen Sng M

Rendering: 4 verbs, but one is an infinitive, so 3 rendering charts

ὃν “who” Relative pronoun referring back to the person being discussed in the previous verse and serving as direct object of the verb of this clause

ὁ θεὸς “the God” Subject

ἀνέστησεν “raised”

	raised	who
The God		

“Who God raised ...”

λύσας “releasing” Participle, still talking about activity of subject of previous clause.

τὰς ὠδῖνας “the pain” Object of λύσας

τοῦ θανάτου “of the death” Genitive noun modifying “pain”

	releasing	the pain of death

“... releasing him from the pain of death ...”

καθότι “because” introductory conjunction
 οὐκ “not” adverb of negation
 ἦν “he or it was” Verb of the clause
 δυνατόν “possible” predicate nominative
 κρατεῖσθαι “to keep” Infinitive associated with “possible”
 αὐτὸν “Him” Object of the infinitive
 ὑπ’ “by” Prepositional phrase modifying the infinitive
 αὐτοῦ “of him” Object of the preposition. I was very confused by this for a while, because I could not figure out which noun this pronoun stood for – “God”? No, all things are possible for Him. “Pain”? No, wrong gender. Must be, “death.”

Because	Was not	
it		Possible to keep Him by it.

“... because it was not possible to keep Him by it.”

My Translation: “Who God raised, releasing Him from the pain of death, because it was not possible for death to keep Him.”

Comparison to the Experts: We have substantial agreement.

NASB "But God raised Him up again, putting an end to the agony of death, since it was impossible for Him to be held in its power.

YLT whom God did raise up, having loosed the pains of the death, because it was not possible for him to be held by it,

DBY Whom God has raised up, having loosed the pains of death, inasmuch as it was not possible that he should be held by its power;

KJV Whom God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death: because it was not possible that he should be holden of it.

DR Whom God hath raised up, having loosed the sorrows of hell, as it was impossible that he should be holden by it.

ASV whom God raised up, having loosed the pangs of death: because it was not possible that he should be holden of it.

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