

Verse Analysis – Acts 2:13

Categories:

A	adjective
C	conjunction
D	adverb
I	interjection
N	noun
P	preposition
DA	definite article
DP	demonstrative pronoun
IP	interrogative/indefinite pronoun
PP	personal pronoun
RP	relative pronoun
V	verb
X	particle

Person:

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person

Voice:

A	active
M	middle
P	passive

Case:

N	nominative
G	genitive
D	dative
A	accusative
V	vocative

Gender:

M	masculine
F	feminine
N	neuter

Tense:

P	present
I	imperfect
F	future
A	aoist
X	perfect
Y	pluperfect

Mood:

I	indicative
D	imperative
S	subjunctive
O	optative
N	infinitive
P	participle

Number:

S	singular
P	plural

Degree:

C	comparative
S	superlative

Frequency:

Number of times the word is used in the NT. Words with freq. < 30 are not worth memorizing. They are why God made the Internet.

H	High frequency – used more than 750 times
M	Medium frequency – Used from 101 to 750 times
L	Low frequency – Used from 30 to 100 times
R	Rare – Used less than 30 times

→ Memorizing all words used 150+ times will give you a handle on 70% of the NT.
 → Memorizing all words use 30+ times will give you a handle on 85% of the NT.

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Word	Root	Meaning	Frequency	Category	Person	Tense	Voice	Mood	Case	Number	Gender	Degree
ἕτεροι	ἕτερος	other, different	L	A					N	P	M	
δὲ	δέ	but, and, then, rather	H	C								
διαχλευάζοντες	διαχλευάζω	to scoff, mock	R	V		P	A	P	N	P	M	
ἔλεγον	λέγω	say, said, the most general term for speaking in the NT, translated contextually with more specific	H	V	3	I	A	I		P		
ὅτι	ὅτι	that; because, since; for	H	C								
Γλεύκος	γλεῦκος	pr. the unfermented juice of grapes; hence, sweet new wine, Acts 2:13*	R	N					G	S	N	
μεμestωμένοι	μεστῶ	to fill; pass. to be filled, be full, Acts 2:13*	R	V		X	P	P	N	P	M	
εἰσίν	εἰμί	to be, exist, be present	H	V	3	P	A	I		P		

Greek Verse

Acts 2:13 ἄλλοι δὲ διαχλευάζοντες ἔλεγον ὅτι Γλεύκους μεμεστωμένοι εἰσίν.

Word-for-Word
Translation

They are full of cheap wine.

Proper Translation

Others, however, made fun of them and said that "It is that they have been drinking too much cheap wine."

Comments and
Questions

PARTICIPLES DO NOT PRIMARILY ENCODE FOR TIME, BUT RATHER TYPE OF ACTION. This characteristic of participles is called *aspect*.

διαχλευάζοντες is a present participle, and connotes continuous action.

μεμεστωμένοι is a perfect participle and connotes completed action.

The aorist participle is undefined with respect to aspect. That is, it describes an action without commenting on the nature of that action.

So some were amazed/confused, and presumably trying to process this event. Others went straight to scorn.

Very common usage of imperfect (or aorist) verb plus a present participle. When translating into English, the participle could capture a notion of time, as in *when/during/while/after*. It can also simply capture the English word "and" where we connect two verbs. This is how I have translated it here: "...made fun of them and said..."

Interesting that the English word 'glucose' comes straight from the Greek word for new, or sweet, wine.

I am presuming that new wine was cheaper than mature vintages. So given that they were being insulted and mocked, I have translated this as "they have been drinking too much cheap wine." Lit. They have become drunk on new wine.