

Verse Analysis – Acts 2:14

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.

Acts 2:14

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Word	Root	Meaning	Frequency	Category	Person	Tense	Voice	Mood	Case	Number	Gender	Degree
Σταθεῖς	ἵστημι	(intr.) to stand, to stand (firm), be present; to stop; (tr.) to make stand, place, put, establish	M	V		A	P	P	N	S	M	
δὲ	δέ	but, and, then, rather	H	C								
ὁ	ὁ	(often not translated) the, this, that, who	H	DA					N	S	M	
Πέτρος	Πέτρος	Peter; this has the designative meaning rock or individual stone, rock, stone	M	N					N	S	M	
σὺν	σύν	with; as, besides, a marker which shows association with another thing or person	M	P								
τοῖς	ὁ	(often not translated) the, this, that, who	H	DA					D	P	M	
ἑνδεκα	ἑνδεκα	eleven	R	A					D	P	M	
ἐπήρην	ἐπαίρω	to lift up; to lift up the eyes means to look up; to lift up the voice means to shout or talk loudly; to lift up	R	V	3	A	A	I		S		

Word	Root	Meaning	Frequency	Category	Person	Tense	Voice	Mood	Case	Number	Gender	Degree
την	ὁ	(often not translated) the, this, that, who	H	DA					A	S	F	
φωνήν	φωνή	voice, sound, tone, noise of any kind; by extension: speaking, language	M	N					A	S	F	
αὐτοῦ	αὐτός	he, she, it; also used as inten.p., himself, herself, itself, themselves; the same one; also an adv. of place: here,	H	PP					G	S	M	
καί	καί	(as a connective) and; (connecting and continuing) and then, then; (as a disjunctive) but, yet, however;	H	C								
ἀπεφθέγγατο	ἀποφθέγγομαι	to say, speak out, address, declare, in some contexts with the inference of urgency or boldness	R	V	3	A	M	I		S		
αὐτοῖς	αὐτός	he, she, it; also used as inten.p., himself, herself, itself, themselves; the same one; also an adv. of place: here,	H	PP					D	P	M	
ἄνδρες	άνήρ	man, male, husband; usually an adult male, but in some contexts the emphasis is on maturity rather than	M	N					V	P	M	
Ἰουδαῖοι	Ἰουδαῖος	Jewish (people), Jewish	M	A						P	M	
καί	καί	(as a connective) and; (connecting and continuing) and then, then; (as a disjunctive) but, yet, however;	H	C								
οἱ	ὁ	(often not translated) the, this, that, who	H	DA					N	P	M	
κατοικοῦντες	κατοικέω	to live in, reside in, settle	L	V		P	A	P	N	P	M	
Ἱερουσαλήμ	Ἱερουσαλήμ	Jerusalem	L	N					A	S	F	
πάντες	πᾶς	all, every (thing, one), whole; always	H	A					N	P	M	
τοῦτο	οὗτος	this, this one, these; (as object) him, her, it, them; with διά or εἰς it means for this reason	H	DP					N	S	N	
ὑμῖν	σύ	you, your	H	PP					D	P		
γνωστὸν	γνωστός	known	R	A					N	S	N	
ἔστω	εἰμί	to be, exist, be present	H	V	3	P	A	D		S		

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καί	καί	(as a connective) and; (connecting and continuing) and then, then; (as a disjunctive) but, yet, however;	H	C								
ἐνωτίσασθε	ἐνωτίζομαι	to give ear, listen, pay attention to, Acts 2:14*	R	V	2	A	M	D		P		
τά	ὁ	(often not translated) the, this, that, who	H	DA					A	P	N	
ῥήματά	ῥῆμα	that which is spoken; declaration, saying, speech, word, Mt. 12:36; 26:75; Mk. 9:32; 14:72; a	L	N					A	P	N	
μου	ἐγώ	I, me, my; we, us, our; often added for emphasis: myself, ourselves	H	PP					G	S		

Greek Verse

Acts 2:14 Σταθείς δὲ ὁ Πέτρος σὺν τοῖς ἑνδεκά ἐπήρην τὴν φωνὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀπεφθέγγετο αὐτοῖς· ἄνδρες Ἰουδαῖοι καὶ οἱ κατοικοῦντες Ἱερουσαλὴμ πάντες, τοῦτο ὑμῖν γνωστὸν ἔστω καὶ ἐνωτίσασθε τὰ ῥήματά μου.

Word-for-Word
Translation

Proper Translation

But Peter, who was with the eleven, stood, raised his voice and spoke clearly above the chatter: "Men of Judah and all you who live in Jerusalem: Let these things be known to you. Listen to my words.

Comments and
Questions

Σταθείς is captitalized in the SBLGNT because the editor wanted to indicate a new section was starting.

Participle lit. "Peter, standing, raised his voice" Or maybe "Stood and spoke out loudly".

ἀπεφθέγγετο lit. Spoke boldly. My proper translation is "spoke clearly above the chatter."

Ἄνδρες is described as a vocative. That means it was a name used in direct address. So also with οἱ κατοικοῦντες and πάντες. The spelling of these words is identical to the nominative case. Calling them "vocative" as StepBible does is the editor's way of saying "It appears to me that this is somebody's name that is being used in direct address."

οἱ κατοικοῦντες is a verbal noun: "those living in Jerusalem."

ἔστω 3rd person imperative. Let these (things) be known to you...."

ἐνωτίσασθε is a 2nd person imperative: a straight-ahead command. "Listen to me!"

Interesting that Peter pitched his next words explicitly to the locals. Were there other Christians speaking to Egyptians, and others to Parthians, etc. at the same time?

If so, the out-of-town people were listening, confused but fascinated, while the locals were jeering about cheap wine. This would be in keeping with the sense of superiority that Judean Jews had toward other Jews (clearly toward those from Galilee).