

Acts 4:25

ὁ τοῦ πατρὸς ἡμῶν διὰ πνεύματος ἁγίου στόματος Δαυὶδ παιδός σου εἰπών· Ἵνατί ἐφρύαξαν ἔθνη κ
λαοὶ ἐμελέτησαν κενά;

παιδός: noun, genitive singular masculine < παῖς

a child in relation to parents, of either sex, Jn. 4:51; a child in respect of age, either male or female, and of all ages from infancy up to manhood, a boy, youth, girl, maiden, Mt. 2:16; 17:18; Lk. 2:43; 8:54; a servant, slave, Mt. 8:6, 8, 13, cf. v. 9; Lk. 7:7, cf. v. 3, 10; an attendant, minister, Mt. 14:2; Lk. 1:69; Acts 4:25; also, Lk. 1:54; or, perhaps, a child in respect of father regard → child.

Ἵνατί: adverb < ἵνατί

Why is it that? For what reason? Why? Mt. 9:4; 27:46; Lk. 13:7; Acts 4:25; 7:26; 1 Cor. 10:29*

ἐφρύαξαν: verb, 3rd person aorist active indicative plural < φρυάσσω

to snort (as a spirited horse), i.e. (figuratively) to make a tumult:--rage.

ἐμελέτησαν: verb, 3rd person aorist active indicative plural < μελετάω

to care for; to bestow careful thought upon, to give painful attention to, be earnest in, 1 Tim. 4:15; to devise, Acts 4:25*

κενά: adjective, accusative plural neuter < κενός

empty; having nothing, empty-handed, Mk. 12:3; met. vain, fruitless, void of effect, Acts 4:25; 1 Cor. 15:10; εἰς κενόν, in vain, to no purpose, 2 Cor. 6:1; hollow, fallacious, false, Eph. 5:6; Col. 2:8; inconsiderate, foolish, 1 Thess. 3:5; Jas. 2:20 → empty; empty-handed; futile; useless; vain.

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