

Key to the Symbols and Layout of the Hebrew Word Order Pages

stanzas	The name and number of the stanza is indicated at the top of each page. Since there are 22 letters in the Hebrew alphabet, there are 22 stanza in Psalm 119 since it is acrostic (alphabetical). Each stanza has eight verses and each of them begins with the same Hebrew letter. So in the first stanza (shown on the right) each line begins with an Aleph term, Aleph being the first letter in the Hebrew alphabet.
first terms	The words in each verse are in the original Hebrew order. So it is easy to see which word came first. This is important because the acrostic (alphabetical) nature of Psalm 119 places special emphasis on the first word in each verse. Often the same term (as in stanzas 4, 7, 9, 13, 18, and 20) or the same grammatical form (as in stanzas 5, 10, and 22) is used repeatedly up front. This shows emphasis.
Hebrew order	The most common word order in Hebrew is for the verb to come first, such as in verses 7, 17, 18, 20, 21, and 22. However, since Psalm 119 is poetic, many verses do not begin with the verb or may not even have a main verb. However, since Hebrew verbs usually include the subject, both the verb and its subject come first in verse seven. "I will acknowledge You" even includes the object, "You."
verses & lines	Most verses in Psalm 119 contain two complementary or contrasting lines. To help make this more visible, several dashes are inserted between the lines. Verses one, two, and three are clear example of this. However, verses four and five are both short and should be considered one liners. Yet this dual brevity, perhaps shows that verses four and five should be considered together.
Strong's #s	The numbers above each term are those which were assigned to the specific Hebrew word in Strong's Concordance. For instance, the term translated "Blessed" or "Happy" in verses one and two is number 835 in Strong's. Interestingly this is not the same as the term translated "Blessed" in verse 12 where the first-in-verse term (#1288) begins with the second letter of the Hebrew alphabet, Beth.
B, K, L, and W	Certain letters in Hebrew were commonly used as prepositions but were not assigned numbers in Strong's. The presence of these prepositional letters is indicated by the letters B, K, and L. For instance, see B in verses one, two, and three, and L in verses four and five. The sixth letter of the Hebrew alphabet, Waw, was often used as a conjunction ("and") such as in verses 15, 17, and 18.
diamond marks ◇◆	At the end of each verse are two diamond marks which are white (clear) or black. A black diamond indicates that the psalmist's enemies are directly or indirectly referred to in the first or second half of the verse. A white diamond mark shows that his evil opponents are not mentioned in the first or second line. (See verse three for examples.) This kind of data was used in making the "Psalmist Trail" graph.
translations	In order to quickly compare the word-by-word rendering of the Hebrew with more normal English Bible word order, the New King James and New International rendering of each verse are included. Like the King James Bible, the NKJV includes more of the original Hebrew terms than does the NIV and most modern translations. For instance, see the use of "also" in verse three.
asterisk mark *	The presence of an asterisk (*) shows where my rendering differs from Jay P. Green Sr's in his <i>The Interlinear Bible</i> . Example of such differences are found in verses two, four, and seven (twice). Those who wish to see the original Hebrew terms written from right to left should purchase a copy of Green's helpful work. The English-based left to right layout used in this text is easier to read and understand.