

# Psalm 71:24

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

My tongue also shall talk of thy righteousness all the day long:  
for they are confounded, for they are brought unto shame,  
that seek my hurt.

## Analysis

**My tongue also shall talk of thy righteousness all the day long: for they are confounded, for they are brought unto shame, that seek my hurt.** David's vowed praise extends beyond formal worship to continuous daily testimony. "My tongue also shall talk" (גַם־לְשׂוֹנִי תְהִגֵּה/gam-leshoni tehgeh) uses hagah, meaning to meditate, mutter, speak, or declare. This is the same word for meditating on God's law (Psalm 1:2)—constant, repeated, audible engagement with truth. David will make God's righteousness his continual conversation topic.

"All the day long" (כל־הַיּוֹם/kol-hayyom) emphasizes constancy. Not merely during worship services but throughout daily life, David's speech will declare God's righteousness. This anticipates New Testament commands for believers' speech to be "always with grace, seasoned with salt" (Colossians 4:6), continually testifying to God's goodness (1 Peter 3:15).

"For they are confounded, for they are brought unto shame, that seek my hurt" (כִּי־בָּשָׂוְאָלָיו כִּי־חִפְרָאָרָו מִבְקָשָׁי בָּעֵתִי ki-voshu ki-khaferu mevaqshei ra'ati) provides motivation for continuous praise. Enemies' defeat and confusion demonstrate God's righteousness vindication of His servant. The double "for" (ki) emphasizes the completed reality—enemies have been (or certainly will be) shamed.

## Historical Context

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The concept of talking about God's righteousness "all day long" reflects Deuteronomic piety: "These words... shall be in thine heart: and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up" (Deuteronomy 6:6-7). Faith wasn't compartmentalized but integrated into every aspect of life through constant conversation about God's truth.

Enemies' confusion and shame (bosh, khafer) represent covenant curse—the reversal of fortunes where those who attacked God's servant face divine judgment. This theme appears throughout Psalms: "Let them be confounded and put to shame that seek after my soul" (Psalm 35:4, 26, 40:14, 70:2).

Early Christians continued this pattern of continuous testimony. Acts depicts believers constantly speaking about Jesus (Acts 2:46-47, 5:42, 8:4). Paul commanded, "Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God" (1 Corinthians 10:31).

## Related Passages

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**Matthew 25:31** — Final judgment

**Romans 2:1** — Judging others

**Genesis 1:1** — Creation of heavens and earth

**Psalm 19:1** — Heavens declare God's glory

## Study Questions

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1. How can you integrate talk of God's righteousness into daily conversation without being forced or artificial?
2. What prevents Christians from speaking continuously about God's goodness throughout the day?

3. How does enemies' defeat and confusion demonstrate God's righteousness and justice?

## Interlinear Text

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גַם לְשׂוֹן כָּל יְמִין תְּהִלָּה צְדָקָתְךָ  
H1571 My tongue H3605 all the day H3117 also shall talk H1897 of thy righteousness H3588  
H3956 H2659 H6666

בָּשָׂוֶן כִּי מִבְּלִשָּׁה תְּהִלָּה  
long for they are confounded H3588 for they are brought unto shame H2659 that seek  
H954 H1245

בְּעִתִּי

my hurt  
H7451

## Additional Cross-References

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**Psalms 71:13** (Parallel theme): Let them be confounded and consumed that are adversaries to my soul; let them be covered with reproach and dishonour that seek my hurt.

**Psalms 35:28** (Righteousness): And my tongue shall speak of thy righteousness and of thy praise all the day long.