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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The First Book of Kingdoms, Chapter 13

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ Α΄ ΙΓ΄

Each verse opens with the running Greek, an English translation, and a **discourse note** (its connective, relation, and role in the argument). Below follows the word-by-word breakdown in six tiers: gloss, case (color), parsing, *syntax*, **semantic force**, and a **|** lexical note.

CASE ■ Nominative ■ Genitive ■ Dative ■ Accusative ■ Vocative ■ Verb (no case) ■ Indeclinable

Discourse notes head each verse: **relation** · connective · clause-flow. Indentation marks prominence — flush-left = main line of argument; indented = supporting / subordinate material.

Theme

Saul's unlawful sacrifice exposes the disobedience that will cost him an enduring kingdom.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of 1 Kingdoms (Βασιλειῶν Α΄ = 1 Samuel) chapter 13 follows the standard critical text of the Septuagint as established in the Rahlfs–Hanhart edition (Septuaginta, rev. ed. 2006), an ancient and public-domain text; the critical apparatus is not reproduced. A textual feature of this chapter must be noted at the outset: the LXX lacks the regnal-formula verse preserved at MT 1 Samuel 13:1 ('Saul was ... years old when he began to reign, and he reigned ... years over Israel'), a verse whose Hebrew numerals are themselves famously defective. Accordingly the Greek chapter has NO verse 1; its versification begins at verse 2 and runs through verse 23 (22 verses present). The chapter narrates Saul's selection of a

standing army of three thousand (v. 2), Jonathan's strike against the Philistine garrison (τὸν Νασιβ) at Geba (v. 3), the resulting Philistine muster at Michmash 'like the sand by the sea in multitude' (ὡς ἡ ἄμμος ἡ παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν τῷ πλήθει, v. 5), and Israel's terrified flight into caves, thickets, rocks, pits and cisterns (vv. 6–7). The theological pivot comes at vv. 8–14: when Samuel delays beyond the appointed seven days, Saul himself offers the burnt offering (ἀνήνεγκεν τὴν ὀλοκαύτωςιν, v. 9), and Samuel pronounces the dynastic verdict — μεματαίωταί σοι ('you have acted foolishly', v. 13) and ἡ βασιλεία σου οὐ στήσεται ('your kingdom shall not stand', v. 14) — declaring that the LORD has sought ἄνθρωπον κατὰ τὴν καρδίαν αὐτοῦ ('a man after his own heart'), an oracle that points forward to David (cf. Acts 13:22). The Greek κύριος throughout vv. 12–14 renders the Tetragrammaton יהוה. The chapter closes (vv. 19–23) with the celebrated note on the Philistine iron monopoly: there was no smith (τέκτων σιδήρου) in all the land of Israel, lest the Hebrews (οἱ Εβραῖοι) make sword or spear, so that Israel had to go down to Philistia even to sharpen their farm tools, and on the day of battle no sword or spear was found in the hand of the people except with Saul and Jonathan.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 13:2–4

Saul's standing army and Jonathan's strike at the garrison

Saul chooses three thousand men of Israel for himself (ἐκλέγεται ... ἑαυτῷ), stationing two thousand with himself at Michmash and Bethel and a thousand with Jonathan at Geba of Benjamin, and dismisses the rest of the people home (v. 2). Jonathan strikes the Philistine garrison (τὸν Νασιβ τὸν ἀλλόφυλον) at the hill; the Philistines hear of it, and Saul sounds the trumpet through all the land with the cry 'the slaves have revolted' (ἠθετήκασιν οἱ δοῦλοι, v. 3). All Israel hears that Saul has smitten the garrison and that Israel has become odious among the Philistines, and the people rally behind Saul at Gilgal (v. 4).

B · 13:5–7

The Philistine muster at Michmash and Israel in hiding

The Philistines gather for war against Israel with thirty thousand chariots, six thousand horsemen, and infantry like the sand by the sea in multitude, encamping at Michmash east of Beth-aven (vv. 5). When the men of Israel see their desperate straits, the people hide in caves, thickets, rocks, pits and cisterns (v. 6); some cross the Jordan into the land of Gad and Gilead, while Saul remains at Gilgal and all the people behind him are in terror (ἐξέστη, v. 7).

C · 13:8–10

Saul's unlawful burnt offering at Gilgal

Saul waits the seven days appointed by Samuel, but Samuel does not arrive at Gilgal and the people begin to scatter from him (v. 8). Saul therefore commands that the offerings be brought and himself offers the burnt offering and the peace offerings (vv. 9). No sooner has he finished offering than Samuel arrives, and Saul goes out to meet and bless him (v. 10) — the timing dramatizing the breach.

D · 13:11–15

Samuel's rebuke and the rejection of Saul's dynasty

Samuel asks 'What have you done?' and Saul defends himself: seeing the people scattering and Samuel delayed and the Philistines gathered, he 'forced himself' (ἐνεκράτευσάμην) and offered the burnt offering (vv. 11–12). Samuel pronounces the verdict: Saul has acted foolishly (μεματαίωταί σοι) and not kept the LORD's command; the LORD would have established his kingdom forever, but now it shall not stand — the LORD has sought a man after his own heart and appointed him ruler over his people (vv. 13–14). Samuel departs to Gibeah of Benjamin, and Saul musters the people remaining with him, about six hundred men (v. 15).

E · 13:16–18

The Philistine raiders sent out in three companies

Saul, Jonathan and the people with them encamp at Geba of Benjamin while the Philistines lie at Michmash (v. 16). A raiding party (διαφθείρων) goes out from the Philistine camp in three companies (τρισὶν ἀρχαῖς): one toward the road to Ophrah and the land of Shual, one toward Beth-horon, and one toward the border overlooking the valley of Zeboim toward the wilderness (vv. 17–18).

F · 13:19–23

The Philistine iron monopoly: no smith in Israel

No smith (τέκτων σιδήρου) was to be found in all the land of Israel, for the Philistines forbade the Hebrews to make sword or spear (v. 19); so all Israel went down to Philistia to forge each his ploughshare and tools (v. 20), and the charge for sharpening was set (vv. 21). The result (v. 22): on the day of battle no sword or spear was found in the hand of any of the people with Saul and Jonathan — only Saul and Jonathan had them; and the Philistine garrison went out to the pass beyond Michmash (v. 23).

2 καὶ ἐκλέγεται Σαουλ ἑαυτῷ τρεῖς χιλιάδας ἀνδρῶν ἐκ τῶν ἀνδρῶν Ἰσραηλ καὶ ἦσαν μετὰ Σαουλ δισχίλιοι ἐν Μαχεμας καὶ ἐν τῷ ὄρει Βαιθηλ χίλιοι ἦσαν μετὰ Ἰωναθαν ἐν Γαβρε τοῦ Βενιαμιν καὶ τὸ κατάλοιπον τοῦ λαοῦ ἐξαπέστειλεν ἕκαστον εἰς τὸ σκήνωμα αὐτοῦ

And Saul chose for himself three thousand men out of the men of Israel; and there were with Saul two thousand at Michmash and in the hill country of Bethel, and a thousand were with Jonathan at Geba of Benjamin; and the rest of the people he sent away, each to his own dwelling.

Chapter opening: narrative setting (organization of the standing army) καὶ ἐκλέγεται Σαουλ

Because the LXX lacks the regnal-formula verse of MT 13:1, the Greek chapter opens directly at v. 2 with Saul's military organization. The historic present ἐκλέγεται ('chooses') foregrounds the act vividly; the three-fold disposition (two thousand with Saul, one thousand with Jonathan, the rest dismissed) sets the stage for Jonathan's strike in v. 3.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καί-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐκλέγεται

chooses / chose

Pres Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐκλέγομαι

main verb (historic present)

→ verbal action or state

ἐκλέγομαι: 'pick out / choose for oneself'; middle voice, reinforced by ἑαυτῷ ('for himself'); renders Hebrew רָחַץ; the historic present opens the narrative with immediacy as Saul selects his standing army.

Σαουλ

Saul

indeclinable proper noun

subject

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliteration of Hebrew שָׁאֻל; indeclinable in the LXX; Israel's first king, the central figure of the chapter.

ἑαυτῷ

for himself

reflexive pronoun, dat sg m

dative of advantage (reflexive)

→ sphere or reference

ἑαυτοῦ: reflexive pronoun; the dative of advantage ἑαυτῷ underlines that Saul chooses these troops as his own personal retinue, anticipating the theme of royal initiative that culminates in his self-willed sacrifice (v. 9).

τρεῖς

three

numeral, acc fem

attributive numeral (modifying χιλιάδας)

→ measure or count

τρεῖς: meaning 'three'; numeral expression contributing count or measure in context.

χιλιάδας

thousands

noun, acc pl fem

direct object of ἐκλέγεται (with τρεῖς)

→ object specification

χιλιάς: 'a thousand (as a unit)'; renders ἡλξ; τρεῖς χιλιάδας = three thousand men.

ἀνδρῶν

of men

noun, gen pl masc

partitive/descriptive genitive (with χιλιάδας)

→ relational specification

ἀνὴρ: 'man'; here in the military sense of fighting men; the partitive genitive specifies the composition of the three thousand.

ἐκ

out of

preposition + genitive (source/partitive)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ: meaning 'out of'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (source/partitive).

τῶν

the

article, gen pl masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τῶν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἀνδρῶν

men

noun, gen pl masc

genitive object of ἐκ (partitive source)

→ relational specification

ἀνὴρ: the repeated ἀνδρῶν Ἰσραὴλ ('men of Israel') stresses that the levy is drawn from the wider muster of the nation.

Ἰσραὴλ

Israel

indeclinable proper noun

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'of Israel')

→ participant identification

Ἰσραὴλ: transliteration of Hebrew יִשְׂרָאֵל; indeclinable in the LXX; here the nation as the source of the levy.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἦσαν

there were

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

main verb (existential/locative)

→ verbal action or state

εἰμί (impf.): the imperfect ἦσαν describes the standing disposition of the troops at their stations.

μετά

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά: meaning 'with'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (accompaniment).

Σαουλ

Saul

indeclinable proper noun

genitive object of μετά

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive object of μετά.

δισχίλιοι

two thousand

numeral, nom pl masc

subject of ἦσαν (the larger contingent)

→ participant prominence

δισχίλιοι: 'two thousand'; the larger portion of the levy is kept under Saul's direct command.

ἐν

at / in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'at'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (location).

Μαχεμας

Michmash

indeclinable place name

object of ἐν (location)

→ participant identification

Μαχεμας: transliteration of Hebrew מַחְמַשׁ (Michmash); indeclinable in the LXX; the strategic pass that dominates the chapter's geography (cf. vv. 5, 11, 16, 23).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (location).

τῷ

the

article, dat sg neut

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ὄρει

hill country / mountain

noun, dat sg neut

dative of place (with ἐν)

→ sphere or reference

ὄρος: 'mountain / hill country'; renders ἱρῶ; the phrase 'the hill country of Bethel' designates the central highland district.

Βαιθηλ

Bethel

indeclinable place name

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'of Bethel')

→ participant identification

Βαιθηλ: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית־אֵל (Bethel, 'house of God'); indeclinable in the LXX.

χίλιοι

a thousand

numeral, nom pl masc

subject of ἦσαν (the smaller contingent)

→ measure or count

χίλιοι: meaning 'a thousand'; numeral expression contributing count or measure in context.

ἦσαν

were

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

main verb (existential, parallel to first ἦσαν)

→ verbal action or state

εἰμί: 'be'; the imperfect ἦσαν with the perfect participle ἡτιμασμένοι forms a periphrastic pluperfect-like construction ('had been / were in a state of being dishonored'), stressing the men's continuing condition of shame.

μετά

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά: meaning 'with'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (accompaniment).

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

indeclinable proper noun

genitive object of μετά

→ participant identification

Ιωναθαν: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive object of μετά.

ἐν

at

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'at'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (location).

Γαββε

Geba

indeclinable place name

object of ἐν (location)

→ participant identification

Γαββε: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as object of ἐν (location).

τοῦ

of

article, gen sg masc

article (with Βενιαμιν: 'of Benjamin')

→ noun-phrase marking

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Βενιαμιν

Benjamin

indeclinable proper noun

genitive of relationship (tribal territory)

→ participant identification

Βενιαμιν: transliteration of Hebrew בִּנְיָמִין (Benjamin); indeclinable in the LXX; Saul's own tribe, the theatre of the campaign.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

τὸ

the

article, acc sg neut

article (fronted object)

→ noun-phrase marking

τὸ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

κατάλοιπον

remainder / rest

adjective (substantival), acc sg neut

direct object of ἐξαπέστειλεν (fronted for emphasis)

→ object specification

κατάλοιπος: 'remaining / left over'; substantivized as 'the rest'; renders רֶשֶׁת; the dismissed remainder of the general muster, sent home after the standing army is constituted.

τοῦ

of the

article, gen sg masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

λαοῦ

people

noun, gen sg masc

partitive genitive (with κατάλοιπον)

→ relational specification

λαός: 'people'; the standard LXX term for Israel as covenant community (rendering דָּוָד); here the general levy beyond the three thousand.

ἐξαπέστειλεν

he sent away

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξαποστέλλω

main verb (dismissal)

→ verbal action or state

ἐξαποστέλλω: 'send away / dismiss'; the compound ἐξαπο- intensifies the dismissal; renders פָּרַשׁ; Saul releases the surplus levy to their homes.

ἐκαστον

each one

adjective (distributive), acc sg masc

distributive apposition to the object (sent 'each')

→ object specification

ἐκαστος: 'each / every one'; distributive, stressing that every dismissed man returned to his own dwelling.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (direction).

τὸ

the

article, acc sg neut

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τὸ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

σκήνωμα

dwelling / tent

noun, acc sg neut

accusative object of εἰς (destination)

→ object specification

σκήνωμα: 'tent / dwelling / habitation'; renders לַחֵן; the idiom 'each to his own tent/dwelling' (εἰς τὸ σκήνωμα αὐτοῦ) is a standard OT formula for demobilization (cf. Judg 7:8 LXX).

αὐτοῦ

his

pronoun, gen sg masc

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.

3 καὶ ἐπάταξεν Ἰωναθαν τὸν Νασιβ τὸν ἀλλόφυλον τὸν ἐν τῷ βουνῷ καὶ ἀκούουσιν οἱ ἀλλόφυλοι καὶ Σαουλ σάλπιγγι σαλπίζει εἰς πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν λέγων ἠθετήκασιν οἱ δοῦλοι

And Jonathan struck the Philistine garrison that was on the hill; and the Philistines heard of it, and Saul blew the trumpet throughout all the land, saying, 'The slaves have revolted.'

Inciting action: Jonathan's strike triggers the conflict

καὶ ἐπάταξεν Ἰωναθαν

The constative aorist ἐπάταξεν marks the decisive provocation. The narrative then shifts into historic presents (ἀκούουσιν, σαλπίζει) to render the Philistine reaction and Saul's mobilizing trumpet-call vivid. The cry ἠθετήκασιν οἱ δοῦλοι ('the slaves have revolted') reflects the Philistine view of subjugated Israel.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐπάταξεν

struck

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb (decisive military action)

→ verbal action or state

πατάσσω: 'strike, smite'; the assassination-verb.

Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan

indeclinable proper noun

subject

→ participant identification

Ἰωναθαν: transliteration of Hebrew יְהֹנָתָן; indeclinable in the LXX.

τὸν

the

article, acc sg masc

article (with Νασιβ)

→ noun-phrase marking

τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Νασιβ

garrison (Nasib)

indeclinable noun/name

direct object of ἐπάταξεν

→ participant identification

Νασιβ: a transliteration of Hebrew נָצִיב ('garrison / officer / pillar'); the LXX treats the Hebrew common noun as an indeclinable proper-name form; here the Philistine garrison or its commander stationed at the hill.

τὸν

the

article, acc sg masc

article (attributive with ἀλλόφυλον)

→ noun-phrase marking

τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἀλλόφυλον

Philistine / foreign

adjective, acc sg masc

attributive adjective (modifying Νασιβ)

→ object specification

ἀλλόφυλος: lit. 'of another tribe / foreigner'; the regular LXX rendering of יְתִישְׁלָזִי ('Philistine') in 1–4 Kingdoms; here the garrison is identified as Philistine.

τὸν

the (one)

article, acc sg masc

article (substantizing the locative phrase)

→ noun-phrase marking

τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἐν

on / in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'on'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (location).

τῷ

the

article, dat sg masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

βουνῷ

hill

noun, dat sg masc

dative of place (with ἐν)

→ sphere or reference

βουνός: 'hill / mound'; renders הַגְּבָא; the article-phrase τὸν ἐν τῷ βουνῷ ('the one on the hill') locates the garrison; note the wordplay with Geba/Gibeah (הַגְּבָא/עִבְיָא).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἀκούουσιν

hear

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀκούω

main verb (historic present)

→ verbal action or state

ἀκούω: 'hear'; the historic present heightens the immediacy of the Philistines' alarm at the news of the strike.

οἱ

the

article, nom pl masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

οἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἀλλόφυλοι

Philistines

adjective (substantival), nom pl masc

subject of ἀκούουσιν

→ participant prominence

ἀλλόφυλος (pl.): 'the Philistines'; the substantivized adjective is the standard LXX designation for Israel's coastal enemies throughout Kingdoms.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

Σαουλ

Saul

indeclinable proper noun

subject of σαλπίζει

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject of σαλπίζει.

σάλπιγγι

with a trumpet

noun, dat sg fem

dative of instrument (cognate with σαλπίζει)

→ sphere or reference

σάλπιγξ: 'trumpet / ram's horn'; renders רַפִּיץ; the dative σάλπιγγι σαλπίζει forms a cognate construction ('blows a blast with the trumpet'), the standard signal for general mobilization.

σαλπίζει

blows the trumpet

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · σαλπίζω

main verb (historic present)

→ verbal action or state

σαλπίζω: 'sound the trumpet'; renders (רַפִּיץ) עָקַד; Saul's trumpet-blast summons all Israel to war.

εἰς

throughout / into

preposition + accusative (extent)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: meaning 'throughout'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (extent).

πᾶσαν

all

adjective, acc sg fem

attributive adjective (modifying γῆν)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; the trumpet reaches the whole land — total mobilization.

τὴν

the

article, acc sg fem

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

γῆν

land

noun, acc sg fem

accusative object of εἰς (extent of the summons)

→ object specification

γῆ: 'land / earth'; renders γῆ; here the territory of Israel through which the call to arms is sounded.

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Ptcp nom sg masc · λέγω

circumstantial participle (introducing the proclamation)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (ptcp.): the participle λέγων introduces the content of Saul's proclamation, a Hebraizing use of / מְדַבֵּר to mark direct speech.

ἠθετήκασιν

have revolted / broken faith

Perf Act Indic 3 Pl · ἠθετέω

main verb of the quotation

→ verbal action or state

ἠθετέω: 'set aside / break faith / rebel'; renders נִשְׁבַּח ('rebel'); the perfect ἠθετήκασιν presents the revolt as an accomplished and standing fact — the rallying cry that the subjugated 'slaves' have now thrown off the yoke.

οἱ

the

article, nom pl masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

οἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

δοῦλοι

slaves / servants

noun, nom pl masc

subject of ἠθετήκασιν

→ participant prominence

δοῦλος: 'slave / servant'; renders עַבְדֵּי; 'the slaves' reflects the Philistine perspective on subjugated Israel (the Hebrew of MT reads 'let the Hebrews hear'); the LXX makes the cry one of revolt by vassals.

4 καὶ πᾶς Ἰσραηλ ἤκουσεν λεγόντων πέπαικεν Σαουλ τὸν Νασιβ τὸν ἀλλόφυλον καὶ ἡσχύνθησαν Ἰσραηλ ἐν τοῖς ἀλλοφύλοις καὶ ἀνεβόησαν ὁ λαὸς ὀπίσω Σαουλ ἐν Γαλγαλοῖς

And all Israel heard them saying, 'Saul has struck the Philistine garrison,' and Israel had become odious among the Philistines; and the people were called out to follow Saul at Gilgal.

Consequence: the nation's response to the strike (rallying at Gilgal) καὶ πᾶς Ἰσραηλ ἤκουσεν

The verse reports the spreading news (ἤκουσεν λεγόντων, 'heard them saying'), the resulting enmity (ἡσχύνθησαν ... ἐν τοῖς ἀλλοφύλοις, 'became odious / put to shame among the Philistines'), and the muster behind Saul at Gilgal — the location that becomes the scene of the fateful sacrifice (vv. 8–14).

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

πᾶς
all

adjective, nom sg masc

attributive (with Ἰσραηλ: 'all Israel')

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; πᾶς Ἰσραηλ ('all Israel') is a frequent collective designation of the nation as a single actor.

Ἰσραηλ
Israel

indeclinable proper noun

subject of ἤκουσεν (construed as singular collective)

→ participant identification

Ἰσραηλ: indeclinable; here the nation, taking a singular verb (ἤκουσεν) as a collective.

ἤκουσεν
heard

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀκούω

main verb (perception)

→ verbal action or state

ἀκούω: 'hear / learn of'; renders $\text{נָ\text{שָׁ}\text{מַ}$; David hears of the Aramean mobilization (v. 6) and responds militarily; the verb mirrors εἶδαν of the Ammonites (v. 6) — both sides act on what they perceive.

λεγόντων
(of those) saying

Pres Act Ptcp gen pl masc · λέγω

genitive participle (source of the report heard)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (ptcp.): the genitive plural λεγόντων ('of people saying') depends on ἤκουσεν, denoting the rumor-bearers; a Hebraizing construction introducing the quoted report.

πέπαικεν
has struck

Perf Act Indic 3 Sg · παίω

main verb of the quoted report

→ verbal action or state

παίω: meaning 'has struck'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verb of the quoted report.

Σαουλ
Saul

indeclinable proper noun

subject of πέπαικεν

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject of πέπαικεν.

τὸν
the

article, acc sg masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Νασιβ

garrison (Nasib)

indeclinable noun/name

direct object of πέπαικεν

→ participant identification

Νασιβ: see v. 3; the Philistine garrison/officer; treated as an indeclinable form.

τὸν

the

article, acc sg masc

article (attributive)

→ noun-phrase marking

τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἀλλόφυλον

Philistine

adjective, acc sg masc

attributive adjective (modifying Νασιβ)

→ object specification

ἀλλόφυλος: 'Philistine'; see v. 3.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἡσχύνθησαν

were put to shame / became odious

Aor Pass Indic 3 Pl · αἰσχύνω

main verb (state of enmity/disgrace)

→ verbal action or state

αἰσχύνω (pass.): 'be ashamed / be disgraced'; here in the idiom 'became odious / made themselves odious among the Philistines' (rendering $\psi\kappa\chi$, 'became a stench / odious'); Israel's open defiance has made them a hated target; the plural verb construes Ἰσραηλ as a collective.

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

indeclinable proper noun

subject of ἡσχύνθησαν (collective, plural verb)

→ participant identification

Ἰσραηλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject of ἡσχύνθησαν (collective, plural verb).

ἐν

among

preposition + dative (sphere/relation)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'among'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (sphere/relation).

τοῖς

the

article, dat pl masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τοῖς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἀλλοφύλοις

Philistines

adjective (substantival), dat pl masc

dative object of ἐν (sphere of the enmity)

→ sphere or reference

ἀλλόφυλος (pl. dat.): 'among the Philistines'; the sphere in which Israel has become hateful.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἀνεβόησαν

were summoned / cried out

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀναβοάω

main verb (the people's rally)

→ verbal action or state

ἀναβοάω: 'cry out / call together'; renders $\pi\chi\tau$ / $\pi\chi\psi$ (in the niphal, 'be summoned'); here the people are called out / rally with a shout to follow Saul; the plural verb anticipates the collective δ λαός.

ὁ

the

article, nom sg masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

λαός

people

noun, nom sg masc

subject of ἀνεβόησαν (collective)

→ participant prominence

λαός: 'people'; the muster of Israel rallying to the king; the singular noun takes the plural verb by construction ad sensum.

ὀπίσω

after / behind

preposition + genitive (following)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: 'after / behind'; the idiom 'cry out / rally after Saul' (ὀπίσω Σαουλ) denotes military allegiance and following into battle.

Σαουλ

Saul

indeclinable proper noun

genitive object of ὀπίσω

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive object of ὀπίσω.

ἐν

at

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'at'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (location).

Γαλαλεις

Gilgal

place name, dat pl neut

dative of place (mustering site)

→ sphere or reference

Γαλαλα (τά): rendering of Hebrew גִּלְגָּל (Gilgal); declined in the LXX as a neuter plural (dat. Γαλαλεις, gen. Γαλαλων); the sacred site of muster where Saul's fateful sacrifice will take place (vv. 8–14).

5 καὶ οἱ ἀλλόφυλοι συνάγονται εἰς πόλεμον ἐπὶ Ἰσραηλ καὶ ἀναβαίνουνσιν ἐπὶ Ἰσραηλ τριάκοντα χιλιάδες ἄρμάτων καὶ ἕξ χιλιάδες ἰππέων καὶ λαὸς ὥς ἡ ἄμμος ἡ παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν τῷ πλήθει καὶ ἀναβαίνουνσιν καὶ παρεμβάλλουσιν ἐν Μαχεμας ἕξ ἐναντίας Βαιθων κατὰ νότου

And the Philistines gathered together for war against Israel, and there came up against Israel thirty thousand chariots and six thousand horsemen and an army like the sand by the sea in multitude; and they came up and encamped at Michmash, opposite Beth-aven, southward.

Escalation: the overwhelming Philistine muster

καὶ οἱ ἀλλόφυλοι συνάγονται

A chain of historic presents (συνάγονται, ἀναβαίνουνσιν ×2, παρεμβάλλουσιν) renders the massive Philistine advance vividly. The simile ὥς ἡ ἄμμος ἡ παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν τῷ πλήθει ('like the sand by the sea in multitude') is a stock OT hyperbole for innumerable hosts, here heightening the disproportion that drives Israel into hiding (v. 6).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

οἱ

the

article, nom pl masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

οἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἀλλόφυλοι

Philistines

adjective (substantival), nom pl masc

subject of συνάγονται

→ participant prominence

ἀλλόφυλος (pl.): 'the Philistines'; see v. 3.

συνάγονται

gather together

Pres Mid/Pass Indic 3 Pl · συνάγω

main verb (historic present)

→ verbal action or state

συνάγω: 'gather / assemble'; renders / שׁוּבָה; the middle/passive 'gather themselves' describes the Philistine concentration of forces for war.

εἰς

for

preposition + accusative (purpose)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: meaning 'for'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (purpose).

πόλεμον

war / battle

noun, acc sg masc

accusative of purpose (with εἰς)

→ object specification

πόλεμος: 'war / battle'; renders *הַמִּלְחָמָה*; 'for war' marks the hostile intent of the gathering.

ἐπὶ

against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ: meaning 'against'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (hostile direction).

Ισραήλ

Israel

indeclinable proper noun

accusative object of ἐπὶ (target)

→ participant identification

Ισραήλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as accusative object of ἐπὶ (target).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἀναβαίνουσιν

come up

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀναβαίνω

main verb (historic present)

→ verbal action or state

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up / come up'; renders *הָלַךְ*; the standard idiom for marching up to battle into the hill country.

ἐπὶ

against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ: meaning 'against'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (hostile direction).

Ισραήλ

Israel

indeclinable proper noun

accusative object of ἐπὶ

→ participant identification

Ισραήλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as accusative object of ἐπὶ.

τριάκοντα

thirty

indeclinable numeral

numeral (modifying χιλιάδες)

→ measure or count

τριάκοντα: 'thirty'; indeclinable; the enormous chariot-count (thirty thousand) magnifies the threat (some witnesses read three thousand, but Rahlfs prints τριάκοντα).

χιλιάδες

thousands

noun, nom pl fem

subject of ἀναβαίνουσιν (with ἄρμάτων)

→ participant prominence

χιλιάς: 'thousand (as a unit)'; 'thirty thousand chariots' heads the catalogue of the host.

ἄρμάτων

of chariots

noun, gen pl neut

genitive of content (with χιλιάδες)

→ relational specification

ἄρμα: 'chariot'; renders *רֶכֶב*; the chariotry is the Philistines' decisive technological advantage on the plain.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἕξ

six

indeclinable numeral

numeral (modifying χιλιάδες)

→ clausal contribution

ἕξ: 'six'; indeclinable; 'six thousand horsemen.'

χιλιάδες

thousands

noun, nom pl fem

subject (with ἵππῶν)

→ participant prominence

χιλιάς: see above; the second item of the catalogue.

ἵππῶν

of horsemen

noun, gen pl masc

genitive of content (with χιλιάδες)

→ relational specification

ἵππεύς: 'horseman / cavalryman'; renders ὤχλος; the mounted contingent.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

λαός

people / infantry

noun, nom sg masc

subject (the foot-soldiery)

→ participant prominence

λαός: here in the military sense 'host / infantry / fighting people' (rendering ὄχλος as the body of foot-troops), distinct from the chariots and cavalry.

ὥς

like / as

comparative particle (introducing simile)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: 'as / like'; introduces the sand-by-the-sea simile of innumerability.

ἡ

the

article, nom sg fem

article

→ noun-phrase marking

ἡ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἄμμος

sand

noun, nom sg fem

subject of the comparative clause (point of comparison)

→ participant prominence

ἄμμος: 'sand'; renders ἄμμος; the simile ὥς ἡ ἄμμος ἢ παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν is a stock OT figure for an uncountable multitude (cf. Gen 22:17; Josh 11:4; Judg 7:12).

ἡ

the (that)

article, nom sg fem

article (attributive, with prepositional phrase)

→ noun-phrase marking

ἡ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

παρὰ

beside / by

preposition + accusative (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

παρὰ: meaning 'beside'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (position).

τὴν

the

article, acc sg fem

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

θάλασσαν

sea

noun, acc sg fem

accusative object of παρὰ (position: 'by the sea')

→ object specification

θάλασσα: 'sea'; renders θάλασσα; 'the sand that is by the sea' completes the simile of immeasurable numbers.

τῷ

in

article, dat sg neut

article (with πλήθει)

→ noun-phrase marking

τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

πλήθει

in multitude

noun, dat sg neut

dative of respect (specifying the point of comparison)

→ sphere or reference

πλήθος: 'multitude / great number'; renders בָּר; the dative of respect τῷ πλήθει ('in respect of multitude') clarifies that the comparison is one of sheer number.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἀναβαίνουνσιν

come up

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀναβαίνω

main verb (historic present, resumptive)

→ verbal action or state

ἀναβαίνω: the repeated verb resumes the advance after the catalogue, leading to the encampment.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

παρεμβάλλουσιν

encamp

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · παρεβάλλω

main verb (historic present)

→ verbal action or state

παρεβάλλω: 'pitch camp / encamp'; renders בָּרַח; military term for taking up battle-position; the Philistines fortify at Michmash.

ἐν

at

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'at'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (location).

Μαχεμας

Michmash

indeclinable place name

object of ἐν (location)

→ participant identification

Μαχεμας: Michmash; see v. 2; the Philistine forward base dominating the pass.

ἐξ

from

preposition + genitive (in the phrase ἐξ ἐναντίας)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐξ: meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (in the phrase ἐξ ἐναντίας).

ἐναντίας

opposite

adjective (substantival), gen sg fem

in the idiom ἐξ ἐναντίας ('over against')

→ relational specification

ἐναντίος: 'opposite / facing'; the prepositional idiom ἐξ ἐναντίας ('opposite, over against') renders Hebrew / בְּרִצְוֹן; positions the camp facing Beth-aven.

Βαιθων

Beth-aven

indeclinable place name

genitive object of ἐξ ἐναντίας (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Βαιθων: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית אָוֶן (Beth-aven, 'house of iniquity'); indeclinable in the LXX; a site near Bethel marking the Philistine front.

κατὰ

toward

preposition + genitive (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

κατὰ: meaning 'toward'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (direction).

νότου

the south

noun, gen sg masc

genitive object of *κατά* (direction: 'southward')

→ relational specification

νότος: 'south / south wind'; renders נֹכְח;
κατὰ νότου ('to the south / southward')
gives the orientation of the encampment
relative to Beth-aven.

6 καὶ ἄνῃρ Ἰσραὴλ εἶδεν ὅτι στενωῶς αὐτῷ μὴ προσάγειν αὐτόν καὶ ἐκρύβη ὁ λαὸς ἐν τοῖς σπηλαίοις καὶ ἐν ταῖς μάνδραις καὶ ἐν ταῖς πέτραις καὶ ἐν τοῖς βόθροις καὶ ἐν τοῖς λάκκοις

And the men of Israel saw that they were in a desperate strait, that they could not draw near; and the people hid themselves in the caves and in the thickets and in the rocks and in the pits and in the cisterns.

Consequence: Israel's panic and concealment before the host

καὶ ἄνῃρ Ἰσραὴλ εἶδεν

The collective ἄνῃρ Ἰσραὴλ ('the men of Israel') perceive (εἶδεν) their hopeless position (στενωῶς αὐτῷ, 'it was tight/desperate for them'). The five-fold list of hiding places (caves, thickets, rocks, pits, cisterns) is a rhetorical accumulation conveying total demoralization, the foil against which Jonathan's later faith (ch. 14) will stand out.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle
linking this unit with the surrounding
discourse.

ἄνῃρ

the men / a man (of)

noun, nom sg masc

subject (collective: 'the men of Israel')

→ participant prominence

ἄνῃρ: 'man'; the singular ἄνῃρ Ἰσραὴλ is a
collective ('the men of Israel'), rendering
לְאִשְׁרָאֵל שִׁיחַ; the fighting men of the nation
viewed as one body.

Ἰσραὴλ

of Israel

indeclinable proper noun

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ἰσραὴλ: indeclinable; 'of Israel' qualifying
ἄνῃρ.

εἶδεν

saw

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg: ὁράω

main verb (perception, with ὅτι-clause)

→ verbal action or state

ὁράω (aor. εἶδεν): 'see / perceive / realize';
renders הִנֵּה; here in the sense of grasping
their plight, governing the ὅτι-clause.

ὅτι

that

conjunction (introducing object clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'that'; introduces the content of what they perceived.

στενῶς

in a strait / hard-pressed

adverb

adverb (predicate of distress: 'it was tight for them')

→ clausal contribution

στενῶς: 'narrowly / in distress'; the impersonal idiom στενῶς αὐτῶ ('it is straitened for them') renders Hebrew שָׁנַן לָהֶם / מָצָו; expresses being hard-pressed, in a tight corner.

αὐτῶ

for them / him

pronoun, dat sg masc

dative of reference (with impersonal στενῶς)

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτός: the dative of reference (singular agreeing with collective ἀνὴρ) — 'it was a desperate strait for them.'

μὴ

not

negative (with infinitive)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

μὴ: negative used with the infinitive προσάγειν.

προσάγειν

to draw near / advance

Pres Act Infin · προσάγω

exegetical infinitive (explaining the strait)

→ verbal action or state

προσάγω: 'bring near / approach / advance'; the infinitive explains the distress — they could not draw near (to give battle); the construction renders the Hebrew sense that the people were so pressed they dared not engage.

αὐτόν

him / it

pronoun, acc sg masc

accusative (subject/object of the infinitive)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: the accusative with the infinitive, reflecting a somewhat awkward literal rendering of the Hebrew; the sense is that 'he/it' (the people) could not press forward.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐκρύβη

hid themselves

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · κρύπτω

main verb (concealment)

→ verbal action or state

κρύπτω (aor. pass. ἐκρύβη): 'hide / conceal'; the passive with reflexive sense ('hid themselves'); renders / נִכְרְזוּ; the singular agrees with collective ὁ λαός.

ὁ

the

article, nom sg masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

λαός

people

noun, nom sg masc

subject of ἐκρύβη

→ participant prominence

λαός: 'people'; the demoralized populace seeking refuge.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (location).

τοῖς

the

article, dat pl neut

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τοῖς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

σπηλαίοις

caves

noun, dat pl neut

dative of place (with ἐν)

→ sphere or reference

σπήλαιον: 'cave / cavern'; renders חֲגָמִ; the first of five hiding places, all natural or improvised refuges of a beaten people.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (location).

ταῖς

the

article, dat pl fem

article

→ noun-phrase marking

ταῖς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

μάνδραις

thickets / enclosures

noun, dat pl fem

dative of place (with ἐν)

→ sphere or reference

μάνδρα: 'enclosure / fold / thicket'; here rendering Hebrew חֲגָמִ ('thicket / bramble') or similar; a place of concealment.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (location).

ταῖς

the

article, dat pl fem

article

→ noun-phrase marking

ταῖς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

πέτραις

rocks / crags

noun, dat pl fem

dative of place (with ἐν)

→ sphere or reference

πέτρα: 'rock / crag'; renders עֲצֵמִ; the rocky clefts of the hill country offering refuge.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (location).

τοῖς

the

article, dat pl masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τοῖς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

βόθροις

pits

noun, dat pl masc

dative of place (with ἐν)

→ sphere or reference

βόθρος: 'pit / hole'; a dug or natural hollow used for concealment.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (location).

τοῖς

the

article, dat pl masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τοῖς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

λάκκοις

cisterns

noun, dat pl masc

dative of place (with ἐν)

→ sphere or reference

λάκκος: 'cistern / pit / dungeon'; renders גִּלְגַּל; the last of the five hiding-places — dry water-cisterns serving as hideouts; the accumulation underscores Israel's terror.

7 καὶ οἱ διαβαίνοντες διέβησαν τὸν Ἰορδάνην εἰς γῆν Γαδ καὶ Γαλααδ καὶ Σαουλ ἔτι ἦν ἐν Γαλγαλοῖς καὶ πᾶς ὁ λαὸς ἐξέστη ὀπίσω αὐτοῦ

And those who crossed over went across the Jordan into the land of Gad and Gilead; and Saul was still at Gilgal, and all the people behind him were in panic.

Continuation: flight across the Jordan and Saul's isolation at Gilgal

καὶ οἱ διαβαίνοντες διέβησαν

The figura etymologica οἱ διαβαίνοντες διέβησαν ('the crossers crossed') emphasizes the flight to Transjordan. The note that Saul ἔτι ἦν ἐν Γαλγαλοῖς ('was still at Gilgal') sets up the seven-day countdown of v. 8, while ἐξέστη ('was in panic / trembled') captures the disintegration of his army.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

οἱ

those

article, nom pl masc

article (substantizing the participle)

→ noun-phrase marking

οἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

διαβαίνοντες

those crossing over

Pres Act Ptcp nom pl masc · διαβαίνω

substantival participle (subject)

→ verbal action or state

διαβαίνω (ptcp.): 'cross over'; the substantival participle οἱ διαβαίνοντες ('the ones crossing') with cognate aorist διέβησαν forms a Hebraizing figura etymologica stressing the act of fleeing across the river.

διέβησαν

crossed over

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · διαβαίνω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

διαβαίνω: 'cross / pass over'; renders עָבַר; the crossing of the Jordan to escape the Philistine threat.

τὸν

the

article, acc sg masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Ιορδάνην

Jordan

noun (place name), acc sg masc

direct object of διέβησαν

→ object specification

Ιορδάνης: rendering of Hebrew יַרְדֵּן (the Jordan); declined in the LXX as a first-declension masculine (acc. Ιορδάνην); the river boundary into Transjordan.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (destination)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: meaning 'into'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (destination).

γῆν

land

noun, acc sg fem

accusative object of εἰς (destination)

→ object specification

γῆ: 'land'; 'the land of Gad and Gilead' = the Transjordanian region of refuge.

Γαδ

Gad

indeclinable proper noun

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Γαδ: transliteration of Hebrew גָּד (Gad); indeclinable in the LXX; the Transjordanian tribal territory.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

Γαλααδ

Gilead

indeclinable place name

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Γαλααδ: transliteration of Hebrew גִּלְעָד (Gilead); indeclinable in the LXX; the highland region east of the Jordan.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (contrastive: 'but Saul')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

Σαουλ

Saul

indeclinable proper noun

subject of ἦν

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject of ἦν.

ἔτι

still / yet

adverb

temporal adverb (with ἦν)

→ clausal contribution

ἔτι: 'still / yet'; renders יְדַיִן / יָדַיִן; emphasizes that Saul remained at Gilgal awaiting Samuel, setting up the crisis of the delay.

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (locative state)

→ participant reference

εἰμί (impf.): 'was'; the durative imperfect underlines Saul's continued waiting at Gilgal.

ἐν

at

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'at'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (location).

Γαλγαλοῖς

Gilgal

place name, dat pl neut

dative of place

→ sphere or reference

Γαλγαλα: Gilgal; see v. 4; the waiting-place of the impending sacrifice.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

πᾶς

all

adjective, nom sg masc

attributive (with ὁ λαός)

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'all'; the whole remnant of the people still with Saul.

ὁ

the

article, nom sg masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

λαός

people

noun, nom sg masc

subject of ἐξέστη

→ participant prominence

λαός: 'people'; the troops remaining with Saul, gripped by fear.

ἐξέστη

was in panic / trembled

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξίστημι

main verb (state of terror)

→ verbal action or state

ἐξίστημι: 'be amazed / be beside oneself / be in terror'; renders דָּרַךְ ('tremble'); the people 'were in consternation' behind Saul — their morale collapsing as they followed him in fear.

ὀπίσω

after / behind

preposition + genitive (following)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: 'after / behind'; 'behind him' = those still following Saul, in distinction from the deserters and refugees.

αὐτοῦ

him

pronoun, gen sg masc

genitive object of ὀπίσω

→ relational specification

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive object of ὀπίσω.

8 καὶ διέλιπεν ἑπτὰ ἡμέρας τῷ μαρτυρίῳ ὥς εἶπεν Σαμουηλ καὶ οὐ παρεγένετο Σαμουηλ εἰς Γαλγαλα καὶ διεσπάρη ὁ λαὸς αὐτοῦ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ

And he waited seven days, for the appointed time that Samuel had said; but Samuel did not come to Gilgal, and his people began to be scattered from him.

Crisis setup: the lapse of the seven appointed days καὶ διέλιπεν ἑπτὰ ἡμέρας

The verse establishes the conditions of Saul's transgression: the seven-day appointment (cf. 1 Kgdms 10:8), Samuel's non-arrival (οὐ παρεγένετο Σαμουηλ), and the scattering of the army (διεσπάρη ὁ λαός) — three pressures that Saul will cite in self-defense (v. 11).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

διέλιπεν

he waited / delayed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · διαλείπω

main verb (Saul's waiting)

→ verbal action or state

διαλείπω: 'leave an interval / wait / cease'; here 'he waited (a period)'; renders לָחַץ ('wait'); Saul keeps the seven-day appointment, at least to its limit.

ἑπτὰ

seven

indeclinable numeral

numeral (modifying ἡμέρας)

→ measure or count

ἑπτὰ: 'seven'; indeclinable; the appointed waiting period (cf. 1 Kgdms 10:8).

ἡμέρας

days

noun, acc pl fem

accusative of extent of time

→ object specification

ἡμέρα: 'day'; the accusative of duration — 'for seven days.'

τῷ

for the

article, dat sg neut

article (with μαρτυρίῳ)

→ noun-phrase marking

τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

μαρτυρίῳ

appointed time / testimony

noun, dat sg neut

dative of reference (the appointed term)

→ sphere or reference

μαρτύριον: 'testimony / witness / appointed sign'; here it renders Hebrew מִוְדָּע ('appointed time') by way of the cognate מִוְדָּע ('testimony'); the LXX understands the seven days as 'the appointed term' Samuel had set (cf. the same word at v. 11).

ὥς

as

comparative conjunction (introducing clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: 'as / just as'; introduces the clause specifying Samuel's prior instruction.

εἶπεν

had said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

verb of the comparative clause

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (aor.): refers back to Samuel's earlier appointment of the seven days (cf. 1 Kgdms 10:8).

Σαμουηλ

Samuel

indeclinable proper noun

subject of εἶπεν

→ participant identification

Σαμουηλ: transliteration of Hebrew שמואל (Samuel); indeclinable in the LXX; the prophet-judge whose delay precipitates the crisis.

καὶ

but / and

narrative conjunction (adversative force)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

οὐ

not

negative (with παρεγένετο)

→ participant reference

οὐ: negative particle; marks Samuel's failure to arrive in time.

παρεγένετο

came / arrived

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · παραγίνομαι

main verb (negated arrival)

→ verbal action or state

παραγίνομαι: 'arrive / be present / come'; renders נִיב; Samuel's non-arrival within the seven days is the pivot of the episode.

Σαμουηλ

Samuel

indeclinable proper noun

subject of παρεγένετο

→ participant identification

Σαμουηλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject of παρεγένετο.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (destination)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (destination).

Γαλαλα

Gilgal

place name, acc pl neut

accusative of destination (with εἰς)

→ object specification

Γαλαλα: Gilgal; see v. 4; here the accusative-plural form as destination.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

διεσπάρη

was scattered

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · διασπείρω

main verb (dispersal of the army)

→ verbal action or state

διασπείρω (aor. pass.): 'scatter / disperse'; renders שָׁחַת / שָׁחַתָּה; the army's desertion from Saul mounts the pressure that leads to his rash sacrifice.

ὁ

the

article, nom sg masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

λαός

people

noun, nom sg masc

subject of διεσπάρη

→ participant prominence

λαός: 'people'; Saul's troops, melting away.

αὐτοῦ

his

pronoun, gen sg masc

genitive of possession (with λαός)

→ relational specification

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession (with λαός).

ἀπ'

from

preposition + genitive (separation, elided ἀπό)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπ': meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (separation, elided ἀπό).

αὐτοῦ

him

pronoun, gen sg masc

genitive object of ἀπ' (separation)

→ relational specification

αὐτός: 'from him' — the people were scattering away from Saul, deserting their king.

9 καὶ εἶπεν Σαουλ προσάγετε ὅπως ποιήσω ὀλοκαύτωςιν καὶ εἰρηνικάς καὶ ἀνήνεγκεν τὴν ὀλοκαύτωςιν

And Saul said, 'Bring near to me, that I may offer a burnt offering and peace offerings'; and he offered up the burnt offering.

The transgression: Saul performs the sacrifice himself

καὶ εἶπεν Σαουλ προσάγετε

The decisive act: Saul commands the offerings be brought (προσάγετε) and himself offers (ἀνήνεγκεν) the burnt offering — usurping the priestly-prophetic role reserved for Samuel. The terse syntax (command, purpose, execution) underscores the haste that Samuel will condemn.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (aor. εἶπεν): introduces Saul's order to bring the offerings.

Σαουλ

Saul

indeclinable proper noun

subject

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject.

προσάγετε

bring near / present

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · προσάγω

main verb of the quotation (command)

→ verbal action or state

προσάγω: 'bring near / present / offer'; here a cultic command 'bring (the offerings) here'; renders ושיגח; the imperative initiates the unauthorized sacrifice.

ὅπως

that / so that

purpose conjunction (with subjunctive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅπως: 'in order that'; introduces the purpose clause with the subjunctive ποιήσω.

ποιήσω

I may make / offer

Aor Act Subj 1 Sg · ποιέω

subjunctive of purpose (with ὅπως)

→ verbal action or state

ποιέω: 'make / do / offer'; here in the cultic sense 'offer (a sacrifice)', a common LXX idiom rendering ἱΨλ of sacrifices; Saul intends to perform the rite himself.

ὀλοκαύτωσιν

a burnt offering

noun, acc sg fem

direct object of ποιήσω

→ object specification

ὀλοκαύτωσις: 'whole burnt offering'; renders ἡΨν; the sacrifice wholly consumed on the altar; its offering by a non-priest king is the heart of the transgression.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

εἰρηνικάς

peace offerings

adjective (substantival), acc pl fem

direct object of ποιήσω (parallel to ὀλοκαύτωσιν)

→ object specification

εἰρηνικός: 'pertaining to peace'; substantival plural αἱ εἰρηνικαί ('peace/fellowship offerings'); renders ἱμΨ; the communion sacrifices offered alongside the burnt offering.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἀνήνεγκεν

he offered up

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναφέρω

main verb (the act itself)

→ verbal action or state

ἀναφέρω: 'bring up / offer up'; the technical term for placing the offering on the altar (rendering ἡΨν); the bald statement 'and he offered up the burnt offering' records Saul's fatal overreach.

τὴν

the

article, acc sg fem

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ὀλοκαύτωσιν

burnt offering

noun, acc sg fem

direct object of ἀνήνεγκεν

→ object specification

ὀλοκαύτωσις: see above; the article now points back to the offering just commanded — the deed is done.

10 καὶ ἐγένετο ὥς συνετέλεσεν ἀναφέρων τὴν ὀλοκαύτωςιν καὶ Σαμουὴλ παραγίνεται καὶ ἐξῆλθεν Σαουλ εἰς ἀπάντησιν αὐτῷ εὐλογῆσαι αὐτόν

And it came to pass, just as he finished offering up the burnt offering, that behold, Samuel arrived; and Saul went out to meet him, to bless him.

Dramatic timing: Samuel's arrival the instant the rite ends

καὶ ἐγένετο ὥς συνετέλεσεν

The temporal formula καὶ ἐγένετο ὥς ('and it came to pass when', rendering כִּי יִהְיֶה) frames the exquisite timing: the very moment Saul completes the forbidden offering, Samuel appears (historic present παραγίνεται). Saul's attempt to greet and bless Samuel makes his unawareness of his guilt all the more poignant.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐγένετο

it came to pass

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (temporal-narrative formula)

→ verbal action or state

γίνομαι (aor. ἐγένετο): the formula καὶ ἐγένετο ὥς renders כִּי יִהְיֶה, a standard LXX narrative connector introducing a temporal clause and its main event.

ὥς

when / just as

temporal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: 'when / as soon as'; introduces the temporal clause fixing the moment of completion.

συνετέλεσεν

he finished

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · συντελέω

verb of temporal clause

→ verbal action or state

συντελέω: 'complete / finish'; renders כִּי יִהְיֶה; marks the exact instant the offering is concluded — the worst possible moment for Samuel to arrive.

ἀναφέρων

offering up

Pres Act Ptcp nom sg masc · ἀναφέρω

complementary participle (with συνετέλεσεν)

→ verbal action or state

ἀναφέρω (ptcp.): the present participle complements συνετέλεσεν ('finished offering'); a Greek idiom for completing an ongoing action; cf. the same verb at v. 9.

τὴν

the

article, acc sg fem

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ὀλοκαύτωςιν

burnt offering

noun, acc sg fem

direct object of ἀναφέρων

→ object specification

ὀλοκαύτωςις: 'whole burnt offering'; see v. 9.

καὶ

and (behold)

apodotic conjunction (introducing the main event)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: here the apodotic καὶ following the temporal clause (a Hebraism, ≈ 'then, behold'), introducing Samuel's arrival.

Σαμουηλ

Samuel

indeclinable proper noun

subject of παραγίνεται

→ participant identification

Σαμουηλ: indeclinable; the prophet arrives at the climactic instant.

παραγίνεται

arrives

Pres Mid Indic 3 Sg · παραγίνομαι

main verb (historic present)

→ verbal action or state

παραγίνομαι: 'arrive / come'; the historic present heightens the dramatic timing of Samuel's appearance just as the rite concludes.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐξῆλθεν

went out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξέρχομαι

main verb (Saul's movement)

→ verbal action or state

ἐξέρχομαι: 'go out / come forth'; Saul goes out to receive the prophet, unaware of the rebuke to come.

Σαουλ

Saul

indeclinable proper noun

subject of ἐξῆλθεν

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject of ἐξῆλθεν.

εἰς

to / for

preposition + accusative (purpose: meeting)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (purpose: meeting).

ἀπάντησιν

a meeting

noun, acc sg fem

accusative object of εἰς (idiom: 'to meet')

→ object specification

ἀπάντησις: 'meeting / encounter'; the idiom εἰς ἀπάντησιν ('to meet') renders ΤΗΝ ἡμέραν; a standard LXX expression for going out to receive someone.

αὐτῷ

him

pronoun, dat sg masc

dative complement of ἀπάντησιν (the one met)

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτός: dative governed by the meeting-idiom — 'to meet him (Samuel).'

εὐλογῆσαι

to bless / greet

Aor Act Infin · εὐλογέω

infinitive of purpose

→ verbal action or state

εὐλογέω: 'bless / greet with a blessing'; renders בָּרַךְ; the purpose infinitive — Saul intends a respectful greeting, in ironic ignorance of his guilt.

αὐτόν

him

pronoun, acc sg masc

direct object of εὐλογῆσαι

→ participant reference

αὐτόν: meaning 'him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object of εὐλογῆσαι.

11 καὶ εἶπεν Σαμουηλ τί πεποίηκας καὶ εἶπεν Σαουλ ὅτι εἶδον ὡς διεσπάρη ὁ λαὸς ἀπ' ἐμοῦ καὶ σὺ οὐ παρεγένου ὡς διετάξω ἐν τῷ μαρτυρίῳ τῶν ἡμερῶν καὶ οἱ ἀλλόφυλοι συνήχθησαν εἰς Μαχεμας

And Samuel said, 'What have you done?' And Saul said, 'Because I saw that the people were scattering from me, and you did not come at the appointed time of the days as you commanded, and the Philistines were gathered at Michmash,'

Confrontation: Samuel's question and Saul's threefold excuse

καὶ εἶπεν Σαμουηλ τί πεποίηκας

Samuel's terse interrogation τί πεποίηκας ('What have you done?', perfect — 'what is this you have done?') echoes the divine question to Eve (Gen 3:13 LXX). Saul's reply is a chain of three ὅτι/causal clauses (people scattering, Samuel delayed, Philistines gathered) — a self-justification that shifts blame onto circumstance and even onto Samuel.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (aor.): introduces Samuel's reproof.

Σαμουηλ

Samuel

indeclinable proper noun

subject

→ participant identification

Σαμουηλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject.

τί

what

interrogative pronoun, acc sg neut

interrogative direct object of πεποίηκας

→ participant reference

τίς, τί: interrogative pronoun; the accusative τί ('what?') is the object of the verb — a question of accusation, not information.

πεποίηκας

have you done

Perf Act Indic 2 Sg · ποιέω

main verb of the question

→ verbal action or state

ποιέω (perf.): 'do / make'; the perfect πεποίηκας ('what have you done?') stresses the abiding consequence of the deed; cf. the same accusatory question at Gen 3:13; 4:10 LXX.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (Saul's reply)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (aor.): introduces Saul's defensive answer.

Σαουλ

Saul

indeclinable proper noun

subject

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject.

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction (introducing the excuse)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: here causal, 'because'; introduces Saul's threefold justification.

εἶδον

I saw

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · ὁράω

main verb of the reply

→ verbal action or state

ὁράω (aor. εἶδον): 'see / perceive'; Saul appeals to what he observed as the ground of his action.

ὥς

that / how

conjunction (introducing object clause of εἶδον)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: 'that / how'; introduces the content of what Saul saw.

διεσπάρη

was scattered

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · διασπείρω

verb of the object clause

→ verbal action or state

διασπείρω: 'scatter'; see v. 8; Saul cites the dispersal of his army as his first excuse.

ὁ

the

article, nom sg masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

λαὸς

people

noun, nom sg masc

subject of διεσπάρη

→ participant prominence

λαός: 'people'; Saul's deserting troops.

ἀπ'

from

preposition + genitive (separation, elided ἀπό)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπ': meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (separation, elided ἀπό).

ἐμοῦ

me

pronoun, gen sg

genitive object of ἀπ' (separation)

→ relational specification

ἐγώ: 'from me' — Saul personalizes the desertion.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (second excuse)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

σύ
you

personal pronoun, nom sg

emphatic subject of παρεγένου

→ participant reference

σύ: the emphatic 'you' shifts a measure of blame to Samuel himself — 'and you did not come!'

οὐ
not

negative (with παρεγένου)

→ participant reference

οὐ: meaning 'not'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as negative (with παρεγένου).

παρεγένου
you came

Aor Mid Indic 2 Sg · παραγίνομαι

main verb (negated, second excuse)

→ verbal action or state

παραγίνομαι: 'arrive / come'; see v. 8; Saul's second excuse — Samuel's failure to arrive on time.

ὥς
as

comparative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: 'as'; introduces the reference to Samuel's own appointment.

διετάξω

you appointed / commanded

Aor Mid Indic 2 Sg · διατάσσω

verb of comparative clause

→ verbal action or state

διατάσσω: 'arrange / appoint / command'; renders תָּצַו; Saul appeals to the very term Samuel had set, turning the prophet's word back on him.

ἐν

at / within

preposition + dative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'at'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (temporal).

τῷ
the

article, dat sg neut

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

μαρτυρίῳ
appointed time

noun, dat sg neut

dative of time (the appointed term)

→ sphere or reference

μαρτύριον: 'appointed term'; see v. 8; 'at the appointed time of the days.'

τῶν
of the

article, gen pl fem

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τῶν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἡμερῶν
days

noun, gen pl fem

genitive (defining the appointed term)

→ relational specification

ἡμέρα: 'day'; 'the appointed time of the (seven) days' — the term of v. 8.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (third excuse)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

οἱ

the

article, nom pl masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

οἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἄλλόφυλοι

Philistines

adjective (substantival), nom pl masc

subject of συνήχθησαν

→ participant prominence

ἄλλόφυλος (pl.): 'the Philistines'; see v. 3; Saul's third excuse — the enemy's concentration at Michmash.

συνήχθησαν

were gathered

Aor Pass Indic 3 Pl · συνάγω

main verb (third excuse)

→ verbal action or state

συνάγω (aor. pass.): 'be gathered / assembled'; see v. 5; the Philistine muster pressing in on Saul.

εἰς

at / to

preposition + accusative (location after verb of motion)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: meaning 'at'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (location after verb of motion).

Μαχεμας

Michmash

indeclinable place name

object of εἰς (location)

→ participant identification

Μαχεμας; Michmash; see v. 2; the Philistine staging point.

12 καὶ εἶπα νῦν καταβήσονται οἱ ἄλλόφυλοι πρὸς με εἰς Γαλγαλα καὶ τοῦ προσώπου τοῦ κυρίου οὐκ ἔδεήθην καὶ ἐνεκρατευσάμην καὶ ἀνήνεγκα τὴν ὀλοκαύτωςιν

and I said, 'Now the Philistines will come down against me to Gilgal, and I have not entreated the face of the LORD'; so I forced myself and offered up the burnt offering.

Continuation of Saul's defense: his inner reasoning and act

καὶ εἶπα νῦν καταβήσονται

Saul completes his apologia by quoting his own anxious reasoning (εἶπα, 'I said to myself') and confessing the religious fear that drove him: he had not yet 'entreated the face of the LORD' (τοῦ προσώπου τοῦ κυρίου οὐκ ἔδεήθην). The candid ἐνεκρατευσάμην ('I forced myself') admits internal pressure — a self-justification that nonetheless lays bare disobedience. κυρίου here renders the Tetragrammaton.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (continuing the speech)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

εἶπα
I said

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · λέγω

main verb (quoting Saul's inner reasoning)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (aor. εἶπα, late/Koine 1 sg.): 'I said (to myself)'; introduces Saul's self-talk that rationalizes the sacrifice.

νῦν
now

adverb

temporal adverb (urgency)

→ adverbial qualification

νῦν: 'now'; conveys the urgency Saul felt — the Philistines about to descend.

καταβήσονται
will come down

Fut Mid Indic 3 Pl · καταβαίνω

main verb of the quoted thought

→ verbal action or state

καταβαίνω: 'come down / descend'; renders Τῷ; Saul's fear that the enemy would strike before he had sought divine favor.

οἱ
the

article, nom pl masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

οἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἄλλόφυλοι
Philistines

adjective (substantival), nom pl masc

subject of καταβήσονται

→ participant prominence

ἄλλόφυλος (pl.): 'the Philistines'; see v. 3.

πρός
against / to

preposition + accusative (hostile direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

πρός: meaning 'against'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (hostile direction).

με
me

pronoun, acc sg

accusative object of πρὸς

→ participant reference

ἐγώ: 'against me' — Saul casts the threat in personal terms.

εἰς
to

preposition + accusative (destination)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (destination).

Γαλαλα
Gilgal

place name, acc pl neut

accusative of destination

→ object specification

Γαλαλα: Gilgal; see v. 4; the place where Saul felt cornered.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

τοῦ
the

article, gen sg neut

article (fronted object of ἐδεήθην)

→ noun-phrase marking

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

προσώπου

face / presence

noun, gen sg neut

genitive object of ἐδεήθην (idiom: 'entreat the face')

→ relational specification

πρόσωπον: 'face / presence'; the idiom δεῖσθαι τοῦ προσώπου τοῦ κυρίου ('entreat the face of the LORD') renders יְהוָה אֶת־פָּנָי יְהוָה ('to seek the favor / appease the face of YHWH'); fronted for emphasis.

τοῦ

the

article, gen sg masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

κυρίου

LORD

noun, gen sg masc

genitive (defining πρόσωπον: 'the face of the LORD')

→ relational specification

κύριος: the standard LXX rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; 'the face of the LORD' is the object of religious entreaty Saul claims he had not yet performed — his pretext for the sacrifice.

οὐκ

not

negative (with ἐδεήθην)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

ἐδεήθην

I entreated

Aor Pass Indic 1 Sg · δέομαι

main verb (negated: 'I had not entreated')

→ verbal action or state

δέομαι: 'beg / entreat / pray'; renders הִלַּחַתְּ / הִלַּחַתְּ / takes the genitive of the one entreated; Saul's claim that the rite was needed before battle to seek YHWH's favor.

καὶ

and so

consecutive conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and so'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐνεκρατευσάμην

I forced myself / restrained myself

Aor Mid Indic 1 Sg · ἐγκρατεύομαι

main verb (Saul's compulsion)

→ verbal action or state

ἐγκρατεύομαι: 'control oneself / force oneself / take courage'; here 'I forced/compelled myself' (rendering יִתְקַצְצֵתִּי, 'I restrained/steeled myself'); a candid admission of the internal pressure under which Saul acted — a self-justification that paradoxically confirms his guilt.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἀνήνεγκα

I offered up

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · ἀναφέρω

main verb (the deed confessed)

→ verbal action or state

ἀναφέρω: 'offer up'; see v. 9; Saul confesses the act in the first person — 'I offered up the burnt offering.'

τήν

the

article, acc sg fem

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τήν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

όλοκαύτωςιν

burnt offering

noun, acc sg fem

direct object of ἀνήνεγκα

→ object specification

όλοκαύτωςιν: see v. 9.

13 καὶ εἶπεν Σαμουηλ πρὸς Σαουλ μεματαίωταί σοι ὅτι οὐκ ἐφύλαξας τὴν ἐντολὴν μου ἣν ἐνετείλατό σοι κύριος ὡς νῦν ἡτοίμασεν κύριος τὴν βασιλείαν σου ἕως αἰῶνος ἐπὶ Ἰσραηλ

And Samuel said to Saul, 'You have acted foolishly, for you have not kept my commandment which the LORD commanded you; for now the LORD would have established your kingdom over Israel forever.'

Verdict (part 1): the charge of folly and the lost everlasting dynasty

καὶ εἶπεν Σαμουηλ πρὸς Σαουλ

Samuel's verdict opens with the impersonal μεματαίωταί σοι ('it has been made foolish for you' = 'you have acted foolishly', perfect of abiding state). The charge is covenantal disobedience (οὐκ ἐφύλαξας τὴν ἐντολὴν), and the consequence is the forfeiture of a perpetual dynasty (τὴν βασιλείαν σου ἕως αἰῶνος) — a kingship that the LORD would otherwise have established. κύριος twice renders the Tetragrammaton.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

εἶπεν
said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (aor.): introduces Samuel's verdict.

Σαμουηλ
Samuel

indeclinable proper noun

subject

→ participant identification

Σαμουηλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject.

πρὸς
to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

πρὸς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (direction of speech).

Σαουλ

Saul

indeclinable proper noun

accusative object of πρόσ

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as accusative object of πρόσ.

μεματαίωταί

you have acted foolishly

Perf Mid/Pass Indic 3 Sg · ματαιώω

main verb (impersonal verdict: 'it has been made vain for you')

→ verbal action or state

ματαιώω: 'make vain / act foolishly'; the impersonal perfect μεματαίωταί σοι ('it has been rendered foolish as regards you') renders מְהִיטְהָוָה ('you have done foolishly'); the perfect stresses the irreversible folly of the act.

σοι

for you

pronoun, dat sg

dative of reference (with impersonal verb)

→ participant reference or interest

σύ: the dative of reference completes the impersonal idiom — 'you have acted foolishly.'

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction (grounds of the verdict)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: causal, 'because'; introduces the charge.

οὐκ

not

negative (with ἐφύλαξας)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

ἐφύλαξας

you kept

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · φυλάσσω

main verb of the causal clause (negated)

→ verbal action or state

φυλάσσω: 'keep / guard / observe'; renders מִשְׁמָר; the standard covenantal verb for obeying a command; its negation defines Saul's sin as covenant-breaking.

τὴν

the

article, acc sg fem

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἐντολήν

commandment

noun, acc sg fem

direct object of ἐφύλαξας

→ object specification

ἐντολή: 'commandment / charge'; renders מִצְוָה; Samuel's prophetic command (the seven-day appointment), here identified with the LORD's own command.

μου

my

pronoun, gen sg

genitive of possession (with ἐντολήν)

→ relational specification

ἐγώ: 'my commandment' — Samuel's word, yet validated as the LORD's (next clause).

ἣν

which

relative pronoun, acc sg fem

relative pronoun (object of ἐνετείλατό)

→ participant reference

ὅς: relative pronoun; agrees with ἐντολήν; identifies the commandment as the LORD's.

ἐνετείλατό

commanded

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐντέλλομαι

verb of the relative clause

→ verbal action or state

ἐντέλλομαι: 'command / charge'; renders מִצַּוָּה; the prophet's command is the LORD's command — disobeying Samuel is disobeying YHWH.

σοι

you

pronoun, dat sg

dative indirect object of ἐνετείλατό

→ participant reference or interest

σύ: 'to you' — Saul is the direct addressee of the divine command.

κύριος

LORD

noun, nom sg masc

subject of ἐνετείλατό

→ participant prominence

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the true author of the command Saul transgressed.

ὥς

for / inasmuch as

conjunction (introducing what would have been)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: here introduces the consequence/contrary-to-fact result — 'whereas now (the LORD would have...)' ; the LXX uses ὥς to render יְכִי in its emphatic/causal sense.

νῦν

now

adverb

temporal adverb

→ adverbial qualification

νῦν: 'now'; 'now (i.e. otherwise) the LORD would have established' — pointing to the kingship that is now lost.

ἑτοίμασεν

would have established / prepared

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐτοιμάζω

main verb (contrary-to-fact / lost possibility)

→ verbal action or state

ἐτοιμάζω: 'prepare / establish / make ready'; renders יִכְתֹּב; the aorist here expresses what the LORD was prepared to do — establish Saul's dynasty forever — had he obeyed.

κύριος

LORD

noun, nom sg masc

subject of ἑτοίμασεν

→ participant prominence

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the would-be establisher of an everlasting Saulide kingdom.

τὴν

the

article, acc sg fem

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

βασιλείαν

kingdom / kingship

noun, acc sg fem

direct object of ἑτοίμασεν

→ object specification

βασιλεία: 'kingdom / kingship / reign'; renders מְלָכְוּת; the dynastic rule that Saul forfeits — the central stake of the chapter.

σου

your

pronoun, gen sg

genitive of possession (with βασιλείαν)

→ relational specification

σύ: 'your kingdom' — a Saulide dynasty that will not now endure.

ἕως

for / until

preposition + genitive (extent of time)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἕως: meaning 'for'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (extent of time).

αἰῶνος

forever / age

noun, gen sg masc

genitive object of ἕως (duration: 'forever')

→ relational specification

αἰών: 'age / eternity'; the idiom ἕως αἰῶνος ('forever') renders עַד־עוֹלָם; the perpetuity now denied to Saul but later promised to David (2 Kgdms 7:13–16).

ἐπὶ

over

preposition + accusative (rule over)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ: meaning 'over'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (rule over).

Ισραηλ

Israel

indeclinable proper noun

accusative object of ἐπὶ (the realm ruled)

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: indeclinable; the kingdom over which Saul's dynasty would have ruled.

14 καὶ νῦν ἡ βασιλεία σου οὐ στήσεται καὶ ζητήσῃ κύριος ἑαυτῷ ἄνθρωπον κατὰ τὴν καρδίαν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐντελεῖται κύριος αὐτῷ εἰς ἄρχοντα ἐπὶ τὸν λαὸν αὐτοῦ ὅτι οὐκ ἐφύλαξας ὅσα ἐνετείλατό σοι κύριος

And now your kingdom shall not stand; and the LORD will seek for himself a man after his own heart, and the LORD will appoint him to be ruler over his people, because you have not kept what the LORD commanded you.

Verdict (part 2): the dynasty falls and the man after God's heart is sought

καὶ νῦν ἡ βασιλεία σου οὐ στήσεται

The climactic sentence of the chapter. ἡ βασιλεία σου οὐ στήσεται ('your kingdom shall not stand') pronounces the dynastic doom, and ζητήσῃ κύριος ἑαυτῷ ἄνθρωπον κατὰ τὴν καρδίαν αὐτοῦ ('the LORD will seek for himself a man after his own heart') points to David — the verse quoted by Paul at Acts 13:22. κύριος appears three times, each the Tetragrammaton.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

νῦν
now

adverb

temporal adverb (decisive turn)

→ adverbial qualification

νῦν: 'now'; marks the pronouncement of judgment as taking effect from this moment.

ἡ
the

article, nom sg fem

article

→ noun-phrase marking

ἡ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

βασιλεία

kingdom / kingship

noun, nom sg fem

subject of στήσεται

→ participant prominence

βασιλεία: 'kingdom / kingship'; see v. 13; Saul's dynasty, now declared impermanent.

σου
your

pronoun, gen sg

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

σύ: 'your kingdom.'

οὐ
not

negative (with στήσεται)

→ participant reference

οὐ: meaning 'not'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as negative (with στήσεται).

στήσεται

shall stand / endure

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg ἵστημι

main verb (the dynastic verdict)

→ verbal action or state

ἵστημι (fut. mid. στήσεται): 'stand / be established / endure'; renders תָּמַךְ / דָּיַק ; the negated future declares that Saul's dynasty will not be perpetuated.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ζητήσει

will seek

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · ζητέω

main verb (divine search for a successor)

→ verbal action or state

ζητέω: 'seek / look for'; renders שׁוֹקֵךְ; the LORD's quest for a worthy king — the messianic-Davidic trajectory begins here.

κύριος

LORD

noun, nom sg masc

subject of ζητήσει

→ participant prominence

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the sovereign who seeks out the new king.

ἐαυτῷ

for himself

reflexive pronoun, dat sg masc

dative of advantage (reflexive)

→ sphere or reference

ἐαυτοῦ: reflexive; 'for himself' — the LORD chooses a king to his own purpose, in pointed contrast to Saul who chose troops 'for himself' (ἐαυτῷ, v. 2).

ἄνθρωπον

a man

noun, acc sg masc

direct object of ζητήσει

→ object specification

ἄνθρωπος: 'man / person'; renders שׂוֹרֵק; the unnamed 'man after his own heart' — David (cf. 1 Kgdms 16; Acts 13:22).

κατὰ

according to / after

preposition + accusative (conformity)

→ spatial or relational framing

κατά + acc.: 'according to'; κατὰ τὴν καρδίαν renders כְּלִבְבּוֹ ('according to his heart').

τὴν

the

article, acc sg fem

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

καρδίαν

heart

noun, acc sg fem

accusative object of κατὰ (standard of conformity)

→ object specification

καρδία: 'heart'; renders לֵב / לִב; 'a man after his (God's) own heart' — one whose disposition matches the divine will, the celebrated description of David.

αὐτοῦ

his

pronoun, gen sg masc

genitive of possession (God's heart)

→ relational specification

αὐτός: 'his' — most naturally the LORD's own heart, the standard to which the chosen man conforms.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐντελεῖται

will appoint / charge

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐντέλλομαι

main verb (divine commissioning)

→ verbal action or state

ἐντέλλομαι: 'command / charge / appoint'; renders הִצַּו; here in the sense of commissioning/appointing the chosen man to office — the LORD will install him as ruler.

κύριος

LORD

noun, nom sg masc

subject of ἐντελεῖται

→ participant prominence

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the appointer of the new ruler.

αὐτῷ

him

pronoun, dat sg masc

dative object of ἐντελεῖται (the one commissioned)

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτός: 'him' — the chosen man, charged with rule.

εἰς

as / to be

preposition + accusative (predicative: 'as ruler')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + acc.: the predicative idiom εἰς ἄρχοντα ('to be ruler / as ruler') renders the Hebrew **טָלַלְ**; a Hebraizing use of εἰς for the role into which one is appointed.

ἄρχοντα

ruler / leader

noun, acc sg masc

predicative accusative (role of appointment)

→ object specification

ἄρχων: 'ruler / leader / commander'; renders **טָלַלְ** ('prince / leader-designate'); the office to which the man after God's heart is appointed over Israel.

ἐπὶ

over

preposition + accusative (rule over)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ: meaning 'over'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (rule over).

τὸν

the

article, acc sg masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

λαὸν

people

noun, acc sg masc

accusative object of ἐπὶ (the realm)

→ object specification

λαός: 'people'; the LORD's people Israel, over whom the new ruler will be set.

αὐτοῦ

his

pronoun, gen sg masc

genitive of possession (the LORD's people)

→ relational specification

αὐτός: 'his people' — Israel belongs to the LORD, not to Saul; the king is steward, not owner.

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction (restating the ground)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: causal, 'because'; reiterates the grounds of the verdict (cf. v. 13).

οὐκ

not

negative (with ἐφύλαξας)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

ἐφύλαξας

you kept

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · φυλάσσω

main verb of the causal clause (negated)

→ verbal action or state

φυλάσσω: 'keep / observe'; see v. 13; the repeated charge frames the verdict in an inclusio of disobedience.

ὅσα

what / all that

relative pronoun, acc pl neut

relative object of ἐφύλαξας / ἐνετείλατό

→ object specification

ὅσος: 'as much/many as / all that'; the neuter plural ὅσα ('all that') generalizes the command — everything the LORD enjoined.

ἐνετείλατό

commanded

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐντέλλομαι

verb of the relative clause

→ verbal action or state

ἐντέλλομαι: 'command'; see v. 13; what the LORD commanded and Saul failed to keep.

σοι

you

pronoun, dat sg

dative indirect object of ἐνετείλατό

→ participant reference or interest

σύ: 'to you' — Saul as the addressee of the divine command.

κύριος

LORD

noun, nom sg masc

subject of ἐνετείλατό

→ participant prominence

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton
יהוה; the divine commander whose word
Saul disregarded.

15 καὶ ἀνέστη Σαμουηλ καὶ ἀπῆλθεν ἐκ Γαλγαλων εἰς ὁδὸν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ κατάλειμμα τοῦ λαοῦ ἀνέβη
ὀπίσω Σαουλ εἰς ἀπάντησιν ὀπίσω τοῦ λαοῦ τοῦ πολεμιστοῦ αὐτῶν παραγενομένων ἐκ Γαλγαλων εἰς
Γαβα Βενιαμιν καὶ ἐπεσκέψατο Σαουλ τὸν λαὸν τὸν εὐρεθέντα μετ' αὐτοῦ ὡς ἑξακοσίους ἄνδρας

And Samuel arose and departed from Gilgal on his way; and the remnant of the people went up after
Saul to meet the warrior-people; and when they had come from Gilgal to Gibeah of Benjamin, Saul
mustered the people that were found with him, about six hundred men.

Aftermath: Samuel departs; Saul musters a remnant of six hundred

καὶ ἀνέστη Σαμουηλ καὶ ἀπῆλθεν

After the verdict, Samuel withdraws (ἀνέστη ... ἀπῆλθεν), and the depleted force regroups. The verse
closes with the muster (ἐπεσκέψατο) revealing the catastrophic shrinkage of Saul's army to ὡς
ἑξακοσίους ἄνδρας ('about six hundred men') — the visible measure of the disaster, contrasting starkly
with the three thousand of v. 2.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἀνέστη

arose

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀνίστημι

main verb (Samuel's departure)

→ verbal action or state

ἀνίστημι: 'rise up / arise'; renders Q17 ; often a narrative idiom marking the start of a journey or action; here Samuel sets off.

Σαμουηλ

Samuel

indeclinable proper noun

subject

→ participant identification

Σαμουηλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἀπῆλθεν

departed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀπέρχομαι

main verb (departure)

→ verbal action or state

ἀπέρχομαι: 'go away / depart'; renders Q17 ; Samuel leaves Saul to his diminished kingship.

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ: meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (source).

Γαλαλων

Gilgal

place name, gen pl neut

genitive object of ἐκ (source)

→ relational specification

Γαλαλα: Gilgal; see v. 4; here the genitive-plural form (Γαλαλων) as point of departure.

εἰς

on / to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: meaning 'on'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (direction).

ὁδὸν

way / road

noun, acc sg fem

accusative object of εἰς (idiom: 'on his way')

→ object specification

ὁδός: 'way / road / journey'; the idiom εἰς ὁδὸν αὐτοῦ ('on his way') renders Q17 ; Samuel goes his own way, leaving Saul.

αὐτοῦ

his

pronoun, gen sg masc

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

τὸ

the

article, nom sg neut

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τὸ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

κατάλειμμα

remnant

noun, nom sg neut

subject of ἀνέβη

→ participant prominence

κατάλειμμα: 'remnant / what is left over'; renders יתּר / תּשָׁרִיט; the dwindled remainder of Saul's force, contrasting with the κατάλοιπον dismissed in v. 2.

τοῦ

of the

article, gen sg masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

λαοῦ

people

noun, gen sg masc

partitive genitive (with κατάλειμμα)

→ relational specification

λαός: 'people'; the surviving troops.

ἀνέβη

went up

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναβαίνω

main verb (the remnant's movement)

→ verbal action or state

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up'; see v. 5; the remnant moves up after Saul into the hill country.

ὀπίσω

after

preposition + genitive (following)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: 'after / behind'; the remnant follows Saul.

Σαουλ

Saul

indeclinable proper noun

genitive object of ὀπίσω

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive object of ὀπίσω.

εἰς

to / for

preposition + accusative (purpose: meeting)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (purpose: meeting).

ἀπάντησιν

meeting

noun, acc sg fem

accusative object of εἰς (idiom: 'to meet')

→ object specification

ἀπάντησις: 'meeting'; see v. 10; here the remnant goes up to join the fighting force.

ὀπίσω

after / behind

preposition + genitive (following, second occurrence)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: repeated; 'behind the warrior-people' — the remnant falls in behind the main body.

τοῦ

the

article, gen sg masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

λαοῦ

people

noun, gen sg masc

genitive object of ὀπίσω

→ relational specification

λαός: 'people'; here qualified as the 'warrior-people' (next word).

τοῦ

the

article, gen sg masc

article (attributive)

→ noun-phrase marking

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

πολεμιστοῦ

warrior / fighting

noun (attributive), gen sg masc

attributive genitive (modifying λαοῦ: 'the fighting people')

→ relational specification

πολεμιστής: 'warrior / fighting man'; renders גִּבּוֹר / מִלְחָמָה; here adjectivally 'the warrior-people' — the men of war who remained for battle.

αὐτῶν

of them

pronoun, gen pl masc

genitive (resumptive, with the following participle)

→ relational specification

αὐτός: 'of them'; resumes the subject for the genitive-absolute-like participial clause that follows.

παραγενομένων

having come

Aor Mid Ptcp gen pl masc · παραγίνομαι

genitive absolute participle (temporal: 'when they had come')

→ verbal action or state

παραγίνομαι (ptcp.): 'arrive / come'; the genitive participle (with αὐτῶν) functions temporally — 'when they had come from Gilgal to Gibeah.'

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ: meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (source).

Γαλαλων

Gilgal

place name, gen pl neut

genitive object of ἐκ (source)

→ relational specification

Γαλαλα: Gilgal; see v. 4.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (destination)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (destination).

Γαβα

Gibeah

indeclinable place name

accusative of destination (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Γαβα: transliteration of Hebrew גִּבְעָה (Gibeah); indeclinable in this form; Saul's home town in Benjamin (distinct from Γαβεε/Geba, vv. 2, 16).

Βενιαμιν

Benjamin

indeclinable proper noun

genitive of relationship (territory)

→ participant identification

Βενιαμιν: Benjamin; see v. 2; 'Gibeah of Benjamin.'

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐπεσκέψατο

mustered / numbered

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐπισκέπτομαι

main verb (the muster)

→ verbal action or state

ἐπισκέπτομαι: 'visit / inspect / muster / number'; renders תִּקֶּה; the military census revealing how few remained.

Σαουλ

Saul

indeclinable proper noun

subject of ἐπεσκέψατο

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject of ἐπεσκέψατο.

τὸν

the

article, acc sg masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

λαόν people noun, acc sg masc <i>direct object of ἐπεσκέψατο</i> → object specification λαός: 'people'; the troops Saul still had.	τὸν the (one) article, acc sg masc <i>article (with participle εὑρεθέντα)</i> → noun-phrase marking τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	εὑρεθέντα found Aor Pass Ptcp acc sg masc · εὕρισκω <i>attributive participle (modifying λαόν)</i> → verbal action or state εὕρισκω (aor. pass. ptcp.): 'be found'; renders נִצְּרָה; 'the people found with him' = those who had not deserted.	μετ' with <i>preposition + genitive (accompaniment, elided μετά)</i> → spatial or relational framing μετ' meaning 'with'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (accompaniment, elided μετά).
αὐτοῦ him pronoun, gen sg masc <i>genitive object of μετ'</i> → relational specification αὐτοῦ: meaning 'him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive object of μετ'.	ὥς about <i>adverb of approximation (with numeral)</i> → clausal contribution ὥς: 'about / approximately'; with a number, renders the Hebrew אֲדָ (about).	ἑξακοσίους six hundred numeral, acc pl masc <i>attributive numeral (modifying ἄνδρας)</i> → object specification ἑξακόσιοι: 'six hundred'; the pitifully reduced force — one fifth of the three thousand of v. 2 — measuring the cost of the Philistine threat and the desertsions.	ἄνδρας men noun, acc pl masc <i>accusative in apposition (the count of the people)</i> → object specification ἄνθρωποι: 'man'; 'about six hundred men' — the remnant under Saul as the war begins.

16 καὶ Σαουλ καὶ Ἰωναθαν υἱὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ ὁ λαὸς οἱ εὑρεθέντες μετ' αὐτῶν ἐκάθισαν ἐν Γαβее Βενιαμιν καὶ ἔκλαιον καὶ οἱ ἄλλόφυλοι παρεμβεβλήκεισαν εἰς Μαχεμας

And Saul and Jonathan his son and the people that were found with them stayed at Geba of Benjamin and wept; and the Philistines had encamped at Michmash.

Scene-setting: the two camps face off across the pass

καὶ Σαουλ καὶ Ἰωναθαν υἱὸς αὐτοῦ

The verse positions the antagonists: Saul, Jonathan and their remnant stationed at Geba (and weeping, ἔκλαιον — a poignant detail of demoralization), while the Philistines lie entrenched at Michmash. The pluperfect παρεμβεβλήκεισαν ('had encamped') marks the enemy's prior, settled position, setting the stage for the raids of vv. 17–18 and Jonathan's exploit in ch. 14.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

Σαουλ

Saul

indeclinable proper noun

subject (first of compound subject)

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject (first of compound subject).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

indeclinable proper noun

subject (second of compound subject)

→ participant identification

Ιωναθαν: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject (second of compound subject).

υἱός

son

noun, nom sg masc

appositive to Ιωναθαν

→ participant prominence

υἱός: meaning 'son'; it serves as appositive to Ιωναθαν.

αὐτοῦ

his

pronoun, gen sg masc

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ὁ

the

article, nom sg masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

λαός

people

noun, nom sg masc

subject (third of compound subject)

→ participant prominence

λαός: 'people'; the six hundred remaining troops.

οἱ

the (ones)

article, nom pl masc

article (with participle, constructio ad sensum)

→ noun-phrase marking

οἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

εὕρεθέντες

found

Aor Pass Ptcp nom pl masc · εὕρισκω

attributive participle (modifying λαός, plural ad sensum)

→ verbal action or state

εὕρισκω (aor. pass. ptcp.): 'be found'; see v. 15; 'those found with them' = the loyal remnant; the plural participle agrees with the collective λαός by sense.

μετ'

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment, elided μετά)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετ': meaning 'with'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (accompaniment, elided μετά).

αὐτῶν

them

pronoun, gen pl masc

genitive object of μετ'

→ relational specification

αὐτῶν: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive object of μετ'.

ἐκάθισαν

stayed / sat

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · καθίζω

main verb (the camp's position)

→ verbal action or state

καθίζω: 'sit / settle / remain'; renders כּוּשׁוּ; here 'they stayed / took position' at Geba.

ἐν

at

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'at'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (location).

Γαβεε

Geba

indeclinable place name

object of ἐν (location)

→ participant identification

Γαβεε: Geba; see v. 2; the Israelite position opposite the Philistine camp.

Βενιαμιν

Benjamin

indeclinable proper noun

genitive of relationship (territory)

→ participant identification

Βενιαμιν: Benjamin; see v. 2; 'Geba of Benjamin.'

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἔκλαιον

were weeping

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · κλαίω

main verb (durative state of grief)

→ verbal action or state

κλαίω: 'weep / lament'; the imperfect ἔκλαιον depicts continuous weeping — a vivid note of the demoralization of Saul's tiny remnant in the face of the host.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (background circumstance)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

οἱ

the

article, nom pl masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

οἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἄλλόφυλοι

Philistines

adjective (substantival), nom pl masc

subject of παρεμβεβλήκεισαν

→ participant prominence

ἄλλόφυλος (pl.): 'the Philistines'; see v. 3.

παρεμβεβλήκεισαν

had encamped

Plpf Act Indic 3 Pl · παρεμβάλλω

main verb (background pluperfect)

→ verbal action or state

παρεμβάλλω (plpf.): 'encamp'; see v. 5; the pluperfect marks the Philistines' prior and continuing entrenchment at Michmash as the backdrop to the standoff.

εἰς

at / in

preposition + accusative (location after verb of settling)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: meaning 'at'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (location after verb of settling).

Μαχεμας

Michmash

indeclinable place name

object of εἰς (location)

→ participant identification

Μαχεμας: Michmash; see v. 2; the entrenched Philistine camp.

17 καὶ ἐξῆλθεν διαφθείρων ἐξ ἀγροῦ ἄλλοφύλων τρισὶν ἀρχαῖς ἢ ἀρχὴ ἢ μία ἐπιβλέπουσα ὁδὸν Γοφερα ἐπὶ γῆν Σωγαλ

And a raiding party went out from the field of the Philistines in three companies; the one company faced the road to Ophrah, toward the land of Shual,

Philistine raiders deployed (company one) καὶ ἐξῆλθεν διαφθείρων

A raiding/destroying party (διαφθείρων, 'the destroyer/spoiler') sallies from the Philistine camp in three companies (τρὶσιν ἀρχαῖς). The verse begins the threefold catalogue of their routes (continued in v. 18), illustrating Philistine dominance of the countryside; the first column heads toward Ophrah and the land of Shual.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐξῆλθεν

went out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξέρχομαι

main verb (the raiders' sortie)

→ verbal action or state

ἐξέρχομαι: 'go out / sally forth'; the singular agrees with the collective participle διαφθείρων ('the raiding party').

διαφθείρων

a destroyer / raiding party

Pres Act Ptcp nom sg masc · διαφθείρω

substantival participle (subject: the raiding force)

→ verbal action or state

διαφθείρω (ptcp.): 'destroy / ruin / ravage'; the substantival participle ὁ διαφθείρων ('the destroyer / spoiling-party') renders Hebrew **תִּיהַיִמָּן** ('the destroyer / raiders'); the Philistine plundering detachment.

ἐξ

from / out of

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐξ: meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (source).

ἄγροϚ

field / camp

noun, gen sg masc

genitive object of ἔξ (source)

→ relational specification

ἄγροϚ: 'field / open country / encampment'; renders חַנְּךְ / חַנְּךְ; here 'the field/camp of the Philistines' — their staging area at Michmash from which the raiders emerge.

ἄλλοφυλων

of the Philistines

adjective (substantival), gen pl masc

genitive of possession (with ἄγροϚ)

→ relational specification

ἄλλοφυλος (pl. gen.): 'of the Philistines'; see v. 3.

τρισιν

three

numeral, dat fem

attributive numeral (with ἀρχαῖς)

→ sphere or reference

τρις (dat. τρισιν): 'three'; the raiders deploy in three columns.

ἀρχαῖς

companies / detachments

noun, dat pl fem

dative of manner (in three companies)

→ sphere or reference

ἀρχή: 'beginning / company / detachment'; here in the military sense 'company / division' (rendering שָׂרָה, 'head / column'); the raiders split into three columns.

ἡ

the

article, nom sg fem

article

→ noun-phrase marking

ἡ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἀρχή

company

noun, nom sg fem

subject (the first column)

→ participant prominence

ἀρχή: 'company / detachment'; see above; introduces the first of the three columns.

ἡ

the

article, nom sg fem

article (with μία)

→ noun-phrase marking

ἡ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

μία

one

numeral, nom sg fem

attributive numeral (ἡ ἀρχή ἡ μία: 'the one company')

→ measure or count

εἷς, μία, ἓν: 'one'; ἡ ἀρχή ἡ μία ('the first/one company') marks each column in turn (cf. v. 18).

ἐπιβλέπουσα

facing / looking toward

Pres Act Ptcp nom sg fem · ἐπιβλέπω

attributive/circumstantial participle (modifying ἀρχή)

→ verbal action or state

ἐπιβλέπω (ptcp.): 'look upon / face toward'; here of a column 'facing / heading toward' a route; renders תָּפַח ('turn toward').

ὁδόν

the road to

noun, acc sg fem

accusative of direction (the road faced)

→ object specification

ὁδός: 'way / road'; the accusative ὁδόν ('toward the road of ...') gives the direction of the column's advance.

Γοφερα

Ophrah

indeclinable place name

genitive of relationship (the road's destination)

→ participant identification

Γοφερα: transliteration of Hebrew גִּפְרָה (Ophrah); indeclinable in the LXX; a town north of Michmash, the goal of the first column.

ἐπὶ

toward / against

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ: meaning 'toward'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (direction).

γῆν

the land

noun, acc sg fem

accusative object of ἐπί (region)

→ object specification

γῆ: 'land'; 'the land of Shual' — the district toward which the first column moved.

Σωγαλ

Shual

indeclinable place name

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σωγαλ: transliteration of Hebrew שׁוּגַל (Shual, 'fox'); indeclinable in the LXX; the region named as the first column's objective.

18 καὶ ἡ μία ἀρχὴ ἐπιβλέπουσα ὁδὸν Βαιθωρων καὶ ἡ ἀρχὴ ἡ μία ἐπιβλέπουσα ὁδὸν Γαβεε τὴν εἰσκύπτουσιν ἐπὶ Γαι τὴν Σαβιν

and the second company faced the road to Beth-horon, and the third company faced the road to Geba, the one that looks down over the valley of Zeboim toward the wilderness.

Philistine raiders deployed (companies two and three)

καὶ ἡ μία ἀρχὴ ἐπιβλέπουσα

The catalogue concludes: the second column heads toward Beth-horon (west), the third toward the border overlooking the valley of Zeboim and the wilderness (east). The three-pronged dispersal of Philistine raiders dramatizes their unchecked control of Benjamin's countryside, the demoralizing backdrop to the smith-monopoly note (vv. 19–22).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἡ

the

article, nom sg fem

article (with μία)

→ noun-phrase marking

ἡ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

μία

one / (second)

numeral, nom sg fem

attributive numeral ('the one/next company')

→ measure or count

εἷς, μία, ἓν: 'one'; in the enumeration the repeated ἡ μία ἀρχή marks the next (second) column.

ἀρχή

company

noun, nom sg fem

subject (the second column)

→ participant prominence

ἀρχή: 'company / detachment'; see v. 17.

ἐπιβλέπουσα

facing

Pres Act Ptcp nom sg fem · ἐπιβλέπω

attributive participle (modifying ἀρχή)

→ verbal action or state

ἐπιβλέπω (ptcp.): 'face toward / head for';
see v. 17.

ὁδόν

the road to

noun, acc sg fem

accusative of direction

→ object specification

ὁδός: 'way / road'; the route of the second
column.

Βαιθωρων

Beth-horon

indeclinable place name

genitive of relationship (destination)

→ participant identification

Βαιθωρων: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית
הֶחָרוֹן (Beth-horon); indeclinable in the
LXX; a town on the western descent, the
second column's objective.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle
linking this unit with the surrounding
discourse.

ἡ

the

article, nom sg fem

article

→ noun-phrase marking

ἡ: Greek article marking definiteness and
the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἀρχή

company

noun, nom sg fem

subject (the third column)

→ participant prominence

ἀρχή: 'company / detachment'; see v. 17;
the third and last column.

ἡ

the

article, nom sg fem

article (with μία)

→ noun-phrase marking

ἡ: Greek article marking definiteness and
the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

μία

one / (third)

numeral, nom sg fem

attributive numeral ('the (other) one company')

→ measure or count

εἷς, μία, ἓν: 'one'; marks the third column.

ἐπιβλέπουσα

facing

Pres Act Ptcp nom sg fem · ἐπιβλέπω

attributive participle (modifying ἀρχή)

→ verbal action or state

ἐπιβλέπω (ptcp.): 'face toward'; see v. 17.

ὁδόν

the road to

noun, acc sg fem

accusative of direction

→ object specification

ὁδός: 'way / road'; the route of the third
column.

Γαβее

Geba (Gibeah)

indeclinable place name

genitive of relationship (destination)

→ participant identification

Γαβее: Geba; see v. 2; here the road toward
Geba/the border district overlooking the
valley.

τήν

the (one)

article, acc sg fem

*article (with participle εἰσκούπουσιν, modifying
ὁδόν)*

→ noun-phrase marking

τήν: Greek article marking definiteness and
the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

εἰσκύπτουσιν

looking down / overlooking

Pres Act Ptcp acc sg fem · εἰσκύπτω

attributive participle (modifying ὁδόν: 'the road that overlooks')

→ verbal action or state

εἰσκύπτω: 'stoop / peer / look down into'; here 'the road that looks down over' the valley; renders the Hebrew הַנֶּשֶׁקֶה ('that overlooks').

ἐπὶ

over / toward

preposition + accusative (direction overlooked)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ: meaning 'over'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (direction overlooked).

Γαι

the valley / Gai

indeclinable place name

accusative object of ἐπὶ (the valley overlooked)

→ participant identification

Γαι: transliteration of Hebrew גַּי / גֵּי ('valley / ravine'); here the valley of Zeboim; indeclinable in the LXX.

τὴν

the

article, acc sg fem

article (with Σαβιν)

→ noun-phrase marking

τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Σαβιν

Zeboim

indeclinable place name

appositive/qualifier of Γαι (the valley of Zeboim)

→ participant identification

Σαβιν: transliteration of Hebrew צְבֹיִם (Zeboim); indeclinable in the LXX; names the valley toward the wilderness toward which the third column looked.

19 καὶ τέκτων σιδήρου οὐχ εὕρίσκετο ἐν πάσῃ γῇ Ἰσραηλ ὅτι εἶπον οἱ ἀλλόφυλοι μὴ ποιήσωσιν οἱ Εβραῖοι ῥομφαίαν καὶ δόρυ

And no worker in iron was to be found in all the land of Israel, for the Philistines had said, 'Lest the Hebrews make sword or spear!'

Explanatory note: the Philistine iron monopoly καὶ τέκτων σιδήρου οὐχ εὕρίσκετο

A famous narratorial aside on Philistine technological domination: no smith (τέκτων σιδήρου, 'worker in iron') existed in Israel, by deliberate Philistine policy (ὅτι εἶπον οἱ ἀλλόφυλοι) — a prohibition (μὴ ποιήσωσιν) designed to deny Israel sword and spear. The imperfect εὕρίσκετο describes the chronic, systemic deprivation that explains the disarmed state of v. 22.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (introducing the aside)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

τέκτων

craftsman / smith

noun, nom sg masc

subject of εὐρίσκετο

→ participant prominence

τέκτων: 'craftsman / artisan / smith'; renders שָׁרָפָה; with σιδήρου, 'worker in iron / blacksmith' — the artisan banned from Israel.

σιδήρου

of iron

noun, gen sg masc

genitive of material/specification (with τέκτων)

→ relational specification

σίδηρος: 'iron'; renders בַּרְזֶל; the metal whose working the Philistines monopolized — the strategic core of their military advantage in the Iron Age transition.

οὐχ
not

negative (with εὐρίσκετο)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

οὐχ: negative (pre-rough-breathing form); 'was not to be found.'

εὐρίσκετο

was found

Impf Mid/Pass Indic 3 Sg · εὐρίσκω

main verb (chronic state)

→ verbal action or state

εὐρίσκω (impf. pass.): 'be found'; renders נִשְׁרָף; the durative imperfect with negation depicts the systemic, ongoing absence of any smith throughout Israel.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (location).

πάση

all

adjective, dat sg fem

attributive (with γῆ: 'all the land')

→ sphere or reference

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; emphasizes the totality of the deprivation — not one smith in the entire land.

γῆ

land

noun, dat sg fem

dative of place (with ἐν)

→ sphere or reference

γῆ: 'land'; the territory of Israel.

Ισραηλ

Israel

indeclinable proper noun

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'of Israel')

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: indeclinable; 'all the land of Israel.'

ὅτι

for / because

causal conjunction (reason for the lack)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: causal, 'for / because'; introduces the Philistine policy that caused the deprivation.

εἶπον

had said

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω

main verb of the causal clause

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (aor. 3 pl. εἶπον): 'said / decreed'; the Philistines' policy-statement; the LXX renders the Hebrew with the verb of speaking introducing their resolve.

οἱ

the

article, nom pl masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

οἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἄλλόφυλοι

Philistines

adjective (substantival), nom pl masc

subject of εἶπον

→ participant prominence

ἄλλόφυλος (pl.): 'the Philistines'; see v. 3; the authors of the iron embargo.

μή

lest

negative purpose particle (introducing the fear/intent)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μή: 'lest / that ... not'; introduces the negative purpose / apprehension behind the embargo — 'lest the Hebrews make weapons.'

ποιήσωσιν

should make

Aor Act Subj 3 Pl · ποιέω

subjunctive of negative purpose (with μή)

→ verbal action or state

ποιέω: 'make / fashion'; the subjunctive after μή expresses the Philistines' aim of preventing Israelite weapon-manufacture.

οἱ

the

article, nom pl masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

οἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Εβραῖοι

Hebrews

noun, nom pl masc

subject of ποιήσωσιν

→ participant prominence

Ἐβραῖος: 'Hebrew'; renders עִבְרִי; declinable gentilic noun (hence kind 'n'); 'the Hebrews' is the term often used for Israel from an outsider/Philistine perspective (cf. vv. 3, 7 MT).

ρόμφαίαν

sword

noun, acc sg fem

direct object of ποιήσωσιν

→ object specification

ρόμφαία: 'sword / large blade'; renders בִּרְחִי; the principal weapon Israel was prevented from forging.

καὶ

and / or

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

δόρυ

spear

noun, acc sg neut

direct object of ποιήσωσιν (parallel to ρομφαίαν)

→ object specification

δόρυ: 'spear / lance'; renders טַרְטִי; 'sword and spear' is the standard merism for offensive weaponry, both denied to Israel.

20 καὶ κατέβαινον πᾶς Ισραηλ εἰς γῆν ἄλλοφύλων χαλκεύειν ἕκαστος τὸ θέριστρον αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ σκεῦος αὐτοῦ καὶ ἕκαστος τὴν ἀξίνην αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ δρέπανον αὐτοῦ

And all Israel used to go down to the land of the Philistines, each to forge his sickle and his implement and his axe and his pruning-hook.

Consequence of the monopoly: dependence on Philistine smiths καὶ κατέβαινον πᾶς Ισραηλ

The iterative imperfect κατέβαινον ('used to go down') depicts the habitual humiliation: even for farm tools — sickle, implement, axe, pruning-hook — every Israelite had to descend to Philistine territory. The distributive ἕκαστος ('each') stresses the universality of the dependence imposed by the embargo of v. 19.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

κατέβαινον

used to go down

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · καταβαίνω

main verb (iterative)

→ verbal action or state

καταβαίνω: 'go down'; renders טָלַ; the iterative imperfect with collective πᾶς Ἰσραηλ depicts the recurring, humiliating trips down to Philistine country for metalwork.

πᾶς

all

adjective, nom sg masc

attributive (with Ἰσραηλ)

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'all'; 'all Israel' as a collective, taking the plural verb κατέβαινον by sense.

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

indeclinable proper noun

subject (collective)

→ participant identification

Ἰσραηλ: indeclinable; the whole nation subject to the dependence.

εἰς

to / into

preposition + accusative (destination)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (destination).

γῆν

land

noun, acc sg fem

accusative object of εἰς (destination)

→ object specification

γῆ: 'land'; 'the land of the Philistines' — enemy territory where the only smiths were.

ἀλλοφύλων

of the Philistines

adjective (substantival), gen pl masc

genitive of possession (with γῆν)

→ relational specification

ἀλλόφυλος (pl. gen.): 'of the Philistines'; see v. 3.

χαλκεύειν

to forge / sharpen

Pres Act Infin · χαλκεύω

infinitive of purpose (with verb of motion)

→ verbal action or state

χαλκεύω: 'work metal / forge / sharpen'; from χαλκεύς ('smith'); here of forging or sharpening iron tools; the purpose of the descent.

ἕκαστος

each one

adjective (distributive), nom sg masc

distributive subject (of the infinitive's action)

→ participant prominence

ἕκαστος: 'each / every one'; distributive — every individual Israelite, underscoring universal dependence.

τὸ

the

article, acc sg neut

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τὸ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

θήριστρον

sickle / reaping-tool

noun, acc sg neut

direct object of χαλκεύειν

→ object specification

θήριστρον: 'reaping implement / sickle' (from θερίζω, 'reap'); renders הַשָּׂרֵפֶת ('ploughshare') here understood as a harvesting tool; one of the four farm implements needing Philistine forging.

αὐτοῦ

his

pronoun, gen sg masc

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

τὸ
the

article, acc sg neut

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τὸ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

σκεῦος

implement / vessel

noun, acc sg neut

direct object of χαλκεύειν

→ object specification

σκεῦος: 'implement / tool / vessel'; renders יִלָּךְ; a general term for a farm tool/implement.

αὐτοῦ

his

pronoun, gen sg masc

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἕκαστος

each one

adjective (distributive), nom sg masc

distributive subject (repeated)

→ participant prominence

ἕκαστος: 'each'; the repetition reinforces the distributive force across all the tools.

τὴν

the

article, acc sg fem

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἄξινην

axe

noun, acc sg fem

direct object of χαλκεύειν

→ object specification

ἄξινην: 'axe'; renders מַחֲרֶם / מַחֲרֶשֶׁת; another of the tools requiring Philistine metalwork.

αὐτοῦ

his

pronoun, gen sg masc

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

τὸ

the

article, acc sg neut

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τὸ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

δρέπανον

pruning-hook / sickle

noun, acc sg neut

direct object of χαλκεύειν

→ object specification

δρέπανον: 'pruning-hook / sickle'; renders מַחֲרֶשֶׁת / מַחֲרֶם; the fourth implement; the catalogue of farm tools underscores that even peaceful agriculture depended on Philistine smiths.

αὐτοῦ

his

pronoun, gen sg masc

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.

21 καὶ ἦν ὁ τρυγητὸς ἔτοιμος τοῦ θερίζειν τὰ δὲ σκεύη ἦν τρεῖς σίκλοι εἰς τὸν ὀδόντα καὶ τῇ ἀξίνῃ καὶ τῷ δρεπάνῳ ὑπόστασις ἦν ἡ αὐτή

And the harvest was ready for reaping, but the charge for the tools was three shekels for a tooth; and for the axe and the pruning-hook the rate was the same.

Detail of the monopoly: the fee charged for sharpening

καὶ ἦν ὁ τρυγητὸς ἔτοιμος

A notoriously difficult verse (the Hebrew of MT 13:21 is corrupt). The LXX renders it as a note on the cost of metalwork: with the harvest ready (ὁ τρυγητὸς ἔτοιμος), the price for the implements (τὰ ... σκεύη) was three shekels per 'tooth' (ὀδόντα = the edge/point of a tool), and the same rate (ὑπόστασις ἡ αὐτή) applied to axe and pruning-hook — the Philistines profiteering on Israel's enforced dependence.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (state)

→ participant reference

εἰμί (impf.): 'was'; sets the agricultural circumstance — the harvest at hand, intensifying the need for serviceable tools.

ὁ

the

article, nom sg masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

τρυγητὸς

harvest / vintage

noun, nom sg masc

subject of ἦν

→ participant prominence

τρυγητός: 'harvest / vintage / gathering of crops'; renders תְּבִיאָה / תְּבִיאָה; the ripe harvest that made functioning tools urgent.

ἔτοιμος

ready

adjective, nom sg masc

predicate adjective (with ἦν)

→ participant prominence

ἔτοιμος: 'ready / prepared'; the harvest 'was ready' — pressing the demand for sharpened implements.

τοῦ

for the

article, gen sg neut (articular infinitive)

article (with infinitive θερίζειν)

→ noun-phrase marking

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

θερίζειν

to reap

Pres Act Infin · θερίζω

articular infinitive of purpose (τοῦ θερίζειν: 'for reaping')

→ verbal action or state

θερίζω: 'reap / harvest'; the genitive articular infinitive τοῦ θερίζειν expresses purpose — 'ready for reaping.'

τὰ

the

article, nom pl neut

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τὰ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

δὲ

but / now

post-positive particle (mild contrast)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δὲ: post-positive; here mildly contrastive, shifting from the harvest to the cost of the tools.

σκεύη

tools / implements

noun, nom pl neut

subject of the second ἦν

→ participant prominence

σκεῦος (pl. σκεύη): 'tools / implements'; here the farm implements whose sharpening charge is now stated.

ἦν

was / cost

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (price statement; sg with neut pl subject)

→ participant reference

εἰμί (impf.): the singular verb with neuter-plural subject (regular Greek) introduces the price — 'the (charge for the) tools was three shekels.'

τρῆς

three

numeral, nom masc

attributive numeral (with σίκλοι)

→ measure or count

τρῆς: 'three'; the fee in shekels.

σίκλοι

shekels

noun, nom pl masc

predicate nominative (the price)

→ participant prominence

σίκλος: 'shekel' (a weight/coin of silver); renders שֶׁקֶל; the unit of the sharpening fee — evidence of Philistine profiteering.

εἰς

for

preposition + accusative (rate: 'per')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + acc.: here distributive 'for / per' — three shekels per tool-edge.

τὸν

the

article, acc sg masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ὀδόντα

tooth / edge / point

noun, acc sg masc

accusative object of εἰς (the item charged for)

→ object specification

ὀδούς (acc. ὀδόντα): 'tooth'; here the 'tooth / point / edge' of a tool (a literal rendering of an obscure Hebrew); the unit being sharpened — three shekels 'for the tooth.'

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

τῇ
for the

article, dat sg fem

article (with ἀξίνη)

→ noun-phrase marking

τῇ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἀξίνη
axe

noun, dat sg fem

dative of reference ('for the axe')

→ sphere or reference

ἀξίνη: 'axe'; see v. 20; the same rate applied to it.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

τῷ
for the

article, dat sg neut

article (with δρεπάνῳ)

→ noun-phrase marking

τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

δρεπάνῳ
pruning-hook

noun, dat sg neut

dative of reference ('for the pruning-hook')

→ sphere or reference

δρέπανον: 'pruning-hook / sickle'; see v. 20.

ὑπόστασις

rate / charge / standing-cost

noun, nom sg fem

subject of the final ἦν

→ participant prominence

ὑπόστασις: 'substance / standing / fixed charge'; here in the sense 'the established rate / charge' (cf. the same word for the Philistine 'garrison/outpost' in v. 23 — a deliberate semantic range); the price for axe and pruning-hook is declared the same.

ἦν
was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (predication of sameness)

→ participant reference

εἰμί (impf.): 'was'; the rate 'was the same' for the other tools.

ἡ
the

article, nom sg fem

article (with αὐτή)

→ noun-phrase marking

ἡ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

αὐτή
the same

intensive pronoun, nom sg fem

predicate (ἡ αὐτή: 'the same')

→ participant reference

αὐτός (ἡ αὐτή): 'the same'; the identifying use of αὐτός with the article — the charge was identical for all the implements.

22 καὶ ἐγενήθη ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τοῦ πολέμου Μαχεμας καὶ οὐχ εὑρέθη ῥομφαία καὶ δόρυ ἐν χειρὶ παντὸς τοῦ λαοῦ τοῦ μετὰ Σαουλ καὶ μετὰ Ιωναθαν καὶ εὑρέθη τῷ Σαουλ καὶ τῷ Ιωναθαν υἱῷ αὐτοῦ

And it came to pass in the days of the war of Michmash that there was found no sword or spear in the hand of any of the people that were with Saul and with Jonathan; but with Saul and with Jonathan his son they were found.

Climactic result of the monopoly: a disarmed army

καὶ ἐγενήθη ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τοῦ πολέμου

The narratorial note reaches its point: on the day of battle (πολέμου Μαχεμας) no sword or spear was found in the hand of the whole army — only Saul and Jonathan possessed them. The contrast of οὐχ εὑρέθη ... καὶ εὑρέθη ('was not found ... but was found') sharpens the pathos of Israel's near-total disarmament before the Philistine host.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐγενήθη

it came to pass

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (narrative-temporal frame)

→ verbal action or state

γίνομαι (aor. pass. ἐγενήθη): the formula καὶ ἐγενήθη ('and it came to pass') introduces a temporal setting (rendering ἡμέραι).

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (temporal).

ταῖς

the

article, dat pl fem

article

→ noun-phrase marking

ταῖς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἡμέραις

days

noun, dat pl fem

dative of time (with ἐν)

→ sphere or reference

ἡμέρα: 'day'; 'in the days of the war' = at the time of the Michmash campaign.

τοῦ

of the

article, gen sg masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

πολέμου

war / battle

noun, gen sg masc

genitive (defining ἡμέραις)

→ relational specification

πόλεμος: 'war / battle'; see v. 5; 'the war of Michmash.'

Μαχεμας

of Michmash

indeclinable place name

genitive of relationship (the war's location)

→ participant identification

Μαχεμας: Michmash; see v. 2; names the campaign.

καὶ

and / that

apodotic conjunction (after temporal frame)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: apodotic, introducing the main clause after the temporal setting (Hebraism).

οὐχ

not

negative (with εὐρέθη)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

οὐχ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.

εὐρέθη

was found

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · εὐρίσκω

main verb (negated: no weapon found)

→ verbal action or state

εὐρίσκω (aor. pass. εὐρέθη): 'be found'; the negated statement records the army's disarmament — no sword or spear among the rank and file.

ῥομφαία

sword

noun, nom sg fem

subject of εὐρέθη

→ participant prominence

ῥομφαία: 'sword'; see v. 19; absent from the people's hands.

καὶ

and / or

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

δόρυ

spear

noun, nom sg neut

subject of εὐρέθη (parallel to ῥομφαία)

→ participant prominence

δόρυ: 'spear'; see v. 19; the second weapon of the merism, likewise absent.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (location).

χειρὶ

hand

noun, dat sg fem

dative of place (idiom: 'in the hand of')

→ sphere or reference

χείρ: 'hand'; the idiom 'in the hand of' (ἐν χειρὶ) renders תְּכָ — i.e. in the possession of the troops.

παντὸς

of all / any

adjective, gen sg masc

attributive (with λαοῦ)

→ relational specification

πᾶς: 'all / any'; 'of all the people' — the whole rank and file, none armed.

τοῦ

the

article, gen sg masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

λαοῦ

people

noun, gen sg masc

genitive of possession (with χειρὶ)

→ relational specification

λαοῦ: meaning 'people'; it serves as genitive of possession (with χειρὶ).

τοῦ

the (one)

article, gen sg masc

article (with the μετά-phrase)

→ noun-phrase marking

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

μετά

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά: meaning 'with'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (accompaniment).

Σαουλ

Saul

indeclinable proper noun

genitive object of μετά

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive object of μετά.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

μετά

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά: meaning 'with'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (accompaniment).

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

indeclinable proper noun

genitive object of μετά

→ participant identification

Ιωναθαν: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive object of μετά.

καὶ

but / and

narrative conjunction (adversative force)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

εὑρέθη

was found

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg: εὑρίσκω

main verb (the positive counterpart)

→ verbal action or state

εὑρίσκω (aor. pass.): 'be found'; the contrasting positive — weaponry was found with the king and his son alone.

τῷ

with / for

article, dat sg masc

article (dative of possession)

→ noun-phrase marking

τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Σαουλ

Saul

indeclinable proper noun

dative of possession (the weapons were 'with/for Saul')

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: indeclinable; the article τῷ marks the dative of possession.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

τῷ

with / for

article, dat sg masc

article (dative of possession)

→ noun-phrase marking

τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

indeclinable proper noun

dative of possession

→ participant identification

Ιωναθαν: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as dative of possession.

υἱῷ

son

noun, dat sg masc

appositive to Ἰωνᾶθαν (dative)

→ sphere or reference

υἱῷ: meaning 'son'; it serves as appositive to Ἰωνᾶθαν (dative).

αὐτοῦ

his

pronoun, gen sg masc

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.

23 καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ἐξ ὑποστάσεως τῶν ἄλλοφύλων τὴν ἐν τῷ πέραν Μαχεμας

And the garrison of the Philistines went out to the pass that was beyond Michmash.

Transitional close: the Philistine outpost advances to the pass καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ἐξ ὑποστάσεως

The chapter ends on a hinge: the Philistine garrison/outpost (ὑπόστασις, here 'garrison / forward post') moves out to the pass beyond Michmash — the very crossing where Jonathan will perform his daring raid in the next chapter (1 Kgdms 14). The verse looks forward, leaving the two forces poised across the ravine.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐξῆλθεν

went out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξέρχομαι

main verb (the garrison's advance)

→ verbal action or state

ἐξέρχομαι: 'go out / sally'; the Philistine outpost moves forward to the pass, setting the stage for ch. 14.

ἐξ

from / out of

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐξ: meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (source).

ὑποστάσεως

garrison / outpost

noun, gen sg fem

genitive of source/subject (the garrison going out)

→ relational specification

ὑπόστασις: 'standing / station / garrison / outpost'; here a Philistine military post (rendering מִצְבָּה / מִצָּבָה); note the same word denoted the 'rate / fixed charge' in v. 21 — the LXX exploits the term's wide semantic range; the construction is awkward (the garrison is the subject 'going out from' its station).

τῶν

of the

article, gen pl masc

article

→ noun-phrase marking

τῶν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἀλλοφύλων

of the Philistines

adjective (substantival), gen pl masc

genitive of possession (with ὑποστάσεως)

→ relational specification

ἀλλόφυλος (pl. gen.): 'of the Philistines'; see v. 3; the garrison belongs to them.

τήν

the (one)

article, acc sg fem

article (with the locative phrase: destination)

→ noun-phrase marking

ή (acc. τήν): the article governs the prepositional phrase as the destination — 'to the (place/pass) that is beyond Michmash.'

ἐν

in / at

preposition + dative (location, with adverb πέραν)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (location, with adverb πέραν).

τῷ

the

article, dat sg neut

article (substantizing πέραν)

→ noun-phrase marking

τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

πέραν

the region beyond / the far side

adverb (substantival)

substantival adverb (τῷ πέραν: 'the far side / the crossing')

→ clausal contribution

πέραν: function word shaping the local clause or phrase relation in this passage.

Μαχεμας

Michmash

indeclinable place name

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'of/beyond Michmash')

→ participant identification

Μαχεμας: Michmash; see v. 2; the chapter ends where it has centred, at the contested pass.

On the labels. Parsing gives Tense·Voice·Mood·Person·Number (+ Case·Number·Gender for participles) and lemma. The *syntactic-function* and **semantic-force** tiers follow standard intermediate-grammar categories (e.g. Wallace, *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics*); both involve interpretive judgment, and the majority reading has been chosen where opinions differ. Lexical notes condense commonly cited data (etymology, sense range, synonym contrasts, NT frequency, OT/LXX echoes) and are no substitute for a lexicon.

On the discourse tier. Discourse structure operates above the word, so it is shown at the clause/verse level (the connective, the relation it signals, and the role of the clause) and summarized in the chapter outline. Relation labels, any proposed chiasm,

and the paragraph divisions reflect a common reading of the argument; other discourse analyses segment and label some relations differently.