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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The First Book of Kingdoms, Chapter 19

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ Α' ΙΘ'

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 hostility becomes open pursuit, and David escapes through the help of Jonathan, Michal, and Samuel.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of 1 Kingdoms 19 (= 1 Samuel 19 MT) 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. The chapter narrates the open rupture between Saul and David: Saul commands Jonathan and all his servants to put David to death (v. 1), Jonathan warns David and intercedes (vv. 2–5), and Saul swears by the living LORD that David shall not die (v. 6), with a brief reconciliation (v. 7). Renewed Philistine war and David's victory provoke a fresh assault: an evil spirit from God comes upon Saul, who hurls his spear at David as he plays the harp (vv. 8–10). Saul sends

messengers to David's house by night; Michal (Μελχολ) lowers David through the window and disguises the household idol — the LXX's κενοτάφια ('cenotaphs / empty images', rendering Hebrew עִדּוּלֵי־תָבֶרְכֶת) — in the bed with a net of goats'-hair, a goat's liver (ἥπαρ τῶν αἰγῶν) at its head (vv. 11–16). Confronted, Michal claims David threatened her (v. 17). David flees to Samuel at Armathaim and they dwell at Naioth (Ναυαθ) in Ramah (v. 18). Three relays of Saul's messengers, and finally Saul himself, are overcome by the Spirit of God and prophesy; Saul strips off his garments and lies naked a whole day and night — whence the proverb εἰ καὶ Σαουλ ἐν προφήταις ('Is Saul also among the prophets?', v. 24). Indeclinable transliterated names (Σαουλ, Δαυιδ, Ιωναθαν, Μελχολ, Σαμουηλ) and place-names (Αρμαθαίμ, Ναυαθ, Ραμα, Σεφι) are treated as indeclinables; κύριος renders the Tetragrammaton throughout (vv. 5, 6).

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 19:1–7

Saul's death-order and Jonathan's successful intercession

Saul openly commands Jonathan and all his servants to kill David, though Jonathan loves David greatly (v. 1). Jonathan warns David to hide and undertakes to plead his case (vv. 2–3). His apologia rehearses David's innocence and his great deliverance of Israel — David 'put his life in his hand' and struck the Philistine, and the LORD wrought a great salvation (vv. 4–5). Saul listens, and swears by the living LORD that David shall not die (v. 6); Jonathan restores David to court as before (v. 7).

B · 19:8–10

Renewed war and the thrown spear

War breaks out again and David smites the Philistines with a great blow (v. 8). The reconciliation collapses: an evil spirit from God comes upon Saul as he sits with his spear while David plays the harp (v. 9). Saul seeks to pin David to the wall with the spear, but David slips away and the spear strikes the wall; David escapes and is delivered (v. 10).

C · 19:11–17

Michal's night rescue and the idol-in-the-bed deception

Saul sends messengers to watch David's house and kill him at dawn, but Michal warns him and lowers him through the window (vv. 11–12). She lays the household idol (κενοτάφια) in the bed with a goat's liver at its head, covered with a cloth (v. 13). When the messengers come, she says David is sick (v. 14); Saul orders him brought bed and all (v. 15), and the ruse is exposed (v. 16). Confronted, Michal protects herself by claiming David threatened to kill her (v. 17).

D · 19:18–24

Flight to Samuel and the Spirit's overthrow: 'Is Saul also among the prophets?'

David flees to Samuel at Armathaim, and they settle at Naioth in Ramah (v. 18). When Saul learns this (v. 19), three successive relays of his messengers, on encountering the company of prophets with Samuel at their head, are seized by the Spirit of God and prophesy (vv. 20–21). Saul himself then goes, is overcome by the Spirit on the way, and prophesies before Samuel, stripping off his clothes and lying naked a whole day and night — giving rise to the proverb 'Is Saul also among the prophets?' (vv. 22–24).

1 καὶ ἐλάλησεν Σαουλ πρὸς Ἰωναθαν τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ καὶ πρὸς πάντας τοὺς παῖδας αὐτοῦ θανατῶσαι τὸν Δαυιδ καὶ Ἰωναθαν υἱὸς Σαουλ ἠρεῖτο τὸν Δαυιδ σφόδρα

And Saul spoke to Jonathan his son and to all his servants about putting David to death; but Jonathan, Saul's son, loved David exceedingly.

Narrative opening: Saul's death-decree (main line)

καὶ ἐλάλησεν Σαουλ

The chapter opens with paratactic καὶ introducing Saul's open command to kill David — escalating the private spear-attacks of ch. 18 to a public order to the whole court. The clause closes with a contrastive δέ-less antithesis: ἠρεῖτο τὸν Δαυιδ σφόδρα ('loved David exceedingly') sets Jonathan's loyalty against his father's murderous intent, framing the intercession that follows.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καὶ-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: the LXX's default rendering of Hebrew narrative 1 (waw-consecutive); throughout the chapter καί carries the main narrative line.

ἐλάλησεν
spoke

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαλέω

main verb (speech of command)

→ verbal action or state

λαλέω: 'speak'; renders לַאמַר; here λαλέω + the infinitive θανατώσαι expresses authoritative command ('spoke ... to put to death').

Σαουλ
Saul

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliteration of Hebrew שָׁאֻל; indeclinable in the LXX; the first of Israel's kings, here the persecutor of David.

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).

Ιωναθαν
Jonathan

accusative object of πρὸς (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιωναθαν: transliteration of Hebrew יְהוֹנָתָן / יְהוֹנָדָב ('YHWH has given'); indeclinable; Saul's eldest son and David's covenant-friend (cf. 18:1–4).

τὸν
the

Accusative

article (with υἱόν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱόν
son

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Ιωναθαν

→ object specification

υἱόν: meaning 'son'; it serves as accusative in apposition to Ιωναθαν.

αὐτοῦ
his

Genitive

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.

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).

πάντας
all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying παῖδας)

→ object specification

παῖς: 'all / every'; the command extends to the whole royal retinue, making David's danger total.

τοὺς
the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παῖδας

servants

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ object specification

παῖς: 'servant / attendant / boy'; renders
דָּבָר; the king's courtiers and officers are
addressed as a body.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

θανατώσαι

to put to death

Aor Act Inf · θανατόω

*complementary infinitive (content of Saul's
command)*

→ verbal action or state

θανάτω: 'put to death / kill'; renders
תָּמִית (Hiphil of מוּת); the infinitive
expresses the purpose/content of Saul's
speech and recurs as a leitmotif of the
chapter (vv. 2, 11, 15, 17).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with the name Δαυιδ as object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυιδ

David

Accusative

*object of θανατώσαι (indeclinable proper noun
with article)*

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliteration of Hebrew דָּוִד;
indeclinable in the LXX, though regularly
accompanied by a declined article (here
τὸν) marking its accusative function.

καὶ

but

*coordinate conjunction (here adversative in
force)*

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιωναθαν: transliterated proper name
rendered in Greek letters; here it functions
as subject (indeclinable proper noun).

υἱός

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ιωναθαν

→ participant prominence

υἱός: the repeated 'son of Saul' heightens
the irony — the king's own son thwarts the
king's design.

Σαουλ

of Saul

*genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'son of
Saul')*

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name
rendered in Greek letters; here it functions
as genitive of relationship (indeclinable:
'son of Saul').

ἠρεῖτο

loved / was devoted to

Imperf Mid Indic 3 Sg · αἰρέω

main verb (durative state of affection)

→ verbal action or state

αἰρέω: meaning 'loved'; it carries the
action, process, or state of the clause; here
it functions as main verb (durative state of
affection).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with object Δαυιδ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυιδ

David

Accusative

*object of ἠρεῖτο (indeclinable proper noun with
article)*

→ participant identification

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

σφόδρα

exceedingly

adverb of degree (intensifying ἥρεϊτο)

→ clausal contribution

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

2 καὶ ἀπήγγειλεν Ἰωναθαν τῷ Δαυιδ λέγων Σαουλ ζητεῖ θανατῶσαί σε φύλαξαι οὖν αὖριον πρωὶ καὶ κρύβηθι καὶ κάθισον κρυβῇ

And Jonathan reported to David, saying, 'Saul is seeking to put you to death; so guard yourself early tomorrow, and hide, and stay in secret.'

Sequential action: Jonathan's warning (main line + direct speech)

καὶ ἀπήγγειλεν Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan acts on his loyalty: ἀπήγγειλεν introduces the warning, with the participle λέγων marking the transition to direct speech. The chain of imperatives (φύλαξαι ... κρύβηθι ... κάθισον) issues urgent, concrete protective instructions; οὖν draws the practical inference from the report of Saul's intent.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπήγγειλεν

reported

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀπαγγέλλω

main verb (act of reporting)

→ verbal action or state

ἀπαγγέλλω: 'report / announce / bring word!'; renders ἤγγι (Hiphil of ἠγγ); a key verb of the chapter's information-flow (vv. 7, 11, 18, 19, 21).

Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἰωναθαν: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject (indeclinable proper noun).

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with the name Δαυιδ as indirect object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυιδ

to David

Dative

indirect object (indeclinable proper noun, dative marked by article)

→ participant identification

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

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · λέγω

participle of speech (introducing direct discourse)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (ptcp.): the redundant participle λέγων renders the Hebrew לֵמַלֵּךְ, a fixed marker introducing quoted speech in the LXX.

Σαουλ

Saul

subject of quoted clause (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject of quoted clause (indeclinable).

ζητεῖ

is seeking

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ζητέω

main verb of quoted clause

→ verbal action or state

ζητέω: 'seek / try'; renders שֶׁקֶב; the present tense conveys Saul's continuing, active pursuit of David's life.

θανατώσαί

to put to death

Aor Act Inf · θανατόω

complementary infinitive (object of ζητεῖ)

→ verbal action or state

θανατόω: complementary infinitive with ζητεῖ; the accent θανατώσαί reflects the enclitic σε following.

σε

you

Accusative

direct object of the infinitive (2nd person singular)

→ participant reference

σύ: enclitic accusative; David is the direct object of Saul's lethal intent.

φύλαξαι

guard yourself / beware

Aor Mid Impv 2 Sg · φυλάσσω

main verb (imperative of caution)

→ verbal action or state

φυλάσσω (mid.): the middle 'guard yourself / be on guard' renders הִשָּׁמֶר (Niphal of שָׁמַר); a standard idiom of self-protective vigilance.

οὖν

therefore

inferential particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὖν: 'therefore / so'; draws the practical conclusion from the report of Saul's intent.

αὔριον

tomorrow

adverb of time

→ clausal contribution

αὔριον: 'tomorrow / the next day'; renders רָחֵק; specifies the imminent danger.

πρωῖ

early / at dawn

adverb of time (with αὔριον: 'early tomorrow')

→ clausal contribution

πρωῖ: 'early / in the morning'; renders רֶבֶקֶת; pinpoints the hour of expected attack.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (linking imperatives)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κρύβηθι

hide

Aor Pass Impv 2 Sg · κρύπτω

main verb (imperative)

→ verbal action or state

κρύπτω: 'hide / conceal'; the aorist passive imperative κρύβηθι ('hide yourself') renders the Niphal of סָתַר/כָּבַח; concrete instruction to take cover.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κάθισον
stay / remain

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · καθίζω

main verb (imperative)

→ verbal action or state

καθίζω: 'sit / settle / stay'; renders כָּשַׁב; here 'stay put / remain' in the place of concealment.

κρυβῆ
in secret

adverb of manner (dative of manner: 'secretly')

→ clausal contribution

κρυβῆ: 'secretly / in hiding'; adverbial form cognate with κρύπτω; reinforces the imperative κρύβηθι.

3 καὶ ἐγὼ ἐξελεύσομαι καὶ στήσομαι ἐχόμενος τοῦ πατρός μου ἐν ἀγρῷ οὗ ἐὰν ᾦς ἐκεῖ καὶ ἐγὼ λαλήσω περὶ σοῦ πρὸς τὸν πατέρα μου καὶ ὄψομαι ὃ τι ἐὰν ᾦ καὶ ἀπαγγελῶ σοι

'And I will go out and stand beside my father in the field where you are, and I will speak about you to my father; and I will see whatever there is, and I will report it to you.'

Continuation of Jonathan's speech: his intercession-plan (embedded direct speech)

καὶ ἐγὼ ἐξελεύσομαι

Jonathan lays out his plan in a chain of first-person futures (ἐξελεύσομαι ... στήσομαι ... λαλήσω ... ὄψομαι ... ἀπαγγελῶ); the emphatic ἐγὼ (twice) foregrounds his personal commitment to advocacy. The conditional relatives οὗ ἐὰν ᾦς and ὃ τι ἐὰν ᾦ keep the location and outcome open, modelling careful contingency.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγὼ

I

Nominative

subject (emphatic personal pronoun)

→ participant reference

ἐγὼ: meaning 'I'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as subject (emphatic personal pronoun).

ἐξελεύσομαι

I will go out

Fut Mid Indic 1 Sg · ἐξέρχομαι

main verb (first of the plan-futures)

→ verbal action or state

ἐξέρχομαι (fut.): the finite member of the cognate-construction; 'I will go out (to battle)'; David asserts his intent to lead in person, which the people will immediately overrule (v. 3).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

στήσομαι

I will stand

Fut Mid Indic 1 Sg · ἵστημι

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἵστημι: meaning 'I will stand'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verb.

ἐχόμενος

beside / next to

Pres Mid Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · ἔχω

participle used adverbially/prepositionally (with genitive: 'close by')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἔχω (mid. ptcp. ἐχόμενος): the middle participle + genitive is idiomatic for 'next to / adjoining / close beside' (cf. its local use in the LXX); here 'beside my father.'

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with πατρός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατρός

father

Genitive

genitive governed by ἐχόμενος

→ relational specification

πατρός: meaning 'father'; it serves as genitive governed by ἐχόμενος.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἀγρῷ

field

Dative

dative of place (locative)

→ sphere or reference

ἀγρός: 'field / open country'; renders תְּדַשׁ; the agreed meeting-place for David's concealment.

οὗ

where

relative adverb of place

→ participant reference

οὗ: 'where'; relative adverb introducing the locative clause specifying where David will be.

ἐάν

if / -ever

conditional particle (with subjunctive: indefinite relative)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἐάν: with the subjunctive ᾗς forms an indefinite locative ('wherever you may be').

ᾗς

you are

Pres Act Subj 2 Sg · εἰμί

verb of indefinite relative clause

→ participant reference

εἰμί (subj.): 'be / be present'; the subjunctive after ἐάν leaves David's exact spot open.

ἐκεῖ

there

adverb of place (resumptive: 'there')

→ adverbial qualification

ἐκεῖ: 'there'; resumptive adverb echoing the Hebraizing relative construction (וְשָׁם ...).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγὼ

I

Nominative

subject (emphatic personal pronoun, repeated)

→ participant reference

ἐγὼ: meaning 'I'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as subject (emphatic personal pronoun, repeated).

λαλήσω

I will speak

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · λαλέω

main verb (the intercession proper)

→ verbal action or state

λαλέω: here 'plead / speak on behalf of';
λαλήσω περὶ σοῦ is the heart of the intercession-plan.

περὶ

about / on behalf of

preposition + genitive (concerning)

→ spatial or relational framing

περὶ: meaning 'about'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (concerning).

σοῦ

you

Genitive

genitive object of περὶ

→ relational specification

σύ: genitive; David is the one spoken for.

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).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with πατέρα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατέρα

father

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ object specification

πατήρ: Saul, the addressee of the plea.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

μου: meaning 'my'; 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.

ὄψομαι

I will see

Fut Mid Indic 1 Sg · ὁράω

main verb (ascertain the outcome)

→ verbal action or state

ὁράω (fut. mid. ὄψομαι): 'see'; the future expresses Moses' yearning desire ('let me see'); the longing 'to see the good land' is the emotional core of the whole episode — granted in part on Pisgah (v. 27; Deut 34:1–4) but never to be entered.

ὅ

what(ever)

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ὄψομαι; with τι: indefinite)

→ participant reference

ὅ: meaning 'what(ever)'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as relative pronoun (object of ὄψομαι; with τι: indefinite).

τι

ever / anything

Accusative

indefinite pronoun (with ὅ: 'whatever')

→ participant reference

τις: indefinite pronoun; combined with the relative ὅ to render Hebrew אֲשֶׁר / כִּי as an open object.

ἐάν

if / -ever

conditional particle (with subjunctive ἥ)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἐάν: generalizes the relative clause ('whatever the case may be').

ἥ

there is / may be

Pres Act Subj 3 Sg · εἰμί

verb of indefinite relative clause

→ verbal action or state

εἰμί (subj.): impersonal 'whatever may be (the situation)'; the subjunctive marks contingency.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπαγγεῖλω

I will report

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ἀπαγγέλλω

main verb (final element of the plan)

→ verbal action or state

ἀπαγγέλλω: 'announce, report, declare'; the formal verb of reporting to authority; Joseph is the intermediary between his family and Pharaoh — his controlled management of the audience will secure the best outcome.

σοι

to you

Dative

indirect object (dative)

→ participant reference or interest

σύ: dative; David as recipient of the report.

4 καὶ ἐλάλησεν Ἰωναθαν περὶ Δαυιδ ἀγαθὰ πρὸς Σαουλ τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτόν μὴ ἁμαρτησάτω ὁ βασιλεὺς εἰς τὸν δοῦλόν σου Δαυιδ ὅτι οὐχ ἡμάρτηκεν εἰς σέ καὶ τὰ ποιήματα αὐτοῦ ἀγαθὰ σφόδρα

And Jonathan spoke well of David to Saul his father, and said to him, 'Let not the king sin against his servant David, for he has not sinned against you, and his deeds are exceedingly good.'

Fulfilment of the plan: Jonathan's apologia for David (main line + direct speech)

καὶ ἐλάλησεν Ἰωναθαν περὶ Δαυιδ ἀγαθὰ

Jonathan executes v. 3: ἐλάλησεν ... ἀγαθὰ ('spoke good things') is the positive counterpart to slander. His plea is built on a legal-moral argument: a prohibitive aorist subjunctive (μὴ ἁμαρτησάτω) warns the king against incurring bloodguilt, grounded (ὅτι) in David's demonstrable innocence and beneficence.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐλάλησεν

spoke

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαλέω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

λαλέω: 'speak'; ἐλάλησεν ... ἀγαθὰ ('spoke good things about') is idiomatic for speaking favorably / advocating.

Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ἰωναθαν: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject (indeclinable).

περὶ

about

preposition + genitive (concerning)

→ spatial or relational framing

περὶ: meaning 'about'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (concerning).

Δαυιδ

David

genitive object of *περί* (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive object of *περί* (indeclinable).

ἀγαθὰ

good things

Accusative

direct object (substantivized neuter plural adjective)

→ object specification

ἀγαθὰ: meaning 'good things'; it serves as direct object (substantivized neuter plural adjective).

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

accusative object of *πρὸς* (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as accusative object of *πρὸς* (indeclinable).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with *πατέρα*)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατέρα

father

Accusative

accusative in apposition to *Σαουλ*

→ object specification

πατήρ: the apposition 'Saul his father' again stresses the family tension underlying the intercession.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

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.

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (introducing direct speech)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: introduces the words of the plea.

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).

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

accusative object of *πρὸς* (referring to *Σαουλ*)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: anaphoric pronoun, = *Σαουλ*.

μή

not

negative particle (prohibitive, with aorist subjunctive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μή: the negative of will/command; with ἀμαρτησάτω forms a prohibition ('let ... not sin').

ἄμαρτησάτω

let him sin

Aor Act Impv 3 Sg · ἄμαρτάνω

main verb (prohibitive third-person imperative)

→ verbal action or state

ἄμαρτάνω: 'sin / do wrong / offend against'; renders חָטָא ; here a juridical warning — to kill the innocent David would be to incur bloodguilt before God.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject of ἄμαρτησάτω

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: 'king'; renders מֶלֶךְ ; the deferential third-person reference ('the king') to Saul softens the rebuke into court etiquette.

εἰς

against

preposition + accusative (of offense: 'sin against')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: with ἄμαρτάνω, 'sin against'; renders the Hebrew construction $\text{לְ} \text{חָטָא}$.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with δοῦλον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δοῦλόν

servant

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

→ object specification

δοῦλος: 'servant / slave'; renders עַבְדִּי ; 'your servant David' presents David as a loyal subordinate, not a rival — the rhetorical heart of the plea.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

Δαυιδ

David

Accusative

accusative in apposition to δοῦλον (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as accusative in apposition to δοῦλον (indeclinable).

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction (grounds for the prohibition)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because / for'; introduces the evidentiary ground of the appeal — David's innocence.

οὐχ

not

negative particle (with ἡμάρτηκεν)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ (οὐχ before rough breathing): objective negative of fact.

ἡμάρτηκεν

he has sinned

Perf Act Indic 3 Sg · ἄμαρτάνω

main verb of causal clause

→ verbal action or state

ἄμαρτάνω (perf.): the perfect ἡμάρτηκεν stresses David's abiding state of guiltlessness — 'he has not sinned (and so stands innocent) against you.'

εἰς

against

preposition + accusative (of offense)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: meaning 'against'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (of offense).

σέ

you

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

→ participant reference

σού: emphatic (accented) accusative; Saul personally is the supposed offended party — yet no offense exists.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὰ

the

Nominative

article (with ποιήματα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ποιήματα

deeds / works

Nominative

subject (predicate construction with ἀγαθὰ)

→ participant prominence

ποίημα: 'deed / work / accomplishment'; renders $\Pi\psi\lambda\eta$; David's actions (esp. his military service to Saul) are adduced as proof of his loyalty.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ἀγαθὰ

good

Nominative

predicate adjective (with implied ἔστιν: 'are good')

→ participant prominence

ἀγαθός: predicate 'good'; the verbless clause (Hebraizing nominal sentence) affirms the high value of David's service.

σφόδρα

exceedingly

adverb of degree (intensifying ἀγαθὰ)

→ clausal contribution

σφόδρα: 'exceedingly'; rendering טַחַח ; intensifies the assessment of David's deeds.

5 καὶ ἔθετο τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ χειρὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐπάταξεν τὸν ἀλλόφυλον καὶ ἐποίησεν κύριος σωτηρίαν μεγάλην καὶ πᾶς Ἰσραὴλ εἶδον καὶ ἐχάρησαν καὶ ἵνα τί ἀμαρτάνεις εἰς αἷμα ἀθῶον θανατῶσαι τὸν Δαυιδ δωρεάν

'And he put his life in his hand and struck down the foreigner, and the LORD wrought a great salvation, and all Israel saw it and rejoiced; why then do you sin against innocent blood, to put David to death without cause?'

Climax of the apologia: David's saving exploit and the rhetorical reproach (embedded speech)

καὶ ἔθετο τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ

Jonathan's plea peaks in two movements: a recital of David's self-risking victory over the Philistine (the LORD himself wrought the σωτηρία) and the collective joy of all Israel; then a pointed rhetorical question (ἵνα τί ἀμαρτάνεις ... θανατῶσαι ... δωρεάν) charging that to kill David would be to sin against innocent blood for nothing.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔθετο

put / set

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · τίθημι

main verb (idiomatic of self-risk)

→ verbal action or state

τίθημι (mid.): 'put / place'; ἔθετο τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ χειρὶ αὐτοῦ ('put his life in his hand') renders יהב נפשו — a Hebraism for risking one's life (cf. Judg 12:3).

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with ψυχὴν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ψυχὴν

life / soul

Accusative

direct object of ἔθετο

→ object specification

ψυχή: 'soul / life / self'; renders נַפְשׁוֹ; here 'life' as that which David put at risk.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative idiom)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with χειρὶ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χειρὶ

hand

Dative

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

→ sphere or reference

χείρ: 'hand'; renders תִּ/יָּד; part of the risk-idiom ('took his life in his hands').

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

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.

ἐπάταξεν

struck down

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite / slay'; renders הִכָּה (Hiphil of נָכַח); alludes to David's defeat of Goliath (ch. 17).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with ἀλλόφυλον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀλλόφυλον

foreigner / Philistine

Accusative

direct object of ἐπάταξεν

→ object specification

ἀλλόφυλος: lit. 'of another tribe / foreigner'; the LXX's standard rendering of יִתְיִשְׁלִי ('Philistine'); the singular here points to Goliath.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐποίησεν

wrought / made

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ποιέω: 'do / make / accomplish'; renders הָשִׁיג; the theological point — the victory was the LORD's act of σωτηρία through David.

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

subject of ἐποίησεν

→ participant prominence

κύριος: meaning 'the LORD'; it serves as subject of ἐποίησεν.

σωτηρίαν

salvation / deliverance

Accusative

direct object of ἐποίησεν

→ object specification

σωτηρία: 'salvation / deliverance / victory'; renders הַצִּלָּה; the military deliverance of Israel from the Philistines.

μεγάλην

great

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying σωτηρίαν)

→ object specification

μέγας: 'great'; renders הַגָּדֹל; magnifies the scope of the deliverance.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πᾶς

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying Ἰσραηλ)

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'all'; with the collective Ἰσραηλ, governing the plural verbs that follow (constructio ad sensum).

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

subject (indeclinable collective noun)

→ participant identification

Ἰσραηλ: transliteration of יִשְׂרָאֵל; indeclinable; the nation as a witnessing, rejoicing collective.

εἶδον

saw

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ὁράω

main verb (plural by sense after collective πᾶς Ἰσραηλ)

→ verbal action or state

ὁράω (aor. εἶδον): 'see'; the plural with the collective 'all Israel' is a Hebraizing constructio ad sensum (cf. the plural ἐχάρησαν following).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐχάρησαν

rejoiced

Aor Pass Indic 3 Pl · χαίρω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

χαίρω (aor. pass. dep. ἐχάρησαν): 'rejoice / be glad'; renders רִגְזָה; the popular joy at David's victory underscores how unjust his death would be.

καὶ

and / so

coordinate conjunction (here introducing the reproach)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: introduces the turn from recital to remonstrance ('and so why ...?').

ἵνα

why

interrogative (with τί: 'for what reason?')

→ clausal contribution

ἵνα τί: 'why? / for what purpose?'; a fixed LXX interrogative rendering הַמָּה; introduces a reproachful rhetorical question.

τί

what

Accusative

interrogative pronoun (with ἵνα: 'why')

→ participant reference

τίς: interrogative; with ἵνα forms the idiom 'why / to what end.'

ἁμαρτάνεις

do you sin

Pres Act Indic 2 Sg · ἁμαρτάνω

main verb of the rhetorical question

→ verbal action or state

ἁμαρτάνω: 'sin / incur guilt'; the second-person present now confronts Saul directly (contrast the deferential 'the king' of v. 4).

εἰς against <i>preposition + accusative (of offense)</i> → spatial or relational framing εἰς: meaning 'against'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (of offense).	αἷμα blood Accusative <i>accusative object of εἰς</i> → object specification αἷμα: 'blood'; renders דָּם; αἷμα ἄθῳν ('innocent blood') is a fixed OT idiom for the shedding of innocent life that brings bloodguilt (cf. Deut 19:10; 27:25).	ἄθῳν innocent Accusative <i>attributive adjective (modifying αἷμα)</i> → object specification ἄθῳς: 'innocent / guiltless / unpunished'; renders יָצַד; legally charged term marking the killing of David as bloodguilt.	θανατώσαι to put to death Aor Act Inf · θανατόω <i>epexegetic infinitive (specifying the sin)</i> → verbal action or state θανατόω: the infinitive defines wherein the sin consists — putting David to death.
τὸν the Accusative <i>article (with object Δαυιδ)</i> → noun-phrase marking τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	Δαυιδ David Accusative <i>object of θανατώσαι (indeclinable with article)</i> → participant identification Δαυιδ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	δωρεάν without cause / for nothing Accusative <i>adverbial accusative (of manner: 'gratuitously')</i> → object specification δωρεάν: accusative of δωρεά used adverbially, 'as a gift / gratuitously / without cause'; renders דָּנָן; stresses the utter unwarrantedness of killing David (cf. its use at Ps 34[35]:7,19).	

6 καὶ ἤκουσεν Σαουλ τῆς φωνῆς Ἰωναθαν καὶ ὥμοσεν Σαουλ λέγων ζῇ κύριος εἰ ἀποθανεῖται

And Saul listened to the voice of Jonathan, and Saul swore, saying, 'As the LORD lives, he shall not die.'

Resolution of the appeal: Saul's oath (main line + direct speech)

καὶ ἤκουσεν Σαουλ

The intercession succeeds: ἤκουσεν τῆς φωνῆς ('listened to the voice') signals compliance, sealed by an oath formula ζῇ κύριος ('as the LORD lives') with the Hebraizing oath-particle εἰ introducing a negative asseveration ('he shall surely not die').

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἤκουσεν
listened / heeded

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀκούω

main verb (+ genitive object)

→ verbal action or state

ἀκούω: 'hear / learn of'; renders שָׁמַע; David hears of the Aramean mobilization (v. 6) and responds militarily; the verb mirrors עִידָן of the Ammonites (v. 6) — both sides act on what they perceive.

Σαουλ
Saul

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τῆς
the

Genitive

article (with φωνῆς)

→ noun-phrase marking

τῆς; Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

φωνῆς
voice

Genitive

genitive object of ἤκουσεν

→ relational specification

φωνή: 'voice / sound'; renders קוֹל; 'listen to the voice of' = heed the counsel of.

Ιωναθαν
of Jonathan

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'voice of Jonathan')

→ participant identification

Ιωναθαν: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'voice of Jonathan').

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὤμοσεν
swore

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ὀμνύω

main verb (act of oath-taking)

→ verbal action or state

ὀμνύω: 'swear / take an oath'; renders נִשְׁבַּע; Saul binds himself by oath not to kill David — an oath he will soon violate.

Σαουλ
Saul

subject (indeclinable, repeated)

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject (indeclinable, repeated).

λέγων
saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · λέγω

participle of speech (introducing the oath)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (ptcp.): redundant λέγων (= Hebrew לֵאמֹר) introducing direct speech.

ζῇ
lives

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ζάω

main verb of the oath-formula

→ verbal action or state

ζάω: 'live'; ζῇ κύριος ('as the LORD lives') renders יְיָ חַיִּים, the standard Hebrew oath-formula invoking the living God as guarantor.

κύριος
the LORD

Nominative

subject of ζῇ (the oath-guarantor)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: rendering the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the living LORD is sworn by — heightening the guilt of Saul's later breach of the oath.

εἰ

(surely not)

oath-particle (introducing a negative asseveration)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: in oath formulae εἰ renders the Hebrew □X of self-imprecation, functioning as an emphatic negative ('he shall surely not ...'); the apodosis ('may God do so to me') is suppressed.

ἀποθανεῖται

he shall die

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἀποθνήσκω

verb of the oath-content (negated by εἰ)

→ verbal action or state

ἀποθνήσκω (fut. mid. ἀποθανεῖται): 'die'; with the oath-particle εἰ the sense is 'he shall not die' — Saul's solemn, soon-broken guarantee of David's life.

7 καὶ ἐκάλεσεν Ἰωναθαν τὸν Δαυὶδ καὶ ἀπήγγειλεν αὐτῷ πάντα τὰ ῥήματα ταῦτα καὶ εἰσήγαγεν Ἰωναθαν τὸν Δαυὶδ πρὸς Σαουλ καὶ ἦν ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ ὥσεί ἐχθὲς καὶ τρίτην ἡμέραν

And Jonathan called David and reported to him all these words, and Jonathan brought David to Saul, and he was in his presence as yesterday and the third day before.

Brief reconciliation: David restored to court (main line)

καὶ ἐκάλεσεν Ἰωναθαν τὸν Δαυὶδ

Jonathan completes the cycle of vv. 2–6: he summons David, reports the favorable outcome (ἀπήγγειλεν ... πάντα τὰ ῥήματα ταῦτα), and reintegrates him into Saul's service. The idiom ὥσεί ἐχθὲς καὶ τρίτην ἡμέραν ('as yesterday and the day before') marks a return to the former normalcy — a calm that section B will shatter.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάλεσεν

called / summoned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καλέω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

καλέω: 'call / summon'; David calls one of his retinue to carry out the sentence.

Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ἰωναθαν: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject (indeclinable).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with object Δαυὶδ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυιδ

David

Accusative

object of ἐκάλεσεν (indeclinable with article)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπήγγειλεν

reported

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀπαγγέλλω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἀπαγγέλλω: 'report / tell'; fulfils the promise of v. 3 (ἀπαγγελῶ σοι).

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

indirect object (= David)

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτός: dative; David as recipient of the report.

πάντα

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ῥήματα)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; emphasizes a full account of the exchange with Saul.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with ῥήματα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ῥήματα

words / things

Accusative

direct object of ἀπήγγειλεν

→ object specification

ῥῆμα: 'word / matter / thing'; renders רִבְרִי, which spans both 'word' and 'matter' — hence 'all these things (that were said)!'

ταῦτα

these

Accusative

demonstrative adjective (modifying ῥήματα)

→ object specification

οὗτος: 'this / these'; points back to Saul's oath and the favorable resolution.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἰσήγαγεν

brought in

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰσάγω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

εἰσάγω (aor. εἰσήγαγεν): 'bring in'; he brings in his young companions.

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

subject (indeclinable, repeated)

→ participant identification

Ιωναθαν: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject (indeclinable, repeated).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with object Δαυιδ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυιδ

David

Accusative

object of εἰσάγαγεν (indeclinable with article)

→ participant identification

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

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Σαουλ

Saul

accusative object of πρὸς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as accusative object of πρὸς (indeclinable).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦν

was

Imperf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (durative state)

→ participant reference

εἰμί (impf. ἦν): 'was / continued to be'; the imperfect marks David's renewed, ongoing presence at court.

ἐνώπιον

before / in the presence of

improper preposition + genitive

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐνώπιον: 'before / in the presence of'; Hebraism rendering יְנִיבִי; David serves again in Saul's presence.

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of ἐνώπιον (= Saul)

→ relational specification

αὐτός: genitive; Saul, in whose presence David again attends.

ὥσεὶ

as / about

comparative particle (introducing the time-idiom)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥσεὶ: 'as / like / about'; introduces the idiom of customary normalcy.

ἐχθές

yesterday

adverb of time (part of the idiom)

→ clausal contribution

ἐχθές: 'yesterday'; ἐχθές καὶ τρίτην ἡμέραν renders עַד־לְמָחָר ('yesterday and the day before') = 'as formerly / as before.'

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (within the idiom)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τρίτην

third

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ἡμέραν)

→ object specification

τρίτος: 'third'; in the idiom 'the third day (before)' = 'the day before yesterday.'

ἡμέραν

day

Accusative

adverbial accusative of time (within the idiom)

→ object specification

ἡμέρα: 'day'; the accusative completes the temporal idiom denoting the prior normal state of affairs.

8 καὶ προσέθετο ὁ πόλεμος γενέσθαι πρὸς Σαουλ καὶ κατίσχυσεν Δαυιδ καὶ ἐπολέμησεν τοὺς ἄλλοφύλους καὶ ἐπάταξεν ἐν αὐτοῖς πληγὴν μεγάλην σφόδρα καὶ ἔφυγον ἐκ προσώπου αὐτοῦ

And the war broke out again against Saul, and David prevailed and fought the Philistines and struck them with an exceedingly great blow, and they fled from before him.

New episode (section B): renewed war and David's victory (main line)

καὶ προσέθετο ὁ πόλεμος γενέσθαι

The Hebraizing προσέθετο ... γενέσθαι ('the war again came to be') renders the auxiliary use of הָיָה ('do again'). David's renewed triumph (κατίσχυσεν ... ἐπάταξεν ... πληγὴν μεγάλην) re-ignites Saul's jealousy and motivates the spear-attack of vv. 9–10.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προσέθετο

again / broke out anew

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · προστίθμι

main verb (auxiliary of repetition + infinitive γενέσθαι)

→ verbal action or state

προστίθμι (mid.): lit. 'add'; the idiom προσέθετο + infinitive renders the Hebrew auxiliary הָיָה ('do again / continue'), so 'the war came to be again' = 'war broke out once more.'

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with πόλεμος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλεμος

war

Nominative

subject of προσέθετο

→ participant prominence

πόλεμος: 'war / battle'; renders הַמִּלְחָמָה ; the recurring Philistine conflict that frames David's career.

γενέσθαι

to be / to come about

Aor Mid Inf · γίνομαι

complementary infinitive (with προσέθετο)

→ verbal action or state

γίνομαι: 'become / happen / come to be'; complementary infinitive in the 'do-again' idiom.

πρὸς

against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

πρὸς + acc.: here in the hostile sense 'against'; the war is reckoned as directed against Saul's kingdom.

Σαουλ

Saul

accusative object of πρὸς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as accusative object of πρὸς (indeclinable).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κατίσχυσεν

prevailed / grew strong

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κατίσχύω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

κατίσχύω: 'prevail / be strong / overpower'; renders קָיָץ; David proves militarily dominant — the very success that provokes Saul.

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject (indeclinable).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπολέμησεν

fought / made war on

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πολεμέω

main verb (+ accusative object)

→ verbal action or state

πολεμέω: 'wage war / fight'; renders מָלַח; takes the accusative τοὺς ἄλλοφύλους as direct object (Hebraizing 'fight the Philistines').

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with ἄλλοφύλους)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄλλοφύλους

Philistines

Accusative

direct object of ἐπολέμησεν

→ object specification

ἄλλόφυλος: 'foreigner'; the LXX's standard rendering of מִצְרַיִם ('Philistines').

καὶ

and

coordinate 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 (with cognate-style object πληγὴν)

→ verbal action or state

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite'; ἐπάταξεν ... πληγὴν μεγάλην ('struck a great blow') is a near-cognate construction emphasizing the severity of David's victory.

ἐν

among / on

preposition + dative (Hebraizing 'smote among them')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: with πατάσσω, the Hebraizing ἐπάταξεν ἐν αὐτοῖς renders מִתְּוֹכֵם ('struck among/on them').

αὐτοῖς

them

Dative

dative object of ἐν (= the Philistines)

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτοῖς: dative; the Philistines as those struck.

πληγὴν

blow / slaughter

Accusative

accusative of result (cognate-like with ἐπάταξεν)

→ object specification

πληγή: 'blow / wound / slaughter'; renders הַכָּוָה; with πατάσσω forms the figura etymologica 'struck a great blow!'

μεγάλην

great

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying πληγὴν)

→ object specification

μέγας: 'great'; renders הַגָּדוֹל; magnifies the scale of the defeat inflicted.

σφόδρα

exceedingly

adverb of degree (intensifying μεγάλην)

→ clausal contribution

σφόδρα: 'exceedingly'; rendering ΤΝΖ;
pushes the blow to a superlative.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔφυγον

they fled

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · φεύγω

main verb (the Philistines as subject)

→ verbal action or state

φεύγω: 'flee'; renders פָּגַד; the rout
completes David's victory.

ἐκ

from

*preposition + genitive (separation, in the idiom
'from before')*

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ: meaning 'from'; here it marks the
relation signaled by preposition + genitive
(separation, in the idiom 'from before').

προσώπου

face / presence

Genitive

genitive object of ἐκ (in the idiom 'from before')

→ relational specification

πρόσωπον: 'face / presence'; ἐκ προσώπου
(('from before')) renders פָּנָיו, a Hebraism
for fleeing before a victor.

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive of possession (= David)

→ relational specification

αὐτός: genitive; David, before whom the
Philistines flee.

9 καὶ ἐγένετο πνεῦμα θεοῦ πονηρὸν ἐπὶ Σαουλ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν οἴκῳ καθεύδων καὶ δόρυ ἐν τῇ χειρὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ Δαυιδ ἔψαλλεν ἐν ταῖς χερσὶν αὐτοῦ

And an evil spirit from God came upon Saul, and he was resting in the house with a spear in his hand, while David was playing the harp with his hands.

Onset of the attack: the evil spirit and the scene-setting (main line + circumstantial clauses)

καὶ ἐγένετο πνεῦμα θεοῦ πονηρὸν ἐπὶ Σαουλ

The renewed jealousy is theologized: an evil spirit 'from God' (πνεῦμα θεοῦ πονηρόν, cf. 16:14; 18:10) seizes Saul. The verse stages the danger with two verbless/participial circumstantial clauses — Saul resting with spear in hand, David playing the harp — building tension toward the throw of v. 10.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένετο

came / came to be

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (onset of the spirit)

→ verbal action or state

γίνομαι: 'become / come about'; ἐγένετο ... ἐπὶ Σαουλ ('came upon Saul') renders יְהִי לַע ... — the spirit's seizure of Saul.

πνεῦμα

spirit

Nominative

subject of ἐγένετο

→ participant prominence

πνεῦμα: 'spirit / breath / wind'; renders Πῦρ; here a tormenting spirit, contrasted with the prophetic πνεῦμα θεοῦ that will overpower Saul at vv. 20, 23.

θεοῦ

of God

Genitive

genitive of source (with πνεῦμα)

→ relational specification

θεός: 'God'; renders אֱלֹהִים; the disturbing notion of an evil spirit 'from God' reflects the OT's strong monotheism — even the tormenting spirit operates under divine sovereignty (cf. 16:14).

πονηρὸν

evil / harmful

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying πνεῦμα)

→ participant prominence

πονηρός: 'evil / harmful / malignant'; renders רָעָה; characterizes the spirit as one inducing murderous derangement in Saul.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + accusative (of incidence)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ: meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (of incidence).

Σαουλ

Saul

accusative object of ἐπὶ (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing circumstantial clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αὐτὸς

he

Nominative

subject of the circumstantial clause (= Saul)

→ participant prominence

αὐτός: emphatic 'he himself'; topicalizes Saul in the scene-setting clause.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

οἶκῳ

house

Dative

dative of place (locative)

→ sphere or reference

οἶκος: 'house'; renders תַּיָּבֶת; the domestic setting where Saul sits and David plays.

καθεύδων

resting / sitting

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · καθεύδω

circumstantial participle (periphrastic with implied ἦν)

→ verbal action or state

καθεύδω: 'sleep / lie down / rest'; renders שָׁכַב here in the sense of reclining/resting at home; the participle (with implied 'was') sets the scene of Saul at ease — yet armed.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (second circumstantial clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

δόρυ

spear

Nominative

subject of verbless clause ('a spear was in his hand')

→ participant prominence

δόρυ: 'spear / shaft'; renders טִיטִי; Saul's spear — his recurring weapon against David (18:10–11) — becomes the instrument of the attack in v. 10.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with χειρὶ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χειρὶ

hand

Dative

dative of place (locative)

→ sphere or reference

χείρ: 'hand'; Saul holds the spear ready — an ominous detail.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (= Saul)

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and / while

coordinate conjunction (third circumstantial clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here with contemporaneous force ('while David was playing').

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject (indeclinable).

ἔψαλλεν

was playing the harp

Imperf Act Indic 3 Sg · ψάλλω

main verb of contemporaneous clause

→ verbal action or state

ψάλλω: 'pluck (a string) / play the harp / sing to music'; renders יָלַל; David's harping, which had earlier soothed Saul (16:23), now provides the deadly occasion.

ἐν

with

preposition + dative (instrumental)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: here instrumental ('with his hands'), a Hebraizing use rendering יְדָיָהּ.

ταῖς

the

Dative

article (with χερσίν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χερσίν

hands

Dative

dative of means (instrumental)

→ sphere or reference

χείρ (dat. pl. χερσίν): 'hands'; instrumental — David plays 'with his hands,' the contrast with Saul's spear-bearing hand sharpening the irony.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (= David)

→ relational specification

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

10 καὶ ἐζήτει Σαουλ πατάξαι τὸ δόρυ εἰς Δαυιδ καὶ ἀπέστη Δαυιδ ἐκ προσώπου Σαουλ καὶ ἐπάταξεν τὸ δόρυ εἰς τὸν τοῖχον καὶ Δαυιδ ἀνεχώρησεν καὶ διεσώθη

And Saul sought to pin David with the spear, but David slipped away from Saul's presence, and the spear struck the wall; and David withdrew and escaped.

The attack and David's escape (main line)

καὶ ἐζήτει Σαουλ πατάξαι

The imperfect ἐζήτει ('kept trying') conveys Saul's intent in the act of the throw; the swift sequence of aorists (ἀπέστη ... ἐπάταξεν ... ἀνεχώρησεν ... διεσώθη) traces David's narrow escape. The spear that strikes the wall, not David, vividly enacts the failure of Saul's design — and triggers the night siege of vv. 11ff.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐζήτει

sought / tried

Imperf Act Indic 3 Sg · ζητέω

main verb (+ complementary infinitive)

→ verbal action or state

ζητέω: 'seek / try'; the imperfect ἐζήτει is conative — Saul attempted (but failed) to pin David.

Σαουλ

Saul

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πατάξαι

to strike / pin

Aor Act Inf · πατάσσω

complementary infinitive (object of ἐζήτει)

→ verbal action or state

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite'; here with τὸ δόρυ εἰς Δαυιδ, 'to strike David through with the spear' (i.e. pin him to the wall, cf. 18:11).

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with δόρυ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δόρυ

spear

Accusative

accusative instrument/object with πατάξαι

→ object specification

δόρυ: 'spear'; the weapon held in v. 9 now hurled — the LXX construes 'strike the spear into David.'

εἰς

into / at

preposition + accusative (target)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Δαυιδ

David

accusative object of εἰς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as accusative object of εἰς (indeclinable).

καὶ

but

coordinate conjunction (adversative in force)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here adversative ('but David slipped away').

ἀπέστη

withdrew / dodged

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀφίστημι

main verb (David evades)

→ verbal action or state

ἀφίστημι (intrans. aor. ἀπέστη): 'stand away / withdraw / depart'; David dodges aside from before Saul, so the spear misses.

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject (indeclinable).

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (separation, idiom 'from before')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ: meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (separation, idiom 'from before').

προσώπου

face / presence

Genitive

genitive object of ἐκ (in the idiom 'from before')

→ relational specification

πρόσωπον: 'face'; ἐκ προσώπου ('from before') renders ἡτῶν; David removes himself from Saul's reach.

Σαουλ

of Saul

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'presence of Saul')

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'presence of Saul').

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπάταξεν

struck

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb (the spear as subject)

→ verbal action or state

πατάσσω: here the spear (τὸ δόρυ) 'struck the wall' — the missed throw vividly registers Saul's failure.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with δόρυ as subject)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δόρυ

spear

Nominative

subject of ἐπάταξεν

→ participant prominence

δόρυ: the hurled spear, now subject — it strikes the wall where David had been.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (target)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with τοῖχον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τοῖχον

wall

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

→ object specification

τοῖχος: 'wall (of a house)'; renders קִיר; the spear lodges in the wall, dramatizing how narrowly David escaped death.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Δαυὶδ

David

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυὶδ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject (indeclinable).

ἀνεχώρησεν

withdrew / made off

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναχωρέω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἀναχωρέω: 'withdraw / depart / retreat'; David leaves the danger of the court — the beginning of his fugitive existence.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

διεσώθη

escaped / was delivered

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · διασώζω

main verb (passive: brought safely through)

→ verbal action or state

διασώζω: 'bring safely through / rescue'; the passive διεσώθη ('was delivered / got away safe') recurs as a refrain of David's escapes (vv. 12, 17, 18), hinting at divine preservation.

11 καὶ ἐγενήθη ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ ἐκείνῃ καὶ ἀπέστειλεν Σαουλ ἀγγέλους εἰς οἶκον Δαυιδ φυλάξαι αὐτὸν τοῦ θανατῶσαι αὐτὸν πρωὶ καὶ ἀπήγγειλεν τῷ Δαυιδ Μελχολ ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ λέγουσα ἐὰν μὴ σὺ σώσης τὴν ψυχὴν σου τὴν νύκτα ταύτην αὔριον θανατωθήσῃ

And it happened that night that Saul sent messengers to David's house to watch him, in order to put him to death in the morning; but Michal his wife told David, saying, 'Unless you save your own life this night, tomorrow you will be put to death.'

New episode (section C): the night siege and Michal's warning (main line + direct speech)

καὶ ἐγενήθη ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ ἐκείνῃ

The temporal frame καὶ ἐγενήθη ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ ἐκείνῃ ('and it came to pass that night') opens the rescue narrative. Saul's surveillance (φυλάξαι ... τοῦ θανατῶσαι) is countered by Michal's urgent conditional warning; the emphatic σύ and the future-passive threat θανατωθήσῃ press the life-or-death stakes.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγενήθη
it happened

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (impersonal temporal frame)

→ verbal action or state

γίνομαι (aor. pass. ἐγενήθη): 'happen / come to pass'; καὶ ἐγενήθη + temporal phrase renders the Hebrew narrative formula יָדָא, setting the episode in time.

ἐν
in

preposition + dative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ
the

Dative

article (with νυκτὶ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

νυκτὶ

night

Dative

dative of time (locative-temporal)

→ sphere or reference

νύξ: 'night'; renders נִיְלִי; the cover of night frames both Saul's siege and David's escape.

ἐκείνη

that

Dative

demonstrative adjective (modifying νυκτὶ)

→ sphere or reference

ἐκεῖνος: 'that'; renders הַהִוא; pins the action to the night following the spear-attack.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (Hebraizing apodotic καὶ after the temporal frame)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: the apodotic καὶ following καὶ ἐγενήθη is a Hebraism reproducing the 1 that resumes the main action after a temporal clause.

ἀπέστειλεν

sent

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; renders נִשְׁלַח; Saul dispatches a watch-party to David's house — the verb recurs at vv. 14, 20, 21.

Σαουλ

Saul

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἄγγέλους

messengers

Accusative

direct object of ἀπέστειλεν

→ object specification

ἄγγελος: 'messenger / agent'; renders מַלְאָכִים; here human royal agents (not angels) sent to seize David.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

οἶκον

house

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

→ object specification

οἶκος: 'house'; David's own home, now placed under watch.

Δαυιδ

of David

genitive of possession (indeclinable: 'house of David')

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive of possession (indeclinable: 'house of David').

φυλάξαι

to watch / guard

Aor Act Inf · φυλάσσω

infinitive of purpose

→ verbal action or state

φυλάσσω: 'watch / guard / keep'; the active infinitive here means 'keep watch over (David)' — to ensure he cannot flee before morning.

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

direct object of φυλάξαι (= David)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: accusative; David, the one watched.

τοῦ

in order

Genitive

articular-infinitive marker (genitive of purpose)

→ relational specification

ὁ (gen. τοῦ + infinitive): the articular infinitive of purpose, a frequent LXX construction rendering Hebrew הַ + infinitive.

θανατώσαι

to put to death

Aor Act Inf · θανατώω

purpose infinitive (with τοῦ)

→ verbal action or state

θανατώω: 'put to death'; the leitmotif verb
— Saul's intent is now nakedly murderous despite his oath of v. 6.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object of θανατώσαι (= David)

→ participant reference

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

πρωί

in the morning

adverb of time

→ clausal contribution

πρωί: 'in the morning / at dawn'; renders
בִּבְרִיּוֹת; the planned hour of execution,
echoed in Michal's αὔριον.

καὶ

but

coordinate conjunction (adversative in force)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here adversative — Michal's counter-action against Saul's plan.

ἀπήγγειλεν

told / reported

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀπαγγέλλω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἀπαγγέλλω: 'report / announce / bring word'; renders אָמַר (Hiphil); the verb of formal reporting recurs in the chapter for the war-dispatches (vv. 18, 22); here it carries the private but explosive news of pregnancy.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with the name Δαυιδ as indirect object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυιδ

to David

Dative

indirect object (indeclinable, dative by article)

→ participant identification

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

Μελχολ

Michal

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Μελχολ: transliteration of Hebrew מִיכָל; indeclinable; Saul's daughter and David's wife (18:27), here his rescuer.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with γυνή, in apposition)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γυνή

wife

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Μελχολ

→ participant prominence

γυνή: 'woman / wife'; renders אִשְׁתּוֹ; 'his wife' underlines the poignant family conflict — Saul's own daughter saves David from Saul.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (= David)

→ relational specification

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

λέγουσα

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Sg Fem · λέγω

participle of speech (introducing direct discourse)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (fem. ptcp.): redundant λέγουσα (= מַלְכָּל) introducing Michal's words.

ἐάν

if

conditional particle (with μή: 'unless')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἐάν: with μή forms 'unless'; introduces the protasis of a third-class condition (future likely).

μή

not

negative particle (with ἐάν: 'unless')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μή: subjunctive negative; ἐάν μή = 'unless / if ... not.'

σύ

you

Nominative

subject (emphatic personal pronoun)

→ participant reference

σύ: emphatic; foregrounds David's own agency — he must act now to live.

σώσης

you save

Aor Act Subj 2 Sg · σώζω

verb of protasis (third-class condition)

→ verbal action or state

σώζω: 'save / rescue / preserve'; renders *נִצַּחַן* (Piel); σώζειν τὴν ψυχὴν = 'save one's life.'

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with ψυχὴν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ψυχὴν

life

Accusative

direct object of σώσης

→ object specification

ψυχὴ: 'life / soul'; renders *נֶפֶשׁ*; the object of saving — David's very life is at stake.

σαυτοῦ

your own

Genitive

reflexive pronoun (genitive of possession)

→ relational specification

σαυτοῦ (contr. σουτοῦ): reflexive 'yourself / your own'; intensifies 'your own life.'

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with νύκτα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

νύκτα

night

Accusative

accusative of time (duration: 'this night')

→ object specification

νύξ: 'night'; the accusative of extent — the action must happen within this very night.

ταύτην

this

Accusative

demonstrative adjective (modifying νύκτα)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this'; the immediate, decisive night.

αὔριον

tomorrow

adverb of time

→ clausal contribution

αὔριον: 'tomorrow'; matches Saul's planned πρωί — by daybreak it will be too late.

θανατωθήση

you will be put to death

Fut Pass Indic 2 Sg · θανατόω

main verb of apodosis

→ verbal action or state

θανατόω (fut. pass.): 'be put to death'; the passive places David as victim of Saul's scheme — the threat that drives the escape.

12 καὶ κατάγει ἡ Μελχολ τὸν Δαυιδ διὰ τῆς θυρίδος καὶ ἀπῆλθεν καὶ ἔφυγεν καὶ σῶζεται

And Michal let David down through the window, and he went off and fled and was saved.

The escape executed (main line; historic presents)

καὶ κατάγει ἡ Μελχολ τὸν Δαυιδ

The historic present κατάγει ('lets down') makes the rescue vivid; a rapid chain (ἀπῆλθεν ... ἔφυγεν ... σῶζεται) registers the successful flight, closing again on the deliverance-refrain (σῶζεται, cf. διεσώθη v. 10).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κατάγει

lets down / lowers

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · κατάγω

main verb (historic present)

→ verbal action or state

κατάγω: 'bring down / lower'; renders הוריד (Hiphil of ירד); the historic present dramatizes Michal lowering David from the window.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with the name Μελχολ as subject)

→ noun-phrase marking

ὁ: the article preceding the indeclinable Μελχολ marks its nominative subject function.

Μελχολ

Michal

subject (indeclinable, with article)

→ participant identification

Μελχολ: indeclinable; the active agent of the rescue.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with object Δαυιδ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυιδ

David

Accusative

object of κατάγει (indeclinable with article)

→ participant identification

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

διὰ

through

preposition + genitive (of passage)

→ spatial or relational framing

διὰ + gen.: 'through'; marks the window as the route of escape.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with θυρίδος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θυρίδος

window

Genitive

genitive object of διά

→ relational specification

θυρίς: 'window / opening'; renders וַיִּלָּךְ; the diminutive of θύρα ('door'); cf. the parallel escape of the spies through Rahab's window (Josh 2:15).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπῆλθεν

went off

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀπέρχομαι

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἀπέρχομαι: 'go away / depart'; renders וַיֵּלֶךְ; David quits his house and the city.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔφυγεν

fled

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · φεύγω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

φεύγω: 'flee'; renders וַיִּפְּגַע; David's flight begins his long fugitive years.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

σώζεται

was saved / escaped

Pres Mid/Pass Indic 3 Sg · σώζω

main verb (historic present, deliverance-refrain)

→ verbal action or state

σώζω: 'save / rescue'; the present σώζεται ('is saved / escapes') vividly seals the rescue, echoing the deliverance-refrain of vv. 10, 17, 18.

13 καὶ ἔλαβεν ἡ Μελχολ τὰ κενотάφια καὶ ἔθετο ἐπὶ τὴν κλίνην καὶ ἦπαρ τῶν αἰγῶν ἔθετο πρὸς κεφαλῆς αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐκάλυψεν αὐτὰ ἱματίῳ

And Michal took the household idol and laid it on the bed, and she put a goat's liver at its head, and covered them with a garment.

The decoy in the bed (main line)

καὶ ἔλαβεν ἡ Μελχολ τὰ κενотάφια

Michal's ruse is staged with a chain of aorists (ἔλαβεν ... ἔθετο ... ἔθετο ... ἐκάλυψεν). The LXX's κενотάφια ('empty images / cenotaphs') renders Hebrew מַצֵּבֹת (household idol), and the ἦπαρ τῶν αἰγῶν ('goat's liver') at the head likely renders the obscure Hebrew קַבִּיר הָעֵזִים ('quilt/net of goats'-hair'), creating a lifelike dummy under the cloth.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔλαβεν
took

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαμβάνω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

λαμβάνω: 'take / get'; renders תִּקַּח; Michal takes the household idol to fashion the decoy.

ἡ
the

Nominative

article (with the name Μελχολ as subject)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Μελχολ
Michal

subject (indeclinable, with article)

→ participant identification

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

τὰ
the

Accusative

article (with κενοτάφια)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κενοτάφια
household idol / image

Accusative

direct object of ἔλαβεν

→ object specification

κενοτάφια: meaning 'household idol'; it serves as direct object of ἔλαβεν.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔθετο
laid / placed

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · τίθημι

main verb

→ verbal action or state

τίθημι (mid.): 'put / lay'; renders תָּשַׁם/שָׁם; Michal lays the idol on the bed in David's stead.

ἐπὶ
on

preposition + accusative (onto)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν
the

Accusative

article (with κλίνην)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κλίνην
bed

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ

→ object specification

κλίνη: 'bed / couch'; renders תִּשְׁכָּה; the bed where the messengers expect to find the sick David.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἥπαρ

liver

Accusative

direct object of ἔθετο (fronted)

→ object specification

ἥπαρ: 'liver'; the LXX understood the obscure Hebrew כְּבִיר הָעֵיזִים (commonly 'a quilt/net of goats'-hair') as ἥπαρ τῶν αἰγῶν ('liver of goats'), perhaps to lend the dummy a lifelike pulsing/warmth at the head.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with αἰγῶν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

αἰγῶν

of goats

Genitive

genitive of material/source (with ἥπαρ)

→ relational specification

αἶξ (gen. pl. αἰγῶν): 'goat'; renders רֵעַ; the goats supply the liver (or, per the Hebrew, the hair) used in the deception.

ἔθετο

put / placed

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · τίθημι

main verb (repeated)

→ verbal action or state

τίθημι (mid.): the repeated ἔθετο underlines the careful staging of the decoy.

πρὸς

at

preposition + genitive (position: 'at the head')

→ spatial or relational framing

πρὸς + gen.: rare locative use 'at / near'; πρὸς κεφαλῆς = 'at the head (of the bed)'

κεφαλῆς

head

Genitive

genitive object of πρὸς (position)

→ relational specification

κεφαλῆς: 'head'; πρὸς κεφαλῆς αὐτοῦ ('at its/his head') renders יְהִי שְׁכֵנִי ('at his head-place'); the liver simulates a sleeper's head.

αὐτοῦ

its / his

Genitive

genitive of possession (referring to the figure in the bed)

→ relational specification

αὐτός: genitive; refers to the idol/dummy posed as the sleeping David.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάλυψεν

covered

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καλύπτω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

καλύπτω: 'cover / conceal'; renders כִּסָּה; the covering completes the illusion of a sleeping man.

αὐτὰ

them

Accusative

direct object of ἐκάλυψεν (neuter plural: idol + liver)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: neuter plural accusative, agreeing with the neuter κενοτάφια (and the assemblage of decoy items).

ἱματίῳ

with a garment

Dative

dative of means (instrumental)

→ sphere or reference

ἱμάτιον: 'garment / cloak / cloth'; renders תְּכָא; the covering cloth completes the deception.

14 καὶ ἀπέστειλεν Σαουλ ἀγγέλους λαβεῖν τὸν Δαυὶδ καὶ λέγουσιν ἐνοχλεῖσθαι αὐτόν

And Saul sent messengers to take David, and they said that he was sick.

First inspection: the 'sick' report (main line) καὶ ἀπέστειλεν Σαουλ ἀγγέλους

Saul now sends to seize David directly (λαβεῖν); the household's reply (here λέγουσιν, picking up Michal's claim) that David is ill (ἐνοχλεῖσθαι) buys time. The historic present λέγουσιν keeps the scene immediate.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπέστειλεν

sent

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; renders Πῶς; Saul dispatches the agents to fetch David.

Σαουλ

Saul

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἀγγέλους

messengers

Accusative

direct object of ἀπέστειλεν

→ object specification

ἄγγελος: 'messenger / agent'; the royal agents sent to arrest David.

λαβεῖν

to take / seize

Aor Act Inf · λαμβάνω

infinitive of purpose

→ verbal action or state

λαμβάνω: 'take / seize / arrest'; the purpose of the mission — to bring David in for execution.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with object Δαυιδ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυιδ

David

Accusative

object of λαβεῖν (indeclinable with article)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

λέγουσιν

they say

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω

main verb (historic present, + infinitive of indirect statement)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: 'say'; here introducing indirect discourse with the infinitive ἐνοχλεῖσθαι; the subject is the household (Michal's people) relaying the cover-story that David is sick.

ἐνοχλεῖσθαι

to be sick / unwell

Pres Pass Inf · ἐνοχλέω

infinitive of indirect statement (object of λέγουσιν)

→ verbal action or state

ἐνοχλέω: 'trouble / annoy'; in the passive 'be afflicted / be ill'; here renders the Hebrew note that David is נָחַח ('sick'); the cover-story to delay the arrest.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

accusative subject of the infinitive (= David)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: accusative-with-infinitive subject; 'that he was sick.'

15 καὶ ἀποστέλλει ἐπὶ τὸν Δαυὶδ λέγων ἀγάγετε αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τῆς κλίνης πρὸς με τοῦ θανατῶσαι αὐτόν

And he sent to David, saying, 'Bring him to me on the bed, that I may put him to death.'

Saul's second order (main line + direct speech) καὶ ἀποστέλλει ἐπὶ τὸν Δαυὶδ

Saul, undeterred by the illness, orders David brought 'bed and all' — the chilling ἀγάγετε αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τῆς κλίνης ... τοῦ θανατῶσαι exposes his murderous resolve, which the next verse will frustrate. Historic present ἀποστέλλει sustains immediacy.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀποστέλλει

sends

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

main verb (historic present)

→ verbal action or state

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; the present sustains narrative vividness as Saul sends the agents back.

ἐπὶ

to / for

preposition + accusative (goal of the mission)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + acc.: here 'to / after (David)' — the agents are sent for David.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Δαυὶδ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυιδ

David

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί (indeclinable with article)

→ participant identification

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

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · λέγω

participle of speech (introducing direct discourse)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (ptcp.): redundant λέγων (= מֹנֵן) introducing Saul's command.

ἀγάγετε

bring

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · ἄγω

main verb (command to the agents)

→ verbal action or state

ἄγω: 'lead / bring'; renders יְבִיחַ/יִלְכֵךְ; Saul orders the sick man hauled to him.

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

direct object of ἀγάγετε (= David)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: accusative; David, to be brought.

ἐπὶ

on

preposition + genitive (position: 'on the bed')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + gen.: 'upon / on'; David is to be carried bed and all.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with κλίνης)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κλίνης

bed

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπί (position)

→ relational specification

κλίνη: 'bed'; the very bed that hides the decoy — Saul unknowingly orders the dummy fetched.

πρός

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

με

me

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (= Saul)

→ participant reference

ἐγώ: enclitic accusative; David is to be brought to Saul personally.

τοῦ

in order

Genitive

articular-infinitive marker (genitive of purpose)

→ relational specification

ὁ (gen. τοῦ + infinitive): purpose construction, 'so as to / in order to'

θανατώσαι

to put to death

Aor Act Inf · θανατόω

purpose infinitive (with τοῦ)

→ verbal action or state

θανάτω: 'put to death'; Saul's naked statement of intent — the chapter's leitmotif of murder.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object of θανατώσαι (= David)

→ participant reference

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

16 καὶ ἔρχονται οἱ ἄγγελοι καὶ ἰδοὺ τὰ κενοτάφια ἐπὶ τῆς κλίνης καὶ ἦπαρ τῶν αἰγῶν πρὸς κεφαλῆς αὐτοῦ

And the messengers came, and behold, the household idol was on the bed, with a goat's liver at its head.

Discovery of the ruse (main line; presentative ἰδοὺ)

καὶ ἔρχονται οἱ ἄγγελοι

The deception is exposed. The historic present ἔρχονται and the presentative ἰδοὺ ('behold') reproduce the messengers' viewpoint as they find — instead of David — the idol and goat's liver, echoing verbatim the staging of v. 13.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔρχονται

come

Pres Mid Indic 3 Pl · ἔρχομαι

main verb (historic present)

→ verbal action or state

ἔρχομαι: 'come / go'; renders נִבֵּן; the present dramatizes the messengers' arrival at the moment of exposure.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with ἄγγελοι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄγγελοι

messengers

Nominative

subject of ἔρχονται

→ participant prominence

ἄγγελος: 'messenger / agent'; the same arrest-party, now discovering the trick.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing presentative clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative interjection

→ clausal contribution

ἰδοὺ: 'behold / look'; renders הִנֵּה; presents the scene from the messengers' startled perspective.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article (with κενοτάφια)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κενοτάφια

household idol / image

Nominative

subject of verbless presentative clause

→ participant prominence

κενοτάφιον (pl.): 'empty image / cenotaph'; the LXX's rendering of מַצֵּבֶת; found in the bed instead of David.

ἐπὶ

on

preposition + genitive (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ: meaning 'on'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (position).

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with κλίνης)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κλίνης

bed

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ (position)

→ relational specification

κλίνη: 'bed'; the bed yields the decoy, not the man.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἥπαρ

liver

Nominative

subject of verbless clause (parallel to κενοτάφια)

→ participant prominence

ἥπαρ: 'liver'; the goat's liver at the head, completing the description that matches v. 13 verbatim.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with αἰγῶν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

αἰγῶν

of goats

Genitive

genitive of material/source (with ἥπαρ)

→ relational specification

αἶξ: 'goat'; renders τϚ; supplies the liver of the decoy.

πρὸς

at

preposition + genitive (position: 'at the head')

→ spatial or relational framing

πρὸς + gen.: locative 'at / by'; πρὸς κεφαλῆς = 'at the head.'

κεφαλῆς

head

Genitive

genitive object of πρὸς (position)

→ relational specification

κεφαλή: 'head'; πρὸς κεφαλῆς αὐτοῦ ('at its head'), repeating v. 13.

αὐτοῦ

its

Genitive

genitive of possession (referring to the dummy)

→ relational specification

αὐτός: genitive; refers to the figure posed in the bed.

17 καὶ εἶπεν Σαουλ τῇ Μελχολ ἵνα τί οὕτως παρελογίσω με καὶ ἐξαπέστειλας τὸν ἐχθρόν μου καὶ διεσώθη καὶ εἶπεν Μελχολ τῷ Σαουλ αὐτὸς εἶπεν ἐξαπόστειλόν με εἰ δὲ μὴ θανατώσω σε

And Saul said to Michal, 'Why have you deceived me thus and sent away my enemy, so that he escaped?' And Michal said to Saul, 'He himself said, "Let me go, or else I will kill you."'

Confrontation and Michal's self-protective lie (main line + nested direct speech)

καὶ εἶπεν Σαουλ τῇ Μελχολ

Saul's reproach (ἵνα τί ... παρελογίσω με) accuses Michal of deception in aiding 'my enemy.' Her reply shields herself with a fabricated threat attributed to David (αὐτὸς εἶπεν ... θανατώσω σε), a nested quotation; the contrast with Jonathan's honest advocacy is sharp.

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 (introducing direct speech)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: introduces Saul's angry interrogation.

Σαουλ

Saul

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with the name Μελχολ as indirect object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Μελχολ

to Michal

indirect object (indeclinable, dative by article)

→ participant identification

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

ἵνα

why

interrogative (with τί: 'why?')

→ clausal contribution

ἵνα τί: 'why?'; the reproachful interrogative rendering הַמָּהֵל.

τί

what

Accusative

interrogative pronoun (with ἵνα: 'why')

→ participant reference

τίς: interrogative; with ἵνα = 'for what reason.'

οὕτως

thus / so

adverb of manner

→ adverbial qualification

οὕτως: 'thus / in this way'; renders כַּכֵּן; intensifies the reproach ('deceived me like this').

παρελογίσω

you deceived

Aor Mid Indic 2 Sg · παραλογίζομαι

main verb of the question

→ verbal action or state

παραλογίζομαι: 'deceive / delude / cheat by false reasoning'; renders תִּמְךְ; Saul charges Michal with trickery.

με

me

Accusative

direct object of παρελογίσω (= Saul)

→ participant reference

ἐγώ: enclitic accusative; Saul as the one deceived.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξαπέστειλας

you sent away

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · ἐξαποστέλλω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἐξαποστέλλω: 'send away / let go / release'; the compound intensifies תִּזְשׁ; Saul accuses Michal of actively releasing his enemy.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with ἐχθρόν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐχθρόν

enemy

Accusative

direct object of ἐξαπέστειλας

→ object specification

ἐχθρός: 'enemy / foe'; renders תִּזְשׁ; Saul's labeling of David as 'my enemy' reveals how complete the breach has become.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship (= Saul's enemy)

→ relational specification

μου: meaning 'my'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of relationship (= Saul's enemy).

καὶ

so that / and

coordinate conjunction (consecutive in force)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: here with resultative force ('and so he escaped').

διεσώθη

he escaped

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · διασώζω

main verb (deliverance-refrain)

→ verbal action or state

διασώζω: 'bring safely through / escape'; the recurring refrain (cf. vv. 10, 12, 18) — David is again 'delivered.'

καὶ

and

coordinate 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 (introducing Michal's reply)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: introduces Michal's exculpatory answer.

Μελχολ

Michal

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Μελχολ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject (indeclinable).

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with the name Σαουλ as indirect object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαουλ

to Saul

indirect object (indeclinable, dative by article)

→ participant identification

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

αὐτός

he himself

Nominative

subject of nested quotation (emphatic, = David)

→ participant prominence

αὐτός: emphatic 'he himself'; Michal shifts blame onto David, claiming his initiative and threat.

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb of Michal's quotation (introducing nested speech)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: introduces the (fabricated) words Michal attributes to David.

ἐξαπόστειλόν

let me go / send away

Aor Act Imprv 2 Sg · ἐξαποστέλλω

main verb (imperative within nested quotation)

→ verbal action or state

ἐξαποστέλλω: 'send away / release'; the imperative is David's supposed demand to be let go.

με

me

Accusative

direct object of ἐξαπόστειλόν (= David, the supposed speaker)

→ participant reference

ἐγώ: enclitic accusative; within the nested speech, David asks Michal to release him.

εἰ

if

conditional particle (with δὲ μή: 'otherwise')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ δὲ μή: 'but if not / otherwise'; a fixed idiom introducing the alternative consequence.

δὲ

but

adversative particle (post-positive, in the idiom εἰ δὲ μή)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δέ: post-positive; part of the idiom εἰ δὲ μή ('otherwise').

μή

not

negative particle (in the idiom εἰ δὲ μή)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μή: completes the idiom 'otherwise / if not.'

θανατώσω

I will kill

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · θανατώω

main verb of apodosis (within nested quotation)

→ verbal action or state

θανατώω: 'put to death'; the threat Michal claims David made — a self-serving fiction to deflect Saul's wrath.

σε

you

Accusative

direct object of θανατώσω (= Michal, the supposed addressee)

→ participant reference

σύ: enclitic accusative; in the fabricated quotation, Michal is the one David supposedly threatened.

18 καὶ Δαυιδ ἔφυγεν καὶ διεσώθη καὶ παραγίνεται πρὸς Σαμουηλ εἰς Ἀρμαθαιμ καὶ ἀπαγγέλλει αὐτῷ πάντα ὅσα ἐποίησεν αὐτῷ Σαουλ καὶ ἐπορεύθη Δαυιδ καὶ Σαμουηλ καὶ ἐκάθισαν ἐν Ναυαθ ἐν Ραμα

And David fled and escaped and came to Samuel at Armathaim, and told him all that Saul had done to him; and David and Samuel went and settled at Naioth in Ramah.

New episode (section D): flight to Samuel (main line) καὶ Δαυιδ ἔφυγεν καὶ διεσώθη

David's flight reaches the prophet Samuel at Armathaim (Ramah). The deliverance-refrain (ἔφυγεν ... διεσώθη) recurs; the shift to historic presents (παραγίνεται, ἀπαγγέλλει) brings the encounter near, and the move to Naioth (Ναυαθ) sets the stage for the Spirit-overthrow of vv. 19–24.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject (indeclinable).

ἔφυγεν

fled

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · φεύγω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

φεύγω: 'flee'; David's continued flight, now toward refuge with Samuel.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

διεσώθη

escaped

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · διασώζω

main verb (deliverance-refrain)

→ verbal action or state

διασώζω: 'be delivered / escape'; the third occurrence of the refrain in this episode (cf. vv. 10, 12, 17).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

παραγίνεται

comes / arrives

Pres Mid Indic 3 Sg · παραγίνομαι

main verb (historic present)

→ verbal action or state

παραγίνομαι: 'come / arrive / be present'; renders κ13; David reaches Samuel, his earliest patron (cf. 16:13).

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Σαμουηλ

Samuel

accusative object of πρὸς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαμουηλ: transliteration of Hebrew שמואל; indeclinable; the prophet who anointed both Saul and David, now David's refuge.

εἰς

to / at

preposition + accusative (destination)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Αρμαθαιμ

Armathaim / Ramah

accusative object of εἰς (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Αρμαθαιμ: transliteration of Hebrew רָמָה / רַמַּתִּימָה (Ramathaim, i.e. Ramah); indeclinable; Samuel's home town (cf. 1:1; 7:17).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπαγγέλλει

tells / reports

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀπαγγέλλω

main verb (historic present)

→ verbal action or state

ἀπαγγέλλω: 'report / tell'; David recounts Saul's persecution to Samuel.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

indirect object (= Samuel)

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτός: dative; Samuel as recipient of the report.

πάντα

all

Accusative

direct object (substantival neuter plural: 'all things')

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the full account of Saul's actions.

ὅσα

whatever / as much as

Accusative

relative pronoun (introducing the relative clause defining πάντα)

→ participant reference

ὅσος: 'as much/many as'; πάντα ὅσα ('all that') renders רַשָּׁא כֻּל, a fixed comprehensive relative.

ἐποίησεν

did

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

verb of the relative clause

→ verbal action or state

ποιέω: 'do / make'; recounts the totality of Saul's hostile deeds.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

indirect object / dative of disadvantage (= David)

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτός: dative; David as the one against whom Saul acted.

Σαουλ

Saul

subject of ἐποίησεν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπορεύθη

went

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (singular with compound subject)

→ verbal action or state

πορεύομαι (aor. pass. dep.): 'go / proceed'; renders עָלָה; the singular verb agrees with the nearer subject (Δαυίδ) of the compound pair.

Δαυίδ

David

subject (indeclinable, first of compound subject)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (joining compound subject)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Σαμουηλ

Samuel

subject (indeclinable, second of compound subject)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάθισαν

settled / stayed

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · καθίζω

main verb (plural with compound subject)

→ verbal action or state

καθίζω: 'sit / settle / dwell'; renders יָשְׁבוּ; David and Samuel take up residence at Naioth.

ἐν

in / at

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ναυαθ

Naioth

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ναυαθ: transliteration of Hebrew נַיֹּת ('Naioth', the prophetic settlement/'dwellings' at Ramah); indeclinable.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative, specifying Ραμα)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (locative, specifying Ραμα).

Ραμα

Ramah

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ραμα: transliteration of Hebrew רָמָה ('Ramah', = Armathaim); indeclinable; Naioth lies within Ramah, Samuel's town.

19 καὶ ἀπηγγέλη τῷ Σαουλ λέγοντες ἰδοὺ Δαυιδ ἐν Ναυαθ ἐν Ραμα

And it was reported to Saul, saying, 'Behold, David is at Naioth in Ramah.'

Report reaches Saul (main line + direct speech)

καὶ ἀπηγγέλη τῷ Σαουλ

The passive ἀπηγγέλη ('it was reported') with the loosely attached plural participle λέγοντες (a Hebraizing constructio ad sensum) conveys the informants' message; the presentative ἰδοὺ locates David precisely, prompting Saul's pursuit in vv. 20ff.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπηγγέλη

it was reported

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἀπαγγέλλω

main verb (impersonal passive)

→ verbal action or state

ἀπαγγέλλω (aor. pass. ἀπηγγέλη): 'it was reported / word was brought'; renders the Hebrew passive/impersonal בָּרַח ; news of David's whereabouts reaches Saul.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with the name Σαουλ as indirect object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαουλ

to Saul

indirect object (indeclinable, dative by article)

→ participant identification

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

λέγοντες

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Pl Masc · λέγω

participle of speech (nominative plural, constructio ad sensum)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (ptcp.): the nominative plural λέγοντες loosely attaches to the impersonal passive (= 'people saying'), a Hebraizing idiom (= מִרְמָה) introducing the quotation.

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative interjection

→ clausal contribution

ἰδοὺ: 'behold / look'; renders הִנֵּה ; presents David's location to Saul.

Δαυιδ

David

subject of verbless clause (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject of verbless clause (indeclinable).

ἐν

in / at

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ναυαθ

Naioth

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ναυαθ: indeclinable; the prophetic settlement at Ramah where David has taken refuge.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ραμα

Ramah

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ραμα: indeclinable; Samuel's town.

20 καὶ ἀπέστειλεν Σαουλ ἀγγέλους λαβεῖν τὸν Δαυὶδ καὶ εἶδαν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τῶν προφητῶν καὶ Σαμουὴλ εἰστήκει καθεστηκῶς ἐπ' αὐτῶν καὶ ἐγενήθη ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀγγέλους τοῦ Σαουλ πνεῦμα θεοῦ καὶ προφητεύουσιν

And Saul sent messengers to take David; and they saw the assembly of the prophets, and Samuel was standing, set over them; and the Spirit of God came upon Saul's messengers, and they prophesied.

First relay overcome by the Spirit (main line)

καὶ ἀπέστειλεν Σαουλ ἀγγέλους λαβεῖν τὸν Δαυὶδ

Saul's first arrest-party, on seeing the prophetic ἐκκλησία with Samuel presiding (εἰστήκει καθεστηκῶς ἐπ' αὐτῶν), is itself seized by the πνεῦμα θεοῦ and falls to prophesying — the same Spirit-language as the tormenting πνεῦμα of v. 9, but now overpowering Saul's agents and thwarting his design from within.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπέστειλεν

sent

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; Saul dispatches the first of three relays to seize David.

Σαουλ

Saul

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἀγγέλους

messengers

Accusative

direct object of ἀπέστειλεν

→ object specification

ἄγγελος: 'messenger / agent'; the arrest-party.

λαβεῖν

to take

Aor Act Inf · λαμβάνω

infinitive of purpose

→ verbal action or state

λαμβάνω: 'take / seize'; the mission's purpose — to arrest David.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with object Δαυιδ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυιδ

David

Accusative

object of λαβεῖν (indeclinable with article)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶδαν

they saw

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ὁράω

main verb (the messengers as subject)

→ verbal action or state

ὁράω (Hellenistic aor. εἶδαν, for εἶδον): 'see'; the agents catch sight of the prophetic gathering.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with ἐκκλησίαν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐκκλησίαν

assembly / company

Accusative

direct object of εἶδαν

→ object specification

ἐκκλησία: 'assembly / congregation'; here renders תַּקְוָּה ('company / band') of the prophets — a gathered prophetic guild.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with προφητῶν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

προφητῶν

prophets

Genitive

genitive (of the assembly's members)

→ relational specification

προφήτης: 'prophet'; renders נָבִי; the prophetic band associated with Samuel at Naioth (cf. 10:5–10).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Σαμουηλ

Samuel

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

εἵστηκε

was standing

Pluperf Act Indic 3 Sg · ἵστημι

main verb (stative pluperfect)

→ verbal action or state

ἵστημι (pluperf. εἵστηκε, with imperfect sense): 'was standing'; the intransitive pluperfect of ἵστημι functions as a stative imperfect — Samuel stood presiding over the prophets.

καθεστηκώς

set / appointed (over them)

Perf Act Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · καθίστημι

circumstantial participle (with εἰστήκει: 'standing as one appointed')

→ verbal action or state

καθίστημι (perf. ptcp.): 'set / appoint / establish'; the perfect participle marks Samuel's settled role as the one set in charge (ἐπὶ αὐτῶν, 'over them') of the prophetic band.

ἐπὶ

over

preposition + genitive (of authority: 'over')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + gen.: 'over / in charge of'; specifies Samuel's leadership of the prophets.

αὐτῶν

them

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπί (= the prophets)

→ relational specification

αὐτός; genitive; the prophets whom Samuel oversees.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγενήθη

came

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (onset of the Spirit)

→ verbal action or state

γίνομαι (aor. pass.): 'come about / come upon'; ἐγενήθη ... πνεῦμα θεοῦ ('the Spirit of God came') echoes v. 9, but now the divine Spirit seizes Saul's agents for prophecy, not torment.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + accusative (of incidence)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ: meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (of incidence).

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with ἀγγέλους)

→ noun-phrase marking

τοὺς; Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἀγγέλους

messengers

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ

→ object specification

ἄγγελος; 'messenger'; Saul's agents, now overpowered by the Spirit.

τοῦ

the / of

Genitive

article (with the name Σαουλ as genitive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαουλ

of Saul

genitive of possession (indeclinable, with article: 'Saul's')

→ participant identification

Σαουλ; Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

πνεῦμα

spirit

Nominative

subject of ἐγενήθη

→ participant prominence

πνεῦμα; 'spirit'; renders Π17; the divine Spirit of prophecy seizing the messengers.

θεοῦ

of God

Genitive

genitive of source (with πνεῦμα)

→ relational specification

θεός; 'God'; πνεῦμα θεοῦ, the Spirit by whose power they prophesy.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προφητεύουσιν
they prophesy

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · προφητεύω

main verb (historic present)

→ verbal action or state

προφητεύω: 'prophesy / speak/act in prophetic ecstasy'; renders נִבְּיָהּ; the messengers fall into prophetic frenzy, unable to fulfil their arrest mission.

21 καὶ ἀπηγγέλη τῷ Σαουλ καὶ ἀπέστειλεν ἀγγέλους ἑτέρους καὶ ἐπροφήτευσαν καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ προσέθετο Σαουλ ἀποστεῖλαι ἀγγέλους τρίτους καὶ ἐπροφήτευσαν καὶ αὐτοὶ

And it was reported to Saul, and he sent other messengers, and they too prophesied; and Saul sent yet a third set of messengers, and they too prophesied.

Second and third relays likewise overcome (main line; threefold repetition)

καὶ ἀπηγγέλη τῷ Σαουλ

The threefold pattern (ἑτέρους ... τρίτους), each ending καὶ ἐπροφήτευσαν καὶ αὐτοὶ ('and they too prophesied'), builds an emphatic crescendo: every attempt to seize David collapses into prophecy. The Hebraizing προσέθετο ... ἀποστεῖλαι ('again sent') marks Saul's escalating, futile persistence.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπηγγέλη
it was reported

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἀπαγγέλλω

main verb (impersonal passive)

→ verbal action or state

ἀπαγγέλλω (aor. pass.): 'it was reported'; news of the first failure reaches Saul.

τῷ
the

Dative

article (with the name Σαουλ as indirect object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαουλ
to Saul

indirect object (indeclinable, dative by article)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπέστειλεν
sent

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; Saul dispatches a second party.

ἄγγέλους
messengers

Accusative

direct object of ἀπέστειλεν

→ object specification

ἄγγελος: 'messenger / agent'; the second arrest-party.

έτέρους
other

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ἄγγέλους)

→ object specification

έτερος: 'other / another (set)'; renders ὁ ἄλλος; marks the second relay.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπροφήτευσαν
they prophesied

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · προφητεύω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

προφητεύω: 'prophesy'; the second party suffers the same fate as the first.

καὶ
also / too

adverbial conjunction (ascensive: 'also')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: ascensive 'also / even'; καὶ αὐτοί ('they too') marks the repetition of the pattern.

αὐτοί
they (themselves)

Nominative

intensive pronoun (subject: 'they too')

→ participant reference

αὐτός: intensive nominative; 'they themselves also' — the second group is no exception.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προσέθετο
again / proceeded

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · προστίθημι

main verb (auxiliary of repetition + infinitive)

→ verbal action or state

προστίθημι (mid.): the idiom προσέθετο + infinitive ('did again') renders the Hebrew auxiliary וַיִּשְׁׁ; Saul tries a third time.

Σαουλ
Saul

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἀποστεῖλαι
to send

Aor Act Inf · ἀποστέλλω

complementary infinitive (with προσέθετο)

→ verbal action or state

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; the complementary infinitive in the 'do-again' idiom — Saul sends a third time.

ἄγγέλους

messengers

Accusative

direct object of ἀποστείλαι

→ object specification

ἄγγελος: 'messenger'; the third arrest-party.

τρίτους

a third (set)

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ἄγγέλους)

→ object specification

τρίτος: 'third'; renders דִּישִׁשִׁשׁ; marks the climactic third relay before Saul himself goes (v. 22).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπροφήτευσαν

they prophesied

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · προφητεύω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

προφητεύω: 'prophesy'; the third party also succumbs, completing the threefold frustration of Saul's design.

καὶ

also / too

adverbial conjunction (ascensive: 'also')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: ascensive; καὶ αὐτοί repeats the refrain.

αὐτοί

they (themselves)

Nominative

intensive pronoun (subject: 'they too')

→ participant reference

αὐτός: intensive nominative; 'they themselves also' — the third group like the rest.

22 καὶ ἐθυμώθη ὀργῇ Σαουλ καὶ ἐπορεύθη καὶ αὐτὸς εἰς Ἀρμαθαιμ καὶ ἔρχεται ἕως τοῦ φρέατος τοῦ ἄλλω τοῦ ἐν τῷ Σεφι καὶ ἠρώτησεν καὶ εἶπεν ποῦ Σαμουηλ καὶ Δαυιδ καὶ εἶπαν ἰδοὺ ἐν Ναυαθ ἐν Ραμα

And Saul was enraged with anger, and he too went to Armathaim, and came as far as the well of the threshing-floor that is in Sephi, and he asked and said, 'Where are Samuel and David?' And they said, 'Behold, at Naioth in Ramah.'

Saul goes in person (main line + dialogue) καὶ ἐθυμώθη ὀργῇ Σαουλ

Saul's fury (ἐθυμώθη ὀργῇ, a cognate intensifier) drives him to go himself (καὶ αὐτός). The itinerary detail (the well of the threshing-floor at Sephi) and the brief Q-and-A (ποῦ Σαμουηλ καὶ Δαυιδ; ... ἰδοὺ ἐν Ναυαθ ἐν Ραμα) heighten suspense before the king's own overthrow in v. 23.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐθυμώθη

was enraged

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · θυμώω

main verb (+ cognate dative)

→ verbal action or state

θυμώω (pass. 'become angry'): renders ἡρῆ; with the cognate-style dative ὀργῇ ('with anger') it forms an emphatic Hebraism intensifying Saul's wrath.

ὀργῇ

with anger

Dative

dative of manner (intensifying ἐθυμώθη)

→ sphere or reference

ὀργή: 'anger / wrath'; the dative ὀργῇ with ἐθυμώθη ('was angered with anger') reproduces a Hebrew emphatic/cognate construction.

Σαουλ

Saul

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπορεύθη

went

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb

→ verbal action or state

πορεύομαι (aor. pass. dep.): 'go'; Saul now goes himself, having failed through agents.

καὶ

also

adverbial conjunction (ascensive: 'even/also he himself')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: ascensive with αὐτός ('he too / he himself').

αὐτός

he himself

Nominative

intensive pronoun (subject: 'he himself')

→ participant reference

αὐτός: intensive nominative; emphasizes that the king came in person.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (destination)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Αρμαθαιμ

Armathaim / Ramah

accusative object of εἰς (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Αρμαθαιμ: indeclinable; Ramathaim/Ramah, Samuel's town.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔρχεται

comes

Pres Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

main verb (historic present)

→ verbal action or state

ἔρχομαι: 'come / go'; the present makes Saul's approach vivid.

ἕως

as far as

preposition + genitive (extent: 'up to')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἕως: 'as far as / up to'; renders טַע; marks the extent of Saul's journey.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with φρέατος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φρέατος

well / cistern

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως

→ relational specification

φρέαρ: 'well / cistern / pit'; renders בּוֹר; a topographic landmark on Saul's route.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (with ἄλω)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄλω

threshing-floor

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with φρέατος: 'well of the threshing-floor')

→ relational specification

ἄλω: 'threshing-floor'; renders תְּלַח; the well 'of the great threshing-floor' (cf. Hebrew בּוֹר הַתְּלַח אֲשֶׁר בְּשֶׁכּוֹ is a local landmark).

τοῦ

the (one)

Genitive

article (substantizing the following prepositional phrase: 'that is in Sephi')

→ noun-phrase marking

ὁ: the article + ἐν-phrase forms an attributive ('the [well] that is in Sephi').

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative, attributive phrase)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (locative, attributive phrase).

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with the place-name Σεφί)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σεφί

Sephi / Secu

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Σεφί: transliteration of Hebrew שֶׁכּוֹ ('Secu'); indeclinable place-name near Ramah where the great well lay.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἠρώτησεν

asked

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐρωτάω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἐρωτάω: 'ask / inquire'; renders לָאֵשׁ; Saul inquires after Samuel and David.

καὶ

and

coordinate 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 (introducing the question)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: introduces Saul's direct question.

ποῦ

where

interrogative adverb of place

→ clausal contribution

ποῦ: 'where?'; renders הַיָּמָּה; the locative interrogative seeking Samuel and David.

Σαμουηλ

Samuel

subject of verbless question (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαμουηλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject of verbless question (indeclinable).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (joining compound subject)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Δαυιδ

David

subject of verbless question (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject of verbless question (indeclinable).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπαν

they said

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω

main verb (introducing the reply)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (Hellenistic aor. εἶπαν, for εἶπον): 'they said'; the bystanders answer Saul.

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative interjection

→ clausal contribution

ἰδοὺ: 'behold'; renders הִנֵּה; presents the location in reply.

ἐν

in / at

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ναυαθ

Naioth

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ναυαθ: indeclinable; the prophetic settlement at Ramah.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ραμα

Ramah

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ραμα: indeclinable; Samuel's town, where Naioth lies.

23 καὶ ἐπορεύθη ἐκεῖθεν εἰς Ναυαθ ἐν Ραμα καὶ ἐγενήθη καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ πνεῦμα θεοῦ καὶ ἐπορεύετο προφητεύων ἕως τοῦ ἐλθεῖν αὐτὸν εἰς Ναυαθ ἐν Ραμα

And he went from there to Naioth in Ramah, and the Spirit of God came upon him too, and he went on prophesying until he came to Naioth in Ramah.

Saul himself overcome by the Spirit (main line)

καὶ ἐπορεύθη ἐκεῖθεν

The climax: the Spirit of God comes upon Saul himself (ἐπ' αὐτῷ ... πνεῦμα θεοῦ), and the imperfect ἐπορεύετο προφητεύων ('kept going, prophesying') depicts the king prophesying the whole way to Naioth — utterly disarmed by the very God whose anointed he pursues.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπορεύθη

went

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb

→ verbal action or state

πορεύομαι: 'go'; Saul proceeds from Sephi toward Naioth.

ἐκεῖθεν

from there

adverb of place (source)

→ clausal contribution

ἐκεῖθεν: 'from there'; renders מִשָּׁם ; from the well at Sephi.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (destination)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ναυαθ

Naioth

accusative object of εἰς (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ναυαθ: indeclinable; Saul's destination.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ραμα

Ramah

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ραμα: indeclinable; Samuel's town.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγενήθη

came

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (onset of the Spirit)

→ verbal action or state

γίνομαι (aor. pass.): 'come upon'; ἐγενήθη ...
ἐπ' αὐτῷ πνεῦμα θεοῦ — now Saul himself,
not just his agents, is seized.

καὶ

also / too

adverbial conjunction (ascensive: 'upon him too')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: ascensive 'also / even'; underscores
that the Spirit came on Saul himself, like
the messengers before him.

ἐπ'

upon

preposition + dative (of incidence)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπ' + dat.: 'upon'; locates the Spirit's
coming on Saul.

αὐτῷ

him

Dative

dative object of ἐπ' (= Saul)

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτός: dative; Saul, the recipient of the
Spirit.

πνεῦμα

spirit

Nominative

subject of ἐγενήθη

→ participant prominence

πνεῦμα: 'spirit'; renders ΠΝΓ; the divine
Spirit of prophecy.

θεοῦ

of God

Genitive

genitive of source (with πνεῦμα)

→ relational specification

θεός: 'God'; πνεῦμα θεοῦ, the very Spirit
Saul cannot resist.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπορεύετο

he went on

Imperf Mid Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (durative)

→ verbal action or state

πορεύομαι (impf. ἐπορεύετο): 'go /
proceed'; the imperfect depicts Saul's
continuous progress while prophesying.

προφητεύων

prophesying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · προφητεύω

*circumstantial participle of manner (with
ἐπορεύετο)*

→ verbal action or state

προφητεύω (ptcp.): 'prophesying'; the
participle of manner — Saul travels the
whole way in prophetic ecstasy.

ἕως

until

conjunction (temporal, with articular infinitive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἕως: 'until'; with τοῦ ἐλθεῖν renders וְכֵן
(*'until he came'*).

τοῦ

the

Genitive

articular-infinitive marker (genitive, temporal)

→ relational specification

ὁ (gen. τοῦ + infinitive): forms the temporal
articular infinitive with ἕως.

ἐλθεῖν

to come / coming

Aor Act Inf · ἔρχομαι

infinitive of the temporal clause (with ἕως τοῦ)

→ verbal action or state

ἔρχομαι: 'come'; the articular infinitive
completes 'until his coming to Naioth.'

αὐτόν

he

Accusative

accusative subject of the infinitive (= Saul)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: accusative subject of ἐλθεῖν ('until he came').

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (destination)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ναυαθ

Naioth

accusative object of εἰς (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ναυαθ: indeclinable; Saul reaches the prophetic settlement still prophesying.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ραμα

Ramah

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ραμα: indeclinable; Samuel's town.

24 καὶ ἐξεδύσατο τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐπροφήτευσεν ἐνώπιον αὐτῶν καὶ ἔπεσεν γυμνὸς ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνην καὶ ὅλην τὴν νύκτα διὰ τοῦτο ἔλεγον εἰ καὶ Σαουλ ἐν προφήταις

And he stripped off his garments and prophesied before them, and fell down naked all that day and all the night. Therefore they used to say, 'Is Saul also among the prophets?'

Climax and aetiology of the proverb (main line + narratorial explanation)

καὶ ἐξεδύσατο τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ

Saul's overthrow is total: he strips off the royal garments and lies prostrate, naked, a full day and night, prophesying before Samuel's company. The narrator's διὰ τοῦτο ('therefore') introduces the aetiology of the proverb εἰ καὶ Σαουλ ἐν προφήταις ('Is Saul also among the prophets?', cf. 10:11–12) — here in the LXX phrased as an astonished question. The iterative imperfect ἔλεγον marks it as a recurring popular saying.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξεδύσατο

stripped off

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐκδύω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἐκδύω (mid.): 'strip / take off (one's own clothes)'; renders **נָשָׁא**; Saul removes his garments — including the royal attire, a symbolic divesting of kingly dignity.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with ἱμάτια)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱμάτια

garments

Accusative

direct object of ἐξεδύσατο

→ object specification

ἱμάτιον: 'garment / robe'; renders **תָּבַשׂ**; the king's outer clothing, whose removal dramatizes his humiliation.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (= Saul)

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπροφήτευσεν

prophesied

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · προφητεύω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

προφητεύω: 'prophesy / be in prophetic ecstasy'; Saul, the persecutor, ends up prophesying before Samuel — the ultimate reversal.

ἐνώπιον

before

improper preposition + genitive

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐνώπιον: 'before / in the presence of'; Hebraism (= **נִפְגַּח**); Saul prophesies in full view of the prophets.

αὐτῶν

them

Genitive

genitive object of ἐνώπιον (= Samuel and the prophets)

→ relational specification

αὐτός: genitive; the prophetic company before whom Saul lies.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔπεσεν

fell down

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πίπτω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

πίπτω: 'fall'; renders **נָפַל**; Saul collapses in ecstatic prostration.

γυμνός

naked

Nominative

predicate adjective (with ἔπεσεν: 'fell naked')

→ participant prominence

γυμνός: 'naked / stripped'; renders **עָרֹם**; whether wholly naked or stripped of the royal robe, the image is of utter abasement of the king.

ὅλην

whole / all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ἡμέραν)

→ object specification

ὅλος: 'whole / entire'; renders כָּל; emphasizes the duration of Saul's incapacity.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with ἡμέραν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμέραν

day

Accusative

accusative of duration of time

→ object specification

ἡμέρα: 'day'; the accusative of extent — 'all that day.'

ἐκείνην

that

Accusative

demonstrative adjective (modifying ἡμέραν)

→ object specification

ἐκεῖνος: 'that'; pins the duration to the day of Saul's overthrow.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὅλην

whole / all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying νύκτα)

→ object specification

ὅλος: 'whole'; the duration extends through the night as well.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with νύκτα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

νύκτα

night

Accusative

accusative of duration of time

→ object specification

νύξ: 'night'; the accusative of extent — 'all the night,' completing the full day-and-night prostration.

διὰ

because of

preposition + accusative (causal, with τοῦτο)

→ spatial or relational framing

διὰ + acc.: 'because of'; διὰ τοῦτο ('therefore') introduces the aetiology of the proverb.

τοῦτο

this

Accusative

demonstrative pronoun (object of διὰ: 'because of this')

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this'; refers to the spectacle of Saul prophesying, which gave rise to the saying.

ἔλεγον

they used to say

Imperf Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω

main verb (iterative imperfect, introducing the proverb)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (imperf. ἔλεγον): 'they kept saying / used to say'; the imperfect marks the proverb as a habitual popular saying (cf. its earlier origin at 10:11–12).

εἰ

(is) ... ?

interrogative particle (introducing the proverbial question)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: here introducing a direct question of astonishment ('Is ...?'), rendering the Hebrew interrogative (אִם); 'Is Saul also among the prophets?'

καὶ

also

adverbial conjunction (ascensive: 'also / even')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: ascensive 'also / even'; renders the וְ of the proverb — astonishment that even Saul is found among the prophets.

Σαουλ

Saul

subject of the verbless proverbial question (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject of the verbless proverbial question (indeclinable).

ἐν

among

preposition + dative (of association: 'among')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + dat.: 'among / in the company of'; renders בְּ ; locates Saul, the king, within the prophetic band.

προφῆταις

prophets

Dative

dative object of ἐν (the prophetic company)

→ sphere or reference

προφήτης: 'prophet'; renders נָבִי ; the proverb expresses bewilderment that the persecuting king should join the ranks of the prophets.

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.