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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The First Book of Kingdoms, Chapter 20

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ Α΄ Κ΄

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

David and Jonathan seal their covenant of loyal love as Saul's hatred drives David into exile.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of 1 Kingdoms (1 Samuel) 20 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. Chapter 20 is the great covenant-narrative of David and Jonathan: David's flight from Naioth and his desperate protestation of innocence (vv. 1–11), Jonathan's oath of loyalty and the covenant sworn 'between me and you ... and between my seed and your seed forever' (vv. 12–17, 23, 42), the prearranged sign of the arrows shot by the boy in the field (vv. 18–23, 35–40), the new-moon feast at which David's empty place exposes Saul's murderous intent (vv. 24–34), and the secret

farewell of weeping and embrace (vv. 41–42). The chapter is rich in Hebraisms: the new-moon term νεομηνία / νουμηνία renders שִׁטָּה; the oath-formula ζῆ κύριος ('as the LORD lives', v. 3) calques הַיְיָ־חַי; the idiom οὐ μὴ ἀποθάνῃς (v. 2) and the curse-formula τάδε ποιῆσαι ὁ θεός ... καὶ τάδε προσθεῖν (v. 13) render Hebrew oath-conventions. Two transliterated terms preserve obscure realia: ἐργαβ (vv. 19, 41), a stone or marker beside which David hides, and αματταρι (v. 20), apparently the target at which Jonathan shoots. The verb ἀποκαλύπτω τὸ ὥτίον ('uncover the ear', vv. 2, 12, 13) is a calque of הִלַּחַל ('to disclose, reveal'). Saul's tirade υἱὲ κορασίων αὐτομολούντων ('son of deserting girls', v. 30) and the verdict υἱὸς θανάτου ('son of death', v. 31) are vivid Semitic idioms. The covenant's enduring formula κύριος ἔσται μάρτυς ἀνὰ μέσον ἑμοῦ καὶ σοῦ (v. 42) frames the friendship as a divinely witnessed perpetual bond.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 20:1–11

David's plea and the new-moon plan

David flees from Naioth in Rama and comes to Jonathan, protesting his innocence (τί πεποίηκα ... ὅτι ἐπιζητεῖ τὴν ψυχὴν μου, v. 1). Jonathan at first cannot believe his father conceals such intent (vv. 2–4). David proposes a test: he will absent himself from the new-moon feast (νεομηνία αὔριον, v. 5) and hide in the field; Saul's reaction will reveal his heart (vv. 5–8). Jonathan pledges to disclose any danger (vv. 9–10), and the two go out together into the field to speak privately (v. 11).

B · 20:12–17

Jonathan's oath and the covenant of loyalty

Invoking κύριος ὁ θεὸς Ἰσραὴλ (v. 12), Jonathan swears to sound out his father and report; he calls down a self-curse if he fails to warn David (τάδε ποιῆσαι ὁ θεός, v. 13), and prays that the LORD be with David as he was with Saul. He binds David to show covenant ἔλεος to his house forever (vv. 14–15) and makes a covenant with the house of David, invoking the LORD to requite David's enemies (v. 16); Jonathan again makes David swear, out of the love with which he loved him as his own soul (v. 17).

C · 20:18–23

The sign of the arrows arranged

Jonathan lays out the mechanics of the test: at the new moon David's seat will be missed (vv. 18–19); David is to wait by the stone ἐργαβ. Jonathan will shoot three arrows toward the target (v. 20) and send a boy to fetch them; the words spoken to the boy will be the coded sign — 'the arrows are on this side of you, take them' means safety (v. 21); 'the arrows are beyond you' means David must flee (v. 22). The arrangement is sealed by the word they have spoken, with the LORD as witness between them forever (v. 23).

D · 20:24–34

The new-moon feast and Saul's fury

David hides; the new moon comes and the king sits to eat (vv. 24–25). David's place is empty; on the first day Saul says nothing, supposing ritual impurity (v. 26), but on the second day he demands of Jonathan why the son of Jesse is absent (v. 27). Jonathan gives the prearranged excuse — David has gone to a family sacrifice at Bethlehem (vv. 28–29). Saul erupts in rage, reviling Jonathan as a traitor to his own throne and demanding David be brought to die (vv. 30–31); when Jonathan protests, Saul hurls his spear at him (vv. 32–33). Jonathan rises from the table in fierce anger, grieved for David (v. 34).

E · 20:35–42

The sign enacted and the farewell

In the morning Jonathan goes out to the field with a small boy (v. 35) and shoots the arrows beyond him, crying the agreed words (vv. 36–38) — the boy understands nothing, but David and Jonathan know the matter (v. 39). Jonathan sends his weapons back with the boy (v. 40), and David rises from beside the stone, bows three times, and the two friends kiss and weep together (v. 41). Jonathan dismisses David in peace, recalling the oath they have both sworn in the name of the LORD: 'The LORD shall be witness between me and you and between my seed and your seed forever' (v. 42).

1 καὶ ἀπέδρα Δαυιδ ἐκ Ναυαθ ἐν Ραμα καὶ ἔρχεται ἐνώπιον Ἰωναθαν καὶ εἶπεν τί πεποίηκα καὶ τί τὸ ἀδίκημά μου καὶ τί ἡμάρτηκα ἐνώπιον τοῦ πατρός σου ὅτι ἐπιζητεῖ τὴν ψυχὴν μου

And David fled from Naioth in Rama and comes before Jonathan and said, 'What have I done, and what is my wrong, and how have I sinned before your father, that he seeks my life?'

New narrative scene (David's flight resumes the action from ch. 19)

καὶ ἀπέδρα Δαυιδ

The chapter opens with paratactic καί continuing directly from the Naioth episode of ch. 19. The aorist ἀπέδρα ('fled') is immediately followed by the vivid historic present ἔρχεται ('comes'), heightening David's anxious arrival before Jonathan; his triple question (τί ... τί ... τί) is a rhetorical protestation of innocence framing the whole covenant dialogue.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καί-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄπέδρα

fled / ran away

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποδιδράσκω

main verb (David's flight)

→ verbal action or state

ἀποδιδράσκω: 'run away / escape secretly'; the second aorist ἀπέδρα renders Hebrew פָּרַח ('flee'); the compound ἀπο- marks decisive departure from danger, here from Saul's reach at Naioth.

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliteration of Hebrew דָּוִד; indeclinable in the LXX of Kingdoms; the syntactic role (here subject) is shown by word order and verb agreement.

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ναυαθ

Naioth

object of ἐκ (indeclinable place name)

→ participant identification

Ναυαθ: transliteration of Hebrew נַיֹּת (Naioth), the prophetic settlement at Ramah where Samuel and the band of prophets were (ch. 19:18–24); indeclinable.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ραμα

Rama

object of ἐν (indeclinable place name)

→ participant identification

Ραμα: transliteration of Hebrew רָמָה (Ramah), Samuel's home town; 'Naioth in Rama' locates the prophetic compound within Ramah; indeclinable.

καὶ

and

narrative 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'; the historic present continues the vivid narration of Jeroboam's homecoming to Sarira.

ἐνώπιον

before

preposition + genitive (presence)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐνώπιον: 'before / in the presence of'; Hebraism rendering יְהוָה לְפָנַי; common in Kingdoms for coming into someone's presence.

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

object of ἐνώπιον (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιωναθαν: transliteration of Hebrew יְהוֹנָתָן / יוֹנָתָן ('YHWH has given'), Saul's son and David's covenant friend; indeclinable in the LXX.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: the aorist εἶπεν introduces David's direct speech, the triple protestation of innocence.

τί

what

Accusative

interrogative pronoun (object of πεποίηκα)

→ participant reference

τίς, τί: interrogative pronoun; the anaphoric triple τί ... τί ... τί builds a rhetorical crescendo of self-defense.

πεποίηκα

have I done

Perf Act Indic 1 Sg · ποιέω

main verb of direct question

→ verbal action or state

ποιέω: 'do / make'; the perfect πεποίηκα stresses David's present accountability for any past deed — 'what is it that I have done (such that its result now stands against me)?'

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τί

what

Nominative

interrogative pronoun (predicate with ἀδίκημα)

→ participant reference

τί: meaning 'what'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as interrogative pronoun (predicate with ἀδίκημα).

τὸ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀδίκημά

wrong / offense

Nominative

subject of implied copula

→ participant prominence

ἀδίκημα: 'wrong / unjust deed / offense'; renders νῦν / ἵνα; the concrete noun ('my wrongdoing') sharpens the legal tenor of David's self-defense.

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.

τί

how / what

Accusative

interrogative (adverbial accusative with ἡμάρτηκα)

→ participant reference

τί here functions adverbially ('in what respect / how') with the verb of sinning.

ἡμάρτηκα

have I sinned

Perf Act Indic 1 Sg · ἁμαρτάνω

main verb of direct question

→ verbal action or state

ἁμαρτάνω: 'sin / miss the mark / offend'; renders νῦν; the perfect parallels πεποίηκα, completing the triad of protested innocence.

ἐνώπιον

before

preposition + genitive

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐνώπιον: meaning 'before'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατρός

father

Genitive

object of ἐνώπιον

→ relational specification

πατρός: meaning 'father'; it serves as object of ἐνώπιον.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

ὅτι

that

conjunction (causal/result clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: here introducing the consequence/ground — 'that (he should) seek my life'.

ἐπιζητεῖ

he seeks

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐπιζητέω

verb of ὅτι-clause

→ verbal action or state

ἐπιζητέω: 'seek after / search for'; the compound ἐπι- intensifies the simple ζητέω; ζητεῖν τὴν ψυχὴν ('seek the life') is a fixed LXX idiom for a murderous quest (cf. ζητεῖν τὴν ψυχὴν, 1 Kgdms 23:15).

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ψυχὴν

life / soul

Accusative

direct object of ἐπιζητεῖ

→ object specification

ψυχὴ: 'life / soul / self'; renders ψυχή; in the idiom ζητεῖν τὴν ψυχὴν it means 'to seek (someone's) life' = to attempt to kill.

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.

2 καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ Ἰωναθαν μηδαμῶς σοι οὐ μὴ ἀποθάνης ἰδοὺ οὐ μὴ ποιήσῃ ὁ πατήρ μου ῥῆμα μέγα ἢ μικρὸν καὶ οὐκ ἀποκαλύψει τὸ ὠτίον μου καὶ τί ὅτι κρύψει ὁ πατήρ μου τὸ ῥῆμα τοῦτο οὐκ ἔστιν τοῦτο

And Jonathan said to him, 'Far be it from you! You shall surely not die. Behold, my father will do nothing great or small without uncovering my ear; and why should my father hide this thing from me? This is not so.'

Response: Jonathan's reassurance (turn-taking in dialogue)

καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan answers with the strong deprecatory μηδαμῶς ('by no means') and the emphatic double negative οὐ μὴ ἀποθάνης. His confidence rests on the assumption that his father keeps no secret from him — the idiom ἀποκαλύπτω τὸ ὠτίον ('uncover the ear', calquing יְכַלֵּל הָאָזְנוֹ) recurs through the chapter (vv. 12, 13) as the key term for disclosure.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

εἶπεν: verbal form rendered 'said' here; its aspect and clause role are specified by the parse and syntax fields.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dative indirect object (addressee)

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτός: personal pronoun; dative of the person addressed (David).

Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

μηδαμῶς

by no means / far be it

adverb of negation (deprecatory exclamation)

→ clausal contribution

μηδαμῶς: 'in no way / by no means'; a strong deprecatory exclamation rendering הַלֵּלֵךְ ('far be it!'); here softening into reassurance — 'God forbid it should be so for you.'

σοι

for you

Dative

dative of reference (with μηδαμῶς)

→ participant reference or interest

σύ (dat. σοι): the ethical dative completes the deprecatory idiom — 'may it by no means be for you.'

οὐ

not

negative (with μή, emphatic)

→ participant reference

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

μὴ

not

negative (οὐ μὴ emphatic denial)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

οὐ μὴ + aorist subjunctive: the strongest form of Greek negation ('by no means / never'), here a firm assurance of David's safety.

ἀποθάνης

you shall die

Aor Act Subj 2 Sg · ἀποθνήσκω

subjunctive in emphatic denial (οὐ μή)

→ verbal action or state

ἀποθνήσκω: 'die'; with οὐ μή the aorist subjunctive forms an emphatic assurance — 'you shall certainly not die'; renders Hebrew תמות אל.

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'behold / look!'; Hebraism rendering הִנֵּה; calls attention to the explanation that follows.

οὐ

not

negative (οὐ μή emphatic)

→ participant reference

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

μή

not

negative (οὐ μή emphatic)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

ποιήση

will do

Aor Act Subj 3 Sg · ποιέω

subjunctive in emphatic denial

→ verbal action or state

ποιέω: 'do'; with οὐ μή — 'my father will certainly not do (anything) without disclosing it to me.'

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατήρ

father

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

πατήρ: meaning 'father'; it serves as subject.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

ῥῆμα

thing / word / matter

Accusative

direct object of ποιήση

→ object specification

ῥῆμα: 'word / thing / matter'; renders רֶדְּךָ, which (like ῥῆμα here) covers both 'word' and 'deed/affair'; 'a great or small thing' is a merism for 'anything at all.'

μέγα

great

Accusative

attributive adjective (with ῥῆμα)

→ object specification

μέγας: 'great'; the pair μέγα ἢ μικρόν is a merism ('great or small') = 'anything whatsoever.'

ἢ

or

disjunctive conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

μικρόν

small

Accusative

attributive adjective (with ῥῆμα)

→ object specification

μικρός: 'small / little'; completes the merism μέγα ἢ μικρόν.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (with negation: 'and not')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ
not

negative

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

ἀποκαλύψει
will reveal / uncover

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποκαλύπτω

main verb (idiom: 'uncover the ear')

→ verbal action or state

ἀποκαλύπτω: 'uncover / reveal'; ἀποκαλύπτω τὸ ὥτίον calques the Hebrew idiom יְחַלֵּץ הָאָזְנוֹ ('uncover the ear' = disclose a secret); the verse means: he will not do anything without disclosing it to me.

τὸ
the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὥτίον
ear

Accusative

direct object (idiom: 'my ear')

→ object specification

ὥτίον: diminutive of οὖς, 'ear'; in the idiom ἀποκαλύπτω τὸ ὥτίον = 'to inform / disclose to'; a recurring keyword of the chapter (vv. 2, 12, 13).

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.

τί
why

Accusative

interrogative (adverbial: 'why')

→ participant reference

τί: meaning 'why'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as interrogative (adverbial: 'why').

ὅτι
that

conjunction (in τί ὅτι idiom)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: meaning 'that'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

κρύψει
will hide

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · κρύπτω

verb of rhetorical question

→ verbal action or state

κρύπτω: 'hide / conceal'; renders / הַסְתִּיר תַּבְּרָחַי; the rhetorical question expects the answer 'he would not.'

ὁ
the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατήρ
father

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

πατήρ: meaning 'father'; it serves as subject.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ῥῆμα

thing / matter

Accusative

direct object of κρύψει

→ object specification

ῥῆμα: 'matter / thing' (see above); 'this matter' = the alleged plan to kill David.

τοῦτο

this

Accusative

demonstrative (attributive with ῥῆμα)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: demonstrative; 'this thing.'

οὐκ

not

negative

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

ἔστιν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula (existential: 'it is not so')

→ verbal action or state

εἰμί: 'be'; οὐκ ἔστιν αὐτοῖς = 'which do not have.'

τοῦτο

this

Nominative

subject of ἔστιν

→ participant reference

τοῦτο: meaning 'this'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as subject of ἔστιν.

3 καὶ ἀπεκρίθη Δαυιδ τῷ Ιωναθαν καὶ εἶπεν γινώσκων οἶδεν ὁ πατήρ σου ὅτι εὔρηκα χάριν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς σου καὶ εἶπεν μὴ γνῶτω τοῦτο Ιωναθαν μὴ οὐ βούληται ἀλλὰ ζῇ κύριος καὶ ζῇ ἡ ψυχὴ σου ὅτι καθὼς εἶπον ἐμπέπλησται ἀνὰ μέσον μου καὶ τοῦ θανάτου

And David answered Jonathan and said, 'Your father surely knows that I have found favor in your eyes, and he said, "Let not Jonathan know this, lest he be unwilling." But as the LORD lives and as your soul lives, the space between me and death is full, as I have said.'

Counter-response: David's insistence with an oath (dialogue continues)

καὶ ἀπεκρίθη Δαυιδ

David counters Jonathan's optimism. The cognate construction γινώσκων οἶδεν ('knowing he knows') renders the Hebrew emphatic infinitive absolute וַיֵּדָע וַיֵּדָע ('surely knows'). David seals his claim with the double oath-formula $\text{ζῇ κύριος ... καὶ ζῇ ἡ ψυχὴ σου}$ ('as the LORD lives and as your soul lives'), insisting that only a step (ἀνὰ μέσον ... τοῦ θανάτου) separates him from death.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπεκρίθη

answered

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἀποκρίνομαι

main verb (response-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

ἀποκρίνομαι: 'answer / reply'; the aorist passive form ἀπεκρίθη is the standard LXX deponent for answering; renders הָאָנָס .

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τῷ

to

Dative

article (dative of indeclinable name)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan

Dative

dative indirect object (addressee, case shown by article)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: the pleonastic ἀπεκρίθη ... καὶ εἶπεν ('answered and said') is a Hebraism (... וַיֹּאמֶר).

γινώσκων

knowing

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · γινώσκω

circumstantial participle (cognate intensifier with οἶδεν)

→ verbal action or state

γινώσκω: 'know'; the participle + finite verb γινώσκων οἶδεν renders the Hebrew emphatic infinitive absolute וְיָדַע וְיָדַע ('he surely knows'); a classic LXX device for the Semitic figura etymologica.

οἶδεν

knows

Perf Act Indic 3 Sg · οἶδα

main verb (with cognate participle)

→ verbal action or state

οἶδα: 'know' (perfect with present meaning); paired with γινώσκων for emphasis.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατήρ

father

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

πατήρ: meaning 'father'; it serves as subject.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

ὅτι

that

conjunction (object clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: meaning 'that'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

εὑρηκα

I have found

Perf Act Indic 1 Sg · εὕρισκω

verb of object clause

→ verbal action or state

εὕρισκω: 'find'; εὕρισκω χάριν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ('find favor in the eyes of') calques וַיִּנְחַם בְּעֵינָיו אֶת־, a standard idiom for enjoying someone's goodwill.

χάριν

favor

Accusative

direct object of εὑρηκα

→ object specification

χάριν: meaning 'favor'; it serves as direct object of εὑρηκα.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ζῆ

lives

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ζάω

verb of oath-formula

→ verbal action or state

ζάω: 'live'; ζῆ κύριος ('as the LORD lives') calques the Hebrew oath-formula יהוה חי; the present asserts a standing reality as the ground of the oath.

κύριος

LORD

Nominative

subject of ζῆ (Tetragrammaton)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the divine name grounds the most binding form of Hebrew oath, 'as YHWH lives!'

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ζῆ

lives

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ζάω

verb of second oath-clause

→ verbal action or state

ζάω: 'live / be alive'; in the oath ζῆ ἡ ψυχὴ σου ('your soul lives'), the formula by which Uriah swears by the king's own life; renders the Hebrew asseverative יהי.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ψυχὴ

soul / life

Nominative

subject of second ζῆ

→ participant prominence

ψυχὴ: meaning 'soul'; it serves as subject of second ζῆ.

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.

ὅτι

that / for

conjunction (content of oath)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: introduces the substance sworn to.

καθώς

just as

comparative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καθώς: 'just as / according as'; renders קַדְמָה.

εἶπον

I said

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · λέγω

verb of comparative clause

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: 'say'; David refers back to his own assertion of v. 1.

ἐμπέπλησται

is filled / full

Perf Mid/Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἐμπίμπλημι

main verb (figurative: the gap is 'filled up')

→ verbal action or state

ἐμπίμπλημι: 'fill / fill up'; the perfect ἐμπέπλησται renders a difficult Hebrew clause ('there is but a step between me and death'); the LXX images the interval between David and death as already 'filled', i.e., all but closed.

ἀνά

between

preposition (in ἀνά μέσον idiom)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀνά μέσον: 'between / in the midst of'; a fixed LXX phrase rendering בֵּין ... בֵּין.

μέσον

midst

Accusative

object in ἀνά μέσον idiom

→ object specification

μέσος: 'middle / midst'; with ἀνά forms the prepositional idiom 'between.'

μου

me

Genitive

genitive (first term of 'between')

→ relational specification

μου: meaning 'me'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive (first term of 'between').

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (second term of 'between')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θανάτου

death

Genitive

genitive (second term of 'between')

→ relational specification

θάνατος: 'death'; the interval 'between me and death' is all but closed — David's danger is mortal and imminent.

4 καὶ εἶπεν Ἰωναθαν πρὸς Δαυὶδ τί ἐπιθυμεῖ ἡ ψυχὴ σου καὶ τί ποιήσω σοι

And Jonathan said to David, 'What does your soul desire, and what shall I do for you?'

Response: Jonathan's offer of help (dialogue turn) καὶ εἶπεν Ἰωναθαν πρὸς Δαυὶδ

Jonathan, now persuaded, places himself wholly at David's disposal with a double question (τί ... καὶ τί). The idiom ἐπιθυμεῖ ἡ ψυχὴ σου ('your soul desires') keeps the affective register; the deliberative subjunctive ποιήσω invites David to set the plan.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν
said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

εἶπεν: verbal form rendered 'said' here; its aspect and clause role are specified by the parse and syntax fields.

Ιωναθαν
Jonathan

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πρὸς
to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

πρὸς + acc.: 'to / toward'; with verbs of speaking, marks the addressee — a frequent LXX alternative to the dative.

Δαυιδ
David

object of πρὸς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τί
what

Accusative

interrogative pronoun (object of ἐπιθυμεῖ)

→ participant reference

τίς, τί: interrogative; 'what (does your soul desire)?'

ἐπιθυμεῖ
desires

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐπιθυμέω

verb of direct question

→ verbal action or state

ἐπιθυμέω: 'desire / long for'; renders / תִּשְׁׁקַח / שְׁׁקַח; here neutral ('whatever you wish'), with ψυχὴ as subject.

ἡ
the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ψυχὴ
soul

Nominative

subject of ἐπιθυμεῖ

→ participant prominence

ψυχὴ: 'soul / self'; ἡ ψυχὴ σου as subject of desiring is a Hebraism (נִשְׁׁקַח) = 'whatever you desire.'

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.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τί
what

Accusative

interrogative pronoun (object of ποιήσω)

→ participant reference

τί: meaning 'what'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as interrogative pronoun (object of ποιήσω).

ποιήσω

shall I do

Aor Act Subj 1 Sg · ποιέω

deliberative subjunctive

→ verbal action or state

ποιέω: 'do / make'; the aorist subjunctive ποιήσω in a question is deliberative — David asks what action will satisfy the wrong.

σοι

for you

Dative

dative of advantage

→ participant reference or interest

σύ (dat. σοι): dative of advantage ('for you / on your behalf').

5 καὶ εἶπεν Δαυὶδ πρὸς Ἰωναθαν ἰδοὺ δὴ νεομηνία αὔριον καὶ ἐγὼ καθίσας οὐ καθήσομαι μετὰ τοῦ βασιλέως φαγεῖν καὶ ἐξαποστελεῖς με καὶ κρυβήσομαι ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἕως δείλης

And David said to Jonathan, 'Behold, tomorrow is the new moon, and I will surely not sit with the king to eat; so you will send me away, and I will hide in the field until evening.'

David lays out the test (proposal in dialogue)

καὶ εἶπεν Δαυὶδ πρὸς Ἰωναθαν

David proposes the concrete scheme. The new-moon festival (νεομηνία) was a recognized feast at which the king's table would be attended; David's deliberate absence becomes the diagnostic test of Saul's intent. The cognate construction καθίσας οὐ καθήσομαι ('sitting I will not sit') is a Hebraism for emphatic refusal.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: introduces David's plan.

Δαυὶδ

David

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (addressee)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

object of *πρός* (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: Hebraism (הִנֵּה) calling attention to the timing.

δὴ

now / indeed

emphatic particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δὴ: enclitic particle of immediacy/urgency; with ἰδοὺ it sharpens the appeal — 'see now!'

νεομηνία

new moon

Nominative

predicate nominative (in verbless clause)

→ participant prominence

νεομηνία (also νουμηνία, v. 18): 'new moon / first of the month'; renders *שִׁטָּה*; the monthly festival with sacrifices and a royal feast (cf. Num 10:10; 28:11).

αὔριον

tomorrow

temporal adverb

→ clausal contribution

αὔριον: 'tomorrow'; renders *רָחֵק*; sets the timeframe for the test.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγώ

I

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun

→ participant reference

ἐγώ: emphatic 'I' — David sets himself against the expected pattern of attendance.

καθίσας

sitting (down)

Aor Act Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · καθίζω

circumstantial participle (cognate intensifier with καθήσομαι)

→ verbal action or state

καθίζω: 'sit / sit down'; the participle + finite verb καθίσας οὐ καθήσομαι imitates the Hebrew infinitive absolute, here negated — 'I will absolutely not sit!'

οὐ

not

negative

→ participant reference

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

καθήσομαι

I will sit

Fut Mid Indic 1 Sg · κάθημαι

main verb (negated, with cognate participle)

→ verbal action or state

κάθημαι: 'sit / be seated'; the negated future with the cognate participle expresses David's firm resolve to absent himself from the king's table.

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

object of μετά

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; here Saul; renders **לְדָוִד**; David's absence from the royal table is the crux of the test.

φαγεῖν

to eat

Aor Act Inf · ἐσθίω

infinitive of purpose ('to eat')

→ verbal action or state

ἐσθίω (aor. inf. φαγεῖν): 'eat'; the purpose infinitive specifies the occasion — the festal meal.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξαποστελεῖς

you will send away

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · ἐξαποστέλλω

main verb (instruction to Jonathan)

→ verbal action or state

ἐξαποστέλλω (fut.): the finite verb of the emphatic Hebraism; Hadad presses that Pharaoh will indeed release him.

με

me

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

με: meaning 'me'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κρυβήσομαι

I will hide

Fut Pass Indic 1 Sg · κρύπτω

main verb (David's concealment)

→ verbal action or state

κρύπτω: 'hide / conceal'; the future passive κρυβήσομαι has intransitive force ('I will hide myself'); the hiding-place is the field (cf. **εργαβ**, v. 19).

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πεδίῳ

field / plain

Dative

object of ἐν (location)

→ sphere or reference

πεδίῳ: meaning 'field'; it serves as object of ἐν (location).

ἕως

until

preposition + genitive (temporal limit)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἕως: 'until'; with genitive marks the temporal terminus.

δείλης

evening

Genitive

object of ἕως (temporal limit)

→ relational specification

δείλη: 'late afternoon / evening'; renders **לְעֵשֶׂת**; David must remain hidden until the third evening of the test.

6 ἔὰν ἐπισκεπτόμενος ἐπισκέψηταί με ὁ πατήρ σου καὶ ἑρεῖς παραιτούμενος παρητήσατο ἀπ' ἐμοῦ Δαυιδ
δραμεῖν ἕως εἰς Βηθλεεμ τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ ὅτι θυσία τῶν ἡμερῶν ἐκεῖ ὅλη τῇ φυλῇ

If your father indeed misses me, then you shall say, 'David earnestly begged leave of me to run as far as Bethlehem his city, for there is a yearly sacrifice there for the whole clan.'

Conditional protasis: the cover story (continuation of David's proposal)

ἔὰν ἐπισκεπτόμενος ἐπισκέψηταί με

David scripts the exact excuse Jonathan is to give. Two cognate-intensive constructions stack up — ἐπισκεπτόμενος ἐπισκέψηται ('if he indeed misses me') and παραιτούμενος παρητήσατο ('he earnestly asked leave') — both calquing the Hebrew infinitive absolute. The pretext is a family/clan sacrifice at Bethlehem, plausible and pious.

ἔὰν

if

conditional conjunction (protasis + subjunctive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἔάν: 'if'; introduces a future/probable condition with the subjunctive.

ἐπισκεπτόμενος

missing / noting

Pres Mid Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · ἐπισκέπτομαι

circumstantial participle (cognate intensifier)

→ verbal action or state

ἐπισκέπτομαι: 'visit / look for / take note of'; here 'miss (someone's absence) / look for'; the participle + finite verb renders the Hebrew infinitive absolute ('if he really notes my absence').

ἐπισκέψηταί

he misses

Aor Mid Subj 3 Sg · ἐπισκέπτομαι

verb of protasis (with cognate participle)

→ verbal action or state

ἐπισκέπτομαι: the aorist subjunctive completes the cognate emphasis; the sense is 'if Saul does indeed notice that I am missing.'

με

me

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

με: meaning 'me'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατήρ

father

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

πατήρ: meaning 'father'; it serves as subject.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and / then

apodosis-marker (Hebraizing waw-apodosis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ here introduces the apodosis after the conditional clause, a Hebraism (waw of apodosis).

ἔρεῖς

you shall say

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · λέγω

main verb of apodosis (instruction)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (fut. ἔρεῖς): 'you will say'; the future has imperatival force — Joab tells the messenger the exact words to deliver once the king's anger flares; the news of Uriah's death, which will silence the rebuke.

παραιτούμενος

asking leave

Pres Mid Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · παραιτέομαι

circumstantial participle (cognate intensifier)

→ verbal action or state

παραιτέομαι: 'ask leave / beg off / request permission'; the participle + finite verb παραιτούμενος παρητήσατο = 'he earnestly begged leave', another infinitive-absolute calque.

παρητήσατο

he begged leave

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · παραιτέομαι

main verb of quoted speech (with cognate participle)

→ verbal action or state

παραιτέομαι: the aorist completes the emphatic 'he urgently asked leave of me.'

ἀπ'

from

preposition + genitive (elided before vowel)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἐμοῦ

me

Genitive

object of ἀπό (source of the request)

→ relational specification

ἐμοῦ: meaning 'me'; it serves as object of ἀπό (source of the request).

Δαυιδ

David

subject of quoted clause (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

δραμεῖν

to run

Aor Act Inf · τρέχω

complementary infinitive (object of παρητήσατο)

→ verbal action or state

τρέχω (aor. inf. δραμεῖν): 'run'; the infinitive of the requested action — 'to hurry off to Bethlehem.'

ἕως

as far as

preposition (spatial limit, with εἰς)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἕως εἰς: 'as far as / right to'; the doubled marker emphasizes reaching the destination.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Βηθλεεμ

Bethlehem

object of εἰς (indeclinable place name)

→ participant identification

Βηθλεεμ: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית לֶחֶם ('house of bread'), David's home town; indeclinable.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (in apposition to Βηθλεεμ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλιν

city

Accusative

appositive to Βηθλεεμ

→ object specification

πόλις: 'city / town'; τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ ('his city') marks Bethlehem as David's ancestral home — the natural place for a family sacrifice.

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.

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because'; introduces the reason given in the cover story.

θυσία

sacrifice

Nominative

subject (verbless clause)

→ participant prominence

θυσία: 'sacrifice / offering'; renders בָּרֶךְ; θυσία τῶν ἡμερῶν is the annual/recurring family sacrifice.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμερῶν

days / yearly

Genitive

genitive (θυσία τῶν ἡμερῶν: 'yearly sacrifice')

→ relational specification

ἡμέρα: 'day'; θυσία τῶν ἡμερῶν renders בָּרֶךְ הַיּוֹם, the idiom for an annual/recurring sacrifice (cf. 1 Kgdms 1:21).

ἐκεῖ

there

adverb of place

→ adverbial qualification

ἐκεῖ: 'there'; locates the sacrifice at Bethlehem.

ὅλη

whole

Dative

attributive adjective (with φυλῇ)

→ sphere or reference

ὅλος: 'whole / entire'; 'for the whole clan' stresses the obligatory, communal nature of the gathering — a credible reason for David's absence.

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φυλῇ

tribe / clan

Dative

dative of advantage (the sacrifice is 'for the clan')

→ sphere or reference

φυλή: 'tribe / clan / kin-group'; renders $\kappa\eta\tau\alpha\psi\mu$ here ('family/clan') rather than the larger tribe; the sacrifice binds David's extended family.

7 ἔὰν τάδε εἴπῃ ἀγαθῶς εἰρήνη τῷ δούλῳ σου καὶ ἔὰν σκληρῶς ἀποκριθῇ σοι γνῶθι ὅτι συντετέλεσται ἡ κακία παρ' αὐτοῦ

If he says thus, 'Well,' there is peace for your servant; but if he answers you harshly, know that the evil is fully determined by him.

Conditional interpretation of the test (twofold outcome)

ἔὰν τάδε εἴπῃ ἀγαθῶς

David specifies how to read Saul's response: a calm answer means peace; a harsh one (σκληρῶς) means Saul's malice is settled. The perfect συντετέλεσται ('it has been fully determined / completed') is the chapter's recurring verdict-word for fixed evil intent (cf. vv. 9, 33).

ἐὰν

if

conditional conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἐὰν: meaning 'if'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

τάδε

thus / these things

Accusative

demonstrative pronoun (object of εἴπῃ)

→ participant reference

ὅδε: 'this'; τάδε ('these things') anticipates the quoted reaction.

εἴπῃ

he says

Aor Act Subj 3 Sg · λέγω

verb of protasis

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: 'say'; the aorist subjunctive in the conditional clause.

ἀγαθῶς

well / kindly

adverb of manner (Saul's favorable reply)

→ clausal contribution

ἀγαθῶς: 'well / favorably'; here as the quoted reply 'Good / Well' or as adverb of manner — a benign reaction signals safety.

εἰρήνη

peace

Nominative

subject (verbless clause: 'peace for your servant')

→ participant prominence

εἰρήνη: 'peace / well-being'; renders וְשָׁלוֹם ; the apodosis 'there is peace for your servant' = David is safe.

τῷ

the / for the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δούλῳ

servant

Dative

dative of advantage ('for your servant')

→ sphere or reference

δούλῳ: meaning 'servant'; it serves as dative of advantage ('for your servant').

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

but / and

coordinate conjunction (introducing contrasting condition)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐάν

if

conditional conjunction (second condition)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἐάν: meaning 'if'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

σκληρῶς

harshly

adverb of manner

→ clausal contribution

σκληρῶς: 'harshly / severely'; from σκληρός ('hard'); a harsh answer betrays settled hostility.

ἀποκριθῇ

he answers

Aor Pass Subj 3 Sg · ἀποκρίνομαι

verb of second protasis

→ verbal action or state

ἀποκρίνομαι: 'answer'; the harsh answer is the negative diagnostic.

σοι

to you

Dative

dative indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

σοι: meaning 'to you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative indirect object.

γινῶθι

know

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · γινώσκω

main verb of apodosis (imperative)

→ verbal action or state

γινώσκω (aor. impv.): 'know / understand / consider'; renders וְיָדַע ; David is urged to deliberate decisively.

ὅτι

that

conjunction (object clause of γινῶθι)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: meaning 'that'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

συντετέλεσται

is fully determined

Perf Mid/Pass Indic 3 Sg · συντελέω

verb of object clause

→ verbal action or state

συντελέω: 'complete / accomplish / bring to an end'; the perfect συντετέλεσται ἡ κακία ('the evil is fully resolved/determined') is the chapter's verdict-formula for Saul's fixed murderous intent (recurring at vv. 9, 33).

ὁ the Nominative <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	κακία evil / harm Nominative <i>subject of συντετέλεσται</i> → participant prominence κακία: 'evil / malice / harm'; renders חַטָּא; here Saul's settled determination to do David harm.	παρ from / on the part of <i>preposition + genitive (source/agent, elided)</i> → spatial or relational framing παρά + gen.: 'from / on the part of'; marks Saul as the source of the resolved evil.	αὐτοῦ him Genitive <i>object of παρὰ (Saul)</i> → relational specification αὐτοῦ: meaning 'him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as object of παρὰ (Saul).
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8 καὶ ποιήσεις ἔλεος μετὰ τοῦ δούλου σου ὅτι εἰσήγαγες εἰς διαθήκην κυρίου τὸν δοῦλόν σου μετὰ σεαυτοῦ καὶ εἰ ἔστιν ἀδικία ἐν τῷ δούλῳ σου θανάτωσόν με σύ καὶ ἕως τοῦ πατρός σου ἵνα τί οὕτως εἰσάγεις με

So you shall show mercy to your servant, for you have brought your servant into a covenant of the LORD with yourself; but if there is iniquity in your servant, put me to death yourself, and why should you bring me as far as your father?

Appeal grounded in covenant (climax of David's plea) καὶ ποιήσεις ἔλεος

David appeals to the prior covenant (διαθήκη κυρίου) that binds Jonathan to him, asking him to act with ἔλεος ('covenant-loyalty', rendering חַסֵּד). He offers himself for death if guilty (θανάτωσόν με σύ), arguing it would be needless to hand him over to Saul. The covenant motif here anticipates its formal renewal in vv. 12–17, 42.

καὶ
and / so

coordinate conjunction (consequence)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ποιήσεις
you shall do / show

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (imperative future)

→ verbal action or state

ποιέω: 'do / make'; ποιέω ἔλεος μετά ('show mercy/kindness with') calques πῶς οὐ τῷ, the idiom for fulfilling covenant loyalty.

ἔλεος
mercy / loyalty

Accusative

direct object of ποιήσεις

→ object specification

ἔλεος: meaning 'mercy'; it serves as direct object of ποιήσεις.

μετά
with / toward

preposition + genitive (in ποιέω ἔλεος μετά idiom)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά: meaning 'with'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (in ποιέω ἔλεος μετά idiom).

τοῦ
the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δούλου
servant

Genitive

object of μετά

→ relational specification

δοῦλος: David's deferential self-designation again ('your servant').

σου
your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

ὅτι
for / because

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because'; gives the ground of the appeal — the existing covenant.

εἰσήγαγες
you brought

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · εἰσάγω

verb of causal clause

→ verbal action or state

εἰσάγω: 'bring in / lead into'; εἰσάγω εἰς διαθήκην = 'bring into a covenant' (cf. the parallel εἰσάγεις at the verse's end); the aorist points to the covenant already enacted (cf. ch. 18:3).

εἰς
into

preposition + accusative (entry)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

διαθήκην
covenant

Accusative

object of εἰς

→ object specification

διαθήκην: meaning 'covenant'; it serves as object of εἰς.

κυρίου
of the LORD

Genitive

genitive (διαθήκη κυρίου: covenant sworn before/by the LORD)

→ relational specification

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the covenant is 'of the LORD' because sworn in his name and under his witness.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δοῦλόν

servant

Accusative

direct object of εἰσήγαγε

→ object specification

δοῦλος: 'your servant' (David) as object — the one brought into the covenant.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

σεαυτοῦ

yourself

Genitive

reflexive pronoun (object of μετά)

→ relational specification

σεαυτοῦ: meaning 'yourself'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as reflexive pronoun (object of μετά).

καὶ

but / and

coordinate conjunction (introducing condition)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἰ

if

conditional conjunction (+ indicative)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: 'if'; with the indicative ἔστιν, a real condition ('if there really is').

ἔστιν

there is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

verb of protasis (existential)

→ verbal action or state

εἰμί: 'be / exist'; 'if there is iniquity in me.'

ἀδικία

iniquity / wrong

Nominative

subject of ἔστιν

→ participant prominence

ἀδικία: 'injustice / iniquity / guilt'; renders ἰσχυ; David stakes his life on his innocence.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δούλῳ

servant

Dative

object of ἐν ('in your servant')

→ sphere or reference

δοῦλος: 'your servant' (David) again.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

θανάτωσόν

put to death

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · θανατώω

main verb of apodosis (imperative)

→ verbal action or state

θανατώω: 'put to death / kill'; renders תהיך; the verb the man will echo in his confession (ἐθανάτωσα, v. 10; cf. v. 16), the lexical thread that condemns him.

με

me

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

με: meaning 'me'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object.

σύ

you (yourself)

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun

→ participant reference

σύ: meaning 'you (yourself)'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as emphatic subject pronoun.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἕως

as far as

preposition + genitive (limit)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἕως: 'as far as / up to'; 'why bring me (even) as far as your father?'

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατρός

father

Genitive

object of ἕως

→ relational specification

πατήρ: Saul; David argues that delivering him to Saul would be needless if he is innocent.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

ἵνα

why (ἵνα τί)

interrogative idiom (with τί: 'why?')

→ clausal contribution

ἵνα τί: 'why / to what end?'; a fixed LXX interrogative idiom rendering הַמָּהֵלֵךְ.

τί

why

Accusative

interrogative (in ἵνα τί idiom)

→ participant reference

τί: meaning 'why'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as interrogative (in ἵνα τί idiom).

οὕτως

thus / so

adverb of manner

→ adverbial qualification

οὕτως: 'thus / in this way'; 'why bring me to your father in this way (i.e., at all)?'

εἰσάγεις

you bring

Pres Act Indic 2 Sg · εἰσάγω

verb of rhetorical question

→ verbal action or state

εἰσάγω: 'bring in / lead'; echoes εἰσήγαγες above — David contrasts being brought into a covenant with being brought before Saul to die.

με

me

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

με: meaning 'me'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object.

9 καὶ εἶπεν Ἰωναθαν μηδαμῶς σοι ὅτι ἐὰν γινώσκων γινῶ ὅτι συντετέλεσται ἡ κακία παρὰ τοῦ πατρός μου τοῦ ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ σέ καὶ ἐὰν μὴ εἰς τὰς πόλεις σου ἐγὼ ἀπαγγελῶ σοι

And Jonathan said, 'Far be it from you! For if I indeed come to know that the evil is fully determined by my father to come upon you, and if not to your cities, I myself will report it to you.'

Jonathan's pledge of disclosure (response)

καὶ εἶπεν Ἰωναθαν μηδαμῶς σοι

Jonathan again deprecates the worst (μηδαμῶς σοι) but firmly pledges: if he learns Saul's malice is fixed (the cognate γινώσκων γινῶ echoing v. 3's γινώσκων οἶδεν), he will warn David. The verse is textually compressed; the assurance ἐγὼ ἀπαγγελῶ σοι ('I myself will tell you') sets up the arrow-sign mechanism.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

εἶπεν: verbal form rendered 'said' here; its aspect and clause role are specified by the parse and syntax fields.

Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

μηδαμῶς

by no means

deprecatory exclamation

→ clausal contribution

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

σοι

for you

Dative

dative of reference

→ participant reference or interest

σοι: meaning 'for you!'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative of reference.

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'for / because'; grounds the assurance.

ἐάν

if

conditional conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἐάν: meaning 'if'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

γινώσκων

knowing

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · γινώσκω

circumstantial participle (cognate intensifier with γινῶ)

→ verbal action or state

γινώσκω: the participle + finite verb γινώσκων γινῶ ('if I indeed come to know') again calques the Hebrew infinitive absolute, echoing v. 3.

γινῶ

I come to know

Aor Act Subj 1 Sg · γινώσκω

verb of protasis (with cognate participle)

→ verbal action or state

γινώσκω: aorist subjunctive completing the emphatic 'if I really learn.'

ὅτι

that

conjunction (object clause of γινῶ)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: meaning 'that'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

συντετέλεσται

is fully determined

Perf Mid/Pass Indic 3 Sg · συντελέω

verb of object clause

→ verbal action or state

συντελέω: the verdict-formula συντετέλεσται ἡ κακία ('the evil is resolved') repeats v. 7 and recurs at v. 33.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κακία

evil

Nominative

subject of συντετέλεσται

→ participant prominence

κακία: Saul's settled malice (see v. 7).

παρά

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

παρά + gen.: 'from / on the part of'; marks Saul as source of the resolved evil.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατρός

father

Genitive

object of παρά

→ relational specification

πατήρ: Saul.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

τοῦ

the (to)

Genitive

articular-infinitive marker (genitive of purpose/epexegetis)

→ relational specification

the articular infinitive τοῦ ἐλθεῖν expresses purpose/result — 'to come (upon you).'

ἐλθεῖν

to come

Aor Act Inf · ἔρχομαι

articular infinitive (purpose/epexegetical)

→ verbal action or state

ἔρχομαι: 'come'; the evil is determined 'to come upon you' (the harm to befall David).

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + accusative (hostile direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

σέ

you

Accusative

object of ἐπί

→ participant reference

σύ (acc. σέ): the target of Saul's malice — David.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐάν

if

conditional conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἐάν: meaning 'if'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

μή

not

negative (ἐάν μή: elliptical 'if not')

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

ἐάν μή: 'if not / unless'; the clause is elliptical and textually difficult — apparently 'and if it is not (well, I will warn you so you may flee) to your cities.'

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τάς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλεις

cities

Accusative

object of εἰς (place of refuge)

→ object specification

πόλις: 'city'; 'to your cities' — David's places of refuge; the syntax is compressed in the Greek.

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.

ἐγὼ

I (myself)

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun

→ participant reference

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

ἀπαγγελῶ

I will report

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ἀπαγγέλλω

main verb (pledge)

→ 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

dative indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

σοι: meaning 'to you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative indirect object.

10 καὶ εἶπεν Δαυιδ πρὸς Ιωναθαν τίς ἀπαγγελεῖ μοι ἐὰν ἀποκριθῇ ὁ πατήρ σου σκληρῶς

And David said to Jonathan, 'Who will report to me if your father answers you harshly?'

Clarifying question (dialogue turn) καὶ εἶπεν Δαυιδ πρὸς Ιωναθαν

David presses the practical problem: since he will be hiding in the field, how will Jonathan's report reach him? The question τίς ἀπαγγελεῖ μοι motivates the elaborate arrow-signal that Jonathan proceeds to devise (vv. 18–22).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: introduces David's clarifying question.

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (addressee)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

object of πρὸς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τίς

who

Nominative

interrogative pronoun (subject)

→ participant reference

τίς: interrogative 'who?'; raises the problem of communication while David is in hiding.

ἀπαγγελεῖ

will report

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀπαγγέλλω

main verb of question

→ verbal action or state

ἀπαγγέλλω: 'announce / declare / report'; renders ὁ; the LORD will himself 'declare' to David the central promise; the verb frames the dynastic word as a formal divine proclamation — the heart of the covenant.

μοι

to me

Dative

dative indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

μοι: meaning 'to me'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative indirect object.

ἐάν

if

conditional conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἐάν: meaning 'if'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἀποκριθῇ

answers

Aor Pass Subj 3 Sg · ἀποκρίνομαι

verb of protasis

→ verbal action or state

ἀποκρίνομαι: 'answer'; the harsh answer (cf. v. 7) is the contingency in view.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατήρ

father

Nominative

subject of ἀποκριθῇ

→ participant prominence

πατήρ: Saul.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

σκληρῶς

harshly

adverb of manner

→ clausal contribution

σκληρῶς: 'harshly'; recalls v. 7 — the negative outcome of the test.

11 καὶ εἶπεν Ἰωναθαν πρὸς Δαυὶδ πορεύου καὶ μένε εἰς ἀγρόν καὶ ἐκπορεύονται ἀμφότεροι εἰς ἀγρόν

And Jonathan said to David, 'Come, let us go out and stay in the field.' And they both go out into the field.

Transition to private setting (scene shift)

καὶ εἶπεν Ἰωναθαν πρὸς Δαυὶδ

Jonathan moves the conversation to the privacy of the open field, away from listening ears, for the solemn covenant and the planning of the signal. The historic present ἐκπορεύονται with ἀμφότεροι ('both') marks the two friends acting in unison — a small narrative emblem of their bond.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

εἶπεν: verbal form rendered 'said' here; its aspect and clause role are specified by the parse and syntax fields.

Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (addressee)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Δαυὶδ

David

object of πρὸς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πορεύου

come / go

Pres Mid Impv 2 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (imperative)

→ verbal action or state

πορεύομαι: 'go / proceed'; the imperative πορεύου functions as an invitation ('come, let us go').

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

μένε

stay

Pres Act Impv 2 Sg · μένω

main verb (imperative)

→ verbal action or state

μένω: 'remain / stay'; here 'let us stay (a while) in the field' for private conference.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (here with sense of location)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + acc.: 'into / in'; in Koine/LXX εἰς often blurs with ἐν, here 'in the field.'

ἄγρόν

field

Accusative

object of εἰς

→ object specification

ἄγρός: 'field / open country'; renders תָּשׁ; the private setting for the covenant.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκπορεύονται

they go out

Pres Mid Indic 3 Pl · ἐκπορεύομαι

main verb (historic present)

→ verbal action or state

ἐκπορεύομαι: 'go out / depart'; the historic present dramatizes the two friends going out together.

ἀμφοτέροι

both

Nominative

subject (in apposition: 'both of them')

→ participant prominence

ἀμφοτέροι: meaning 'both'; it serves as subject (in apposition: 'both of them').

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἄγρόν

field

Accusative

object of εἰς

→ object specification

ἄγρός: 'field'; the place of the covenant-making.

12 καὶ εἶπεν Ἰωναθαν πρὸς Δαυὶδ κύριος ὁ θεὸς Ἰσραὴλ οἶδεν ὅτι ἀνακρινῶ τὸν πατέρα μου ὥς ἂν ὁ καιρὸς τρισσῶς καὶ ἰδοὺ ἀγαθὸν ἦ περὶ Δαυὶδ καὶ οὐ μὴ ἀποστείλω πρὸς σὲ εἰς ἄγρόν

And Jonathan said to David, 'The LORD, the God of Israel, knows that I will examine my father at this time tomorrow, three times over; and behold, if it is well concerning David, then I will surely not send to you in the field (with bad news).'

Jonathan's solemn oath opens (covenant section B begins) κύριος ὁ θεὸς Ἰσραὴλ οἶδεν

Jonathan begins the formal oath by invoking κύριος ὁ θεὸς Ἰσραὴλ as witness — the full covenant name placing the entire arrangement under divine oversight. He promises to test (ἀνακρινῶ) his father at the appointed time; the textually difficult clause indicates that if all is well for David, no warning will be needed. The verse opens outline section B (vv. 12–17).

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν
said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

εἶπεν: verbal form rendered 'said' here; its aspect and clause role are specified by the parse and syntax fields.

Ιωναθαν
Jonathan

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πρὸς
to

preposition + accusative (addressee)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Δαυιδ
David

object of πρὸς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

κύριος
LORD

Nominative

subject (Tetragrammaton; invoked as witness)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: meaning 'LORD'; it serves as subject (Tetragrammaton; invoked as witness).

ὁ
the

Nominative

article (with θεός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θεός
God

Nominative

appositive to κύριος

→ participant prominence

θεός: 'God'; renders יְהוָה; the title ὁ θεός Ισραηλ ('the God of Israel') stresses the national-covenant deity who oversees the oath.

Ισραηλ
Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'of Israel')

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: transliteration of Hebrew יִשְׂרָאֵל; indeclinable; here a genitive of relationship though uninflected.

οἶδεν
knows

Perf Act Indic 3 Sg · οἶδα

main verb (God as knowing witness)

→ verbal action or state

οἶδα (perf. with pres. sense): 'know'; in τίς οἶδεν the perfect functions as a present — 'who knows?' — leaving room for divine mercy.

ὅτι
that

conjunction (object clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: meaning 'that'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἀνακρινῶ
I will examine

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ἀνακρίνω

verb of object clause (Jonathan's pledge)

→ verbal action or state

ἀνακρίνω: meaning 'I will examine'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verb of object clause (Jonathan's pledge).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατέρα

father

Accusative

direct object of ἀνακρινῶ

→ object specification

πατέρα: meaning 'father'; it serves as direct object of ἀνακρινῶ.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

ὥς

as / about

temporal particle (with ἄν: 'at about the time')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς ἄν: 'about / at the time when'; the temporal phrase ὥς ἄν ὁ καιρός renders מָחָר קָעַת ('at this time tomorrow').

ἄν

(modal particle)

modal particle (with ὥς in temporal idiom)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἄν: modal particle; with ὥς forms the indefinite-temporal expression.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

καιρός

time / season

Nominative

subject of temporal clause ('the time' = tomorrow)

→ participant prominence

καιρός: 'appointed time / season'; ὁ καιρός here = the same hour tomorrow, the moment of the test.

τρισσῶς

three times / thoroughly

adverb (manner/extent)

→ clausal contribution

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: Hebraism (הִנֵּה).

ἀγαθόν

good / well

Nominative

predicate adjective (with ἥ: 'if it is well')

→ participant prominence

ἀγαθός: 'good'; 'if it is well concerning David' = if Saul's disposition is favorable.

ἢ

it is

Pres Act Subj 3 Sg · εἰμί

verb of conditional clause

→ verbal action or state

εἰμί: 'be'; the subjunctive in the implicit condition ('if it should be good').

περὶ

concerning

preposition + accusative (reference)

→ spatial or relational framing

περί + acc.: 'concerning / about';
'concerning David.'

Δαυὶδ

David

object of περί (indeclinable); Jonathan speaks of David in the third person

→ participant identification

Δαυὶδ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as object of περί (indeclinable); Jonathan speaks of David in the third person.

καὶ

then / and

apodosis-marker (Hebraizing)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐ

not

negative (οὐ μή emphatic)

→ participant reference

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

μή

not

negative (οὐ μή emphatic)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

ἀποστείλω

I send

Aor Act Subj 1 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

verb in emphatic denial (οὐ μή)

→ verbal action or state

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; with οὐ μή — 'I will certainly not (need to) send to you (a warning) in the field'; if all is well, no signal of danger will be sent.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

σέ

you

Accusative

object of πρὸς

→ participant reference

σέ: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as object of πρὸς.

εἰς

into / in

preposition + accusative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἀγρόν

field

Accusative

object of εἰς

→ object specification

ἀγρός: 'field'; David's place of hiding where the signal would be sent.

13 τάδε ποιήσαι ὁ θεὸς τῷ Ιωναθαν καὶ τάδε προσθείη ὅτι ἀνοίσω τὰ κακὰ ἐπὶ σὲ καὶ ἀποκαλύψω τὸ ὥτίον σου καὶ ἐξαποστελῶ σε καὶ ἀπελεύση εἰς εἰρήνην καὶ ἔσται κύριος μετὰ σοῦ καθὼς ἦν μετὰ τοῦ πατρός μου

May God do thus to Jonathan and thus may he add, if I do not bring the evil upon you and uncover your ear and send you away, and you go in peace; and may the LORD be with you as he was with my father.

Self-imprecatory oath-formula (the heart of Jonathan's vow) **τάδε ποιήσαι ὁ θεός**

Jonathan binds himself with the classic Hebrew self-curse **τάδε ποιήσαι ὁ θεός ... καὶ τάδε προσθείη** ('may God do so to me and more also', rendering **הַיָּה לִּי כְּכָל ... כְּכָל הַיָּה לְדָוִד**). He swears to disclose any danger (ἀποκαλύψω τὸ ὥτίον σου) and send David away safely, and pronounces the great blessing ἔσται κύριος μετὰ σοῦ ('the LORD be with you'), tacitly conceding that the LORD has departed from Saul and is now with David.

τάδε

thus / these things

Accusative

demonstrative (object of ποιήσαι, in oath-formula)

→ object specification

ὅδε: 'this'; τάδε ποιήσαι ... καὶ τάδε προσθείη is the standard LXX self-imprecation formula ('may God do thus ... and add thus').

ποιήσαι

may he do

Aor Act Opt 3 Sg · ποιέω

optative of wish (self-curse)

→ verbal action or state

ποιέω: 'do / make'; the aorist optative in the self-curse — 'so may God do to me'.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θεός

God

Nominative

subject of ποιήσαι

→ participant prominence

θεός: 'God'; the executor of the self-curse.

τῷ

to

Dative

article (marks dative of indeclinable Ἰωναθάν)

→ noun-phrase marking

the article τῷ shows the dative case of the otherwise indeclinable name.

Ἰωναθάν

Jonathan

dative (recipient of the curse; case shown by article)

→ participant identification

Ἰωναθάν: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as dative (recipient of the curse; case shown by article).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τάδε

thus

Accusative

demonstrative (object of προσθείη)

→ object specification

ὅδε: the second τάδε intensifies the curse ('and add thus').

προσθείη

may he add

Aor Act Opt 3 Sg · προστίθημι

optative of wish (intensifying the curse)

→ verbal action or state

προστίθημι: 'add / increase'; renders 𐤒𐤕𐤓; the optative προσθείη completes the formula 'and may he add (still more).'

ὅτι

if / that

conjunction (oath-content, with conditional force)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: in oath-formulas introduces the sworn content; here with positive force — 'surely I will disclose' (the curse applies if he fails).

ἄνοιίω

I will bring / report

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ἀναφέρω

verb of sworn content

→ verbal action or state

ἀναφέρω: 'bring up / report / bring word of'; here 'I will bring word of the evil (intended) against you' — i.e., disclose the danger.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κακά

evils / harm

Accusative

direct object of ἀνοίω

→ object specification

κακά: meaning 'evils'; it serves as direct object of ἀνοίω.

ἐπὶ

upon / against

preposition + accusative (hostile reference)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

σέ

you

Accusative

object of ἐπί

→ participant reference

σέ: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as object of ἐπί.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀποκαλύψω

I will uncover

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ἀποκαλύπτω

verb of sworn content (idiom: 'uncover the ear')

→ verbal action or state

ἀποκαλύπτω: 'uncover / reveal';
ἀποκαλύπτω τὸ ὠτίον ('uncover the ear',
calquing יִלְחַךְ אָזְנוֹ = 'disclose to'; the third
occurrence of the keyword (cf. vv. 2, 12).

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὠτίον

ear

Accusative

direct object (idiom)

→ object specification

ὠτίον: 'ear'; in the disclosure-idiom.

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.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξαποστελῶ

I will send away

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ἐξαποστέλλω

verb of sworn content

→ verbal action or state

ἐξαποστέλλω: 'send away / dismiss'; the
intensive compound of the chapter's
leitmotif ἀποστέλλω; David promises to
'send Uriah off' — and indeed will, but back
to the front carrying his own death-
warrant (v. 14).

σε

you

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

σε: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking
person, possession, or reference within the
clause; here it functions as direct object.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπελεύση

you will go away

Fut Mid Indic 2 Sg · ἀπέρχομαι

main verb (consequence)

→ verbal action or state

ἀπέρχομαι: 'go away / depart'; 'you will go
away in peace' — the desired outcome for
David.

εἰς

into / in

preposition + accusative (idiom: 'in peace')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς εἰρήνην: 'in peace / safely'; calques
עַל שְׁלָמִים; a farewell idiom (cf. v. 42).

εἰρήνην

peace

Accusative

object of εἰς (idiom)

→ object specification

εἰρήνην: 'peace / safety'; renders שְׁלָמִים.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing blessing)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔσται

will be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (blessing-formula)

→ verbal action or state

εἰμί: 'be'; ἔσται κύριος μετὰ σοῦ ('the LORD be with you') is the great blessing-formula (cf. Josh 1:5); its application to David tacitly transfers divine favor from Saul to David.

κύριος

LORD

Nominative

subject (Tetragrammaton)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the divine presence-blessing.

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

σοῦ

you

Genitive

object of μετὰ

→ relational specification

σοῦ: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as object of μετὰ.

καθὼς

just as

comparative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καθὼς: 'just as'; the comparison 'as he was with my father' poignantly acknowledges the past favor now departed from Saul.

ἦν

he was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

verb of comparative clause

→ participant reference

εἰμί: the imperfect ἦν ('used to be / was') marks the LORD's former, now-ended presence with Saul.

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατρός

father

Genitive

object of μετὰ

→ relational specification

πατήρ: Saul, with whom the LORD formerly was.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

14 καὶ μὲν ἔτι μου ζῶντος καὶ ποιήσεις ἔλεος μετ' ἐμοῦ καὶ ἐὰν θανάτῳ ἀποθάνω

And while I am still living, then you shall show mercy to me; and if I die,

Reciprocal demand: David's covenant duty to Jonathan (oath continues)

καὶ μὲν ἔτι μου ζῶντος

The oath now turns from blessing to mutual obligation: Jonathan binds David to show ἔλεος (covenant-loyalty) to him while he lives — and (v. 15) to his house after his death. The genitive absolute ἔτι μου ζῶντος ('while I yet live') and the cognate θανάτῳ ἀποθάνω ('if I die the death') frame the lifelong-and-beyond scope of the covenant, looking ahead to David's later kindness to Mephibosheth (2 Kgdms 9).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

μὲν

indeed

particle (correlative emphasis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μὲν: particle of emphasis/correlation; here marking the first member ('while I live ...') against the implied 'and after I die' of v. 15.

ἔτι

still / yet

temporal adverb (with genitive absolute)

→ clausal contribution

ἔτι: 'still / yet'; 'while I am yet living.'

μου

I (gen. abs.)

Genitive

subject of genitive absolute

→ relational specification

ἐγώ (gen. μου): subject of the genitive-absolute construction ἔτι μου ζῶντος.

ζῶντος

living

Pres Act Ptcp Gen Sg Masc · ζάω

genitive-absolute participle ('while I live')

→ verbal action or state

ζάω: 'live'; the genitive absolute ἔτι μου ζῶντος = 'while I am still alive', defining the first temporal scope of the covenant duty.

καὶ

then / and

apodosis-marker (Hebraizing)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ποιήσεις

you shall show

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (imperative future: covenant duty)

→ verbal action or state

ποιέω (fut. ποιήσεις): 'make'; she shall prepare food for herself and her children afterward — the promise being that the supply will suffice.

ἔλεος

mercy / loyalty

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

ἔλεος: 'covenant-loyalty / steadfast love'; renders טַחַן; the reciprocal obligation of the covenant.

μετ'

with / toward

preposition + genitive (elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἐμοῦ

me

Genitive

object of μετὰ

→ relational specification

ἐμοῦ: meaning 'me'; it serves as object of μετὰ.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing the death-contingency)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐάν

if

conditional conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἐάν: meaning 'if'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

θανάτῳ

by death

Dative

cognate dative (Hebraism, with ἀποθάνω)

→ sphere or reference

θανάτῳ: meaning 'by death'; it serves as cognate dative (Hebraism, with ἀποθάνω).

ἀποθάνω

I die

Aor Act Subj 1 Sg · ἀποθνήσκω

verb of protasis (with cognate dative)

→ verbal action or state

ἀποθνήσκω: 'die'; renders תָּמָּו; the old prophet anticipates his own death and provides for it.

15 οὐκ ἐξαρεῖς ἔλεός σου ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴκου μου ἕως τοῦ αἰῶνος καὶ εἰ μὴ ἐν τῷ ἐξαίρειν κύριον τοὺς ἐχθροὺς Δαυὶδ ἕκαστον ἀπὸ προσώπου τῆς γῆς

you shall not withdraw your mercy from my house forever, even when the LORD cuts off the enemies of David, each one from the face of the earth.

Perpetual-covenant demand (apodosis of v. 14's condition) οὐκ ἐξαρεῖς ἔλεός σου

The covenant reaches its widest scope: David must never withdraw ἔλεος from Jonathan's house ἕως τοῦ αἰῶνος ('forever'), even after the LORD has destroyed all David's enemies — a clause that anticipates David's kingship and his sworn protection of Jonathan's descendants. The shift to third person (τοὺς ἐχθροὺς Δαυὶδ) gives the oath formal, almost legal solemnity.

οὐκ

not

negative

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

ἐξαρεῖς

you shall withdraw / remove

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · ἐξαίρω

main verb (negated: prohibition by oath)

→ verbal action or state

ἐξαίρω: 'take away / remove / purge'; renders ἁγιάζω ('purge out'); deuteronomistic purge-language (Deut 19:13); executing Joab removes the bloodguilt from David's house.

ἔλεός

mercy / loyalty

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

ἔλεός: meaning 'mercy'; it serves as direct object.

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.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (separation)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκου

house

Genitive

object of ἀπό

→ relational specification

οἴκου: meaning 'house'; it serves as object of ἀπό.

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.

ἕως

until / forever

preposition + genitive (temporal extent)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἕως τοῦ αἰῶνος: 'forever / to perpetuity'; renders ὡς ἕως τῆς; the perpetual scope of the covenant.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

αἰῶνος

age / forever

Genitive

object of ἕως (temporal)

→ relational specification

αἰών: 'age / eternity'; in ἕως τοῦ αἰῶνος = 'forever'; the covenant transcends the lifetimes of both men (cf. v. 42).

καὶ

and / even

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἰ

if

conjunction (εἰ μὴ: 'even when / and surely')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ μὴ: here within an oath-context, the elliptical 'and (surely) when ...'; the syntax is compressed.

μὴ

not

negative (in εἰ μὴ oath-idiom)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

ἐν

in / when

preposition + articular infinitive (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν τῷ + infinitive: a temporal construction ('when / while'), a frequent LXX calque of the Hebrew אֲנִי + infinitive construct.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with infinitive ἐξαίρειν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐξαίρειν

cutting off / removing

Pres Act Inf · ἐξαίρω

articular infinitive (temporal: 'when the LORD cuts off')

→ verbal action or state

ἐξαίρω: 'remove / cut off / destroy'; the same verb as ἐξαρεῖς above — a deliberate play: David must not 'cut off' loyalty even when the LORD 'cuts off' his enemies.

κύριον

the LORD

Accusative

accusative subject of the infinitive (Tetragrammaton)

→ object specification

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; here the accusative subject of the articular infinitive ('when the LORD removes ...').

τούς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐχθρούς

enemies

Accusative

direct object of the infinitive ἐξαίρειν

→ object specification

ἐχθρός: 'enemy'; renders בְּאֵי; 'the enemies of David' whom the LORD will destroy — a tacit prophecy of David's triumph and kingship.

Δαυיד

David

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'David's enemies')

→ participant identification

Δαυיד: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'David's enemies').

ἐκαστον

each one

Accusative

distributive apposition to ἐχθρούς

→ object specification

ἐκαστος: 'each / every one'; emphasizes the total destruction of David's foes — not one will remain.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (separation)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

προσώπου

face

Genitive

object of ἀπὸ (idiom: 'from the face of')

→ relational specification

πρόσωπον: 'face / surface'; ἀπὸ προσώπου τῆς γῆς ('from the face of the earth') calques מִפְּנֵי הַאֲדָמָה, a totality-idiom for complete removal.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆς

earth / land

Genitive

genitive (with προσώπου)

→ relational specification

γῆ: 'earth / land'; in the idiom 'from the face of the earth.'

16 ἐξαρθῆναι τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Ἰωναθαν ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴκου Δαυιδ καὶ ἐκζητήσαι κύριος ἐχθροὺς τοῦ Δαυιδ

(so that) the name of Jonathan not be cut off from the house of David; and may the LORD require it at the hand of David's enemies.

Covenant ratified between the two houses (climax of section B)

ἐξαρθῆναι τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Ἰωναθαν

The covenant is now formally cut between the house of Jonathan and the house of David: Jonathan's name is not to be cut off from David's house, and Jonathan calls down divine requital (ἐκζητήσαι κύριος) upon David's enemies. The compressed Greek (an infinitive plus an optative of wish) renders the difficult Hebrew of the covenant-ratification verse.

ἐξαρθῆναι

to be cut off

Aor Pass Inf · ἐξαίρω

infinitive (result/purpose of the covenant; here negated in sense)

→ verbal action or state

ἐξαίρω: meaning 'to be cut off'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as infinitive (result/purpose of the covenant; here negated in sense).

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (subject-accusative of infinitive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὄνομα

name

Accusative

subject-accusative of the infinitive ἐξαρθῆναι

→ object specification

ὄνομα: meaning 'name'; it serves as subject-accusative of the infinitive ἐξαρθῆναι.

τοῦ

of

Genitive

article (marks genitive of indeclinable Ἰωναθαν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

genitive of possession (case shown by article)

→ participant identification

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

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (separation)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκου

house

Genitive

object of ἀπό

→ relational specification

οἶκος: 'house / dynasty'; the 'house of David' — the covenant binds the two lineages together.

Δαυιδ

David

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'of David')

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing imprecation)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκζητήσαι

may he require / seek out

Aor Act Opt 3 Sg · ἐκζητέω

optative of wish (imprecation)

→ verbal action or state

ἐκζητέω: 'seek out / require / avenge'; the optative ἐκζητήσαι calls on the LORD to 'require / avenge' — i.e., to hold David's enemies accountable (a covenant sanction); renders שִׁבַּק / שָׁרַף.

κύριος

LORD

Nominative

subject of ἐκζητήσαι (Tetragrammaton)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the LORD as covenant-enforcer and avenger.

ἐχθρούς

enemies

Accusative

direct object of ἐκζητήσαι

→ object specification

ἐχθρός: 'enemy'; the LORD will 'require it' from / call to account the enemies of David (those who would break faith).

τοῦ

of

Genitive

article (marks genitive of indeclinable Δαυιδ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυιδ

David

genitive of relationship (case shown by article)

→ participant identification

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

17 καὶ προσέθετο ἔτι Ἰωναθαν ὁμόσαι τῷ Δαυιδ ὅτι ἠγάπησεν ψυχὴν ἀγαπῶντος αὐτόν

And Jonathan swore again to David, because he loved him with the love of one who loved his own soul.

Narratorial summary of the oath's motive (closing section B)

καὶ προσέθετο ἔτι Ἰωναθαν ὁμόσαι

The narrator caps the covenant with its motive: Jonathan swears yet again out of love. The idiom προσέθετο ... ὁμόσαι ('he added to swear' = 'he swore again') is a Hebraism (הוסיף + infinitive). The phrase ἠγάπησεν ψυχὴν ἀγαπῶντος αὐτόν echoes 18:1, 3 ('Jonathan loved David as his own soul').

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προσέθετο

he again / added

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · προστίθημι

main verb (with complementary infinitive: 'swore again')

→ verbal action or state

προστίθημι: 'add / do again'; the idiom προσέθετο ... ὁμόσαι ('he added to swear' = 'he swore once more') calques the Hebrew auxiliary use of הוסיף.

ἔτι

still / again

adverb (reinforcing 'again')

→ clausal contribution

ἔτι: 'still / yet / again'; reinforces the repetition of the oath.

Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ὁμόσαι

to swear

Aor Act Inf · ὁμνύω

complementary infinitive (with προσέθετο)

→ verbal action or state

ὁμνύω: 'swear (an oath)'; renders וַיִּשָּׁב; the formal verb of oath-taking, sealing the covenant.

τῷ

to

Dative

article (marks dative of indeclinable Δαυιδ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυιδ

David

dative indirect object (case shown by article)

→ participant identification

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

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: meaning 'because'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἠγάπησεν

he loved

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀγαπάω

verb of causal clause

→ verbal action or state

ἀγαπάω (aor. ἠγάπησεν): 'love'; renders בָּחַל; the LORD's love for Solomon anchors the renaming Ἰδεδι ('beloved of the LORD') in v. 25 and frames Solomon's election.

ψυχὴν

soul / life

Accusative

accusative of the thing loved / cognate-like object

→ object specification

ψυχὴν: meaning 'soul'; it serves as accusative of the thing loved / cognate-like object.

ἀγαπῶντος

of one loving

Pres Act Ptcp Gen Sg Masc · ἀγαπάω

substantival participle (genitive: 'of one who loves')

→ verbal action or state

ἀγαπῶν: meaning 'of one loving'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as substantival participle (genitive: 'of one who loves').

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object of ἀγαπῶντος

→ participant reference

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

18 καὶ εἶπεν Ἰωναθαν αὔριον νομηνία καὶ ἐπισκεπήσῃ ὅτι ἐπισκεπήσεται καθέδρα σου

And Jonathan said, 'Tomorrow is the new moon, and you will be missed, for your seat will be noticed empty.'

Jonathan begins the practical arrangements (section C opens) καὶ εἶπεν Ἰωναθαν

Section C (vv. 18–23) turns to logistics. Jonathan notes that David's absence will be conspicuous at the new-moon feast (νομηνία, variant spelling of νεομηνία in v. 5). The wordplay on ἐπισκέπτομαι ('be missed' / 'be noticed') — used twice here — keys the whole episode of David's empty place (vv. 25–27).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

εἶπεν: verbal form rendered 'said' here; its aspect and clause role are specified by the parse and syntax fields.

Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

αὔριον

tomorrow

temporal adverb

→ clausal contribution

αὔριον: 'tomorrow'; the new moon (and the test) is imminent.

νουμηνία

new moon

Nominative

predicate nominative (verbless clause)

→ participant prominence

νουμηνία: 'new moon' (variant of νεομηνία, v. 5); renders נִיחָן; the monthly feast at the royal table.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπισκεπήση

you will be missed

Fut Pass Indic 2 Sg · ἐπισκέπτομαι

main verb (passive: David noticed absent)

→ verbal action or state

ἐπισκέπτομαι (fut. pass.): 'be looked for / be missed'; David's absence will be noticed; the verb plays on its earlier sense ('inspect', v. 6) and recurs of the empty 'place' in vv. 25, 27.

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because'; gives the reason David will be missed.

ἐπισκεπήσεται

will be noticed

Fut Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἐπισκέπτομαι

verb of causal clause (the empty seat 'noticed')

→ verbal action or state

ἐπισκέπτομαι (fut. pass.): the empty 'seat' will be noticed/inspected; the repetition of the verb (figura etymologica) underlines the inevitability of detection.

καθέδρα

seat

Nominative

subject of ἐπισκεπήσεται

→ participant prominence

καθέδρα: 'seat / chair / place'; renders כִּסֵּא; David's customary seat at the king's table, whose emptiness will betray his absence (cf. vv. 25–27).

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.

19 καὶ τρισσεύσεις καὶ ἐπισκέψη καὶ ἥξεις εἰς τὸν τόπον σου οὗ ἐκρύβης ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ ἐργασίμῃ καὶ καθήσῃ παρὰ τὸ ἐργαβ ἐκεῖνο

And you shall wait three days and look, and you shall come to your place where you hid on the working day, and you shall sit beside that stone Ergab.

Instructions for David's positioning (test logistics)

καὶ τρισσεύσεις

Jonathan directs David to the precise hiding-spot: 'your place' from before, beside the transliterated marker ἐργαβ (a stone or mound, untranslated by the LXX). The verb τρισσεύσεις ('do for the third (day)') with the adverb τρισσῶς of v. 12 keys the three-day rhythm of the test.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τρισεύσεις

you shall wait three days

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · τρισεύω

main verb (instruction)

→ verbal action or state

τρισεύω: 'do for the third time / on the third (day)'; a rare verb (cf. τρισσῶς, v. 12; τρισεύσω, v. 20); here 'wait until the third day' of the new-moon period.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπισκέψη

you shall look / watch

Fut Mid Indic 2 Sg · ἐπισκέπτομαι

main verb (instruction)

→ verbal action or state

ἐπισκέπτομαι: 'look / watch out'; David is to be on the lookout — the same verb whose passive described his being 'missed' (v. 18).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔξεις

you shall come

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · ἔκω

main verb (instruction)

→ verbal action or state

ἔκω: 'come / arrive'; David is to come to the appointed place.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τόπον

place

Accusative

object of εἰς

→ object specification

τόπος: 'place'; renders מָקוֹם ; David's earlier hiding-place.

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.

οὗ

where

relative adverb of place

→ participant reference

οὗ: 'where'; relative adverb introducing the relative clause 'where you hid.'

ἐκρύβης

you hid

Aor Pass Indic 2 Sg · κρύπτω

verb of relative clause

→ verbal action or state

κρύπτω (aor. pass.): 'hide oneself'; refers back to David's earlier concealment (cf. v. 5).

ἐν

on / in

preposition + dative (time)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμέρα

day

Dative

dative of time

→ sphere or reference

ἡμέρα: 'day'; with the following adjective, 'the working day.'

τῇ

the

Dative

article (attributive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐργασίμη

working / business

Dative

attributive adjective (with ἡμέρα)

→ sphere or reference

ἐργάσιμος: 'fit for work / working (day)'; ἡ ἡμέρα ἡ ἐργασίμη = 'the working day' (an ordinary weekday); renders a Hebrew phrase about 'the day of the deed/business.'

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

καθήσῃ

you shall sit

Fut Mid Indic 2 Sg · κάθημαι

main verb (instruction)

→ verbal action or state

κάθημαι: 'sit / remain'; David is to station himself by the marker stone to await the signal.

παρά

beside

preposition + accusative (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

παρά + acc.: 'beside / near'

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with transliterated noun)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

εργαβ

Ergab (a stone / mound)

object of παρά (indeclinable transliteration)

→ clausal contribution

εργαβ: an untranslated transliteration of an obscure Hebrew term (perhaps the 'stone Ezel' of MT, or a mound/cairn); the LXX simply transliterates the unknown marker; recurs at v. 41.

ἐκεῖνο

that

Accusative

demonstrative (attributive: 'that Ergab')

→ object specification

ἐκεῖνος: 'that'; the demonstrative points to a specific known stone, treating εργαβ as a fixed landmark.

20 καὶ ἐγὼ τρισεύσω ταῖς σχίζαις ἀκοντίζων ἐκπέμπων εἰς τὴν αματταρι

And I myself will shoot three times with the arrows, hurling them, sending them off toward the target.

Jonathan's part of the sign (counterpart to David's positioning)

καὶ ἐγὼ τρισεύσω

The emphatic ἐγὼ matches David's positioning with Jonathan's action: he will shoot three arrows toward a target (αματταρι, another transliterated term). The two present participles ἀκοντίζων ἐκπέμπων ('hurling, sending forth') describe the manner of the shooting that will carry the coded message.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγὼ

I (myself)

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun

→ participant reference

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

τρισεύσω

I will shoot three times

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · τρισεύω

main verb (Jonathan's action)

→ verbal action or state

τρισεύω: meaning 'I will shoot three times'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verb (Jonathan's action).

ταῖς

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σχίζαις

arrows / darts

Dative

dative of instrument

→ sphere or reference

σχίζα: lit. 'splinter / split piece of wood'; here 'arrow / shaft / dart'; renders ὀφθαλμοί; the arrows are the medium of the prearranged code (recurring in vv. 21–22, 36–38).

ἀκοντίζων

hurling / shooting

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · ἀκοντίζω

circumstantial participle (manner)

→ verbal action or state

ἀκοντίζω: 'hurl / shoot (a javelin or arrow)'; describes the manner of discharging the arrows.

ἐκπέμπων

sending forth

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · ἐκπέμπω

circumstantial participle (manner, paired with ἀκοντίζων)

→ verbal action or state

ἐκπέμπω: 'send out / dispatch'; with ἀκοντίζων, a doublet describing the loosing of the arrows toward the mark.

εἰς

toward

preposition + accusative (direction/goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with transliterated noun)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

αματταρι

the target / mark

object of εἰς (indeclinable transliteration)

→ clausal contribution

αματταρι: an untranslated transliteration of a Hebrew word for the target/mark (cf. תַּרְטֵם, 'target'); the LXX renders the obscure term phonetically; the arrows are shot 'toward the mark.'

21 καὶ ἰδοὺ ἀποστελῶ τὸ παιδάριον λέγων δεῦρο εὐρέ μοι τὴν σχίζαν ἐὰν εἴπω λέγων τῷ παιδαρίῳ ὧδε ἡ σχίζα ἀπὸ σοῦ καὶ ὧδε λαβὲ αὐτὴν παραγίνου ὅτι εἰρήνη σοι καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν λόγος ζῆ κύριος

And behold, I will send the boy, saying, 'Go, find me the arrow!' If I expressly say to the boy, 'The arrow is on this side of you, here — take it!' then come, for there is peace for you, and there is nothing the matter, as the LORD lives.

The 'safe' signal decoded (first half of the code)

καὶ ἰδοὺ ἀποστελῶ τὸ παιδάριον

Jonathan spells out the favorable signal. If the arrow lands 'on this side' (ὧδε ... ἀπὸ σοῦ), the boy is told to pick it up nearby — David's cue that all is well (εἰρήνη σοι). The whole arrangement is sealed with the oath-word ζῆ κύριος ('as the LORD lives'), binding the code under divine guarantee.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: Hebraism (יִדְּוּ); introduces the detailed code.

ἀποστελῶ

I will send

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; Absalom intended to dispatch Joab as his envoy to the king.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδάριον

boy / lad

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

παιδάριον: diminutive of παῖς, 'small boy / servant lad'; renders רַגַל; the unwitting messenger who retrieves the arrows (vv. 35–41).

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · λέγω

participle of attendant circumstance (speech-marker)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (ptcp.): the participle λέγων ('saying') is a Hebraism (רַגַל) introducing direct speech.

δεῦρο

come / go

adverb/interjection (imperative: go!)

→ clausal contribution

δεῦρο: 'come here / go'; an adverb used as a command of motion.

εὐρέ

find

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · εὐρίσκω

main verb (imperative to the boy)

→ verbal action or state

εὐρίσκω: 'find'; the command to the boy to locate the arrow.

μοι

for me

Dative

dative of advantage

→ participant reference or interest

μοι: meaning 'for me'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative of advantage.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σχίζαν

arrow

Accusative

direct object of εὐρέ

→ object specification

σχίζα: 'arrow / shaft' (see v. 20); the object the boy is to retrieve.

ἐάν

if

conditional conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἐάν: meaning 'if'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

εἶπω

I say

Aor Act Subj 1 Sg · λέγω

verb of protasis

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: 'say'; with the cognate participle λέγων following, an emphatic 'if I expressly say.'

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · λέγω

participle (cognate speech-marker reinforcing εἶπω)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (ptcp.): the redundant εἶπω ... λέγων reflects the Hebraic רַגַל construction introducing the quoted words.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδαρίῳ

boy

Dative

dative indirect object

→ sphere or reference

παιδάριον: 'boy'; the addressee of the coded words.

ὧδε

here / on this side

adverb of place (the 'safe' position)

→ clausal contribution

ὧδε: 'here / on this side'; the key code-word for the safe signal — the arrow falls nearby.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σχίζα

arrow

Nominative

subject (verbless clause)

→ participant prominence

σχίζα: 'arrow'; 'the arrow is on this side of you.'

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (reference: 'on this side of')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπὸ σοῦ: 'on this side of you / short of you' — the arrow nearer than the boy = safety.

σοῦ

you

Genitive

object of ἀπό

→ relational specification

σοῦ: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as object of ἀπό.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὧδε

here

adverb of place

→ clausal contribution

ὧδε: 'here'; reinforcing the 'nearby' location.

λαβέ

take

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · λαμβάνω

main verb (imperative to boy)

→ verbal action or state

λαμβάνω: 'take / pick up'; the boy is told to take the arrow — confirming the safe code.

αὐτήν

it

Accusative

direct object (the arrow)

→ participant reference

αὐτήν: meaning 'it'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object (the arrow).

παραγίνου

come

Pres Mid Impv 2 Sg · παραγίνομαι

main verb (imperative to David)

→ verbal action or state

παραγίνομαι: 'come / arrive / appear'; now addressed to David — 'come (out of hiding).'

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'for / because'; gives the meaning of the safe code.

εἰρήνη

peace

Nominative

subject (verbless clause: 'there is peace for you')

→ participant prominence

εἰρήνη: 'peace / safety'; renders וְשָׁלוֹם ; 'it is well with you' — David is safe.

σοι for you Dative <i>dative of advantage</i> → participant reference or interest σοι: meaning 'for you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative of advantage.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	οὐκ not <i>negative</i> → clausal qualification or emphasis οὐκ: meaning 'not'; it negates or qualifies the assertion of the clause.	ἔστιν there is Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί <i>existential verb</i> → verbal action or state εἰμί: 'be'; οὐκ ἔστιν λόγος = 'there is no matter / nothing wrong!'
λόγος word / matter Nominative <i>subject of ἔστιν</i> → participant prominence λόγος: 'word / matter / cause'; renders רָצָה; 'there is nothing the matter' (no cause for alarm).	ζῇ lives Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ζάω <i>verb of oath-formula</i> → verbal action or state ζάω: ζῇ κύριος ('as the LORD lives') seals the trustworthiness of the code under oath (cf. v. 3).	κύριος LORD Nominative <i>subject of ζῇ (Tetragrammaton)</i> → participant prominence κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the oath-guarantee of the signal.	

22 ἔὰν τάδε εἴπω τῷ νεανίσκῳ ὧδε ἡ σχίζα ἀπὸ σοῦ καὶ ἐπέκεινα πορεύου ὅτι ἐξαπέσταλκέν σε κύριος

But if I say thus to the young man, 'The arrow is beyond you, farther on,' then go, for the LORD has sent you away.

The 'danger' signal decoded (second half of the code) **ἔὰν τάδε εἴπω τῷ νεανίσκῳ**

The contrasting signal: if the arrow lands 'beyond' the boy (ἀπὸ σοῦ καὶ ἐπέκεινα), David must flee — for 'the LORD has sent you away.' The perfect ἐξαπέσταλκέν frames David's flight not merely as escape from Saul but as divinely willed departure, theologically charging the danger-sign.

ἐάν

if

conditional conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἐάν: meaning 'if'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

τάδε

thus

Accusative

demonstrative (object of εἶπω)

→ object specification

ὅδε: 'this'; τάδε anticipates the quoted code-words.

εἶπω

I say

Aor Act Subj 1 Sg · λέγω

verb of protasis

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: 'say'; the alternative wording for the danger-signal.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

νεανίσκῳ

young man / lad

Dative

dative indirect object

→ sphere or reference

νεανίσκος: 'young man / youth'; a synonym for παιδάριον here (cf. νεανίας, v. 31; νεανίου, v. 37); renders נַעַן.

ᾧδε

here

adverb of place

→ clausal contribution

ᾧδε: 'here'; here introducing the contrasting placement ('the arrow is here — beyond you').

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σχίζᾳ

arrow

Nominative

subject (verbless clause)

→ participant prominence

σχίζᾳ: 'arrow.'

ἀπὸ

from / beyond

preposition + genitive (reference)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπὸ σοῦ καὶ ἐπέκεινα: 'beyond you and farther on' — the arrow past the boy = the danger code.

σοῦ

you

Genitive

object of ἀπό

→ relational specification

σοῦ: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as object of ἀπό.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπέκεινα

beyond / farther on

adverb of place (the 'danger' position)

→ clausal contribution

ἐπέκεινα: 'beyond / on the far side'; the decisive code-word for danger — the arrow flung past the boy means David must flee.

πορεύου

go

Pres Mid Impv 2 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (imperative to David)

→ verbal action or state

πορεύομαι: 'go / depart'; David's cue to flee for his life.

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'for / because.'

ἐξαπέσταλκέν

has sent away

Perf Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξαποστέλλω

verb of causal clause

→ verbal action or state

ἐξαποστέλλω: 'send away'; the perfect ἐξαπέσταλκέν σε κύριος ('the LORD has sent you away') casts David's flight as God's own doing — a settled, accomplished divine commission.

σε

you

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

σε: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object.

κύριος

LORD

Nominative

subject of ἐξαπέσταλκέν (Tetragrammaton)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the LORD himself is the agent of David's departure.

23 καὶ τὸ ῥῆμα ὃ ἐλάλησαμεν ἐγὼ καὶ σύ ἰδοὺ κύριος μάρτυς ἀνὰ μέσον ἐμοῦ καὶ σοῦ ἕως αἰῶνος

And as for the word that we have spoken, I and you — behold, the LORD is witness between me and you forever.

Covenant-witness formula seals the arrangement (close of section C)

καὶ τὸ ῥῆμα ὃ ἐλάλησαμεν

Jonathan seals both the practical plan and the covenant with the witness-formula κύριος μάρτυς ἀνὰ μέσον ἐμοῦ καὶ σοῦ ἕως αἰῶνος ('the LORD is witness between me and you forever'), which returns expanded as the chapter's closing words (v. 42). The fronted τὸ ῥῆμα (casus pendens) and emphatic ἐγὼ καὶ σύ stress the mutuality of the bond.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with fronted ῥῆμα, casus pendens)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ῥῆμα

word / matter

Nominative

nominative absolute (casus pendens: 'as for the word')

→ participant prominence

ῥῆμα: 'word / matter'; the fronted noun (a hanging nominative) names the whole agreement just made; renders רָצָה.

ὃ

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐλάλησαμεν)

→ participant reference

ὃς: relative pronoun; 'the word which we have spoken.'

ἐλάλησαμεν

we have spoken

Aor Act Indic 1 Pl · λαλέω

verb of relative clause

→ verbal action or state

λαλέω: 'speak'; the first-person plural binds both men to the spoken agreement.

ἐγὼ

I

Nominative

appositional subject (emphatic)

→ participant reference

ἐγὼ: 'I'; with σύ underscores the two parties to the covenant.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

σύ

you

Nominative

appositional subject (emphatic)

→ participant reference

σύ: 'you'; the second covenant-party.

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: Hebraism (הִנֵּה); points to the LORD as the standing witness.

κύριος

LORD

Nominative

subject (verbless clause; Tetragrammaton)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; invoked as the divine witness who guarantees the covenant.

μάρτυς

witness

Nominative

predicate nominative (the LORD as witness)

→ participant prominence

μάρτυς: 'witness'; renders טע; the LORD as witness makes the covenant legally and religiously binding (cf. Gen 31:48–50).

ἀνά

between

preposition (in ἀνὰ μέσον idiom)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀνὰ μέσον: 'between'; renders בֵּין ... וּבֵין.

μέσον midst Accusative <i>object in ἀνά μέσον idiom</i> → object specification μέσος: 'middle'; with ἀνά forms the 'between' idiom.	ἐμοῦ me Genitive <i>genitive (first party)</i> → relational specification ἐμοῦ: meaning 'me'; it serves as genitive (first party).	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction (second party)</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	σοῦ you Genitive <i>genitive (second party)</i> → relational specification σοῦ: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive (second party).
ἕως forever <i>preposition + genitive (temporal extent)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἕως αἰῶνος: 'forever / for all time'; renders עַדְּלֵךְ; the perpetual duration of the witnessed covenant (cf. vv. 15, 42).	αἰῶνος age / forever Genitive <i>object of ἕως</i> → relational specification αἰών: 'age / eternity'; in ἕως αἰῶνος = 'forever!'		

24 καὶ κρύπτεται Δαυιδ ἐν ἀγρῷ καὶ παραγίνεται ὁ μὴν καὶ ἔρχεται ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν τοῦ φαγεῖν

And David hides in the field; and the new moon comes, and the king comes to the table to eat.

Scene shift to the feast (section D begins) καὶ κρύπτεται Δαυιδ ἐν ἀγρῷ

Section D (vv. 24–34) opens with a cluster of historic presents (κρύπτεται, παραγίνεται, ἔρχεται) that quicken the pace and set the stage: David is in hiding, the festival arrives, and Saul takes his place at the table. The narrative now moves between field and court, building toward the explosion of v. 30.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κρύπτεται

hides

Pres Mid Indic 3 Sg · κρύπτω

main verb (historic present)

→ verbal action or state

κρύπτω (mid.): 'hide oneself'; the historic present sets David in concealment as the test begins.

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἀγρῷ

field

Dative

object of ἐν

→ sphere or reference

ἀγρός: 'field'; David's hiding-place (cf. vv. 5, 11).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

παράγινεται

comes / arrives

Pres Mid Indic 3 Sg · παργίνομαι

main verb (historic present)

→ verbal action or state

παργίνομαι: 'come / arrive'; the festival 'arrives.'

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

μῆν

month / new moon

Nominative

subject of παράγινεται

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μῆν: 'month / new moon'; here the new-moon festival itself (metonymy); renders ὡς.

καὶ

and

narrative 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'; Saul comes to take his place at the festal table.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς king Nominative <i>subject of ἔρχεται</i> → participant prominence βασιλεὺς: 'king'; Saul; renders מֶלֶךְ.	ἐπὶ to <i>preposition + accusative (goal)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐπὶ: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (goal).	τὴν the Accusative <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	τράπεζαν table Accusative <i>object of ἐπὶ</i> → object specification τράπεζα: 'table'; renders טֹבֵל; the royal festal table where David's absence will be exposed.
τοῦ to (the) Genitive <i>article (with infinitive of purpose)</i> → noun-phrase marking the articular infinitive τοῦ φαγεῖν expresses purpose ('to eat').	φαγεῖν to eat Aor Act Inf · ἐσθίω <i>articular infinitive of purpose</i> → verbal action or state ἐσθίω (aor. inf. φαγεῖν): 'eat'; the purpose of the king's coming to the table.		

25 καὶ ἐκάθισεν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ τὴν καθέδραν αὐτοῦ ὡς ἅπαξ καὶ ἅπαξ ἐπὶ τῆς καθέδρας παρὰ τοῖχον καὶ προέφθασεν τὸν Ἰωναθαν καὶ ἐκάθισεν Ἀβεννηρ ἐκ πλαγίων Σαουλ καὶ ἐπεσκέπη ὁ τόπος Δαυὶδ

And the king sat on his seat as at other times, on the seat by the wall, and he came before Jonathan; and Abner sat at the side of Saul, and David's place was noticed empty.

The seating at the feast (setting the scene for detection) καὶ ἐκάθισεν ὁ βασιλεὺς

The narrator describes the customary seating (ὡς ἅπαξ καὶ ἅπαξ, 'as time and again') — Saul by the wall, Abner beside him — and, with the same key verb as v. 18, notes that David's place ἐπεσκέπη ('was noticed (vacant)'). The detailed staging makes the empty seat conspicuous.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάθισεν

sat

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καθίζω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

καθίζω: 'sit down / take one's seat'; Saul takes his customary place.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: Saul.

ἐπὶ

on

preposition + accusative (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

καθέδραν

seat

Accusative

object of ἐπὶ

→ object specification

καθέδρα: 'seat / chair'; Saul's habitual place (cf. v. 18).

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.

ὥς

as

comparative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς ἅπαξ καὶ ἅπαξ: 'as at one time and another / as time and again'; an idiom for 'as on previous occasions' (cf. Num 24:1; Judg 16:20).

ἅπαξ

once

adverb (in idiom 'time and again')

→ clausal contribution

ἅπαξ: 'once'; doubled (ἅπαξ καὶ ἅπαξ) = 'as on other occasions / as usual.'

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (within idiom)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἅπαξ

once

adverb (second member of idiom)

→ clausal contribution

ἅπαξ: see above; 'as usual.'

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

→ noun-phrase marking

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

καθέδρας

seat

Genitive

object of ἐπὶ

→ relational specification

καθέδρα: 'seat'; the place by the wall.

παρά

by

preposition + accusative (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

παρά + acc.: 'beside / by!'

τοῖχον

wall

Accusative

object of παρά

→ object specification

τοῖχος: 'wall'; renders קיר; the seat 'by the wall' was the place of honor and safety.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προέφθασεν

he came before / preceded

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · προφθάνω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

προφθάνω: meaning 'he came before'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verb.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (marks accusative of indeclinable Ἰωναθαν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan

direct object (case shown by article)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάθισεν

sat

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καθίζω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

καθίζω: 'sit'; Abner takes his place beside the king.

Αβεννηρ

Abner

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αβεννηρ: transliteration of Hebrew אַבְנֵר (Abner), Saul's army commander and kinsman; indeclinable.

ἐκ from / at <i>preposition + genitive (position)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐκ πλαγίων: 'at the side(s) of'; idiom for sitting beside.	πλαγίων sides Genitive <i>object of ἐκ (idiom 'at the side')</i> → relational specification πλάγιος (neut. pl. πλάγια): 'side / flank'; ἐκ πλαγίων = 'at the side of', describing Abner's seat next to Saul.	Σαουλ Saul <i>genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'of Saul')</i> → participant identification Σαουλ: transliteration of Hebrew שׂאֻל (Saul), first king of Israel; indeclinable.	καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.
ἐπεσκέπη was noticed (empty) Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἐπισκέπτομαι <i>main verb (passive: place noticed vacant)</i> → verbal action or state ἐπισκέπτομαι (aor. pass.): 'be noticed / be found (missing)'; the same verb as in v. 18 — David's place is conspicuously empty (the predicted outcome).	ὁ the Nominative <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	τόπος place Nominative <i>subject of ἐπεσκέπη</i> → participant prominence τόπος: 'place / seat'; David's empty place at the table.	Δαυιδ David <i>genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'David's place')</i> → participant identification Δαυιδ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'David's place').

26 καὶ οὐκ ἐλάλησεν Σαουλ οὐδὲν ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ ὅτι εἶπεν σύμπτωμα φαίνεται μὴ καθαρὸς εἶναι ὅτι οὐ κεκαθάρισται

And Saul said nothing on that day, for he thought, 'It is a mischance; he appears to be unclean, because he has not been purified.'

Saul's silence explained (first day, benign assumption)

καὶ οὐκ ἐλάλησεν Σαουλ οὐδὲν

On the first day Saul says nothing, attributing David's absence to ritual impurity (μὴ καθαρὸς ... οὐ κεκαθάρισται). The double negative οὐκ ... οὐδὲν is a Hebraizing emphatic ('said nothing at all'). The assumption of an accidental σύμπτωμα ('mischance') sets up the contrast with the second day's suspicion (v. 27).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ

not

negative

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

ἐλάλησεν

spoke

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαλέω

main verb (negated)

→ verbal action or state

λαλέω: 'speak'; οὐκ ἐλάλησεν ... οὐδέν = 'said nothing at all', a Hebraizing double negative.

Σαουλ

Saul

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

οὐδέν

nothing

Accusative

direct object (emphatic double negative)

→ object specification

οὐδεὶς (neut. οὐδέν): 'nothing'; reinforces οὐκ for emphatic 'nothing whatever.'

ἐν

on

preposition + dative (time)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμέρα

day

Dative

dative of time

→ sphere or reference

ἡμέρα: 'day'; the first day of the feast.

ἐκεῖνη

that

Dative

demonstrative (attributive with ἡμέρα)

→ sphere or reference

ἐκεῖνος: 'that'; 'that (first) day.'

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'for / because'; introduces Saul's reasoning.

εἶπεν

he thought / said (to himself)

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

verb introducing inner reasoning

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: 'say'; here of inner thought ('he said to himself / supposed'), a common LXX idiom.

σύμπτωμα

mischance / accident

Nominative

predicate nominative (verbless: 'it is a mischance')

→ participant prominence

σύμπτωμα: 'chance event / mishap'; here Saul supposes David's absence is due to some accidental ritual contingency (an emission rendering him unclean, cf. Lev 15).

φαίνεται

appears / seems

Pres Mid Indic 3 Sg · φαίνω

main verb of reported thought

→ verbal action or state

φαίνω (mid.): 'appear / seem'; 'he seems (to be unclean).'

μή

not

negative (with predicate infinitive)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

καθαρός

clean / pure

Nominative

predicate adjective (with εἶναι)

→ participant prominence

καθαρός: 'clean / ritually pure'; renders ῥιη; μή καθαρός = 'unclean' (ritually disqualified from the sacrificial meal).

εἶναι

to be

Pres Act Inf · εἶμι

complementary infinitive (with φαίνεται)

→ verbal action or state

εἶμι: 'be'; 'he appears to be unclean.'

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because'; gives the ground of presumed uncleanness.

οὐ

not

negative

→ participant reference

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

κεκαθάρισται

has been purified

Perf Mid/Pass Indic 3 Sg · καθαρίζω

verb of causal clause

→ verbal action or state

καθαρίζω: 'cleanse / purify'; the perfect οὐ κεκαθάρισται ('he has not been purified') marks David's supposed continuing ritual state — a plausible, innocent explanation for his absence.

27 καὶ ἐγενήθη τῇ ἐπαύριον τοῦ μηνὸς τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ δευτέρᾳ καὶ ἐπεσκέπη ὁ τόπος τοῦ Δαυιδ καὶ εἶπεν
Σαουλ πρὸς Ἰωναθαν τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ τί ὅτι οὐ παραγέγονεν ὁ υἱὸς Ἰεσσαὶ καὶ ἐχθὲς καὶ σήμερον ἐπὶ τὴν
τράπεζαν

And it came to pass on the next day of the month, the second day, that David's place was noticed empty; and Saul said to Jonathan his son, 'Why has the son of Jesse not come, either yesterday or today, to the table?'

Second day: Saul's pointed question (rising tension)

καὶ ἐγενήθη τῇ ἐπαύριον

The narrative-time formula καὶ ἐγενήθη ('and it came to pass', rendering יְהִי) marks the second day, when the empty place can no longer be explained away. Saul's contemptuous designation ὁ υἱὸς Ἰεσσαὶ ('the son of Jesse') — withholding David's name — already betrays his hostility; the question opens the confrontation.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγενήθη

it came to pass

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (narrative-time formula)

→ verbal action or state

γίνομαι (aor. pass.): 'come to pass / happen'; καὶ ἐγενήθη renders the Hebrew narrative formula יְהִי, framing the new temporal setting.

τῇ

on the

Dative

article (dative of time, with ἐπαύριον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐπαύριον

next day / morrow

adverb used substantivally (τῇ ἐπαύριον: 'on the morrow')

→ clausal contribution

ἐπαύριον: 'on the next day / morrow'; with the article = 'the following day' (the second day of the festival).

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

μηνὸς

month

Genitive

partitive/temporal genitive ('of the month')

→ relational specification

μῆν: 'month / new moon'; 'the next day of the (new-moon) month.'

τῇ

the

Dative

article (dative of time)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμέρᾳ

day

Dative

dative of time (in apposition: 'the second day')

→ sphere or reference

ἡμέρᾳ: 'day.'

τῇ

the

Dative

article (attributive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δευτέρα

second

Dative

ordinal adjective (with ἡμέρα)

→ sphere or reference

δεύτερος: 'second'; the second day of the feast, when absence demands explanation.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (apodosis after ἐγενήθη)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπεσκέπη

was noticed (empty)

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἐπισκέπτομαι

main verb (passive)

→ verbal action or state

ἐπισκέπτομαι (aor. pass.): David's place is again noticed vacant (cf. vv. 18, 25), now provoking Saul's demand.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τόπος

place

Nominative

subject of ἐπεσκέπη

→ participant prominence

τόπος: 'place / seat'; David's empty place.

τοῦ

of

Genitive

article (marks genitive of indeclinable Δαυιδ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυιδ

David

genitive of relationship (case shown by article)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: introduces Saul's pointed question.

Σαουλ

Saul

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (addressee)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

object of *πρός* (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with appositive *υἱόν*)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱόν

son

Accusative

appositive to *Ιωναθαν*

→ object specification

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

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

τί

why

Accusative

interrogative (adverbial: 'why')

→ participant reference

τί ὅτι: 'why is it that?'; the interrogative idiom (cf. v. 2).

ὅτι

that

conjunction (in *τί ὅτι* idiom)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: meaning 'that'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

οὐ

not

negative

→ participant reference

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

παραγέγονεν

has come

Perf Act Indic 3 Sg · παραγίνομαι

verb of question

→ verbal action or state

παραγίνομαι: 'come / arrive / be present'; the perfect stresses David's continuing non-appearance.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

subject (contemptuous designation)

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; ὁ υἱὸς *Ιεσσαί* ('the son of Jesse') is Saul's dismissive way of naming David without using his name — a mark of contempt (cf. vv. 30–31).

Ιεσσαί

Jesse

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'of Jesse')

→ participant identification

Ιεσσαί: transliteration of Hebrew יֵשׁוּעַ (Jesse), David's father; indeclinable.

καὶ

either / both

coordinate conjunction (*καὶ* ... *καί*: 'either ... or')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ ... καί: 'both ... and / neither ... nor'; here 'yesterday or today'

ἐχθές

yesterday

temporal adverb

→ clausal contribution

ἐχθές: 'yesterday'; the first day of the feast.

καὶ

and / or

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

σήμερον

today

temporal adverb

→ clausal contribution

σήμερον: 'today'; the second day; together 'neither yesterday nor today.'

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τράπεζαν

table

Accusative

object of ἐπὶ

→ object specification

τράπεζα: 'table'; the royal table from which David is absent.

28 καὶ ἀπεκρίθη Ἰωναθαν τῷ Σαουλ καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ παρήτηται Δαυιδ παρ' ἐμοῦ ἕως εἰς Βηθλεεμ τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ πορευθῆναι

And Jonathan answered Saul and said to him, 'David earnestly asked leave of me to go as far as Bethlehem his city.'

Jonathan gives the prearranged excuse (executing the plan of v. 6)

καὶ ἀπεκρίθη Ἰωναθαν τῷ Σαουλ

Jonathan delivers, almost verbatim, the cover story David scripted in v. 6: David begged leave (παρήτηται, the same root as παρητήσατο there) to go to Bethlehem for a family observance. The perfect παρήτηται presents the request as a standing, accomplished fact.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπεκρίθη

answered

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἀποκρίνομαι

main verb (response-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

ἀποκρίνομαι: 'answer / respond / testify'; here 'has answered/witnessed against you' (κατὰ σοῦ), a forensic sense — the man's own statement stands as testimony condemning him.

Ἰωνᾶθαν

Jonathan

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τῷ

to

Dative

article (marks dative of indeclinable Σαουλ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαουλ

Saul

dative indirect object (case shown by article)

→ participant identification

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

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 (pleonastic 'answered and said')

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: the pleonastic ἀπεκρίθη ... καὶ εἶπεν is a Hebraism (אָנַחְנִי ... וְאָמַרְנִי).

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dative indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτῷ: meaning 'to him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative indirect object.

παρήτηται

has asked leave

Perf Mid Indic 3 Sg · παραιτέομαι

main verb of reported excuse

→ verbal action or state

παραιτέομαι: 'ask leave / beg off' (cf. v. 6); the perfect παρήτηται presents David's request for leave as an accomplished and still-valid fact.

Δαβιδ

David

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

παρ

from

preposition + genitive (elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἐμοῦ

me

Genitive

object of παρά

→ relational specification

ἐμοῦ: meaning 'me'; it serves as object of παρά.

ἕως as far as <i>preposition (spatial limit, with εἰς)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἕως εἰς: 'as far as / right to!'	εἰς to <i>preposition + accusative (goal)</i> → spatial or relational framing εἰς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (goal).	Βηθλεεμ Bethlehem <i>object of εἰς (indeclinable)</i> → participant identification Βηθλεεμ: David's home town (cf. v. 6).	τὴν the Accusative <i>article (in apposition)</i> → noun-phrase marking τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.
πόλιν city Accusative <i>appositive to Βηθλεεμ</i> → object specification πόλις: 'city'; 'his city' = Bethlehem.	αὐτοῦ his Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i> → relational specification αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.	πορευθῆναι to go Aor Pass Inf · πορεύομαι <i>complementary infinitive (with παρήτται)</i> → verbal action or state πορεύομαι (aor. pass. inf.): 'go / journey'; the action for which David sought leave.	

29 καὶ εἶπεν ἐξαπόστειλον δὴ με ὅτι θυσία τῆς φυλῆς ἡμῖν ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ ἐνετείλαντο πρὸς με οἱ ἀδελφοί μου καὶ νῦν εἰ εὔρηκα χάριν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς σου διασωθήσομαι δὴ καὶ ὄψομαι τοὺς ἀδελφούς μου διὰ τοῦτο οὐ παραγέγονεν ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν τοῦ βασιλέως

And he said, 'Send me away, please, for there is a clan sacrifice for us in the city, and my brothers have commanded me; and now, if I have found favor in your eyes, let me slip away and see my brothers.' For this reason he has not come to the king's table.

The excuse elaborated, with narrator's closing note καὶ εἶπεν ἐξαπόστειλον δὴ με

Jonathan continues the quoted excuse, adding the brothers' summons and the deferential εἰ εὔρηκα χάριν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς σου ('if I have found favor in your eyes'). The verse closes with a narratorial note (διὰ τοῦτο ... οὐ παραγέγονεν) explaining the absence — a transparent framing that sets up Saul's explosion.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

he said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (continuing quoted excuse)

→ verbal action or state

εἶπεν: verbal form rendered 'said' here; its aspect and clause role are specified by the parse and syntax fields.

ἐξαποστείλον

send away

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · ἐξαποστέλλω

main verb (imperative, quoted request)

→ verbal action or state

ἐξαποστέλλω: 'send away / let go'; the request to be released for the journey (cf. v. 5).

δή

please / now

particle of entreaty (with imperative)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δή: enclitic particle softening the imperative into a polite request ('please'); renders the Hebrew נָא.

με

me

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

με: meaning 'me'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object.

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'for / because'; the reason for the request.

θυσία

sacrifice

Nominative

subject (verbless clause)

→ participant prominence

θυσία: 'sacrifice'; the family/clan offering (cf. v. 6).

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φυλῆς

clan / tribe

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('clan sacrifice')

→ relational specification

φυλή: 'clan / family' (cf. v. 6); the kin-group's sacrifice.

ἡμῖν

for us

Dative

dative of advantage

→ participant reference or interest

ἡμεῖς (dat. ἡμῖν): 'for us' — David's family.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλει

city

Dative

object of ἐν

→ sphere or reference

πόλις: 'city'; Bethlehem.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐνετείλαντο

commanded / summoned

Aor Mid Indic 3 Pl · ἐντέλλομαι

main verb of quoted clause

→ verbal action or state

ἐντέλλομαι: 'command / charge / give instruction'; renders Πῆ; David's brothers have summoned him to the observance.

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

object of πρὸς

→ participant reference

με: meaning 'me'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as object of πρὸς.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀδελφοί

brothers

Nominative

subject of ἐνετείλαντο

→ participant prominence

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; renders Πῆ; David's brothers, who supposedly require his presence.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

νῦν

now

temporal/transitional adverb

→ adverbial qualification

νῦν: 'now'; introduces the polite petition.

εἰ

if

conditional conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: 'if'; in the deferential idiom 'if I have found favor.'

εὑρήκα

I have found

Perf Act Indic 1 Sg · εὕρισκω

verb of protasis

→ verbal action or state

εὕρισκω (perf.): the prophet flatly affirms 'I have found [you]'; echoing the king's verb and confirming the indictment to follow.

χάριν

favor

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

χάρις: 'favor / goodwill' (ἡ).

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (idiom)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ὀφθαλμοῖς

eyes

Dative

object of ἐν (idiom: 'in the eyes')

→ sphere or reference

ὀφθαλμός: 'eye'; 'in your eyes' = 'in your estimation.'

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.

διασωθήσομαι

let me slip away / be allowed off

Fut Pass Indic 1 Sg · διασώζω

main verb of apodosis (volitive future)

→ verbal action or state

διασώζω: 'bring safely through / preserve'; in the passive 'escape / slip away'; here 'let me get away (to attend the sacrifice)' — David's polite request for leave.

δή

please

particle of entreaty

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δή: softening particle (κῆ); 'please.'

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 (purpose of the leave)

→ verbal action or state

ὁράω (fut. ὄψομαι): 'see'; 'and see my brothers' — the purpose of the visit.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀδελφούς

brothers

Accusative

direct object of ὄψομαι

→ object specification

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; David's brothers.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

διὰ

because of

preposition + accusative (cause, in διὰ τοῦτο idiom)

→ spatial or relational framing

διὰ τοῦτο: 'for this reason / therefore'; introduces the narrator's explanatory note.

τοῦτο this Accusative <i>demonstrative (object of διά)</i> → participant reference οὗτος: 'this'; in διὰ τοῦτο.	οὐ not <i>negative</i> → participant reference οὐ: meaning 'not'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as negative.	παραγέγονεν he has come Perf Act Indic 3 Sg · παραγίνομαι <i>main verb (narratorial explanation)</i> → verbal action or state παραγίνομαι: 'come / be present'; the narrator's note explains why David has not appeared.	ἐπὶ to <i>preposition + accusative (goal)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐπὶ: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (goal).
τήν the Accusative <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τήν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	τράπεζαν table Accusative <i>object of ἐπί</i> → object specification τράπεζα: 'table'; the king's table.	τοῦ of the Genitive <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	βασιλέως king Genitive <i>genitive of possession ('the king's table')</i> → relational specification βασιλεύς: 'king'; Saul.

30 καὶ ἐθυμώθη ὀργῇ Σαουλ ἐπὶ Ἰωναθαν σφόδρα καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ υἱὲ κορασίων αὐτομολούντων οὐ γὰρ οἶδα ὅτι μέτοχος εἶ σὺ τῷ υἱῷ Ἰεσσαὶ εἰς αἰσχύνην σου καὶ εἰς αἰσχύνην ἀποκαλύψεως μητρός σου

And Saul was furious with anger against Jonathan exceedingly, and said to him, 'Son of deserting girls! Do I not know that you are a partner of the son of Jesse, to your own shame and to the shame of your mother's nakedness?'

Saul's explosion of rage (climax of section D) καὶ ἐθυμώθη ὀργῇ Σαουλ

Saul erupts. The cognate-dative construction ἐθυμώθη ὀργῇ ('was angered with anger') intensifies his fury. His insult υἱὲ κορασίων αὐτομολούντων ('son of deserting/wayward girls') is a vivid Semitic curse impugning Jonathan's mother; he accuses Jonathan of being μέτοχος ('partner / accomplice') of David, to the disgrace of both Jonathan and his mother.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐθυμώθη

was angered / became furious

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · θυμώω

main verb (with cognate dative)

→ verbal action or state

θυμώω (aor. pass.): 'be angry / become enraged'; the cognate-dative idiom ἐθυμώθη ὀργῇ ('was angered with anger') intensifies — Saul flew into a violent rage; renders **הָאֵל הָרַחֵק**.

ὀργῇ

with anger

Dative

cognate/instrumental dative (intensifier)

→ sphere or reference

ὀργῇ: 'anger / wrath'; the cognate dative reinforces the verb (a Hebraizing intensification).

Σαουλ

Saul

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἐπὶ

against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

object of ἐπὶ (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

σφόδρα

exceedingly

adverb of degree

→ clausal contribution

σφόδρα: 'exceedingly / very much'; renders **רַבָּה**; piles further intensity onto Saul's rage.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: introduces Saul's tirade.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dative indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτῷ: meaning 'to him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative indirect object.

υἱέ

son

Vocative

vocative (insult-address)

→ direct address

υἱός (voc. υἱέ): 'son'; the vocative opens a Semitic abusive epithet ('son of ...').

κορασίων

of girls

Genitive

genitive of relationship (in insult)

→ relational specification

κορασίων: meaning 'of girls'; it serves as genitive of relationship (in insult).

αὐτομολούντων

deserting / wayward

Pres Act Ptcp Gen Pl Fem · αὐτομολέω

attributive participle (with κορασίων)

→ verbal action or state

αὐτομολέω: meaning 'deserting'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as attributive participle (with κορασίων).

οὐ

not

negative (in rhetorical question)

→ participant reference

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

γὰρ

for / indeed

explanatory particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

γὰρ: 'for'; here in a rhetorical question ('do I not know ...?').

οἶδα

I know

Perf Act Indic 1 Sg · οἶδα

verb of rhetorical question

→ verbal action or state

οἶδα: 'know' (perfect with present meaning); 'do I not know that today I reign?' — a confident assertion of restored sovereignty.

ὅτι

that

conjunction (object clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: meaning 'that'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

μέτοχος

partner / accomplice

Nominative

predicate nominative (with εἶ)

→ participant prominence

μέτοχος: meaning 'partner'; it serves as predicate nominative (with εἶ).

εἶ

you are

Pres Act Indic 2 Sg · εἰμί

copula

→ verbal action or state

εἰμί: 'be'; 'you are a partner of the son of Jesse.'

σὺ

you

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun

→ participant reference

σὺ: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as emphatic subject pronoun.

τῷ

of the

Dative

article (dative with μέτοχος)

→ noun-phrase marking

μέτοχος takes a dative of association ('partner with/to').

υἱῷ

son

Dative

dative of association (with μέτοχος)

→ sphere or reference

υἱός: 'son'; 'partner to the son of Jesse' = David (again named contemptuously).

Ιεσσαί

Jesse

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'of Jesse')

→ participant identification

Ιεσσαί: Jesse, David's father; the dismissive 'son of Jesse' (cf. v. 27).

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (result)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + acc.: here of result ('to your shame').

αἰσχύνην shame Accusative <i>object of εἰς (result)</i> → object specification αἰσχύνην: meaning 'shame'; it serves as object of εἰς (result).	σου your Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i> → relational specification σου: meaning 'your'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	εἰς to <i>preposition + accusative (result)</i> → spatial or relational framing εἰς: meaning 'to'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (result).
αἰσχύνην shame Accusative <i>object of εἰς (result)</i> → object specification αἰσχύνην: 'shame'; repeated for rhetorical force.	ἀποκαλύψεως uncovering / nakedness Genitive <i>genitive (αἰσχύνην ἀποκαλύψεως: 'shame of the nakedness')</i> → relational specification ἀποκαλύψεως: meaning 'uncovering'; it serves as genitive (αἰσχύνην ἀποκαλύψεως: 'shame of the nakedness').	μητρός mother Genitive <i>genitive of relationship</i> → relational specification μητρός: meaning 'mother'; it serves as genitive of relationship.	σου your Genitive <i>genitive of relationship</i> → relational specification σου: meaning 'your'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of relationship.

31 ὅτι πάσας τὰς ἡμέρας ἄς ὁ υἱὸς Ιεσσαὶ ζῇ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς οὐχ ἑτοιμασθήσεται ἡ βασιλεία σου νῦν οὖν ἀποστείλας λαβὲ τὸν νεανίαν ὅτι υἱὸς θανάτου οὗτος

For all the days that the son of Jesse lives upon the earth, your kingdom will not be established. Now therefore send and take the young man, for he is a son of death.

Saul's rationale and lethal demand (the murderous logic) ὅτι πάσας τὰς ἡμέρας

Saul exposes his real fear: David alive means Jonathan's throne is not secure (οὐχ ἑτοιμασθήσεται ἡ βασιλεία σου). His command ἀποστείλας λαβέ ('send and fetch') and the verdict υἱὸς θανάτου ('son of death' = one doomed to die) make explicit the murderous intent David suspected from the start (v. 1).

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'for / because'; gives the ground of Saul's rage and demand.

πάσας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (with *ἡμέρας*; accusative of duration)

→ object specification

παῖς: 'all'; 'all the days' (accusative of extent of time).

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμέρας

days

Accusative

accusative of duration of time

→ object specification

ἡμέρα: 'day'; 'all the days that ...' = as long as.

ὃς

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (accusative of duration in relative clause)

→ participant reference

ὃς: relative pronoun; 'the days which (David) lives.'

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱός

son

Nominative

subject of ζῇ (contemptuous designation)

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; 'the son of Jesse' = David (again unnamed).

Ιεσσαί

Jesse

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιεσσαί: Jesse.

ζῇ

lives

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ζάω

verb of relative clause

→ verbal action or state

ζάω: 'live'; as long as David lives, Saul's dynasty is threatened.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + genitive (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆς

earth

Genitive

object of ἐπὶ

→ relational specification

γῆ: 'earth / ground'; ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς = 'on the earth / alive.'

οὐχ

not

negative

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

ἐτοιμασθήσεται

will be established

Fut Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἐτοιμάζω

main verb (Saul's apprehension)

→ verbal action or state

ἐτοιμάζω: meaning 'will be established'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verb (Saul's apprehension).

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεία

kingdom / kingship

Nominative

subject of ἐτοιμασθήσεται

→ participant prominence

βασιλεία: meaning 'kingdom'; it serves as subject of ἐτοιμασθήσεται.

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.

νῦν

now

transitional adverb

→ adverbial qualification

νῦν: 'now'; with οὖν, introduces the lethal command.

οὖν

therefore

inferential particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὖν: 'therefore'; draws the murderous conclusion.

ἀποστείλας

having sent

Aor Act Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · ἀποστέλλω

circumstantial participle (attendant: 'send and ...')

→ verbal action or state

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; the participle + imperative (ἀποστείλας λαβέ) is a Hebraizing 'send and take' — dispatch men to fetch David.

λαβέ

take / fetch

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · λαμβάνω

main verb (imperative)

→ verbal action or state

λαμβάνω: 'take / seize / bring'; here 'fetch (him to me)' — the command that David be brought for execution.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

νεανίαν

young man

Accusative

direct object of λαβέ

→ object specification

νεανίας: 'young man / youth'; here David (cf. νεανίσκος, v. 22); the term keeps David nameless in Saul's mouth.

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'for'; gives the death-sentence rationale.

υἱός

son

Nominative

predicate nominative (idiom: 'son of death')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; υἱός θανάτου ('son of death') is a Semitic idiom (תִּמְוֶהֱ) = 'one doomed to die / deserving death' (cf. 2 Kgdms 12:5).

θανάτου

of death

Genitive

genitive of quality (in 'son of death' idiom)

→ relational specification

θάνατος: 'death'; the idiom pronounces David's death-sentence.

οὗτος

this one / he

Nominative

subject (verbless clause: 'he is ...')

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this (man)'; the contemptuous deictic for David — 'this fellow is a doomed man.'

32 καὶ ἀπεκρίθη Ἰωναθαν τῷ Σαουλ ἵνα τί ἀποθνήσκει τί πεποίηκεν

And Jonathan answered Saul, 'Why should he die? What has he done?'

Jonathan's protest (defending David)

καὶ ἀπεκρίθη Ἰωναθαν τῷ Σαουλ

Jonathan dares to challenge his enraged father with two terse questions that echo David's own protestation in v. 1 (τί πεποίηκα). The defense is courageous and provocative — it triggers Saul's spear-throw in the next verse.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπεκρίθη

answered

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἀποκρίνομαι

main verb (response-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

ἀποκρίνομαι: 'answer / respond / testify'; here 'has answered/witnessed against you' (κατὰ σοῦ), a forensic sense — the man's own statement stands as testimony condemning him.

Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τῷ

to

Dative

article (marks dative of indeclinable Σαουλ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαουλ

Saul

dative indirect object (case shown by article)

→ participant identification

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

ἵνα

why (ἵνα τί)

interrogative idiom (with τί: 'why?')

→ clausal contribution

ἵνα τί: 'why / to what end?'; the fixed interrogative idiom (ἡμῶν).

τί

why

Accusative

interrogative (in ἵνα τί idiom)

→ participant reference

τί: meaning 'why'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as interrogative (in ἵνα τί idiom).

ἀποθνήσκει

does he die / should he die

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποθνήσκω

verb of rhetorical question

→ verbal action or state

ἀποθνήσκω: 'die'; renders תָּמוּ ; the historic present ἀποθνήσκει completes the τύπτει-πίπτει-ἀποθνήσκει chain with stark finality.

τί

what

Accusative

interrogative pronoun (object of πεποίηκεν)

→ participant reference

τίς, τί: 'what?'; echoes David's own τί πεποίηκα (v. 1).

πεποίηκεν

has he done

Perf Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

verb of rhetorical question

→ verbal action or state

ποιέω: 'do'; 'what has he done (to deserve death)?' — the question of innocence frames the whole chapter.

33 καὶ ἐπῆρεν Σαουλ τὸ δόρυ ἐπὶ Ἰωναθαν τοῦ θανατῶσαι αὐτόν καὶ ἔγνω Ἰωναθαν ὅτι συντετέλεσται ἡ κακία αὕτη παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ θανατῶσαι τὸν Δαυὶδ

And Saul lifted the spear against Jonathan to kill him; and Jonathan knew that this evil was fully determined by his father, to put David to death.

Saul attacks his own son (proof of fixed intent)

καὶ ἐπῆρεν Σαουλ τὸ δόρυ

Saul's hurling of the spear at his own son grimly confirms the verdict-formula συντετέλεσται ἡ κακία ('the evil is fully determined', vv. 7, 9). The attack on Jonathan demonstrates beyond doubt that Saul truly intends to kill David — the test of the chapter is conclusively answered.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπῆρεν

lifted / raised

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐπαίρω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἐπαίρω: 'lift up / raise'; the idiom ἐπῆρεν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς ('lifted up his eyes') renders עָלָה עֵינָיו, a Hebraism for looking up/out into the distance.

Σαουλ

Saul

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δόρυ

spear

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

δόρυ: 'spear'; renders דָּוָר; Saul's characteristic weapon, the recurring emblem of his murderous impulses.

ἐπὶ

against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

object of ἐπὶ (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τοῦ

to

Genitive

articular-infinitive marker (genitive of purpose)

→ relational specification

the articular infinitive τοῦ θανατῶσαι expresses purpose ('in order to kill').

θανατῶσαι

to kill

Aor Act Inf · θανατόω

articular infinitive of purpose

→ verbal action or state

θανατόω: 'put to death / kill'; Saul's intent in raising the spear — even against his own heir.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object of the infinitive

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔγνω

knew

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · γινώσκω

main verb (recognition)

→ verbal action or state

γινώσκω: 'know / perceive / discern'; renders ἔγινε; here a verb of perception by which Joab reads David's inner disposition — the catalyst for the whole stratagem.

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ὅτι

that

conjunction (object clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: meaning 'that'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

συντετέλεσται

is fully determined

Perf Mid/Pass Indic 3 Sg · συντελέω

verb of object clause

→ verbal action or state

συντελέω: the verdict-formula συντετέλεσται ἡ κακία ('the evil is resolved') now confirmed by Saul's act (cf. vv. 7, 9).

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κακία

evil

Nominative

subject of συντετέλεσται

→ participant prominence

κακία: 'evil / malice'; Saul's settled intent to kill David.

αὕτη

this

Nominative

demonstrative (attributive: 'this evil')

→ participant reference

οὗτος (fem. αὕτη): 'this'; points to the now-demonstrated malice.

παρά

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

παρά + gen.: 'from / on the part of'

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατὴρ

father

Genitive

object of παρά

→ relational specification

πατήρ: Saul, the source of the resolved evil.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

θανατώσαι

to put to death

Aor Act Inf · θανατόω

epexegetical infinitive (explaining the evil)

→ verbal action or state

θανατόω: 'put to death'; the epexegetical infinitive defines the κακία — Saul's determination 'to kill David.'

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (marks accusative of indeclinable Δαυιδ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυιδ

David

direct object of the infinitive (case shown by article)

→ participant identification

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

34 καὶ ἀνεπήδησεν Ἰωναθαν ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης ἐν ὀργῇ θυμοῦ καὶ οὐκ ἔφαγεν ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ τοῦ μηνὸς ἄρτον ὅτι ἐθραύσθη ἐπὶ τὸν Δαυιδ ὅτι συνετέλεσεν ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ

And Jonathan sprang up from the table in fierce anger, and did not eat bread on the second day of the month, for he was crushed over David, because his father had resolved (evil) against him.

Jonathan's grief-driven departure (close of section D)

καὶ ἀνεπήδησεν Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan leaps up from the table in anger (ἐν ὀργῇ θυμοῦ, a doubled noun-phrase intensifying his fury) and fasts in grief — ἐθραύσθη ('he was crushed/broken') over David. The verse mirrors David's own danger emotionally and prepares the tender field-farewell of vv. 35–42.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνεπήδησεν

sprang up / leapt up

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναπηδάω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἀναπηδάω: meaning 'sprang up'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verb.

Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (separation)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τραπέζης

table

Genitive

object of ἀπό

→ relational specification

τράπεζα: 'table'; the royal festal table he abandons.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (manner)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ὀργῇ

anger

Dative

dative of manner

→ sphere or reference

ὀργή: 'anger / wrath'; ἐν ὀργῇ θυμοῦ ('in anger of wrath') is a doubled, intensifying construction — burning indignation at his father's injustice.

θυμοῦ

of wrath

Genitive

genitive (intensifying ὀργῇ)

→ relational specification

θυμός: 'wrath / hot anger'; the genitive intensifies ὀργή (a Hebraizing redundancy).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ

not

negative

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

ἔφαγεν

ate

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐσθίω

main verb (negated: fasting in grief)

→ verbal action or state

ἐσθίω (aor. ἔφαγεν): 'eat'; the subject is Uriah; the eating and drinking David offers are the very pleasures Uriah refused to take at home in v. 11 — David supplies them at his own table to lower the soldier's guard.

ἐν

on

preposition + dative (time)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δευτέρα

second (day)

Dative

substantival adjective (dative of time)

→ sphere or reference

δεύτερος: 'second'; the second day of the new-moon feast (cf. v. 27).

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

μηνὸς

month

Genitive

genitive (of the new-moon month)

→ relational specification

μήν: 'month / new moon.'

ἄρτον

bread

Accusative

direct object of ἔφαγεν

→ object specification

ἄρτος: 'bread / food'; renders $\alpha\kappa\lambda\iota$; 'eat bread' = take food (a Hebraism).

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'for / because'; gives the reason for the fast.

ἐθράυσθη

was crushed / broken

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · θραύω

verb of causal clause

→ verbal action or state

θραύω: meaning 'was crushed'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verb of causal clause.

ἐπὶ

over / for

preposition + accusative (cause of grief)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + acc.: here 'over / on account of' (the object of grief).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (marks accusative of indeclinable Δαυιδ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυιδ

David

object of ἐπὶ (case shown by article)

→ participant identification

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

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because'; the deeper ground of the grief.

συντεέλεσεν

resolved / determined (evil)

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · συντελέω

verb of causal clause

→ verbal action or state

συντελέω: 'complete / resolve / determine'; the active here ('his father had determined (evil) against him/David') matches the perfect passive συντετέλεσται of vv. 7, 9, 33.

ἐπὶ

against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction, elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

object of ἐπὶ (David, or Jonathan)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: 'him'; the object of Saul's resolved malice (David, against whom the death-plan was fixed).

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατήρ

father

Nominative

subject of συνετέλεσεν

→ participant prominence

πατήρ: Saul.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

35 καὶ ἐγενήθη πρωὶ καὶ ἐξῆλθεν Ιωναθαν εἰς ἀγρόν καθὼς ἐτάξατο εἰς τὸ μαρτύριον Δαυιδ καὶ παιδάριον μικρὸν μετ' αὐτοῦ

And it came to pass in the morning that Jonathan went out into the field, just as he had appointed for the meeting with David, and a small boy was with him.

Scene shift to the field: the sign enacted (section E begins)

καὶ ἐγενήθη πρωὶ

Section E (vv. 35–42) opens with the narrative-time formula καὶ ἐγενήθη πρωί ('and it came to pass in the morning'). Jonathan goes out to enact the prearranged signal (καθὼς ἐτάξατο, 'as he had appointed') with a small boy as the unwitting agent of the arrow-code.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγενήθη

it came to pass

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (narrative-time formula)

→ verbal action or state

γίνομαι (aor. pass.): καὶ ἐγενήθη renders the Hebrew narrative formula יָרַח (cf. v. 27).

πρωὶ

in the morning

temporal adverb

→ clausal contribution

πρωί: 'early / in the morning'; renders יָרַח; the morning after the second-day feast.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (apodosis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξῆλθεν

went out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξέρχομαι

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἐξέρχομαι: see v. 1.

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἀγρόν

field

Accusative

object of εἰς

→ object specification

ἀγρός: 'field'; the appointed meeting-place (cf. vv. 5, 11, 24).

καθὼς

just as

comparative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καθὼς: 'just as / according as'; refers to the prearranged plan.

ἐτάξατο

he had appointed / arranged

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · τάσσω

verb of comparative clause

→ verbal action or state

τάσσω (mid.): 'appoint / arrange / fix'; the middle ἐτάξατο = 'he had arranged (for himself)'; the agreed plan of vv. 18–22.

εἰς

for

preposition + accusative (purpose)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + acc.: 'for' (purpose).

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

μαρτύριον

meeting / testimony

Accusative

object of εἰς (purpose: 'for the appointed meeting')

→ object specification

μαρτύριον: 'testimony / witness / appointed meeting'; here the prearranged rendezvous/signal with David — the place where the covenant 'witness' (cf. μάρτυς, v. 23) is honored.

Δαυιδ

David

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'with David')

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: the appointment was 'for/with David.'

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

παιδάριον

boy / lad

Nominative

subject (verbless clause: 'a boy was with him')

→ participant prominence

παιδάριον: 'small boy / servant lad'; the unwitting retriever of the arrows (cf. v. 21).

μικρὸν

small / little

Nominative

attributive adjective (with παιδάριον)

→ participant prominence

μικρός: 'small / young'; 'a little boy' — too young to grasp the secret message.

μετ'

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment, elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

object of μετά

→ relational specification

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

36 καὶ εἶπεν τῷ παιδαρίῳ δράμε εὐρέ μοι τὰς σχίζας ἐν αἷς ἐγὼ ἀκοντίζω καὶ τὸ παιδάριον ἔδραμε καὶ αὐτὸς ἠκόντιζε τῇ σχίζῃ καὶ παρήγαγεν αὐτήν

And he said to the boy, 'Run, find me the arrows which I am shooting.' And the boy ran, and he himself shot the arrow and sent it past him.

The signal performed (the arrow shot past the boy)

καὶ εἶπεν τῷ παιδαρίῳ

Jonathan enacts the code: he sends the boy to retrieve the arrows while he shoots. The imperfect ἠκόντιζε ('he kept shooting') with παρήγαγεν αὐτήν ('he made it go past/beyond') signals — without a word to the boy — the 'danger' code of v. 22 (the arrow beyond the boy means flee).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

εἶπεν: verbal form rendered 'said' here; its aspect and clause role are specified by the parse and syntax fields.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδαρίῳ

boy

Dative

dative indirect object

→ sphere or reference

παιδάριον: 'boy'; the servant lad.

δράμε

run

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · τρέχω

main verb (imperative)

→ verbal action or state

τρέχω (aor. impv. δράμε): 'run'; the command to the boy to fetch the arrows.

εὔρέ

find

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · εὔρισκω

main verb (imperative)

→ verbal action or state

εὔρισκω: 'find'; 'find me the arrows' (cf. v. 21).

μοι

for me

Dative

dative of advantage

→ participant reference or interest

μοι: meaning 'for me'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative of advantage.

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σχίζας

arrows

Accusative

direct object of εὔρέ

→ object specification

σχίζα: 'arrow / shaft' (cf. v. 20); the boy is to retrieve them.

ἐν

with

preposition + dative (instrument, in relative clause)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + dat.: here instrumental ('with which').

αἷς

which

Dative

relative pronoun (dative of instrument)

→ participant reference or interest

ὅς: relative pronoun; 'the arrows with which I shoot.'

ἐγώ

I

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun

→ participant reference

ἐγώ: emphatic 'I (am shooting).'

ἀκοντίζω

I shoot / hurl

Pres Act Indic 1 Sg · ἀκοντίζω

verb of relative clause

→ verbal action or state

ἀκοντίζω: 'shoot / hurl' (cf. v. 20); 'the arrows which I am shooting.'

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδάριον

boy

Nominative

subject of ἔδραμε

→ participant prominence

παιδάριον: 'boy.'

ἔδραμε

ran

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · τρέχω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

τρέχω: 'run'; the boy obeys.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αὐτὸς

he himself

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun (Jonathan)

→ participant reference

αὐτὸς: meaning 'he himself'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as emphatic subject pronoun (Jonathan).

ἠκόντιζε

kept shooting

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀκοντίζω

main verb (imperfect)

→ verbal action or state

ἀκοντίζω: meaning 'kept shooting'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verb (imperfect).

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σχίζῃ

arrow

Dative

dative of instrument

→ sphere or reference

σχίζα: 'arrow'; the instrument of the shot.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

παρήγαγεν

sent it past / made it pass

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · παράγω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

παράγω: meaning 'sent it past'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as main verb.

αὐτήν

it

Accusative

direct object (the arrow)

→ participant reference

αὐτός (fem. αὐτήν): 'it' — the arrow (σχίζα is feminine).

37 καὶ ἦλθεν τὸ παιδάριον ἕως τοῦ τόπου τῆς σχίζης οὗ ἠκόντιζεν Ἰωναθαν καὶ ἀνεβόησεν Ἰωναθαν ὀπίσω τοῦ νεανίου καὶ εἶπεν ἐκεῖ ἡ σχίζα ἀπὸ σοῦ καὶ ἐπέκεινα

And the boy came as far as the place of the arrow where Jonathan had shot; and Jonathan called out after the lad and said, 'The arrow is there, beyond you, farther on!'

The coded words spoken (danger-sign delivered to David) καὶ ἦλθεν τὸ παιδάριον

Jonathan shouts the prearranged danger-words — ἀπὸ σοῦ καὶ ἐπέκεινα ('beyond you, farther on') — ostensibly to the boy, but really to David in hiding. The repetition of the exact code of v. 22 confirms to David that he must flee for his life.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦλθεν

came

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἔρχομαι: 'come / go'; the boy reaches the spot where the arrow fell.

τὸ
the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδάριον

boy

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

παιδάριον: 'boy!'

ἕως

as far as

preposition + genitive (spatial limit)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἕως: 'as far as / up to.'

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τόπου

place

Genitive

object of ἕως

→ relational specification

τόπος: 'place / spot'; where the arrow landed.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σχίζης

arrow

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('place of the arrow')

→ relational specification

σχίζα: 'arrow' (cf. v. 20).

οὔ

where

relative adverb of place

→ participant reference

οὔ: 'where'; relative adverb.

ἠκόντιζεν

had shot

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · ἠκοντίζω

verb of relative clause

→ verbal action or state

ἠκοντίζω: meaning 'had shot'; it carries the action, process, or state of the clause; here it functions as verb of relative clause.

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

subject of ἠκόντιζεν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνεβόησεν

called out / cried

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναβοάω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἀναβοάω: 'cry out / call aloud'; the watchman raises a shout to relay his sighting to the king below.

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ὀπίσω

after

preposition + genitive (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: 'behind / after'; 'after the lad' (calling after him).

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

νεανίου

lad / young man

Genitive

object of ὀπίσω

→ relational specification

νεανίας: 'young man / lad'; the boy (cf. νεανίσκος, v. 22).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: introduces the coded shout.

ἐκεῖ there <i>adverb of place</i> → adverbial qualification ἐκεῖ: 'there'; pointing to where the arrow lies, beyond the boy.	ἡ the Nominative <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking ἡ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	σχίζα arrow Nominative <i>subject (verbless clause)</i> → participant prominence σχίζα: 'arrow'; 'the arrow is there, beyond you!'	ἀπὸ beyond <i>preposition + genitive (reference, in danger-code)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἀπὸ σοῦ καὶ ἐπέκεινα: the exact danger-code of v. 22 — 'beyond you, farther on' = flee.
σοῦ you Genitive <i>object of ἀπό</i> → relational specification σοῦ: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as object of ἀπό.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἐπέκεινα farther on / beyond <i>adverb of place (the danger code-word)</i> → clausal contribution ἐπέκεινα: 'beyond / on the far side' (cf. v. 22); the decisive code-word telling David to flee.	

38 καὶ ἀνεβόησεν Ἰωναθαν ὀπίσω τοῦ παιδαρίου αὐτοῦ λέγων ταχύνας σπεῦσον καὶ μὴ στῆς καὶ ἀνέλεξεν τὸ παιδάριον Ἰωναθαν τὰς σχίζας πρὸς τὸν κύριον αὐτοῦ

And Jonathan called out after his boy, saying, 'Hurry, make haste, do not stand still!' And Jonathan's boy gathered up the arrows and brought them to his master.

Jonathan hastens the boy (covering the secret exchange) καὶ ἀνεβόησεν Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan urges the boy to hurry (ταχύνας σπεῦσον ... μὴ στῆς) — partly to maintain the ruse, partly so the boy will not linger to discover David. The boy gathers the arrows and returns to 'his master' (κύριον here = Jonathan as human lord), oblivious to the drama.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνεβόησεν

called out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναβοάω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἀναβοάω: 'cry out / shout' (cf. v. 37).

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ὀπίσω

after

preposition + genitive (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: 'after'; calling after the boy.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδαρίου

boy

Genitive

object of ὀπίσω

→ relational specification

παιδάριον: 'boy'.

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.

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · λέγω

participle of attendant circumstance (speech-marker)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (ptcp.): Hebraism (רַמַּז) introducing direct speech.

ταχύνας

hastening

Aor Act Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · ταχύνω

circumstantial participle (intensifying σπεῦσον)

→ verbal action or state

ταχύνω: 'hasten / make speed'; the participle + imperative ταχύνας σπεῦσον ('hastening, make haste') is an emphatic Hebraizing 'hurry quickly!'

σπεῦσον

make haste

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · σπεύδω

main verb (imperative)

→ verbal action or state

σπεύδω: 'hurry / hasten'; the urgent command to the boy.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

μὴ

not

negative (with prohibitive subjunctive)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

στῆς

stand still / stop

Aor Act Subj 2 Sg · ἵστημι

prohibitive subjunctive (μὴ στῆς)

→ verbal action or state

ἵστημι: 'stand / stop'; μὴ στῆς ('do not stop') — keep the boy moving, away from David's hiding-place.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνέλεξεν

gathered up

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναλέγω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἀναλέγω: 'gather up / collect'; the boy picks up the arrows.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδάριον

boy

Nominative

subject of ἀνέλεξεν

→ participant prominence

παιδάριον: 'boy'.

Ιωναθαν

of Jonathan

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'Jonathan's boy')

→ participant identification

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

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σχίζας

arrows

Accusative

direct object of ἀνέλεξεν

→ object specification

σχίζα: 'arrow'; the arrows the boy collects.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κύριον

master / lord

Accusative

object of πρὸς (human master)

→ object specification

κύριον: meaning 'master'; it serves as object of πρὸς (human master).

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

39 καὶ τὸ παιδάριον οὐκ ἔγνω οὐθέν παρέξ Ἰωναθαν καὶ Δαυιδ ἔγνωσαν τὸ ῥῆμα

And the boy knew nothing; only Jonathan and David knew the matter.

Narrator's aside: the secret kept (the code understood only by the two)

καὶ τὸ παιδάριον οὐκ ἔγνω οὐθέν

A narratorial aside underscores the secrecy: the boy is oblivious (οὐκ ἔγνω οὐθέν, emphatic double negative), but Jonathan and David alone understood τὸ ῥῆμα ('the matter / the word', the very term of the covenant in v. 23). The shared, secret knowledge seals their bond against Saul.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδάριον

boy

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

παιδάριον: 'boy'; the unwitting messenger.

οὐκ

not

negative

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

ἔγνω

knew

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · γινώσκω

main verb (negated)

→ verbal action or state

γινώσκω: 'know'; οὐκ ἔγνω οὐθέν = 'knew nothing at all' (emphatic double negative).

οὐθέν

nothing

Accusative

direct object (emphatic negation)

→ object specification

οὐθεὶς (neut. οὐθέν): later-Koine form of οὐδέν, 'nothing'; reinforces οὐκ.

παρέξ

except

preposition/adverb (exception: 'except')

→ spatial or relational framing

παρέξ: meaning 'except'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition/adverb (exception: 'except').

Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan

subject of ἔγνωσαν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Δαυιδ
David

subject of ἔγνωσαν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἔγνωσαν
knew

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · γινώσκω

main verb (plural: the two friends)

→ verbal action or state

γινώσκω: 'know'; the plural ἔγνωσαν binds the two as the sole sharers of the secret.

τὸ
the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ῥῆμα

matter / word

Accusative

direct object of ἔγνωσαν

→ object specification

ῥῆμα: 'word / matter'; τὸ ῥῆμα ('the matter') echoes the covenant-word of v. 23 — the secret shared by the two friends alone.

40 καὶ Ἰωναθαν ἔδωκεν τὰ σκεύη αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὸ παιδάριον αὐτοῦ καὶ εἶπεν τῷ παιδαρίῳ αὐτοῦ πορεύου εἴσελθε εἰς τὴν πόλιν

And Jonathan gave his weapons to his boy, and said to his boy, 'Go, enter into the city.'

Jonathan dismisses the boy (clearing the way for the farewell)

καὶ Ἰωναθαν ἔδωκεν τὰ σκεύη αὐτοῦ

Jonathan sends the boy back to the city with his gear, removing the only witness so that he and David may meet face to face for the farewell. The two imperatives πορεύου εἴσελθε ('go, enter') hasten the boy's departure.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἔδωκεν

gave

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb

→ verbal action or state

δίδωμι: 'give'; renders ἰΠῆ; in the idiom ἔδωκεν ἐν χειρί ('gave into the hand of') it denotes the formal transfer of command authority to Abishai.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σκεύη

weapons / gear

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

σκεύη: meaning 'weapons'; it serves as direct object.

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.

ἐπὶ

to / upon

preposition + accusative (delivery)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + acc.: here 'to / upon' — handing the gear over to the boy to carry.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδάριον

boy

Accusative

object of ἐπί

→ object specification

παιδάριον: 'boy'; entrusted with carrying the weapons.

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

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: introduces the dismissal.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδαρίῳ

boy

Dative

dative indirect object

→ sphere or reference

παιδάριον: 'boy.'

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.

πορεύου

go

Pres Mid Impv 2 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (imperative)

→ verbal action or state

πορεύομαι: 'go'; sends the boy off.

εἰσελθε

enter

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · εἰσέρχομαι

main verb (imperative)

→ verbal action or state

εἰσέρχομαι: 'go in / enter'; 'enter the city' — dismissing the boy from the scene.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλιν

city

Accusative

object of εἰς

→ object specification

πόλις: 'city'; the town (Gibeah), where the boy is sent ahead.

41 καὶ ὥς εἰσῆλθεν τὸ παιδάριον καὶ Δαυιδ ἀνέστη ἀπὸ τοῦ εργαβ καὶ ἔπεσεν ἐπὶ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ καὶ προσεκύνησεν αὐτῷ τρίς καὶ κατεφίλησεν ἕκαστος τὸν πλησίον αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔκλαυσεν ἕκαστος τῷ πλησίον αὐτοῦ ἕως συντελείας μεγάλης

And when the boy had gone in, David rose up from beside the stone Ergab and fell on his face and bowed to him three times; and they kissed each one his neighbor, and each wept over his neighbor until a great consummation (of weeping).

The secret farewell: embrace and weeping (emotional climax) καὶ ὥς εἰσῆλθεν τὸ παιδάριον

With the boy gone, David emerges from hiding for the tender, dangerous farewell. He bows three times in homage, and the two kiss and weep together — the reciprocal ἕκαστος τὸν πλησίον αὐτοῦ ('each his neighbor') stresses mutuality. The phrase ἕως συντελείας μεγάλης ('until a great consummation') notes that David wept the most (cf. MT). The scene is the emotional summit of the friendship narrative.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὥς
when

temporal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: 'when / as'; temporal — 'as soon as the boy had gone in.'

εἰσῆλθεν
had gone in

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰσέρχομαι

verb of temporal clause

→ verbal action or state

εἰσέρχομαι: 'go in / enter'; the boy enters the city, leaving the field clear.

τὸ
the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδάριον

boy

Nominative

subject of εἰσῆλθεν

→ participant prominence

παιδάριον: 'boy'; now off the scene.

καὶ

and / then

apodosis-marker (Hebraizing)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ here marks the apodosis after the temporal clause (waw of apodosis).

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἀνέστη

rose up

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀνίστημι

main verb

→ verbal action or state

ἀνίστημι: 'rise / stand up'; David emerges from hiding for the farewell.

ἀπὸ

from beside

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with transliterated noun)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

εργαβ

Ergab (the stone)

object of ἀπό (indeclinable transliteration)

→ clausal contribution

εργαβ: the marker stone/mound beside which David hid (cf. v. 19); an untranslated transliteration of an obscure Hebrew term.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔπεσεν

fell

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πίπτω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

πίπτω: 'fall'; ἔπεσεν ἐπὶ πρόσωπον ('fell on his face') is the posture of deep homage/reverence.

ἐπὶ

on

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πρόσωπον

face

Accusative

object of ἐπὶ (idiom: 'on his face')

→ object specification

πρόσωπον: 'face'; ἔπεσεν ἐπὶ πρόσωπον = prostration, the deepest gesture of respect (David honoring the king's son and covenant-brother).

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

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προσεκύνησεν

bowed / did obeisance

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · προσκυνέω

main verb

→ verbal action or state

προσκυνέω: 'prostrate oneself / do obeisance / worship'; renders הִשָּׁתַּחֲוָה; here the homage paid by a subject to David, hinting that the man already regards David as the rising power.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dative object of προσεκύνησεν

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτῷ: meaning 'to him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative object of προσεκύνησεν.

τρίς

three times

numerical adverb

→ clausal contribution

τρίς: 'thrice / three times'; the threefold prostration expresses the depth of David's homage and love.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κατεφίλησεν
kissed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καταφιλέω

main verb (distributive with ἕκαστος)

→ verbal action or state

καταφιλέω: 'kiss fervently / embrace'; the intensive compound κατα- marks an earnest, affectionate kiss of farewell; renders רַצַּף.

ἕκαστος
each one

Nominative

distributive subject ('each one his neighbor')

→ participant prominence

ἕκαστος: 'each'; the distributive ἕκαστος τὸν πλησίον αὐτοῦ expresses mutual, reciprocal affection — they kissed one another.

τὸν
the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πλησίον
neighbor / friend

Accusative

direct object (in distributive idiom)

→ object specification

πλησίον: 'neighbor / fellow' (cf. Exod 11:2); here 'one another' — each kissed the other; renders שָׁר.

αὐτοῦ
his

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔκλαυσεν
wept

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κλαίω

main verb (distributive with ἕκαστος)

→ verbal action or state

κλαίω: 'weep / cry'; renders הִבָּרַךְ; the friends weep together at parting.

ἕκαστος
each one

Nominative

distributive subject

→ participant prominence

ἕκαστος: 'each'; mutual weeping.

τῷ
over the

Dative

article (dative with πλησίον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πλησίον
neighbor / friend

Dative

dative (object of weeping: 'wept over/with his neighbor')

→ sphere or reference

πλησίον: 'neighbor / fellow'; each wept over his friend.'

αὐτοῦ
his

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

ἕως

until

preposition + genitive (limit)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἕως: 'until'; marks the extent of the weeping.

συντελείας

consummation / a great deal

Genitive

object of ἕως

→ relational specification

συντέλεια: 'completion / consummation / end'; ἕως συντελείας μεγάλης ('until a great completion') idiomatically = 'until they had wept greatly' — the LXX's rendering of MT 'until David exceeded!'

μεγάλης

great

Genitive

attributive adjective (with συντελείας)

→ relational specification

μέγας: 'great'; intensifies — the weeping was profound and prolonged.

42 καὶ εἶπεν Ἰωναθαν πορεύου εἰς εἰρήνην καὶ ὥς ὁμωμόκαμεν ἡμεῖς ἀμφοτέροι ἐν ὀνόματι κυρίου λέγοντες κύριος ἔσται μάρτυς ἀνὰ μέσον ἐμοῦ καὶ σοῦ καὶ ἀνὰ μέσον τοῦ σπέρματός μου καὶ ἀνὰ μέσον τοῦ σπέρματός σου ἕως αἰῶνος

And Jonathan said, 'Go in peace; and as we have both sworn, the two of us, in the name of the LORD, saying, "The LORD shall be witness between me and you and between my seed and your seed forever."'

The covenant blessing and dismissal (chapter's climactic close)

καὶ εἶπεν Ἰωναθαν πορεύου εἰς εἰρήνην

The chapter closes with Jonathan's benediction πορεύου εἰς εἰρήνην ('go in peace') and the full covenant-witness formula, now expanded to embrace both their descendants: κύριος ἔσται μάρτυς ... ἀνὰ μέσον τοῦ σπέρματός μου καὶ ... τοῦ σπέρματός σου ἕως αἰῶνος. The perfect ὁμωμόκαμεν ('we have sworn') stresses the standing, irrevocable oath sworn ἐν ὀνόματι κυρίου ('in the name of the LORD') — a perpetual bond that David will honor toward Jonathan's house (2 Kgdms 9).

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν
said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ verbal action or state

εἶπεν: verbal form rendered 'said' here; its aspect and clause role are specified by the parse and syntax fields.

Ἰωναθαν
Jonathan

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πορεύου
go

Pres Mid Impv 2 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (imperative)

→ verbal action or state

πορεύομαι: 'go'; πορεύου εἰς εἰρήνην ('go in peace') is the standard farewell-blessing (וּלְפָנָיו שְׁלָמִים); cf. v. 13.

εἰς
in / into

preposition + accusative (idiom: 'in peace')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς εἰρήνην: 'in peace / safely'; the farewell idiom (וּלְפָנָיו שְׁלָמִים).

εἰρήνην
peace

Accusative

object of εἰς (idiom)

→ object specification

εἰρήνην: 'peace / well-being'; renders וּלְפָנָיו; the keynote of the parting blessing.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὥς
as / inasmuch as

comparative/causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: 'as / since'; recalls the oath as the ground of the peaceful parting.

ὁμωμόκαμεν
we have sworn

Perf Act Indic 1 Pl · ὁμνύω

verb of comparative clause

→ verbal action or state

ὁμνύω: 'swear'; the perfect ὁμωμόκαμεν ('we have sworn (and the oath stands)') stresses the abiding force of the covenant they have both made.

ἡμεῖς
we

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun

→ participant reference

ἡμεῖς: emphatic 'we (ourselves)'; stresses both parties to the oath.

ἀμφότεροι
both

Nominative

appositional ('the two of us')

→ participant prominence

ἀμφότεροι: 'both'; reinforces the mutuality of the sworn covenant (cf. v. 11).

ἐν
in

preposition + dative (means/sphere: 'in the name')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν ὀνόματι κυρίου: 'in the name of the LORD'; the oath is sworn invoking the divine name, making it inviolable.

ὄνόματι

name

Dative

object of ἐν (idiom)

→ sphere or reference

ὄνομα: 'name'; renders דָּש ; swearing 'in the name of the LORD' invokes him as guarantor and avenger of the oath.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive (the divine name invoked; Tetragrammaton)

→ relational specification

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה ; the name by which the covenant-oath is sworn.

λέγοντες

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Pl Masc · λέγω

participle of attendant circumstance (speech-marker)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (ptcp.): the plural λέγοντες ('saying') is the Hebraism (לְאמֹר) introducing the very words of the oath.

κύριος

LORD

Nominative

subject of ἔσται (Tetragrammaton)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה ; invoked as the perpetual witness of the covenant.

ἔσται

shall be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb of the quoted oath (witness-formula)

→ verbal action or state

εἰμί: 'be'; κύριος ἔσται μάρτυς ('the LORD shall be witness') is the solemn covenant-witness formula (cf. v. 23), here expanded to the descendants.

μάρτυς

witness

Nominative

predicate nominative

→ participant prominence

μάρτυς: 'witness'; renders עֵד ; the LORD as witness makes the covenant perpetually binding on both lines.

ἀνά

between

preposition (in ἀνά μέσον idiom)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀνά μέσον: 'between'; renders בֵּין ... וּבֵין .

μέσον

midst

Accusative

object in ἀνά μέσον idiom

→ object specification

μέσος: 'middle'; with ἀνά, 'between.'

ἐμοῦ

me

Genitive

genitive (first party)

→ relational specification

ἐμοῦ: meaning 'me'; it serves as genitive (first party).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (second party)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

σοῦ

you

Genitive

genitive (second party)

→ relational specification

σοῦ: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive (second party).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνὰ

between

preposition (in ἀνὰ μέσον idiom)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀνὰ: meaning 'between'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition (in ἀνὰ μέσον idiom).

μέσον

midst

Accusative

object in ἀνὰ μέσον idiom

→ object specification

μέσον: meaning 'midst'; it serves as object in ἀνὰ μέσον idiom.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σπέρματός

seed / offspring

Genitive

genitive (the covenant extended to descendants)

→ relational specification

σπέρμα: 'seed / offspring / descendants'; renders עֲרֵב; the covenant now binds the two lineages 'forever' (cf. vv. 15–16).

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνὰ

between

preposition (in ἀνὰ μέσον idiom)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀνὰ: meaning 'between'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition (in ἀνὰ μέσον idiom).

μέσον

midst

Accusative

object in ἀνὰ μέσον idiom

→ object specification

μέσον: meaning 'midst'; it serves as object in ἀνὰ μέσον idiom.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σπέρματός

seed / offspring

Genitive

genitive (Jonathan's descendants)

→ relational specification

σπέρματός: meaning 'seed'; it serves as genitive (Jonathan's descendants).

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

ἕως

forever

preposition + genitive (temporal extent)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἕως αἰῶνος: 'forever / for all time'; renders עַד עֲדָם; the covenant's perpetual horizon, sealing the chapter (cf. vv. 15, 23).

αἰῶνος

age / forever

Genitive

object of ἕως

→ relational specification

αἰῶνος: meaning 'age'; it serves as object of ἕως.

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.