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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The First Book of Kingdoms, Chapter 27

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ Α' ΚΖ'

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 seeks refuge among the Philistines and builds a precarious life in Ziklag while Saul still hunts him.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of 1 Kingdoms 27 (= 1 Samuel 27 MT) follows the standard critical text of the Septuagint as established in the Rahlfs–Hanhart edition (Septuaginta, rev. ed. 2006), an ancient and public-domain text; the critical apparatus is not reproduced. The chapter narrates David's defection to the Philistine king Αγχους (Achish) of Γεθ (Gath). Despairing of survival under Saul's pursuit, David reasons in his heart (ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ, v. 1) that flight to enemy territory is his only safety. He crosses over with four hundred men (οἱ τετρακόσιοι ἄνδρες, v. 2 — the LXX number; cf. MT 'six hundred') and their households, and is granted the town of Σεκελακ (Ziklag), which thereafter belongs to the kings of Judea (vv. 5–6). From this

base David raids the Γεσιρι (Geshurites), the Αμαληκίτην (Amalekite — the ancestral foe of Exod 17), and other peoples of the southern wilderness as far as Egypt, slaughtering man and woman alike so that no survivor can report his movements (οὐκ ἐζωογόνει ἄνδρα καὶ γυναῖκα, v. 9; cf. v. 11), while deceiving Achish into believing he raids Judah's own Negev (vv. 10–11). The chapter's irony culminates at v. 12: Achish trusts David completely, persuaded that David has made himself utterly abhorred among his own people Israel (ἥσυχυνται αἰσχυνόμενος ἐν τῷ λαῷ αὐτοῦ) and will therefore be his servant forever. The verb ἐζωογόνει ('keep alive', vv. 9, 11) is the same LXX term used for the midwives' sparing of the Hebrew infants (Exod 1:17–18), here inverted into total extermination. The recurring formula ἐν ἀγρῷ τῶν ἀλλοφύλων ('in the country of the foreigners', vv. 7, 11) frames David's sojourn as life among Israel's archetypal enemies. ἀλλόφυλοι ('those of another tribe / foreigners') is the standard LXX rendering of פְּלִשְׁתִּים (Philistines).

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 27:1–4

David's despairing resolve and defection to Achish of Gath

David reasons within himself (ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ, v. 1) that he will eventually fall into Saul's hand unless he escapes to the land of the ἀλλόφυλοι; there alone Saul will cease the pursuit. Acting on this calculation, he rises and crosses to Αἰχὺς son of Αἰμὼν, king of Γεθ, with his four hundred men (v. 2), and settles there with all their households and David's two wives, Αἰνὰ and Αἰγὼν (v. 3). The plan succeeds: word reaches Saul that David has fled to Gath, and Saul abandons the search (v. 4).

B · 27:5–7

The request and grant of Ziklag; four months in Philistine country

David, courteously styling himself ὁ δοῦλός σου ('your servant'), asks Achish for a place in a country town rather than the royal city (v. 5). Achish grants him Σεκελάκ (Ziklag) that very day — an etiological note adds that Ziklag has belonged to the kings of Judea ever since (v. 6). The narrator then totals David's stay in the ἀγρῷ τῶν ἀλλοφύλων ('country of the foreigners') at four months (v. 7).

C · 27:8–9

Raids on the old enemies: total slaughter and plunder

From Ziklag David and his men raid (ἐπετίθεντο) the Γεσιρι (Geshurites) and the Αμαληκίτην — Israel's ancestral enemies inhabiting the land from Gelampsour to the border of Egypt (v. 8). David strikes the land and keeps no man or woman alive (οὐκ ἐζωογονεῖ), seizing flocks, herds, donkeys, camels, and clothing before returning to Achish (v. 9). The total slaughter ensures no witness survives — a strategy of concealment as much as conquest.

D · 27:10–12

David's deception of Achish and Achish's complete trust

When Achish asks where David raided, David names the Negev of Judah, of Iesmega, and of the Kenizzite (v. 10) — claiming attacks on his own people. He leaves no survivor precisely so that none can bring a contradictory report to Gath (v. 11). The deception works absolutely: Achish trusts David completely (ἐπιστεύθη ... σφόδρα), convinced David has made himself utterly odious to Israel and will be his servant forever (v. 12).

- 1 καὶ εἶπεν Δαυιδ ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ λέγων νῦν προστεθήσομαι ἐν ἡμέρᾳ μιᾷ εἰς χεῖρας Σαουλ καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν μοι ἀγαθόν ἐὰν μὴ σωθῶ εἰς γῆν ἄλλοφύλων καὶ ἀνῇ Σαουλ τοῦ ζητεῖν με εἰς πᾶν ὄριον Ἰσραηλ καὶ σωθήσομαι ἐκ χειρὸς αὐτοῦ

And David said in his heart, saying, 'Now I shall one day be swept into the hands of Saul; and there is nothing good for me unless I escape into the land of the foreigners, and Saul cease seeking me in every territory of Israel; then I shall be saved out of his hand.'

New narrative episode: David's interior deliberation (soliloquy)

καὶ εἶπεν Δαυιδ ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ

The chapter opens with the idiom εἶπεν ... ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ ('said in his heart'), the standard LXX rendering of וַיֹּאמֶר בְּלִבּוֹ — a marker of interior monologue and strategic calculation rather than spoken address. The redundant participle λέγων ('saying') is a Hebraism (וַיֹּאמֶר) introducing the content of the thought. David's reasoning is a worst-case calculation: continued residence in Israel guarantees eventual capture; only defection to Philistine territory secures escape.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καὶ-parataxis)

→ 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-introducing formula)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: 'say / speak'; here with ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ the verb denotes inner speech, the LXX idiom for self-deliberation (cf. Gen 17:17; 27:41 LXX); the aorist frames the resolve as a single decisive act of mind.

Δαυιδ
David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliteration of Hebrew דָּוִד; indeclinable in the LXX of Kingdoms; the protagonist of the chapter, here deliberating his defection.

ἐν
in

preposition + dative (locative, idiomatic)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ
the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

καρδίᾳ
heart

Dative

dative of place (locative: the seat of thought)

→ sphere or reference

καρδίᾳ: 'heart'; renders בֶּלֶם; in Hebrew anthropology the heart is the seat of thought, will, and decision, not merely emotion; εἶπεν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ = 'thought to himself / resolved inwardly'.

αὐτοῦ
his

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying καρδίᾳ)

→ relational specification

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

λέγων
saying

Pres Act Ptc Nom Sg Masc · λέγω

circumstantial participle (Hebraism introducing direct discourse)

→ verbal action or state

λέγων (pres. ptc.): the pleonastic λέγων after a verb of saying is the LXX's standard calque of the Hebrew infinitive לֵאמֹר, functioning as a quotation marker introducing the content of David's thought.

νῦν

now

temporal adverb (*deliberative 'as things now stand'*)

→ adverbial qualification

νῦν: 'now'; here logical-deliberative rather than strictly temporal — 'as matters now stand', introducing David's assessment of his present peril.

προστεθήσομαι

I shall be added / swept away

Fut Pass Indic 1 Sg · προστίθηναι

main verb (*David's predicted fate*)

→ verbal action or state

προστίθηναι (fut. pass.): lit. 'be added / be put alongside'; the passive here renders the Hebrew sense 'I shall be swept away / perish' (תִּשָּׁדָד, from תִּשָּׁדַד); the LXX reads the consonants as if from ῥῥῑ ('add'), yielding προστεθήσομαι — David fears he will be 'gathered' into Saul's hand and destroyed.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (*temporal: 'in one day'*)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἡμέρα

day

Dative

dative of time (*with μιᾶ: 'on a single day'*)

→ sphere or reference

ἡμέρα: 'day'; ἐν ἡμέρᾳ μιᾶ ('on one day') stresses the suddenness and totality of the feared capture — a single day could end everything.

μιᾶ

one

Dative

attributive adjective (*numeral modifying ἡμέρᾳ*)

→ measure or count

εἷς, μία, ἓν: 'one'; the feminine dative μιᾶ agrees with ἡμέρᾳ; 'in one day' = 'on some single day', emphasising that disaster could strike at any moment.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (*direction: 'into the hands'*)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

χεῖρας

hands

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (*idiom: 'into the hands of'*)

→ object specification

χεῖρ (pl. χεῖρας): 'hand'; εἰς χεῖρας τινος ('into someone's hands') renders תַּלְאִי, the standard Hebrew idiom for falling under another's power or being delivered up to an enemy.

Σαουλ

of Saul

genitive of possession (*indeclinable: 'hands of Saul'*)

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliteration of Hebrew שָׁאֻל; indeclinable in the LXX; David's relentless pursuer, whose hand he fears to fall into.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ
not

negative particle (negating ἔστιν)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ (οὐκ before vowel): objective negation; here denying the existence of any good in David's present course.

ἔστιν
there is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (existential: 'there is not')

→ verbal action or state

εἰμί: 'be / exist'; the existential οὐκ ἔστιν μοι ἀγαθόν ('there is nothing good for me') renders בִּיט ... יֵשׁ, a Hebraic assessment of David's hopeless situation apart from flight.

μοι
for me

Dative

dative of advantage (possessor: 'good for me')

→ participant reference or interest

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

ἀγαθόν
good

Nominative

predicate nominative (substantival adjective: 'a good thing')

→ participant prominence

ἀγαθός: 'good'; substantival neuter 'a good (thing) / advantage'; renders בִּיט; the negation frames David's reasoning; no good outcome is possible unless he escapes.

ἐάν
if / unless

conditional conjunction (with μή: 'unless')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἐάν: 'if'; with μή = 'unless / except'; introduces the condition (escape to Philistia) on which David's safety depends; takes the subjunctive (σωθῶ).

μή
not

negative particle (with ἐάν: 'unless')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μή: subjective negation used in the conditional clause; ἐάν μή = 'unless'.

σωθῶ
I be saved / escape

Aor Pass Subj 1 Sg · σώζω

verb of conditional clause (subjunctive after ἐάν μή)

→ verbal action or state

σώζω (aor. pass. subj.): 'save / rescue / preserve'; renders טָלַחְנִי / טָלַחְתָּ ('escape'); the passive 'be saved' brackets the verse with σωθήσομαι at its close, framing David's whole reasoning by the theme of deliverance — ironically sought in enemy territory.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (direction of flight)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (destination)

→ object specification

γῆ: 'land / earth'; γῆν ἀλλοφύλων = 'land of the Philistines', the destination of David's calculated escape.

ἀλλοφύλων

of foreigners / Philistines

Genitive

genitive of relationship (modifying γῆν: 'land of foreigners')

→ relational specification

ἀλλόφυλος: lit. 'of another tribe / foreigner'; the standard LXX rendering of פִּלִּשְׁתִּים ('Philistines'), Israel's archetypal enemy; the choice of this generic term subtly underscores the scandal of David seeking refuge among the very people he has been fighting.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (linking second clause of the condition)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνῆ

cease / give up

Aor Act Subj 3 Sg · ἀνίημι

verb of subordinate clause (subjunctive, continuing the condition)

→ verbal action or state

ἀνίημι (aor. subj.): 'let go / loosen / cease / abandon'; here intransitive 'desist / give up'; renders לִּפְדּוֹ / שְׁאַל ('despair of / cease'); David reasons that defection will make Saul abandon (ἀνῆ) the search across all Israel.

Σαουλ

Saul

subject of ἀνῆ (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with articular infinitive ζητεῖν: genitive of separation)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ζητεῖν

to seek

Pres Act Inf · ζητέω

articular infinitive (genitive of separation after ἀνῆ: 'cease from seeking')

→ verbal action or state

ζητέω: 'seek / search for'; renders שֶׁפֶּה; the articular infinitive τοῦ ζητεῖν after ἀνῆ expresses the activity desisted from — Saul's relentless searching for David.

με

me

Accusative

direct object of ζητεῖν (1st person pronoun)

→ participant reference

με: meaning 'me'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object of ζητεῖν (1st person pronoun).

εἰς

in / throughout

preposition + accusative (extent: 'throughout every territory')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + acc.: here of spatial extent, 'in / throughout'; renders לבב; the searching ranges over the whole of Israelite territory.

πᾶν

every

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ὅριον: 'every territory')

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all / every'; the neuter πᾶν agrees with ὅριον; underscores the comprehensiveness of Saul's pursuit, from which only departure can free David.

ὅριον

territory / border

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (extent of the search)

→ object specification

ὅριον: 'boundary / region / territory'; renders לבב; πᾶν ὅριον Ἰσραηλ = 'all the territory of Israel'; the full extent of Saul's reach within which David is never safe.

Ἰσραηλ

of Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'territory of Israel')

→ participant identification

Ἰσραηλ: transliteration of Hebrew יִשְׂרָאֵל; indeclinable in the LXX; here designating the national territory under Saul's control.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing the resultant clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

σωθήσομαι

I shall be saved

Fut Pass Indic 1 Sg · σώζω

main verb (resultant outcome of David's reasoning)

→ verbal action or state

σώζω (fut. pass.): the future indicative caps David's calculation: escape to Philistia → Saul desists → 'I shall be saved out of his hand'; the verb forms an inclusio with σωθῶ above, the deliverance-motif bracketing the soliloquy.

ἐκ

out of

preposition + genitive (source: 'out of his hand')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

χειρὸς

hand

Genitive

genitive object of ἐκ (idiom: 'out of the hand of')

→ relational specification

χείρ (gen. χειρός): 'hand'; ἐκ χειρὸς αὐτοῦ ('out of his hand') renders יָדָיו, the idiom's counterpart to εἰς χεῖρας above — the verse moves from the threat of falling into Saul's hands to the hope of being delivered out of them.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (referring to Saul)

→ relational specification

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

2 καὶ ἀνέστη Δαυιδ καὶ οἱ τετρακόσιοι ἄνδρες μετ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐπορεύθη πρὸς Αἰχους υἱὸν Αμμαχ βασιλέα Γεθ

And David arose, he and the four hundred men with him, and went to Achish son of Ammach, king of Gath.

Narrative action: David enacts the resolve of v.1

καὶ ἀνέστη Δαυιδ

The paired verbs ἀνέστη ... καὶ ἐπορεύθη ('arose ... and went') are a standard LXX narrative idiom (קום קלף +) for decisive initiative; David immediately translates his interior calculation into action. The number τετρακόσιοι ('four hundred') is the LXX reading here (MT 1 Sam 27:2 has 'six hundred'). Αἰχους (Achish) is identified by patronymic and title — son of Αμμαχ, king of Γεθ.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (καί-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνέστη
arose

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg· ἀνίστημι

main verb (initiative of movement)

→ verbal action or state

ἀνίστημι (aor. act. intrans.): 'rise up / set out'; renders קום; in narrative the paired ἀνέστη ... ἐπορεύθη signals resolute action — David moves at once to enact his plan.

Δαυιδ
David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (joining the men to David as subject)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἱ
the

Nominative

article (with τετρακόσιοι ἄνδρες)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τετρακόσιοι
four hundred

Nominative

attributive numeral (modifying ἄνδρες)

→ participant prominence

τετρακόσιοι: 'four hundred'; the LXX figure for David's band here (MT 1 Sam 27:2 reads 'six hundred', cf. 1 Sam 23:13; 25:13); the men are his loyal fighting company accompanying him into exile.

ἄνδρες
men

Nominative

subject (in apposition to David: 'he and the men')

→ participant prominence

ἄνθρωπος (pl. ἄνδρες): 'man / male / warrior'; renders אנשים / אנשי; here David's armed followers, the core of his fighting force.

μετ'
with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment, elided before vowel)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά + gen.: 'with / in company with'; μετ' αὐτοῦ = 'with him', marking the men as David's accompanying band.

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of μετά (referring to David)

→ relational specification

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive object of μετά (referring to David).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (second verb of the pair)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπορεύθη

went / journeyed

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (movement toward Achish)

→ verbal action or state

πορεύομαι (aor. pass. dep.): 'go / journey / travel'; renders גָּלַךְ; the deponent passive ἐπορεύθη is the standard LXX form; here David crosses over into Philistine territory to Gath.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction toward a person)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Αγχους

Achish

accusative object of πρὸς (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αγχους: the LXX form of Hebrew אֲחִישׁ (Achish), the Philistine king of Gath; indeclinable; David's new overlord and the foil for his deception throughout the chapter.

υἱὸν

son

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Αγχους (patronymic)

→ object specification

υἱός: 'son'; renders בֶּן; introduces the patronymic identifying Achish as son of Ammach.

Αμμαχ

Ammach

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'son of Ammach')

→ participant identification

Αμμαχ: the LXX patronymic for Achish's father (cf. MT מַּוֹךְ, Maoch); indeclinable; appears only in this naming formula.

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Αγχους (title)

→ object specification

βασιλεύς (acc. βασιλέα): 'king'; renders מֶלֶךְ; identifies Achish's royal office over Gath, one of the five Philistine city-states.

Γεθ

of Gath

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'king of Gath')

→ participant identification

Γεθ: the LXX form of Hebrew גֶּת (Gath); indeclinable; one of the principal Philistine cities and, ironically, the home of Goliath (1 Sam 17:4) — David now seeks refuge in the city of the giant he killed.

3 καὶ ἐκάθισεν Δαυιδ μετὰ Αἰχίς ἐν Γεθ αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ ἄνδρες αὐτοῦ ἕκαστος καὶ ὁ οἶκος αὐτοῦ καὶ Δαυιδ καὶ ἀμφοτέραι αἱ γυναῖκες αὐτοῦ Αἰχίνααμ ἡ Ἰεζραηλῖτις καὶ Ἀβιγαῖα ἡ γυνὴ Ναβαλ τοῦ Καρμηλίου

And David dwelt with Achish in Gath, he and his men, each one with his household, and David and both his wives, Achinaam the Jezreelite and Abigail the wife of Nabal the Carmelite.

Narrative result: David settles in Gath (consequence of v.2) καὶ ἐκάθισεν Δαυιδ μετὰ Αἰχίς

The verb ἐκάθισεν ('settled / took up residence', from καθίζω) marks the move from journey to settled dwelling. The verse catalogues those who came with David: every man with his household (ἕκαστος καὶ ὁ οἶκος αὐτοῦ — distributive), and David's two wives, named with their identifying epithets (Αἰχίνααμ the Jezreelite; Ἀβιγαῖα the former wife of Nabal the Carmelite, cf. 1 Sam 25).

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (καί-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάθισεν

dwelt / settled

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καθίζω

main verb (taking up residence)

→ verbal action or state

καθίζω (aor.): 'sit / settle / dwell'; renders כָּשַׁב; here intransitive 'took up residence', marking the transition from David's flight to settled life under Achish's protection in Gath.

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Αἰχίς

Achish

genitive object of μετὰ (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αἰχίς: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive object of μετὰ (indeclinable proper noun).

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Γεθ

Gath

dative of place (indeclinable: 'in Gath')

→ participant identification

Γεθ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as dative of place (indeclinable: 'in Gath').

αὐτὸς

he himself

Nominative

intensive pronoun (resuming David as subject)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: intensive 'himself'; resumes David at the head of the list of those who settled — 'he himself and his men', a Hebraizing appositional construction (וְהוּא וְאָנָּהוּ).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἱ
the

Nominative

article (with ἄνδρες)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄνδρες
men

Nominative

subject (apposition: 'and his men')

→ participant prominence

ἄνῃρ (pl. ἄνδρες): David's followers, here settling with their families.

αὐτοῦ
his

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying ἄνδρες)

→ relational specification

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

ἕκαστος
each one

Nominative

distributive apposition (each man individually)

→ participant prominence

ἕκαστος: 'each / every one'; distributive — the construction ἕκαστος καὶ ὁ οἶκος αὐτοῦ ('each man and his household') renders אנשי וביתו, specifying that the men brought their families into exile.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (linking household to each man)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὁ
the

Nominative

article (with οἶκος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκος
household

Nominative

subject (apposition: 'and his household')

→ participant prominence

οἶκος: 'house / household / family'; renders תיב; here the family unit — wife, children, dependents — that accompanied each of David's men.

αὐτοῦ
his

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying οἶκος)

→ relational specification

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

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (resuming David with his wives)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Δαυיד
David

subject (indeclinable; resumed before the naming of his wives)

→ participant identification

Δαυיד: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject (indeclinable; resumed before the naming of his wives).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀμφότεραι

both

Nominative

adjective (modifying γυναῖκες: 'both wives')

→ participant prominence

ἀμφότεροι, -αι, -α: 'both'; the feminine plural ἀμφότεραι agrees with γυναῖκες; specifies David's two wives, named in what follows.

αἱ

the

Nominative

article (with γυναῖκες)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γυναῖκες

wives

Nominative

subject (apposition: 'both his wives')

→ participant prominence

γυνή (pl. γυναῖκες): 'woman / wife'; renders דַּוִּד / דָּוִדָּה; here David's two wives, named with their identifying epithets.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying γυναῖκες)

→ relational specification

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

Αχινάαμ

Achinaam

nominative in apposition to γυναῖκες (indeclinable, first wife named)

→ participant identification

Αχινάαμ: the LXX form of Hebrew אֲחִינוֹאֹם (Ahinoam) of Jezreel; indeclinable; David's wife, mother of Amnon (2 Sam 3:2).

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (substantivizing the gentilic Ιεζραηλῖτις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ιεζραηλῖτις

Jezreelite (woman)

Nominative

gentilic noun in apposition to Αχινάαμ

→ participant prominence

Ιεζραηλῖτις: feminine gentilic 'the Jezreelitess / woman of Jezreel'; renders תִּלְכַּחַלְיִזָּה; a declinable Greek formation (-ῖτις) identifying Ahinoam's town of origin (Jezreel of Judah, Josh 15:56).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (linking the second wife)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Αβιγαῖα

Abigail

Nominative

nominative in apposition to γυναῖκες (second wife named)

→ participant prominence

Αβιγαῖα: the LXX form of Hebrew אַבִּיגַיִל (Abigail); declined as a first-declension feminine in Greek; formerly the wife of Nabal the Carmelite, she became David's wife after Nabal's death (1 Sam 25).

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with γυνή, in apposition)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γυνή

wife

Nominative

appositional noun (identifying Abigail by former marriage)

→ participant prominence

γυνή: 'wife'; the phrase ἡ γυνή Ναβαλ ('the wife of Nabal') identifies Abigail by her former husband, recalling the narrative of 1 Sam 25 in which David spared Nabal and later married his widow.

Ναβαλ

of Nabal

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'wife of Nabal')

→ participant identification

Ναβαλ: the LXX form of Hebrew נָבָל (Nabal, lit. 'fool'); indeclinable; Abigail's first husband, the churlish Carmelite of 1 Sam 25.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with the gentilic Καρμηλίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Καρμηλίου

Carmelite

Genitive

gentilic adjective in apposition to Ναβαλ (genitive)

→ relational specification

Καρμήλιος: 'Carmelite / man of Carmel'; renders יִמְרֵי־כַרְמֵל; a declinable gentilic identifying Nabal's home, Carmel of Judah (not Mount Carmel), the setting of 1 Sam 25.

4 καὶ ἀνηγγέλη τῷ Σαουλ ὅτι πέφευγεν Δαυιδ εἰς Γεθ καὶ οὐ προσέθετο ἔτι ζητεῖν αὐτόν

And it was reported to Saul that David had fled to Gath, and he no longer continued to seek him.

Narrative outcome: David's plan succeeds (fulfilling the goal of v.1) καὶ ἀνηγγέλη τῷ Σαουλ

v.4 confirms the success of David's strategy from v.1: the report (ἀνηγγέλη, impersonal passive) of his flight reaches Saul, who consequently abandons the pursuit. The idiom οὐ προσέθετο ... ζητεῖν ('did not continue / add to seek') is a Hebraism (שֶׁלֹּא יוֹסֵף לְבַקֵּשׁ) rendering the cessation of repeated action — Saul stops looking for David entirely.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (καί-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνηγγέλη

it was reported

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἀναγγέλλω

main verb (impersonal passive: 'it was announced')

→ verbal action or state

ἀναγγέλλω (aor. pass.): 'announce / report / bring word'; renders תִּגַּל (Hophal of תָּלַל); the impersonal passive 'it was reported to Saul' is the standard LXX construction for news reaching a king.

τῷ

the / to

Dative

article (with Σαουλ, marking the dative recipient)

→ noun-phrase marking

the article τῷ with the otherwise indeclinable Σαουλ supplies the dative case-marking ('to Saul').

Σαουλ

Saul

dative recipient of ἀνηγγέλη (indeclinable, case marked by τῷ)

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as dative recipient of ἀνηγγέλη (indeclinable, case marked by τῷ).

ὅτι
that

conjunction (introducing reported content)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'that'; introduces the substance of the report (David's flight); the standard LXX rendering of יִכּ in object-clause function.

πέφευγεν
has fled

Perf Act Indic 3 Sg · φεύγω

verb of reported clause (perfect: completed flight with standing result)

→ verbal action or state

φεύγω (perf.): 'flee / escape'; renders פָּרַח; the perfect πέφευγεν stresses the settled result — David is now gone and remains beyond Saul's reach, which is precisely why Saul gives up the search.

Δαυιδ
David

subject of πέφευγεν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

εἰς
to

preposition + accusative (direction of flight)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Γεθ
Gath

accusative object of εἰς (indeclinable: 'to Gath')

→ participant identification

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

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (introducing the consequence)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐ
not

negative particle (negating προσέθετο)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προσέθετο
he continued / added

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · προστίθμι

main verb (auxiliary in Hebraistic 'continue to' idiom)

→ verbal action or state

προστίθμι (aor. mid.): lit. 'add / put to'; the idiom οὐ προσέθετο + infinitive ('did not add to do' = 'no longer continued to do') is a calque of the Hebrew הֵוֵהוּ + infinitive; here Saul ceases his repeated searching for David.

ἔτι
still / any longer

temporal adverb (with the negation: 'no longer')

→ clausal contribution

ἔτι: 'still / yet / any longer'; with οὐ ... προσέθετο it reinforces the sense 'no longer at all' — Saul's pursuit is entirely abandoned.

ζητεῖν
to seek

Pres Act Inf · ζητέω

complementary infinitive (with προσέθετο)

→ verbal action or state

ζητέω: 'seek'; the same verb as in v.1 (τοῦ ζητεῖν με), here closing the loop: David hoped Saul would cease seeking him (v.1), and now Saul indeed stops (v.4).

αὐτόν
him

Accusative

direct object of ζητεῖν (referring to David)

→ participant reference

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

5 καὶ εἶπεν Δαυιδ πρὸς Αἰχίθ· εἰ δὲ εὗρηκεν ὁ δοῦλός σου χάριν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς σου, δότωσαν δὴ μοι τόπον ἐν μιᾷ τῶν πόλεων τῶν κατ' ἄγρον καὶ καθήσομαι ἐκεῖ καὶ ἵνα τί κάθηται ὁ δοῦλός σου ἐν πόλει βασιλευμένῃ μετὰ σοῦ

And David said to Achish, 'If indeed your servant has found favor in your eyes, let them give me a place in one of the country towns, and I will dwell there; for why should your servant dwell in a royal city with you?'

Direct speech: David's deferential request for a separate town καὶ εἶπεν Δαυιδ πρὸς Αἰχίθ

David addresses Achish with the deferential court-formula εἰ ... εὗρηκεν ὁ δοῦλός σου χάριν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς σου ('if your servant has found favor in your eyes'), the standard LXX rendering of וְאִם יִמְצָא עֶבְדִּי חֵן בְּעֵינֶיךָ. Calling himself ὁ δοῦλός σου ('your servant') is courteous self-abasement (human master-servant register, not divine). His stated motive — modest reluctance to burden the royal city — masks the real strategic gain: a base of his own from which to operate unobserved.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (καί-parataxis)

→ 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-introducing)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: here introducing David's spoken petition to Achish (contrast v.1, where he spoke ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ).

Δαυιδ
David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

πρὸς
to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Αγχους

Achish

accusative object of *πρός* (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

εἰ

if

conditional particle (introducing courteous protasis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: 'if'; opens the deferential conditional petition-formula 'if your servant has found favor', a polite preface to a request before a superior.

δὴ

indeed / pray

emphatic/entreating particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δὴ: an enclitic particle of entreaty or emphasis ('pray / indeed'); renders the Hebrew *נָא*; it softens and intensifies the request, lending a tone of courteous urgency.

εὑρήκεν

has found

Perf Act Indic 3 Sg · εὕρισκω

verb of *protasis* (perfect: standing condition)

→ verbal action or state

εὕρισκω (perf.): 'find'; the idiom εὕρισκω χάριν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ('find favor in the eyes of') renders *יָצַח בְּעֵינַי*; the perfect frames the favor as an established standing relationship on which David now presumes to make a request.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with *δοῦλος*)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δοῦλος

servant

Nominative

subject (deferential self-designation)

→ participant prominence

δοῦλος: 'slave / servant'; renders *עַבְדִּי*; David's deferential self-reference before Achish (human master-servant register); the term recurs in v.12 (*ἔσται μοι δοῦλος*), where Achish reckons David his permanent vassal.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying *δοῦλος*)

→ relational specification

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

χάριν

favor

Accusative

direct object of *εὑρήκεν*

→ object specification

χάρις: 'favor / goodwill'; renders *חֵן*; the unearned positive regard of a superior, the precondition for a granted request.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (idiom: 'in the eyes of')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ὀφθαλμοῖς

eyes

Dative

dative of place (idiom: 'in your eyes' = in your judgment)

→ sphere or reference

ὀφθαλμός (pl. ὀφθαλμοῖς): 'eye'; ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς σου ('in your eyes') renders תְּיָיִן, a Hebraism for 'in your estimation / judgment'.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying ὀφθαλμοῖς)

→ relational specification

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

δότησαν

let them give

Aor Act Impv 3 Pl · δίδωμι

main verb (apodosis: third-person imperative request)

→ verbal action or state

δίδωμι (aor. impv. 3 pl.): 'give'; the third-person plural 'let them give' is an impersonal/deferential way of requesting the grant (effectively 'let me be given'), avoiding a blunt direct command to the king; renders the Hebrew jussive.

δή

pray

entreating particle (with the imperative)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δή: again the particle of entreaty (ἤ), reinforcing the politeness of the petition.

μοι

to me

Dative

dative of indirect object (recipient of the grant)

→ participant reference or interest

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

τόπον

place

Accusative

direct object of δότωσαν

→ object specification

τόπος: 'place / location'; renders דִּקְרָה; here a dwelling-place, specified in what follows as a town in the country rather than the capital.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

μιᾶ

one

Dative

substantival numeral (object of ἐν: 'in one of')

→ measure or count

εἷς, μία, ἓν: 'one'; the feminine dative μιᾶ (sc. πόλει) governs the partitive genitive τῶν πόλεων — 'in one of the cities'.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (partitive genitive with πόλεων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλεων

cities / towns

Genitive

partitive genitive (with μιᾶ: 'one of the towns')

→ relational specification

πόλις (gen. pl. πόλεων): 'city / town'; renders יָיִן; here the country towns (τῶν κατ'ἀγρόν) David requests, as distinct from the royal capital.

τῶν

the (ones)

Genitive

article (attributive, with the prepositional phrase κατ'ἀγρόν)

→ noun-phrase marking

the repeated article τῶν substantivizes the following phrase: 'the cities, namely those in the country'.

κατ'

in / throughout

preposition + accusative (distributive/locative, elided before vowel)

→ spatial or relational framing

κατά + acc.: 'in / throughout (the country)'; κατ'ἄγρὸν = 'in the country / rural districts', distinguishing provincial towns from the capital.

ἄγρὸν

country / field

Accusative

accusative object of κατά (the countryside)

→ object specification

ἄγρός: 'field / country / open land'; renders תָּשׁ; the term recurs in vv.7, 11 (ἐν ἄγρῳ τῶν ἀλλοφύλων) framing David's whole sojourn as life in the rural Philistine hinterland.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

καθήσομαι

I will dwell

Fut Mid Indic 1 Sg · κάθημαι

main verb (David's stated intention)

→ verbal action or state

κάθημαι (fut.): 'sit / dwell / settle'; renders כָּשׁ; David proposes to take up residence (καθήσομαι ἐκεῖ) in the granted town.

ἐκεῖ

there

adverb of place

→ adverbial qualification

ἐκεῖ: 'there'; locative adverb referring back to the requested country town.

καὶ

for / and

coordinate conjunction (introducing the rhetorical justification)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἵνα

why

interrogative phrase component (with τί: 'for what reason')

→ clausal contribution

ἵνα τί: lit. 'in order that what?' = 'why? / for what purpose?'; an idiomatic interrogative rendering תָּמָּ; David's deferential rhetorical question implying he ought not to burden the royal city.

τί

what / why

Nominative

interrogative pronoun (component of ἵνα τί: 'why')

→ participant reference

τίς, τί: interrogative 'what / why'; the neuter τί with ἵνα forms the idiomatic 'why?'

κάθηται

should dwell

Pres Mid Subj 3 Sg · κάθημαι

verb of deliberative question (subjunctive)

→ verbal action or state

κάθημαι (pres. subj.): the deliberative subjunctive in the rhetorical question 'why should your servant dwell ...?' frames David's modest disclaimer — he professes unwillingness to impose on the royal seat.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with δοῦλος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δοῦλος

servant

Nominative

subject of κάθηται (deferential self-reference)

→ participant prominence

δοῦλος: David's repeated self-designation as 'your servant' (human register), heightening the courtly deference of the petition.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying δοῦλος)

→ relational specification

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πόλει

city

Dative

dative of place (locative: 'in a royal city')

→ sphere or reference

πόλις (dat. πόλει): 'city'; here the royal city (πόλει βασιλευομένη) — the seat of Achish's rule, contrasted with the provincial town David requests.

βασιλευομένη

royal / kingly

Pres Pass Ptc Dat Sg Fem · βασιλεύω

attributive participle (modifying πόλει: 'a city under royal rule')

→ verbal action or state

βασιλεύω (pres. pass. ptc.): 'reign / be ruled as a kingdom'; the passive participle πόλει βασιλευομένη = 'a royal city / a city that is a king's seat'; David tactfully declines to dwell in the capital alongside the king.

μετά

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

σοῦ

you

Genitive

genitive object of μετά (Achish)

→ relational specification

σοῦ: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive object of μετά (Achish).

6 καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ τὴν Σεκελακ διὰ τοῦτο ἐγενήθη Σεκελακ τῷ βασιλεῖ τῆς Ιουδαίας ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης

And he gave him on that day Ziklag; therefore Ziklag has belonged to the king of Judea until this day.

Narrative grant with etiological aside καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ ... τὴν Σεκελακ

Achish grants David Σεκελακ (Ziklag) 'on that day'. The narrator then adds an etiological note in the present-of-the-narrator's-time: διὰ τοῦτο ... ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης ('therefore ... until this day'), the standard LXX formula (הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה ... עַד ... לַיּוֹם הַזֶּה) explaining a present reality (Ziklag's belonging to the Judean crown) by a past event. This aside reveals the narrative's vantage point in the era of the Judahite monarchy.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (καί-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔδωκεν

he gave

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (Achish's grant)

→ verbal action or state

δίδωμι (aor.): 'give'; renders יָתַן; Achish (the unexpressed subject, resumed from v.5) bestows the town on David — the pivotal grant that gives David his own base of operations.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dative of indirect object (David as recipient)

→ participant reference or interest

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

ἐν

in / on

preposition + dative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with ἡμέρᾳ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμέρᾳ

day

Dative

dative of time (with ἐκείνῃ: 'on that day')

→ sphere or reference

ἡμέρᾳ: 'day'; ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ ('on that day') renders הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה, a standard LXX temporal formula; the immediacy of the grant signals Achish's ready trust in David.

ἐκείνῃ

that

Dative

demonstrative adjective (modifying ἡμέρᾳ)

→ sphere or reference

ἐκείνῃ: 'that'; the demonstrative pointing to the specific day of the grant.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with Σεκελακ, supplying the accusative case-marking)

→ noun-phrase marking

the feminine article τὴν with the indeclinable Σεκελακ marks the town as the direct object (accusative).

Σεκελακ

Ziklag

direct object of ἔδωκεν (indeclinable place-name, case marked by τήν)

→ participant identification

Σεκελακ: the LXX form of Hebrew לָזְקַל (Ziklag); indeclinable; a town in the Negev that becomes David's base and later the place from which he hears of Saul's death and is acclaimed (1 Sam 30; 2 Sam 1).

διὰ

because of

preposition + accusative (causal: 'on account of this')

→ spatial or relational framing

διὰ + acc.: 'because of'; διὰ τοῦτο = 'therefore / for this reason', introducing the etiological explanation.

τοῦτο

this

Accusative

demonstrative object of διὰ (causal idiom: 'therefore')

→ participant reference

οὗτος: the neuter τοῦτο in διὰ τοῦτο points back to the grant as the cause of the present state of affairs.

ἐγενήθη

became / has belonged

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (etiological statement of ownership)

→ verbal action or state

γίνομαι (aor. pass.): 'become / come to be'; ἐγενήθη ... τῷ βασιλεῖ ('came to belong to the king', dative of possession) renders הָיָה; with ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης it asserts an enduring institutional fact down to the narrator's day.

Σεκελακ

Ziklag

subject of ἐγενήθη (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Σεκελακ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject of ἐγενήθη (indeclinable place-name).

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with βασιλεῖ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ

king

Dative

dative of possession (with ἐγενήθη: 'belonged to the king')

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεῖ: meaning 'king'; it serves as dative of possession (with ἐγενήθη: 'belonged to the king').

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with Ἰουδαίας)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἰουδαίας

of Judea

Genitive

genitive of relationship (modifying βασιλεῖ: 'king of Judea')

→ relational specification

Ἰουδαίας: meaning 'of Judea'; it serves as genitive of relationship (modifying βασιλεῖ: 'king of Judea').

ἕως

until

preposition + genitive (temporal extent: 'until')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἕως + gen.: 'until / up to'; ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης ('until this day') renders הָיָה, the formulaic close of an etiological note.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with ἡμέρας)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμέρας

day

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως (temporal limit)

→ relational specification

ἡμέρα (gen. ἡμέρας): 'day'; with ταύτης = 'this (present) day', the narrator's own time.

ταύτης

this

Genitive

demonstrative adjective (modifying ἡμέρας)

→ relational specification

οὗτος; the genitive feminine ταύτης ('this'), pointing to the narrator's present as the terminus of the etiological note.

7 καὶ ἐγενήθη ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν ἡμερῶν ὧν ἐκάθισεν Δαυιδ ἐν ἀγρῷ τῶν ἀλλοφύλων τέσσαρας μῆνας

And the number of the days that David dwelt in the country of the foreigners was four months.

Narrative summary: duration of David's Philistine sojourn

καὶ ἐγενήθη ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν ἡμερῶν

A summary chronological notice closing the Ziklag-grant unit: David's residence ἐν ἀγρῷ τῶν ἀλλοφύλων ('in the country of the foreigners') totalled τέσσαρας μῆνας ('four months'). The phrase ἀγρῷ τῶν ἀλλοφύλων recurs at v.11, framing the raiding narrative; the periphrasis ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν ἡμερῶν ('the number of the days') is a Hebraic way of expressing duration (יָמֵי הַדָּבָר).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (καί-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγενήθη

was / amounted to

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (copular: 'the number was')

→ verbal action or state

γίνομαι (aor. pass.): here copular 'was / amounted to'; ἐγενήθη ὁ ἀριθμὸς ... = 'the number ... was', a Hebraistic way of stating a sum or duration.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with ἀριθμός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀριθμός

number

Nominative

subject (the count of days)

→ participant prominence

ἀριθμός: 'number / count'; renders רִשְׁמֵי; the periphrasis ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν ἡμερῶν ('the number of the days') is a Semitic idiom for the duration of David's stay.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with ἡμερῶν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμερῶν

days

Genitive

partitive/objective genitive (with ἀριθμός: 'number of days')

→ relational specification

ἡμέρα (gen. pl. ἡμερῶν): 'day'; the days of David's sojourn, summed as four months.

ὧν

which / that

Genitive

relative pronoun (genitive by attraction to ἡμερῶν)

→ relational specification

ὧς (gen. pl. ὧν): relative pronoun, here genitive by attraction to its antecedent ἡμερῶν ('the days during which David dwelt').

ἐκάθισεν

dwelt

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καθίζω

verb of relative clause (David's dwelling)

→ verbal action or state

καθίζω (aor.): 'sit / dwell'; renders כָּשַׁב; here the duration of David's settled residence in Philistine territory.

Δαυיד

David

subject of ἐκάθισεν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἀγρῷ

country

Dative

dative of place (locative: 'in the country')

→ sphere or reference

ἀγρός (dat. ἀγρῷ): 'field / country / rural territory'; ἐν ἀγρῷ τῶν ἀλλοφύλων ('in the country of the foreigners') frames David's whole Philistine residence (cf. v.11).

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with ἀλλοφύλων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀλλοφύλων

of foreigners / Philistines

Genitive

genitive of relationship (modifying ἀγρῷ)

→ relational specification

ἀλλόφυλος: the LXX's standard term for the Philistines (פְּלִשְׁתִּים); the genitive marks the territory as theirs — David lives among Israel's enemies.

τέσσαρας

four

Accusative

attributive numeral (modifying μῆνας; accusative of extent of time)

→ object specification

τέσσαρες (acc. τέσσαρας): 'four'; the numeral quantifying the months of David's sojourn.

μῆνας

months

Accusative

accusative of extent of time (predicate: 'four months')

→ object specification

μῆν (acc. pl. μῆνας): 'month'; renders כָּדָר; the accusative of duration gives the total length of David's residence in Philistine country.

8 καὶ ἀνέβαινεν Δαυιδ καὶ οἱ ἄνδρες αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐπετίθεντο ἐπὶ πάντα τὸν Γεσιρι καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Αμαληκίτην καὶ ἰδοὺ ἡ γῆ κατωκεῖτο ἀπὸ ἀνηκόντων ἢ ἀπὸ Γελαμψουρ τετειχισμένων καὶ ἕως γῆς Αἰγύπτου

And David and his men would go up and raid all the Geshurites and the Amalekite; and behold, the land was inhabited, from those reaching from Gelampsour — fortified places — even as far as the land of Egypt.

Narrative shift to iterative raiding activity καὶ ἀνέβαινεν Δαυιδ ... καὶ ἐπετίθεντο

The imperfects ἀνέβαινεν ... ἐπετίθεντο ('would go up ... kept raiding') mark a shift from the punctiliar grant-narrative to David's habitual, repeated raiding from his Ziklag base. The targets are Israel's ancestral southern enemies: the Γεσιρι (Geshurites) and the Αμαληκίτην (Amalekite, the foe of Exod 17). The geographical note (ἀπὸ Γελαμψουρ ... ἕως γῆς Αἰγύπτου) maps the long-settled inhabited zone reaching toward Egypt; the syntax is somewhat opaque in the LXX (ἀπὸ ἀνηκόντων, 'from those reaching/belonging').

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (καί-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνέβαινεν

would go up

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναβαίνω

main verb (iterative imperfect: habitual raiding expeditions)

→ verbal action or state

ἀναβαίνω (impf.): 'go up / ascend'; renders הָלַךְ; the imperfect denotes repeated raiding sorties; 'going up' is the standard idiom for a military expedition against a place or people.

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (joining his men to the subject)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with ἄνδρες)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄνδρες

men

Nominative

subject (apposition: 'and his men')

→ participant prominence

ἄνῃρ (pl. ἄνδρες): David's fighting band, his partners in the raids.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying ἄνδρες)

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (second verb)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπετίθεντο

would raid / set upon

Impf Mid Indic 3 Pl · ἐπιτίθημι

main verb (iterative imperfect: repeated attacks)

→ verbal action or state

ἐπιτίθημι (impf. mid.): in the middle 'set upon / attack / make a raid against' (+ ἐπί); renders וַשִּׁנָּה ('raid'); the iterative imperfect depicts David's repeated assaults on the southern peoples; cf. the cognate noun-sense at v.10 (ἐπέθεσθε).

ἐπὶ

upon / against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction: 'against')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + acc.: here 'against', marking the object of a hostile raid.

πάντα

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying τὸν Γεσιρι: 'all the Geshurites')

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; the masculine accusative πάντα stresses the comprehensiveness of the raids against the Geshurite territory.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with the gentilic Γεσιρι, supplying case-marking)

→ noun-phrase marking

the masculine article τὸν marks the otherwise indeclinable gentilic as accusative object of ἐπί.

Γεσιρι

Geshurite(s)

accusative object of ἐπί (indeclinable gentilic, case marked by τόν)

→ participant identification

Γεσιρι: the LXX transliteration of the gentilic גִּשְׁשֻׁרִי ('the Geshurite'); indeclinable here; a people of the southern wilderness near Philistia (distinct from the Geshur of Aram), among the old inhabitants David exterminates.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπὶ

against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction, repeated)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Αμαληκίτην)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἀμαληκίτην

Amalekite

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί (declinable gentilic)

→ object specification

Ἀμαληκίτης (acc. Ἀμαληκίτην): 'the Amalekite'; a declinable Greek gentilic for ἰσραήλ; Amalek is Israel's archetypal enemy (Exod 17:8–16; Deut 25:17–19; 1 Sam 15) — David's raids here accomplish against Amalek what Saul failed to complete.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing the descriptive aside)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle (drawing attention)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'behold / look'; renders הִנֵּה; a presentative marker introducing the descriptive note about the inhabited land — fixing the reader's attention on the geographical scope.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with γῆ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆ

land

Nominative

subject of κατοικεῖτο

→ participant prominence

γῆ: 'land / region'; here the inhabited southern territory David raided, described as long-settled.

κατοικεῖτο

was inhabited

Impf Pass Indic 3 Sg · κατοικέω

verb of descriptive clause (passive: 'was settled/inhabited')

→ verbal action or state

κατοικέω (impf. pass.): 'inhabit / settle / dwell in'; renders בָּשָׁ; the passive 'was inhabited' describes the land as anciently populated — these were long-established peoples, not transient nomads.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (starting point of geographical extent)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπὸ: 'from'; the construction ἀπὸ ... ἕως ('from ... as far as') maps the geographical extent of the inhabited zone.

ἀνηκόντων

those reaching / extending

Pres Act Ptc Gen Pl · ἀνήκω

substantival participle (genitive object of ἀπό: obscure in the LXX)

→ verbal action or state

ἀνήκω (pres. ptc.): 'reach up to / pertain / belong'; the substantival genitive plural ἀπὸ ἀνηκόντων is syntactically opaque in the LXX, perhaps 'from (the territories) extending/belonging'; it reflects a difficult or corrupt underlying Hebrew, the translator rendering word-for-word.

ἡ

the (one)

Nominative

article (loosely attached, marking the following phrase)

→ noun-phrase marking

the article ἡ here loosely substantivizes the following geographical descriptor; the construction is grammatically rough, reflecting a literal rendering of the Hebrew.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (specifying starting place)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Γελαμψουρ

Gelampsour

genitive object of ἀπὸ (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Γελαμψουρ: an indeclinable LXX place-name (probably reflecting a corruption/conflation of the Hebrew, which speaks of the land 'as you go to Shur'); the starting point of the inhabited region toward Egypt.

τετειχισμένων

fortified (places)

Perf Pass Ptc Gen Pl · τειχίζω

substantival participle (genitive: 'fortified places')

→ verbal action or state

τειχίζω (perf. pass. ptc.): 'wall / fortify'; the perfect passive participle τετειχισμένων = 'fortified / walled (places)'; describes the settlements of the region as defended strongholds — making David's total conquest the more striking.

καὶ

and / even

coordinate conjunction (with ἕως: 'even as far as')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἕως

as far as

preposition + genitive (end-point of geographical extent)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἕως + gen.: 'as far as / up to'; completes the ἀπὸ ... ἕως span, reaching the border of Egypt.

γῆς

land

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως (with Αἰγύπτου: 'the land of Egypt')

→ relational specification

γῆ (gen. γῆς): 'land'; γῆς Αἰγύπτου = 'the land of Egypt', the southern terminus of the inhabited zone David raided.

Αἰγύπτου

of Egypt

Genitive

genitive of relationship (modifying γῆς)

→ relational specification

Αἴγυπτος (gen. Αἰγύπτου): 'Egypt'; declinable; here marking the far southern boundary of the raided territory.

9 καὶ ἔτυπτε τὴν γῆν καὶ οὐκ ἐζωογονεῖ ἄνδρα καὶ γυναῖκα καὶ ἐλάμβανεν ποίμνια καὶ βουκόλια καὶ ὄνους καὶ καμήλους καὶ ἱματισμόν καὶ ἀνέστρεψαν καὶ ἦρχοντο πρὸς Αἰχίς

And he would strike the land and keep alive neither man nor woman, and he would take flocks and herds and donkeys and camels and clothing; and they returned and came to Achish.

Narrative continuation: the method of the raids (total slaughter and plunder)

καὶ ἔτυπτε τὴν γῆν

A chain of iterative imperfects (ἔτυπτε ... ἐζωογονεῖ ... ἐλάμβανεν) details David's raiding method: total slaughter of the population (ἄνδρα καὶ γυναῖκα — a merism for everyone) and seizure of all movable wealth (flocks, herds, donkeys, camels, clothing). The verb ἐζωογονεῖ ('keep alive', also v.11) is the LXX term used of the midwives sparing Hebrew infants (Exod 1:17) — here grimly inverted into extermination, whose strategic purpose (no surviving witness) emerges in v.11.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (καί-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔτυπτε

would strike

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · τύπτω

main verb (iterative imperfect: repeated striking of the land)

→ verbal action or state

τύπτω (impf.): 'strike / smite / beat'; renders הִכָּה (Hiphil of נָכַח); the imperfect denotes David's repeated devastation of the raided territory — 'he kept striking the land'.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with γῆν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

direct object of ἔτυπτε

→ object specification

γῆ (acc. γῆν): 'land'; metonymy for the inhabitants of the raided region whom David strikes down.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ
not

negative particle (negating ἐξωγόνει)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξωγόνει
would keep alive

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · ζωογονέω

main verb (iterative imperfect, negated: 'kept none alive')

→ verbal action or state

ζωογονέω (impf.): 'preserve alive / let live'; the same verb used of the midwives sparing the Hebrew boys (Exod 1:17–18) and in the herem-laws (Deut 20:16); here negated and iterative — David left no survivor; the choice of this loaded verb makes the slaughter resonate with both extermination and the strategic silencing of witnesses (v.11).

ἄνδρα
man

Accusative

direct object of ἐξωγόνει (first member of merism)

→ object specification

ἄνθρωπος (acc. ἄνδρα): 'man / male'; with γυναῖκα forms the merism 'man and woman' = the entire population, sparing none.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (linking the merism pair)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

γυναῖκα
woman

Accusative

direct object of ἐξωγόνει (second member of merism)

→ object specification

γυνή (acc. γυναῖκα): 'woman'; ἄνδρα καὶ γυναῖκα ('man and woman') is a merism for the whole population — David's slaughter is comprehensive.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (shifting to plunder)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐλάβανεν
would take

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · λαμβάνω

main verb (iterative imperfect: repeated seizure of plunder)

→ verbal action or state

λαμβάνω (impf.): 'take / seize / carry off'; renders תפס; the imperfect depicts David's regular seizure of livestock and goods as spoil from each raid.

ποίμνια
flocks

Accusative

direct object of ἐλάβανεν (first item of plunder)

→ object specification

ποίμνιον: 'flock (of sheep/goats)'; renders תroupeau; the first of a list of seized livestock and goods.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (plunder list)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

βουκόλια
herds

Accusative

direct object of ἐλάβανεν (item of plunder)

→ object specification

βουκόλιον: 'herd (of cattle)'; renders תרנגולות; the cattle-herds taken as spoil, paired with the sheep-flocks (ποίμνια).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (plunder list)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὄνους

donkeys

Accusative

direct object of ἐλάμβανεν (item of plunder)

→ object specification

ὄνος (acc. pl. ὄνους): 'donkey / ass'; renders רִמְקִי; beasts of burden seized in the raids.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (plunder list)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

καμήλους

camels

Accusative

direct object of ἐλάμβανεν (item of plunder)

→ object specification

κάμηλος (acc. pl. καμήλους): 'camel'; renders כַּמֶּלֶךְ; the camels mark the desert-edge, semi-nomadic economy of the raided peoples (Amalekites, etc.).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (plunder list)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἱματισμόν

clothing

Accusative

direct object of ἐλάμβανεν (final item of plunder)

→ object specification

ἱματισμός: 'clothing / garments / apparel'; renders תְּלוּלָה / תְּלוּלָה; portable cloth-wealth, the last item of the spoil-list.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (shifting to return)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνέστρεψαν

they returned

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀναστρέφω

main verb (plural: David and his men return)

→ verbal action or state

ἀναστρέφω (aor.): 'turn back / return'; renders שָׁבָוּ; the shift to the plural (David and his men) and to the aorist closes each raid-cycle; they return from the raid to report to Achish.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦρχοντο

would come

Impf Mid Indic 3 Pl · ἔρχομαι

main verb (iterative imperfect: habitual coming to Achish)

→ verbal action or state

ἔρχομαι (impf.): 'come / go'; the imperfect ἦρχοντο πρὸς Ἀχίς ('they would come to Achish') marks the recurring pattern: after each raid David presents himself to Achish — the setting for the deception of vv.10–11.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction toward a person)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ἀχίς

Achish

accusative object of πρὸς (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

10 καὶ εἶπεν Ἀγχους πρὸς Δαυιδ ἐπὶ τίνα ἐπέθεσθε σήμερον καὶ εἶπεν Δαυιδ πρὸς Ἀγχους κατὰ νότον τῆς Ιουδαίας καὶ κατὰ νότον Ιεσμεγα καὶ κατὰ νότον τοῦ Κενεζί

And Achish said to David, 'Against whom did you make a raid today?' And David said to Achish, 'Against the south of Judea and against the south of Iesmega and against the south of the Kenizzite.'

Dialogue: Achish's question and David's deceptive answer καὶ εἶπεν Ἀγχους πρὸς Δαυιδ

The dialogue exposes David's deception. Achish asks the routine debriefing question ἐπὶ τίνα ἐπέθεσθε σήμερον ('against whom did you raid today?'). David's answer names regions of Judah's own Negev — κατὰ νότον τῆς Ιουδαίας ('against the south of Judea'), the Jerahmeelite/Kenizzite south — implying he has been attacking his own people and their allies, when in fact (vv.8–9) he struck Israel's enemies. The threefold κατὰ νότον ('against the south of') rhetorically reinforces the false claim.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (καί-parataxis)

→ 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-introducing)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: here introducing Achish's interrogation of David after the raid.

Ἀγχους
Achish

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

πρὸς
to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Δαυιδ
David

accusative object of πρὸς (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ἐπὶ
against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction: 'against whom')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + acc.: 'against'; with the interrogative τίνα forms 'against whom (did you raid)?'

τίνα
whom

Accusative

interrogative pronoun (object of ἐπὶ)

→ participant reference

τίς, τί: interrogative 'who / what'; the accusative τίνα is the object of the raid Achish inquires about.

ἐπέθεσθε
did you raid / set upon

Aor Mid Indic 2 Pl · ἐπιτίθημι

main verb of question (2nd plural: David and his men)

→ verbal action or state

ἐπιτίθημι (aor. mid.): 'set upon / attack / raid' (+ ἐπὶ); the same verb as the iterative ἐπετίθεντο in v.8, here aorist in Achish's specific inquiry: 'whom did you attack today?'

σήμερα

today

temporal adverb

→ clausal contribution

σήμερα: 'today'; renders **דוֹיֵךְ**; locates Achish's question in the immediate aftermath of the latest raid.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (introducing David's reply)

→ 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 (David's deceptive reply)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: introducing David's false report — a verbal deception matching the physical concealment (no survivors) of v.11.

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

πρός

to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Αχχους

Achish

accusative object of **πρός** (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

κατὰ

against / toward

preposition + accusative (direction: 'against the south of')

→ spatial or relational framing

κατὰ + acc.: here directional 'against / toward'; κατὰ νότον = 'against the Negev/south (of)', David's false claim of raiding Judah's own territory.

νότον

south / Negev

Accusative

accusative object of **κατὰ** (the southern region)

→ object specification

νότον: meaning 'south'; it serves as accusative object of **κατὰ** (the southern region).

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with **Ιουδαίας**)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ιουδαίας

of Judea

Genitive

genitive of relationship (modifying **νότον**: 'the south of Judea')

→ relational specification

Ιουδαίας: meaning 'of Judea'; it serves as genitive of relationship (modifying **νότον**: 'the south of Judea').

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κατὰ

against

preposition + accusative (repeated: 'against the south of')

→ spatial or relational framing

κατὰ: meaning 'against'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (repeated: 'against the south of').

νότον

south

Accusative

accusative object of κατά (second region)

→ object specification

νότον: meaning 'south'; it serves as accusative object of κατά (second region).

Ιεσμεγα

Iesmega

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'south of Iesmega')

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κατὰ

against

preposition + accusative (repeated: 'against the south of')

→ spatial or relational framing

κατὰ: meaning 'against'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (repeated: 'against the south of').

νότον

south

Accusative

accusative object of κατά (third region)

→ object specification

νότον: meaning 'south'; it serves as accusative object of κατά (third region).

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with the gentilic Κενεζί, supplying case-marking)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Κενεζί

Kenizzite

genitive of relationship (indeclinable gentilic, case marked by τοῦ)

→ participant identification

Κενεζί: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive of relationship (indeclinable gentilic, case marked by τοῦ).

11 καὶ ἄνδρα καὶ γυναῖκα οὐκ ἐζωογόνησεν τοῦ εἰσαγαγεῖν εἰς Γεθ λέγων μὴ ἀναγγείλωσιν εἰς Γεθ καθ' ἡμῶν λέγοντες τάδε Δαυιδ ποιεῖ καὶ τόδε τὸ δικαίωμα αὐτοῦ πάσας τὰς ἡμέρας ἃς ἐκάθητο Δαυιδ ἐν ἀγρῷ τῶν ἀλλοφύλων

And neither man nor woman did he keep alive to bring to Gath, saying, 'Lest they report against us in Gath, saying, "Thus David does."' And this was his practice all the days that David dwelt in the country of the foreigners.

Explanatory motive: the strategic reason for the total slaughter

καὶ ἄνδρα καὶ γυναῖκα οὐκ ἐζωογόνησεν

v.11 supplies the motive behind the slaughter of v.9: David spared no one (the aorist ἐζωογόνησεν now summarizing the whole campaign) precisely so that no captive could be brought to Gath to expose the truth (μὴ ἀναγγείλωσιν ... καθ' ἡμῶν, 'lest they report against us'). The slaughter is thus a deliberate strategy of concealment. The closing clause (τὸ δικαίωμα αὐτοῦ ... πάσας τὰς ἡμέρας) generalizes this as David's settled practice throughout his Philistine sojourn.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (καί-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄνδρα

man

Accusative

direct object of ἐζωογόνησεν (fronted; first of merism)

→ object specification

ἀνὴρ (acc. ἄνδρα): 'man'; fronted before the verb for emphasis; with γυναῖκα, the merism 'man and woman' = the entire captured population.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (linking merism pair)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

γυναῖκα

woman

Accusative

direct object of ἐζωογόνησεν (second of merism)

→ object specification

γυνή (acc. γυναῖκα): 'woman'; completes the merism — David spared neither sex, leaving no potential informant.

οὐκ

not

negative particle (negating ἐξωγόνησεν)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξωγόνησεν

he kept alive

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ζωογονέω

main verb (negated aorist summarizing the policy)

→ verbal action or state

ζωογονέω (aor.): 'preserve alive'; the aorist (vs. the iterative imperfect ἐξωγόνει in v.9) summarizes the entire campaign: David kept no one alive at all; the purpose follows in the articular infinitive and the negated clause — to prevent any witness reaching Gath.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with articular infinitive εἰσαγαγεῖν: purpose)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

εἰσαγαγεῖν

to bring in

Aor Act Inf · εἰσάγω

articular infinitive of purpose (genitive τοῦ + infinitive)

→ verbal action or state

εἰσάγω (aor. inf.): 'bring in / lead in'; the articular infinitive τοῦ εἰσαγαγεῖν expresses the purpose for which captives might have been kept alive ('so as to bring [them] to Gath') — a purpose David deliberately forecloses by killing all.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Γεθ

Gath

accusative object of εἰς (indeclinable: 'to Gath')

→ participant identification

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

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Ptc Nom Sg Masc · λέγω

circumstantial participle (introducing David's reasoning)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (pres. ptc.): the participle introduces David's stated rationale (whether spoken or thought); here giving the motive clause that follows.

μή

lest

negative conjunction (introducing clause of apprehension/purpose)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μή: 'lest / that not'; with the subjunctive ἀναγγείλωσιν introduces a negative purpose/fear clause — 'lest they report'.

ἀναγγεῖλωσιν

they should report

Aor Act Subj 3 Pl · ἀναγγέλλω

verb of negative purpose clause (subjunctive after μή)

→ verbal action or state

ἀναγγέλλω (aor. subj.): 'report / announce'; the same root as ἀνηγγέλη (v.4); David fears any survivor would 'report against us in Gath' the truth of his actual targets — hence the total slaughter.

εἰς

in / to

preposition + accusative (direction: to/at Gath)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Γεθ

Gath

accusative object of εἰς (indeclinable: 'to/at Gath')

→ participant identification

Γεθ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as accusative object of εἰς (indeclinable: 'to/at Gath').

καθ̑

against

preposition + genitive (hostile: 'against us', elided before vowel)

→ spatial or relational framing

κατά + gen.: 'against'; καθ̑ ἡμῶν = 'against us', i.e. testimony exposing David and his men's true raids.

ἡμῶν

us

Genitive

genitive object of κατά (David and his men)

→ relational specification

ἡμῶν: meaning 'us'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive object of κατά (David and his men).

λέγοντες

saying

Pres Act Ptc Nom Pl Masc · λέγω

circumstantial participle (introducing the feared report's content)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (pres. ptc. pl.): introduces the content of the feared report — what survivors might say in Gath: 'Thus David does'.

τάδε

thus / these things

Accusative

demonstrative object of ποιεῖ (content of the report)

→ object specification

ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε: 'this'; the neuter plural τάδε ('these things / thus') anticipates the damning report of David's real conduct.

Δαυιδ

David

subject of ποιεῖ (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ποιεῖ

does

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

verb of reported content (present: David's habitual conduct)

→ verbal action or state

ποιέω (pres.): 'do / make'; τάδε Δαυιδ ποιεῖ ('thus David does') is the feared exposure of David's true raiding pattern — the present tense generalizing his conduct.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing the narrator's generalizing comment)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τόδε

this

Nominative

demonstrative pronoun (subject/predicate: 'this was his practice')

→ participant reference

ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε: 'this'; the neuter τόδε resumes the foregoing as the substance of David's habitual policy.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with δικαίωμα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δικαίωμα

practice / custom

Nominative

predicate nominative ('this was his custom')

→ participant prominence

δικαίωμα: usually 'ordinance / statute / just requirement', but here in the LXX idiom 'manner / custom / settled practice' (rendering $\nu\theta\psi\eta$ in its sense of 'customary way'); τὸ δικαίωμα αὐτοῦ = 'his regular practice', generalizing the slaughter-policy across his whole stay.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying δικαίωμα)

→ relational specification

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

πάσας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ἡμέρας; accusative of extent of time)

→ object specification

πᾶς (acc. pl. fem. πάσας): 'all'; πάσας τὰς ἡμέρας = 'all the days', the accusative of duration covering David's entire Philistine residence.

τὰς

the

Accusative

article (with ἡμέρας)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμέρας

days

Accusative

accusative of extent of time (duration of the practice)

→ object specification

ἡμέρα (acc. pl. ἡμέρας): 'day'; the days throughout which David maintained this concealing slaughter.

ἃς

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (accusative of duration, modifying ἡμέρας)

→ participant reference

ὃς (acc. pl. fem. ἃς): relative 'which'; here accusative of extent ('during which days David dwelt').

ἐκάθητο

dwelt

Impf Mid Indic 3 Sg · κάθημαι

verb of relative clause (David's residence)

→ verbal action or state

κάθημαι (impf.): 'sit / dwell'; the imperfect ἐκάθητο depicts David's continuing residence in Philistine country (cf. ἐκάθισεν, v.7), the span throughout which the deception held.

Δαυιδ

David

subject of ἐκάθητο (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἀγρῶ

country

Dative

dative of place (locative: 'in the country')

→ sphere or reference

ἀγρός (dat. ἀγρῶ): 'country / rural territory'; ἐν ἀγρῶ τῶν ἀλλοφύλων repeats the framing phrase of v.7, bracketing the raid-narrative within David's Philistine sojourn.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with ἀλλοφύλων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀλλοφύλων

of foreigners / Philistines

Genitive

genitive of relationship (modifying ἀγρῶ)

→ relational specification

ἀλλόφυλος: the LXX term for the Philistines; closing the inclusio with v.7 (ἐν ἀγρῶ τῶν ἀλλοφύλων), framing David's whole exile among Israel's enemies.

12 καὶ ἐπιστεύθη Δαυιδ ἐν τῷ Αἰχῶ σφόδρα λέγων ἥσυχνται αἰσχυρόμενος ἐν τῷ λαῷ αὐτοῦ ἐν Ἰσραὴλ καὶ ἔσται μοι δοῦλος εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα

And David was trusted by Achish exceedingly, who said, 'He has utterly disgraced himself among his people, among Israel, and he shall be my servant forever.'

Climactic résumé: Achish's complete and deceived trust

καὶ ἐπιστεύθη Δαυιδ ἐν τῷ Αἰχῶ σφόδρα

The chapter's ironic climax: David ἐπιστεύθη ... σφόδρα ('was trusted exceedingly') by Achish, who reasons (λέγων) that David has made himself utterly odious to his own people. The cognate construction ἥσυχνται αἰσχυρόμενος ('he has been put to shame, shaming himself' = 'he has utterly disgraced himself') is a Hebraism rendering the infinitive absolute, expressing the intensity of David's supposed self-ruin among Israel. Achish concludes that David, with no homeland to return to, will be his vassal εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα ('forever') — a conclusion the reader knows to be entirely mistaken.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (καί-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπιστεύθη

was trusted

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · πιστεύω

main verb (passive: David was the object of trust)

→ verbal action or state

πιστεύω (aor. pass.): 'trust / believe / entrust'; the passive ἐπιστεύθη Δαυιδ ('David was trusted') with ἐν τῷ Αἰχῶ (Hebraistic 'trusted by/in Achish', rendering אֶל אֵיכָ'ֶשׁ marks the success of the deception — Achish's confidence in David is total (σφόδρα).

Δαυιδ

David

subject of ἐπιστεύθη (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ἐν

by / in

preposition + dative (Hebraistic agent/sphere of trust)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + dat.: here a Hebraism (אֶל) marking the one in whom trust is placed — 'trusted in/by Achish'.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with Ἀχίς, supplying the dative case-marking)

→ noun-phrase marking

the article τῷ marks the indeclinable Ἀχίς as dative ('in/by Achish').

Ἀχίς

Achish

dative object of ἐν (indeclinable, case marked by τῷ)

→ participant identification

Ἀχίς: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as dative object of ἐν (indeclinable, case marked by τῷ).

σφόδρα

exceedingly

adverb of degree (intensifying ἐπιστεύθη)

→ clausal contribution

σφόδρα: 'very much / exceedingly'; renders ΤΙΝΙ; underscores the totality of Achish's misplaced confidence in David.

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Ptc Nom Sg Masc · λέγων

circumstantial participle (introducing Achish's reasoning)

→ verbal action or state

λέγων (pres. ptc.): the participle introduces Achish's internal reasoning that grounds his trust — he believes David is irrevocably alienated from Israel.

ἡσυχνται

he has been disgraced

Perf Pass Indic 3 Sg · αἰσχύνω

main verb of Achish's reasoning (perfect: standing state of disgrace)

→ verbal action or state

αἰσχύνω (perf. pass.): 'shame / disgrace'; the perfect ἡσυχνται ('he has been put to shame / become disgraced') paired with the cognate participle αἰσχυνόμενος forms a Hebraistic intensive (infinitive absolute calque): 'he has utterly disgraced himself' — Achish's conviction that David is beyond reconciliation with Israel.

αἰσχυνόμενος

being shamed / utterly

Pres Mid Ptc Nom Sg Masc · αἰσχύνω

cognate participle (intensifying ἡσυχνται: Hebraism)

→ verbal action or state

αἰσχύνω (pres. mid. ptc.): the cognate participle reinforcing the finite ἡσυχνται renders the Hebrew infinitive absolute (e.g. שִׁיחֲבֹה שִׁיחֲבֹה, 'he has made himself utterly odious'); the construction expresses the completeness of David's supposed self-ruin among his people.

ἐν

among

preposition + dative (sphere: 'among his people')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with λαῶ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαῶ

people

Dative

dative of sphere (with ἐν: 'among his people')

→ sphere or reference

λαός (dat. λαῶ): 'people'; renders דָּא; David's own people, Israel — among whom Achish believes David has become irredeemably hateful.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying λαῶ)

→ relational specification

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

ἐν

in / among

preposition + dative (appositional sphere: 'among Israel')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ἰσραήλ

Israel

dative in apposition to λαῶ (indeclinable: 'among Israel')

→ participant identification

Ἰσραήλ: indeclinable; in apposition to τῷ λαῶ αὐτοῦ, identifying David's people explicitly as Israel — the nation Achish wrongly believes David has irrevocably betrayed.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing Achish's conclusion)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔσται

he shall be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb of Achish's conclusion (future)

→ verbal action or state

εἰμί (fut.): 'be'; ἔσται μοι δοῦλος ('he shall be a servant to me', dative of possession) is Achish's mistaken conclusion — that David, cut off from Israel, will serve him permanently.

μοι

to me / my

Dative

dative of possession (with ἔσται: 'my servant')

→ participant reference or interest

μοι: meaning 'to me'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative of possession (with ἔσται: 'my servant').

δοῦλος

servant

Nominative

predicate nominative ('he shall be a servant')

→ participant prominence

δοῦλος: 'servant / vassal'; renders דָּבָר; the same word David applied to himself in v.5 (ὁ δοῦλός σου), now in Achish's mouth as his conviction of David's permanent vassalage — the deception's ironic capstone.

εἰς

for / unto

preposition + accusative (temporal extent: 'forever')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + acc.: of temporal extent; εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα = 'forever / for all time'.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with αἰῶνα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

αἰῶνα

age / ever

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (idiom: 'forever')

→ object specification

αἰών (acc. αἰῶνα): 'age / long duration'; εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα ('forever') renders עַד־לְעֹלָם; Achish's confident 'forever' is heavy with dramatic irony — David's true loyalty lies wholly elsewhere.

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.