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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Second Book of Kingdoms, Chapter 13

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ Β' ΙΓ'

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

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

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

Theme

Amnon's violation of Tamar unleashes grief, hatred, and the revenge that drives Absalom into exile.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of 2 Kingdoms (= 2 Samuel) 13 follows the standard critical text of the Septuagint as established in the Rahlfs–Hanhart edition (Septuaginta, rev. ed. 2006), an ancient and public-domain text; the critical apparatus is not reproduced. Chapter 13 is one of the longest and most psychologically harrowing narratives in the books of Kingdoms: the rape of Tamar by her half-brother Amnon and its long aftermath in Absalom's revenge. The LXX here is the so-called kaige (καίγε) recension's territory — 2 Kingdoms 11:2–3 Kingdoms 2:11 belongs to the βγ section, marked by literalistic, Hebraizing translation technique — and the chapter is dense with calques of Hebrew syntax: the chained καί-parataxis rendering the

wāw-consecutive, the periphrastic ἦν κείμενος (v. 32) rendering Hebrew הִיה + participle, the genitive absolute αὐτῶν ὄντων (v. 30), the merism ἀπὸ πονηροῦ ἕως ἀγαθοῦ ('from bad to good', v. 22) for total non-communication, and the articular-infinitive purpose phrases (τοῦ ποιῆσαί, v. 2; τοῦ λαλῆσαι, v. 20; τοῦ ἐξελθεῖν, v. 39). The translation handles the assault with sober precision: ἐκραταίωσεν ὑπὲρ αὐτήν ('he overpowered her', v. 14) and ἐταπείνωσεν αὐτήν ('he violated/humiliated her', vv. 14, 22, 32) render the Hebrew קָרַח and הָנִיעַ, the latter the technical verb for sexual violation; Tamar's protest invokes the legal-ethical category ἀφροσύνη ('folly/outrage', v. 12), the Greek rendering of הִלְבַּד, the term for a grave breach of Israel's covenant order. The narrative arc moves from Amnon's obsessive ἀγάπη (vv. 1, 4) to its inversion in μῖσος μέγα σφόδρα ('a very great hatred', v. 15) — a deliberate verbal antithesis — and on to Absalom's two-year-nursed vengeance at the Baal-hazor (Βελασωρ) sheepshearing, the false report that ἐπάταξεν Αβεσσαλωμ πάντας τοὺς υἱοῦς ('Absalom has struck all the sons', v. 30), Jonadab's correction (Αμνων μονώτατος ἀπέθανεν, 'only Amnon is dead', vv. 32–33), and Absalom's three-year exile with Talmai of Geshur. The chapter closes on David's divided heart — ἐκόπασεν τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ βασιλέως τοῦ ἐξελθεῖν ὀπίσω Αβεσσαλωμ (v. 39), 'the king's spirit ceased to go out after Absalom' — bridging toward the reconciliation politics of chapters 14–15.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 13:1–2

Amnon's consuming desire for his half-sister Tamar

The narrator introduces Tamar, Absalom's beautiful full-sister and David's daughter, and Amnon's love (ἡγάπησεν) for her (v. 1). His passion turns to physical distress (ἐθλίβετο ... ὥστε ἀρρωστεῖν) because, she being a virgin, any access seemed ὑπέρογκον ('too difficult / out of reach', v. 2) — the seed of the scheme that follows.

B · 13:3–5

Jonadab's counsel: the feigned illness

Amnon's shrewd friend Jonadab, son of David's brother Shimeah, draws out the cause of Amnon's wasting (vv. 3–4) and devises the stratagem: feign sickness (μαλακίσθητι), and when the king visits, request that Tamar come and prepare food in his sight, so that he may eat from her hand (v. 5) — the trap baited under the cover of fraternal care.

C · 13:6–10

The king sends Tamar; she prepares food in Amnon's house

Amnon executes the plan: he feigns illness, the king comes, and Amnon requests Tamar (v. 6). David, unsuspecting, sends her (v. 7); she kneads, shapes, and cooks the cakes before Amnon's eyes (v. 8). When he refuses to eat and clears the room of all others (v. 9), he summons her with the food into the inner bedchamber (v. 10) — the isolation now complete.

D · 13:11–14

The assault

Amnon seizes Tamar and demands she lie with him (v. 11). She refuses with a fourfold appeal — kinship, the outrage's foreignness to Israel (ἀφροσύνη), her own ruin and his shame, and the lawful alternative of asking the king (vv. 12–13). Amnon will not listen; he overpowers and violates her (ἐκραταίωσεν ... ἐταπείνωσεν, v. 14).

E · 13:15–17

Amnon's hatred and his command to expel her

Amnon's lust collapses instantly into a hatred greater than his former love (μῖσος μέγα ... ὑπὲρ τὴν ἀγάπην, v. 15); he orders her out. Tamar protests that this expulsion is a worse evil than the first (v. 16), but he summons his attendant and commands that she be put out and the door bolted behind her (v. 17).

F · 13:18–20

Tamar's torn robe and desolation in Absalom's house

The narrator notes her royal virgin's long-sleeved robe (χιτῶν καρπωτός, v. 18); the servant expels her and bolts the door. Tamar mourns — ashes on her head, the robe torn, hands on her head, crying as she goes (v. 19). Absalom counsels silence, recognizing Amnon's act, and Tamar remains desolate (χηρεύουσα) in his house (v. 20).

G · 13:21–22

David's anger; Absalom's silent hatred

King David hears all and is greatly angered, yet does not grieve Amnon's spirit, because he loved him as firstborn (v. 21). Absalom speaks not a word to Amnon, good or bad (a merism for total estrangement), nursing hatred over the violation of his sister (v. 22) — the engine of the coming vengeance.

H · 13:23–27

The sheepshearing feast at Baal-hazor

Two years later, at sheepshearing in Baal-hazor near Ephraim, Absalom invites all the king's sons (v. 23) and presses the king himself to attend (v. 24). David declines so as not to burden Absalom but blesses him (v. 25); Absalom then asks that Amnon come in the king's stead (v. 26), and on his insistence the king sends Amnon and all the royal sons to the feast (v. 27).

I · 13:28–29

The killing of Amnon

Absalom orders his servants to strike Amnon dead when his heart is merry with wine, on Absalom's own authority, urging them to courage (v. 28). The servants do as commanded; the other royal sons rise, each mounts his mule, and they flee (v. 29).

J · 13:30–33

The false report and Jonadab's correction

While the sons are still on the road, a report reaches David that Absalom has struck down all the king's sons, none left (v. 30); the king rises, tears his garments, and lies on the ground, his servants likewise (v. 31). Jonadab corrects the rumor: only Amnon is dead, for this was determined from the day he violated Tamar (vv. 32–33).

K · 13:34–36

The watchman's sighting; the sons return weeping

Absalom flees; the watchman sees a great crowd descending by the mountain road (v. 34). Jonadab declares the king's sons are arriving as he said (v. 35), and as he finishes speaking they arrive and lift their voices weeping, the king and all his servants weeping greatly with them (v. 36).

L · 13:37–39

Absalom's flight to Geshur; David's mourning and longing

Absalom flees to Talmai son of Ammihud, king of Geshur, while David mourns for his son continually (v. 37); Absalom remains in Geshur three years (v. 38). At last the king's spirit ceases to go out against Absalom, for he was consoled over Amnon's death (v. 39) — setting up the recall of chapter 14.

1 καὶ ἐγενήθη μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ τῷ Αβεσσαλωμ υἱῷ Δαυιδ ἀδελφὴ καλὴ τῷ εἶδει σφόδρα καὶ ὄνομα αὐτῇ Θημαρ καὶ ἠγάπησεν αὐτὴν Αμνων υἱὸς Δαυιδ

And it came to pass after these things that Absalom the son of David had a sister, beautiful in appearance exceedingly, and her name was Tamar; and Amnon the son of David loved her.

New narrative episode (temporal transition formula) καὶ ἐγενήθη μετὰ ταῦτα

The formula καὶ ἐγενήθη μετὰ ταῦτα (rendering כַּוְיָהִי אַחֲרָיו) opens a new narrative unit, looping back to the family of David after the Bathsheba/Ammon-war material of chs. 11–12. The verse establishes the three principals — Absalom, Tamar, Amnon — and the fatal verb ἠγάπησεν that will be inverted to μῖσος at v. 15.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καί-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγενήθη

it came to pass

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (impersonal narrative-onset formula)

→ constative aorist (episode-opening)

γίνομαι (aor. pass. ἐγενήθη): 'become / come to pass'; the impersonal καὶ ἐγενήθη renders the Hebrew narrative formula יָהִי, the standard scene-setting opener; the kaige section favors the -θη passive aorist of γίνομαι over the middle ἐγένετο.

μετὰ
after

preposition + accusative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετὰ: meaning 'after'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (temporal).

ταῦτα

these things

Accusative

accusative object of μετά (temporal: 'after these things')

→ object specification

οὗτος; the demonstrative ταῦτα refers back to the preceding narrative (the Ammonite war, chs. 11–12); μετὰ ταῦτα is a standard LXX temporal connector.

καὶ
and

apodotic καί (resumes after the temporal phrase)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here the so-called apodotic καί following καὶ ἐγενήθη μετὰ ταῦτα, a Hebraism mirroring the wāw that introduces the main clause after a temporal opener; left untranslated in idiomatic English.

τῷ

the / to

Dative

article (with Ἀβессαλωμ, dative of possession)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἀβессαλωμ

Absalom

Dative

dative of possession (indeclinable: 'Absalom had')

→ participant identification

Ἀβессαλωμ: transliteration of Hebrew אָבִישׁלֹמֶה ('father of peace'); indeclinable in the LXX (case shown by the article τῷ); David's third son (3 Kgdms 3:3 / 1 Chr 3:2), Tamar's full brother by Maacah daughter of Talmi of Geshur — a kinship the narrative will exploit.

υἱῷ

son

Dative

apposition to Ἀβессαλωμ (dative)

→ sphere or reference

υἱός: 'son'; in apposition, identifying Absalom as David's son.

Δαυιδ

of David

Genitive

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

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliteration of Hebrew דָּוִד; indeclinable in the LXX; the genitive is shown by context, dependent on υἱῶ.

ἀδελφή

sister

Nominative

subject (predicate of possession: 'a sister belonged to Absalom')

→ participant prominence

ἀδελφή: 'sister'; renders Τῖτη; the kinship term is thematically central — the whole tragedy turns on the violation of the brother-sister bond, repeated insistently through the chapter.

καλή

beautiful

Nominative

predicate adjective (modifying ἀδελφή)

→ participant prominence

καλός: 'beautiful / fair / good'; renders ἡδύ; Tamar's beauty (like that of her mother's line and her brother Absalom, 14:25) is the narrative motive for Amnon's desire — beauty here functions as a danger, not a blessing.

τῷ

in

Dative

article (with εἶδει, dative of respect)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

εἶδει

in appearance

Dative

dative of respect ('beautiful with respect to appearance')

→ sphere or reference

εἶδος: 'form / appearance / look'; renders ἡδύ; the dative of respect specifies the sphere of her beauty — outward form, the very thing that provokes Amnon.

σφόδρα

exceedingly

adverb of degree (intensifying καλή)

→ clausal contribution

σφόδρα: standard LXX rendering of Τῖτη; the intensifier marks Tamar's beauty as extraordinary, heightening the tragedy.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὄνομα

name

Nominative

subject of verbless naming clause ('her name was Tamar')

→ participant prominence

ὄνομα: 'name'; the verbless clause ὄνομα αὐτῇ Θημαρ renders the Hebrew naming formula תָּמָר הָיָה שֵׁם.

αὐτῇ

to her

Dative

dative of possession ('belonging to her')

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτῇ: meaning 'to her'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative of possession ('belonging to her').

Θημαρ

Tamar

Nominative

predicate nominative (naming: indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Θημαρ: transliteration of Hebrew תָּמָר ('date-palm'); indeclinable in the LXX; David's daughter and Absalom's full sister; the same name as Judah's daughter-in-law (Gen 38) and a later daughter of Absalom (14:27).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἠγάπησεν

loved

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀγαπάω

main verb (Amnon's desire introduced)

→ ingressive aorist (came to love / conceived a passion)

ἀγαπάω: 'love'; renders בָּהַב; here the 'love' is obsessive sexual desire, not covenant affection — the same verb is starkly reversed at v. 15 (ἐμίσησεν ... μῖσος ... ὑπὲρ τὴν ἀγάπην), exposing the lust as counterfeit love.

αὐτήν

her

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

Αμνων

Amnon

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Αμνων: transliteration of Hebrew אֱמֹנִי ('faithful'); indeclinable in the LXX; David's eldest son by Ahinoam the Jezreelite (3:2), thus the crown prince and Tamar's half-brother — the name's meaning ('faithful') stands in bitter irony to his act.

υἱός

son

Nominative

apposition to Αμνων

→ participant prominence

υἱός: identifying Amnon as David's son; the repeated 'son of David' for both Amnon and Absalom (v. 1) underscores that both rivals are royal heirs.

Δαυιδ

of David

Genitive

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

2 καὶ ἐθλίβετο Αμνων ὥστε ἀρρωστεῖν διὰ Θημαρ τὴν ἀδελφὴν αὐτοῦ ὅτι παρθένος ἦν αὕτη καὶ ὑπέρογκον ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς Αμνων τοῦ ποιῆσαί τι αὐτῇ

And Amnon was so distressed that he fell sick on account of Tamar his sister, because she was a virgin, and it seemed too difficult in Amnon's eyes to do anything to her.

Development: the inner state that drives the plot

καὶ ἐθλίβετο Αμνων

The verse interiorizes Amnon's desire into pathology: the imperfect ἐθλίβετο (durative) plus the result-clause ὥστε ἀρρωστεῖν shows obsessive desire becoming physical illness. The obstacle is stated twice — she is a virgin (legally guarded), and access seemed ὑπέρογκον ('too hard / impossible') — preparing for the deceit by which the obstacle will be circumvented.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐθλίβετο

was distressed

Impf Mid/Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἐθλίβω

main verb (durative inner state)

→ durative imperfect (ongoing torment)

ἐθλίβω (mid./pass. 'be pressed / distressed / afflicted'): renders ἡλῆξε / a sense of being hemmed in; the imperfect depicts Amnon's mounting, continuous anguish; the verb literally means 'be pressed/crushed', vividly conveying the constriction of obsessive desire.

Ἀμνων

Amnon

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ὥστε

so as

conjunction introducing result clause (+ infinitive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥστε: 'so that / so as to'; with the infinitive ἄρρωστεῖν it expresses actual result — the desire produced literal sickness.

ἄρρωστεῖν

to be sick

Pres Act Inf · ἄρρωστέω

infinitive of result (with ὥστε)

→ verbal action or state

ἄρρωστέω: 'be ill / sickly'; renders ἡλῆξε; the same root reappears as the feigned illness of v. 6 (ἠρρώστησεν) — Amnon's genuine lovesickness will be turned into a pretended sickness as the instrument of the crime.

διὰ

on account of

preposition + accusative (cause)

→ spatial or relational framing

διὰ + acc.: 'because of / on account of'; marks Tamar as the cause of Amnon's distress.

Θημαρ

Tamar

Accusative

accusative object of διὰ (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with ἀδελφὴν, in apposition to Θημαρ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀδελφήν

sister

Accusative

apposition to Θημαρ

→ object specification

ἀδελφή: the repeated 'his sister' keeps the incestuous dimension before the reader at every step of the narrative.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because'; introduces the reason the desire is frustrated — her virgin status.

παρθένος

virgin

Nominative

predicate nominative (with ἦν)

→ participant prominence

παρθένος: 'virgin / unmarried young woman'; renders הַלְוִיָּהּ; her virginity means she is secluded and protected within the royal household, making ordinary access impossible — hence the need for a ruse.

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula

→ participant reference

εἰμί (impf. ἦν): the copula of the causal clause.

αὐτή

she

Nominative

subject (resumptive pronoun)

→ participant reference

αὐτή: the explicit nominative pronoun (resumptive) renders the Hebrew independent pronoun הִיא, a Hebraizing redundancy typical of the kaige translation.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὑπέρογκον

too difficult

Nominative

predicate adjective (impersonal: 'it was too hard')

→ participant prominence

ὑπέρογκος: literally 'over-swollen / huge / excessive'; here 'too great / too difficult / impossible'; renders the sense of יָבִיחַ ('it was extraordinary / out of reach'); the neuter is used impersonally — the deed seemed beyond Amnon's reach without contrivance.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative idiom)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ὀφθαλμοῖς

eyes

Dative

dative object of ἐν (Hebraism: 'in the eyes of' = 'in the judgment of')

→ sphere or reference

ὀφθαλμός: 'eye'; ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς renders יְיָגֵז ('in the eyes of'), a Hebraism for one's estimation or perception — the deed seemed impossible from Amnon's own perspective.

Ἀμνων

of Amnon

Genitive

genitive of possession (indeclinable: 'Amnon's eyes')

→ participant identification

Ἀμνων: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive of possession (indeclinable: 'Amnon's eyes').

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with articular infinitive ποιῆσαι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ποιῆσαί

to do

Aor Act Inf · ποιέω

articular infinitive (epexegetic: what seemed too difficult)

→ aorist infinitive (complement of necessity)

ποιέω: 'do / make'; the articular infinitive τοῦ ποιῆσαι, a calque of the Hebrew infinitive construct with ל, defines the content of the difficulty — 'the doing of anything to her'; the euphemistic 'to do something to her' veils the intended assault.

τι

anything

Accusative

direct object of ποιῆσαι (indefinite pronoun)

→ participant reference

τις: 'someone / something / anything'; the indefinite τι is deliberately vague — a euphemism for the violation Amnon contemplates.

αὐτῇ

to her

Dative

dative (disadvantage: 'to/against her')

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτῇ: meaning 'to her'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative (disadvantage: 'to/against her').

3 καὶ ἦν τῷ Αμνων ἑταῖρος καὶ ὄνομα αὐτῷ Ιωναδαβ υἱὸς Σαμαα τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ Δαυιδ καὶ Ιωναδαβ ἀνὴρ σοφὸς σφόδρα

And Amnon had a companion, and his name was Jonadab the son of Shimeah, David's brother; and Jonadab was a very shrewd man.

Character introduction (the schemer) καὶ ἦν τῷ Αμνων ἑταῖρος

The narrator introduces Jonadab with the same possession-and-naming pattern as v. 1, marking him as the chapter's third agent. His epithet σοφὸς σφόδρα ('very wise / shrewd') is morally ambivalent — the wisdom is craftiness in the service of evil; the same Jonadab reappears as the rumor-corrector at vv. 32–35.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦν

was / had

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

verb of existence/possession (with dative)

→ participant reference

εἰμί (impf. ἦν): with the dative τῷ Αμνων expresses possession ('Amnon had a companion'), rendering the Hebrew dative-of-possession construction with לְ.

τῷ

to

Dative

article (with Αμνων, dative of possession)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Αμνων

Amnon

Dative

dative of possession (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Αμνων: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as dative of possession (indeclinable).

ἑταῖρος

companion

Nominative

subject ('a companion belonged to Amnon')

→ participant prominence

ἑταῖρος: 'companion / comrade / friend'; renders ὁ; denotes a close associate — here a confidant whose counsel will prove disastrous.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὄνομα

name

Nominative

subject of verbless naming clause

→ participant prominence

ὄνομα: the naming formula ὄνομα αὐτῷ ... parallels v. 1.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dative of possession

→ participant reference or interest

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

Ιωναδαβ

Jonadab

Nominative

predicate nominative (naming; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιωναδαβ: transliteration of Hebrew יְהוֹנָדָב ('YHWH is willing/noble'); indeclinable in the LXX; Amnon's cousin and the architect of the scheme; reappears at vv. 32–35 to correct the false report.

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

apposition to Ιωναδαβ

→ participant prominence

υἱός: identifying Jonadab's parentage.

Σαμαα

of Shimeah

Genitive

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαμαα: transliteration of Hebrew / שִׁמְעָא בְרִי שִׁמְעֹן; indeclinable in the LXX; David's brother (cf. 1 Kgdms 16:9; 17:13), making Jonadab David's nephew and Amnon's first cousin.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with ἀδελφοῦ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀδελφοῦ

brother

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Σαμαα (Shimeah = David's brother)

→ relational specification

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; identifies Shimeah as David's brother, situating Jonadab within the royal family.

Δαυιδ

of David

Genitive

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing characterization)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ιωναδαβ

Jonadab

Nominative

subject of verbless predication (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

άνήρ

man

Nominative

predicate nominative ('a man, wise')

→ participant prominence

άνήρ: 'man'; the characterizing formula άνήρ σοφός renders מֶלֶךְ חָכָם, a stock Hebrew idiom for a wise/clever man.

σοφός

shrewd / wise

Nominative

attributive/predicate adjective (modifying άνήρ)

→ participant prominence

σοφός: 'wise / clever / skilled'; renders מֶלֶךְ חָכָם; here morally ambivalent — the 'wisdom' is cunning deployed for an evil end; the narrative ironizes the wisdom tradition's prized virtue.

σφόδρα

very

adverb of degree (intensifying σοφός)

→ clausal contribution

σφόδρα: 'very / exceedingly'; renders ὥς; intensifies the description, marking Jonadab as exceptionally crafty.

4 καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ τί σοι ὅτι σὺ οὕτως ἀσθενής υἱὲ τοῦ βασιλέως τὸ πρωὶ πρωὶ οὐκ ἀπαγγελεῖς μοι καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ Ἀμνων Θημαρ τὴν ἀδελφὴν Ἀβεσσαλωμ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μου ἐγὼ ἀγαπῶ

And he said to him, 'Why are you, the king's son, so weak morning by morning? Will you not tell me?' And Amnon said to him, 'I love Tamar, the sister of Absalom my brother.'

Dialogue: Jonadab elicits the secret

καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ

Jonadab's question draws out the cause of Amnon's daily decline; the address υἱὲ τοῦ βασιλέως ('son of the king') flatters and reminds Amnon of his rank — implying his desires need not be thwarted.

Amnon's blunt confession, fronting ἐγὼ ἀγαπῶ for emphasis, sets up the scheme of v. 5.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction: Jonadab)

→ constative aorist

λέγω (aor. εἶπεν): standard LXX narrative speech-introducer; subject (Jonadab) supplied from v. 3.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

indirect object (dative)

→ participant reference or interest

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

τί

what / why

Nominative

interrogative pronoun (τί σοι: 'what is the matter with you?')

→ participant reference

τίς: interrogative; the elliptical τί σοι ('what to you?') renders the Hebrew idiom מַה־לָּךְ ('what ails you?'), an idiomatic question about someone's condition.

σοι

to you

Dative

dative of possession/reference (in the idiom τί σοι)

→ participant reference or interest

σοι: meaning 'to you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative of possession/reference (in the idiom τί σοι).

ὅτι

that

conjunction (causal/explanatory: 'that you are...')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: introduces the ground of the question — Amnon's visible weakness.

σὺ

you

Nominative

subject (emphatic pronoun)

→ participant reference

σὺ: the explicit pronoun, emphatic, perhaps with a note of incredulity — 'you, of all people, the king's son.'

οὕτως

so / thus

adverb of degree/manner (modifying ἀσθενής)

→ adverbial qualification

οὕτως: 'thus / so'; here intensifying — 'so weak.'

ἀσθενής

weak

Nominative

predicate adjective (with implied εἶ)

→ participant prominence

ἀσθενής: 'weak / feeble / sickly'; renders לוֹא ('low / wasted'); describes Amnon's visible physical decline from his lovesickness.

υἱέ

O son

Vocative

vocative of address

→ direct address

υἱός (voc. υἱέ): the address 'son of the king' both flatters Amnon and hints that his royal status entitles him to satisfy his wishes — a subtle goad.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with βασιλέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of relationship (son of the king')

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; renders דָּוִד; David, Amnon's father, here invoked to underline Amnon's privileged rank.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with adverbial πρωί)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πρωί

morning

adverb of time (in the doubled phrase 'morning by morning')

→ clausal contribution

πρωί: 'early / in the morning'; the doubled τὸ πρωὶ πρωί renders the Hebrew distributive בִּבְקֹר בִּבְקֹר ('morning by morning'), indicating Amnon's daily, repeated decline.

πρωί

morning

adverb of time (distributive repetition)

→ clausal contribution

πρωί: the repetition forms a Hebraic distributive ('every morning').

οὐκ

not

negative (with ἀπαγγελεῖς)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

ἀπαγγελεῖς

will you tell

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · ἀπαγγέλλω

main verb of question (deliberative/expectant future)

→ expectant future (urging disclosure)

ἀπαγγέλλω: 'report / declare / tell'; renders תֹּאמַר (Hiphil); the future in a question (οὐκ ἀπαγγελεῖς; 'will you not tell me?') functions as a gentle imperative pressing Amnon to confide.

μοι

to me

Dative

indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (turn of speech)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction: Amnon)

→ constative aorist

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

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

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

Αμνων

Amnon

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

Θημαρ

Tamar

Accusative

direct object of ἀγαπῶ (fronted for emphasis, indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Θημαρ: the object is placed first in the clause, emphatically naming the forbidden love before the verb.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with ἀδελφὴν, apposition to Θημαρ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀδελφὴν

sister

Accusative

apposition to Θημαρ

→ object specification

ἀδελφὴ: Amnon himself names her as 'the sister of Absalom my brother' — acknowledging the double kinship bond he is about to violate.

Αβεσσαλωμ

of Absalom

Genitive

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with ἀδελφοῦ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀδελφοῦ

brother

Genitive

apposition to Αβεσσαλωμ

→ relational specification

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; Amnon's own words 'Absalom my brother' foreshadow the fraternal revenge to come.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

ἐγὼ

I

Nominative

subject (emphatic pronoun)

→ participant reference

ἐγὼ: the emphatic pronoun, redundant with the verb ending, renders the Hebrew independent pronoun and stresses the personal confession.

ἀγαπῶ

love

Pres Act Indic 1 Sg - ἀγαπάω

main verb of confession

→ progressive present (ongoing passion)

ἀγαπάω: 'love'; the present tense voices Amnon's present, consuming desire; this 'love' is the same verb the narrator inverts to μῖσος in v. 15, exposing it as appetite.

5 καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ Ιωναδαβ κοιμήθητι ἐπὶ τῆς κοίτης σου καὶ μαλακίσθητι καὶ εἰσελεύσεται ὁ πατήρ σου τοῦ ἰδεῖν σε καὶ ἔρεῖς πρὸς αὐτόν ἐλθέτω δὴ Θημαρ ἡ ἀδελφὴ μου καὶ ψωμισάτω με καὶ ποιησάτω κατ' ὀφθαλμούς μου βρῶμα ὅπως ἴδω καὶ φάγω ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν αὐτῆς

And Jonadab said to him, 'Lie down on your bed and feign illness; and when your father comes to see you, you shall say to him, "Let Tamar my sister come, please, and feed me, and let her make food before my eyes, that I may see and eat from her hands."'

Dialogue: the scheme proposed καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ Ιωναδαβ

Jonadab's counsel lays out the whole stratagem in a chain of imperatives and third-person jussives: feign illness, exploit the father's visit, request Tamar under the pretext of food prepared 'before my eyes' and eaten 'from her hands' — language of intimacy that masks the true intent. The cluster of cooking-and-feeding verbs (ψωμισάτω, ποιησάτω) establishes the domestic-care cover for the planned isolation.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν
said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

αὐτῷ
to him

Dative

indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

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

Ιωναδαβ
Jonadab

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

κοιμήθητι

lie down

Aor Pass Impv 2 Sg · κοιμάομαι

main verb (imperative, step one of the scheme)

→ aorist imperative (decisive command)

κοιμάομαι: 'lie down / sleep'; renders בָּרַח; the verb's range (lie down to rest / lie with sexually) is ironic here — the feigned lying-in-bed becomes the setting for the assault, where the same root recurs (κοιμήθητι μετ' ἐμοῦ, v. 11).

ἐπὶ

on

preposition + genitive (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with κοίτης)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κοίτης

bed

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ

→ relational specification

κοίτη: 'bed / couch'; renders בֶּדֶן; the sickbed prop is central to the ruse.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

μαλακίσθητι

feign illness

Aor Pass Impv 2 Sg · μαλακίζομαι

main verb (imperative, second step)

→ aorist imperative

μαλακίζομαι: 'be / make oneself sick, weak, soft'; renders the Hithpael of הָלַךְ ('pretend to be ill'); the verb specifies the pretence — Amnon is to act sick, building the deception around his real lovesickness.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἰσελεύσεται

will come in

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰσέρχομαι

main verb (predicted: the father's visit)

→ predictive future

εἰσέρχομαι: 'enter / come in'; the future anticipates David's expected visit to the bedridden prince — the hinge on which the plan depends.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with πατήρ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατήρ

father

Nominative

subject of εἰσελεύσεται

→ participant prominence

πατήρ: 'father'; David, whose paternal concern Jonadab counts on exploiting.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with articular infinitive ἰδεῖν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἰδεῖν

to see

Aor Act Inf · ὁράω

articular infinitive of purpose ('in order to see you')

→ constative aorist

ὁράω (aor. inf. ἰδεῖν): 'see / visit'; the articular infinitive τοῦ ἰδεῖν, calquing the Hebrew infinitive construct with ל, expresses purpose — the father comes to look in on the 'sick' son.

σε

you

Accusative

direct object of ἰδεῖν

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔρεῖς

you shall say

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · λέγω

main verb (future with imperatival force)

→ imperatival future (instruction)

λέγω (fut. ἔρεῖς): the future used as a command (Hebraizing the imperfect of instruction), scripting Amnon's words to his father.

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).

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

object of πρὸς

→ participant reference

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

έλθέτω

let come

Aor Act Impv 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

main verb (3rd-person jussive: the scripted request)

→ aorist imperative (request to the king)

ἔρχομαι (aor. impv. ἐλθέτω): 'let (her) come'; the third-person imperative frames the polite petition Amnon is to make to David.

δὴ

please

particle of entreaty (softening the request)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δὴ: enclitic particle of entreaty/urgency, rendering Hebrew נָא ('please / now'); softens the jussive into a courteous appeal.

Θημαρ

Tamar

Nominative

subject of ἐλθέτω (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with ἀδελφή, apposition)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀδελφή

sister

Nominative

apposition to Θημαρ

→ participant prominence

ἀδελφή: 'sister'; Amnon's scripted appeal stresses the innocent sibling relationship, the very cover for the crime.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ψωμισάτω

let her feed

Aor Act Impv 3 Sg · ψωμίζω

main verb (3rd-person jussive)

→ aorist imperative

ψωμίζω: 'feed (by morsels) / give to eat'; renders הָרַב (Piel, 'give food to a sick person'); the verb connotes the intimate feeding of an invalid by hand — the pretext for Tamar's near approach.

με

me

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ποιησάτω

let her make

Aor Act Impv 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (3rd-person jussive)

→ aorist imperative

ποιέω: 'make / prepare'; here of preparing food; the same verb that euphemized the crime at v. 2 (τοῦ ποιῆσαι) now describes the cooking that masks it.

κατ'

before

preposition + accusative (κατά: 'before / in front of')

→ spatial or relational framing

κατά + acc.: in the phrase κατ'ὀφθαλμούς ('before the eyes of'), a Hebraism (עַיִן), a Hebraism for doing something in someone's sight — Amnon wants to watch Tamar prepare the food.

ὀφθαλμούς

eyes

Accusative

object of κατά (idiom: 'before my eyes')

→ object specification

ὀφθαλμός: 'eye'; κατ'ὀφθαλμούς μου = 'in my sight' — the voyeuristic detail betrays Amnon's real motive beneath the request for food.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

βρῶμα

food

Accusative

direct object of ποιησάτω

→ object specification

βρῶμα: 'food / dish'; renders הָרַב ('food for the sick'); the meal is the ostensible reason for Tamar's visit.

ὅπως

that

conjunction introducing purpose clause (+ subjunctive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅπως: 'so that / in order that'; introduces the purpose-result of the feeding.

ἴδω

I may see

Aor Act Subj 1 Sg · ὁράω

verb of purpose clause (subjunctive)

→ aorist subjunctive (purpose)

ὁράω (aor. subj. ἴδω): 'see'; the wish 'that I may see' again exposes the desire to gaze on Tamar, reinforcing the voyeuristic κατ'ὀφθαλμούς above.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

φάγω
I may eat

Aor Act Subj 1 Sg · ἐσθίω

verb of purpose clause (subjunctive)

→ aorist subjunctive (purpose)

ἐσθίω (aor. subj. φάγω): 'eat'; renders הִנָּח; the eating 'from her hands' completes the script of intimate care.

ἐκ
from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῶν
the

Genitive

article (with χειρῶν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χειρῶν
hands

Genitive

genitive object of ἐκ ('from her hands')

→ relational specification

χείρ: 'hand'; 'eat from her hands' renders הִנָּח; the phrase signals the close personal contact the ruse is designed to engineer.

αὐτῆς
her

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

6 καὶ ἐκοιμήθη Ἀμνων καὶ ἠρρώστησεν καὶ εἰσῆλθεν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἰδεῖν αὐτόν καὶ εἶπεν Ἀμνων πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα ἐλθέτω δὴ Θημαρ ἡ ἀδελφή μου πρὸς με καὶ κολλυρισάτω ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς μου δύο κολλυρίδας καὶ φάγομαι ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς αὐτῆς

So Amnon lay down and feigned sickness; and the king came to see him, and Amnon said to the king, 'Let Tamar my sister come, please, to me, and let her make two cakes before my eyes, that I may eat from her hand.'

Execution of the scheme (fulfilment of v. 5)

καὶ ἐκοιμήθη Ἀμνων

Amnon carries out Jonadab's plan: he lies down, feigns illness (ἠρρώστησεν, echoing ἄρρωστεῖν of v. 2), the king comes, and Amnon makes the scripted request — now specified as δύο κολλυρίδας ('two cakes'). The repetition of the v. 5 wording with slight variation (κολλυρισάτω, χειρὸς singular) is a Hebraizing narrative technique of command-and-compliance mirroring.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκοιμήθη

lay down

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · κοιμάομαι

main verb (compliance with v. 5 command)

→ constative aorist

κοιμάομαι: 'lie down'; fulfils the command κοιμήθητι of v. 5.

Ἀμνων

Amnon

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἡρρώστησεν

feigned sickness

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἡρρώστειν

main verb (the pretended illness)

→ constative aorist

ἡρρώστειν: 'be ill'; here the feigned sickness, completing μαλακίσθητι of v. 5; the same verb described his genuine lovesickness at v. 2 (ἡρρώσκειν) — real malady now becomes counterfeit.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἰσῆλθεν

came in

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰσέρχομαι

main verb (the king's visit, fulfilling the prediction of v. 5)

→ constative aorist

εἰσέρχομαι: 'come in'; the king's entry fulfils Jonadab's prediction εἰσελεύσεται ὁ πατήρ σου (v. 5).

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεύς

king

Nominative

subject of εἰσῆλθεν

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: David, here named by title rather than personal name, the unwitting instrument who will send Tamar into danger.

ἰδεῖν

to see

Aor Act Inf · ὁράω

infinitive of purpose ('to see him')

→ constative aorist

ὁράω (aor. inf. ἰδεῖν): purpose infinitive (here without the article, unlike v. 5's τοῦ ἰδεῖν) — the king visits to look in on the sick son.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object of ἰδεῖν

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

Αμνων

Amnon

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with βασιλέα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

object of πρὸς

→ object specification

βασιλέα: meaning 'king'; it serves as object of πρὸς.

έλθέτω

let come

Aor Act Impv 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

main verb (3rd-person jussive: the request to David)

→ aorist imperative (petition)

ἔρχομαι (aor. impv. ἐλθέτω): repeating the scripted request of v. 5 nearly verbatim, the command-fulfilment mirroring of Hebrew narrative.

δὴ

please

particle of entreaty

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δὴ: 'please'; renders καὶ, courteous entreaty to the king.

Θημαρ

Tamar

Nominative

subject of ἐλθέτω (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with ἀδελφῇ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀδελφῇ

sister

Nominative

apposition to Θημαρ

→ participant prominence

ἀδελφῇ: again the innocent kinship language deployed as cover.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

με

me

Accusative

object of πρὸς

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κολλυρισάτω

let her make cakes

Aor Act Impv 3 Sg · κολλυρίζω

main verb (3rd-person jussive)

→ aorist imperative

κολλυρίζω: 'make small cakes / dumplings' (from κολλύρα, 'roll, cake'); renders the Hebrew denominative כּבֵּץ ('make heart-shaped/special cakes'); a rare LXX verb; the cooking task is the ostensible service requested.

ἐν

in / before

preposition + dative (Hebraism: 'in my eyes' = in my sight)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς: 'in the sight of', here equivalent to v. 5's κατ' ὀφθαλμούς; Amnon again specifies that she prepare the food where he can watch.

ὀφθαλμοῖς

eyes

Dative

object of ἐν (idiom: 'before my eyes')

→ sphere or reference

ὀφθαλμός: the voyeuristic 'before my eyes' recurs from v. 5, sustaining the predatory undertone.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

δύο

two

Accusative

numeral (modifying κολλυρίδας, indeclinable)

→ measure or count

δύο: 'two'; indeclinable numeral; renders ἵτηψ; the oddly specific 'two cakes' adds verisimilitude to the invalid's request.

κολλυρίδας

cakes

Accusative

direct object of κολλυρισάτω

→ object specification

κολλυρίς: 'small cake / cake of bread'; renders קֶרֶךְ ('heart-cake'); the cognate of the verb κολλυρίζω; these are the special invalid's cakes Tamar will make.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

φάγομαι

I will eat

Fut Mid Indic 1 Sg · ἐσθίω

main verb (purpose/result: 'that I may eat')

→ predictive/intentional future

ἐσθίω (fut. mid. φάγομαι): 'I will eat'; the deponent future of ἐσθίω; the eating 'from her hand' caps the scripted intimacy.

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with χειρός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χειρὸς

hand

Genitive

genitive object of ἐκ ('from her hand')

→ relational specification

χείρ: 'hand'; the singular here (v. 5 had the plural χειρῶν) — minor variation in the command-compliance repetition.

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

7 καὶ ἀπέστειλεν Δαυιδ πρὸς Θημαρ εἰς τὸν οἶκον λέγων πορεύθητι δὴ εἰς τὸν οἶκον Ἀμνων τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ σου καὶ ποίησον αὐτῷ βρῶμα

And David sent to Tamar at the house, saying, 'Go now to the house of Amnon your brother, and make him food.'

Compliance: the unwitting king sends Tamar καὶ ἀπέστειλεν Δαυιδ

David, deceived, becomes the agent who delivers his daughter to her assailant — a tragic irony the narrator lets stand without comment. His instruction repeats the kinship term (Ἀμνων τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ σου, 'Amnon your brother'), underscoring the trust placed in family bonds that Amnon will betray.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπέστειλεν

sent

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

main verb (the king dispatches a message)

→ constative aorist

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; renders Πῶς; David sends word to summon Tamar — the fatal compliance with Amnon's request.

Δαυιδ

David

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πρὸς
to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Θημαρ

Tamar

Accusative

object of πρὸς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

εἰς

to / at

preposition + accusative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with οἶκον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκον

house

Accusative

object of εἰς (Tamar's residence)

→ object specification

οἶκος: 'house'; here Tamar's own quarters in the royal complex, from which she is summoned.

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom M Sg · λέγω

participle introducing direct speech (Hebraism for רמל)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (ptcp. λέγων): the participle 'saying' renders the Hebrew infinitive רמל, the standard speech-marker introducing the content of the message.

πορεύθητι

go

Aor Pass Impv 2 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (command to Tamar)

→ aorist imperative

πορεύομαι (aor. pass. impv. πορεύθητι): 'go / proceed'; renders יבֹל / בֹל; the king's directive that sends Tamar, unknowing, into the trap.

δὴ

now

particle (softening/urging the command)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δὴ: 'now / please'; renders נָּ; a mild urging with the imperative.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with οἶκον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκον

house

Accusative

object of εἰς (Amnon's house)

→ object specification

οἶκος: now Amnon's house — the place of danger to which Tamar is dispatched.

Ἀμνων

of Amnon

Genitive

genitive of possession (indeclinable: 'Amnon's house')

→ participant identification

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with ἀδελφοῦ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀδελφοῦ

brother

Genitive

apposition to Ἀμνων

→ relational specification

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; David's own designation 'Amnon your brother' invokes the very sibling trust that makes the betrayal so grievous.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ποιήσον

make

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (command to prepare food)

→ aorist imperative

ποιέω: 'make / prepare'; the king's order to cook for Amnon — innocent in David's mouth, the trigger of the tragedy.

αὐτῷ

for him

Dative

dative of advantage

→ participant reference or interest

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

βρῶμα

food

Accusative

direct object of ποιήσον

→ object specification

βρῶμα: 'food / dish'; the same word as v. 5, the pretext object.

8 καὶ ἐπορεύθη Θημαρ εἰς τὸν οἶκον Αμνων ἀδελφοῦ αὐτῆς καὶ αὐτὸς κοιμώμενος καὶ ἔλαβεν τὸ σταῖς καὶ ἐφύρασεν καὶ ἐκολλύρισεν κατ'ὄφθαλμούς αὐτοῦ καὶ ἤψησεν τὰς κολλυρίδας

And Tamar went to the house of Amnon her brother, and he was lying down; and she took the dough and kneaded it and made cakes before his eyes and boiled the cakes.

Compliance: Tamar arrives and prepares the food

καὶ ἐπορεύθη Θημαρ

Tamar's obedient compliance is narrated in a string of action verbs (ἔλαβεν, ἐφύρασεν, ἐκολλύρισεν, ἤψησεν) detailing the whole cooking process, again 'before his eyes' (κατ'ὄφθαλμούς αὐτοῦ) — the leisurely, domestic detail heightens the dramatic irony as the trap closes. The circumstantial αὐτὸς κοιμώμενος ('he being laid down') keeps the feigned sickness in view.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπορεύθη

went

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (Tamar's compliance with v. 7)

→ constative aorist

πορεύομαι: 'go'; fulfils πορεύθητι of v. 7 — Tamar obeys her father's command.

Θημαρ

Tamar

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with οἶκον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκον

house

Accusative

object of εἰς

→ object specification

οἶκος: Amnon's house, the place of the assault.

Ἀμνων

of Amnon

Genitive

genitive of possession (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἀδελφοῦ

brother

Genitive

apposition to Ἀμνων

→ relational specification

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; the narrator keeps repeating the kinship marker, intensifying the horror of what follows.

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing circumstantial clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αὐτός

he

Nominative

subject of circumstantial clause (emphatic pronoun)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: 'he himself'; the pronoun heads a circumstantial clause ('and he was lying down'), keeping Amnon's feigned posture before us.

κοιμώμενος

lying down

Pres Mid Ptcp Nom M Sg · κοιμάομαι

participle (periphrastic/circumstantial: 'he being laid down')

→ durative (state in progress)

κοιμάομαι (ptcp. κοιμώμενος): 'lying down'; the present participle depicts Amnon's continuing pretence of sickness in bed as Tamar works.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔλαβεν

took

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαμβάνω

main verb (first cooking action)

→ constative aorist

λαμβάνω: 'take'; begins the detailed sequence of food preparation.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with σταῖς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σταῖς

dough

Accusative

direct object of ἔλαβεν

→ object specification

σταῖς: 'dough / flour-paste'; renders ὀψῆς; the raw material of the cakes.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐφύρασεν
kneaded

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · φυράω

main verb (cooking action)

→ constative aorist

φυράω: 'knead / mix'; renders **פָּרַח**; the next step in making the cakes.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκολλύρισεν
made cakes

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κολλυρίζω

main verb (cooking action)

→ constative aorist

κολλυρίζω: 'make cakes'; fulfils Amnon's request **κολλυρισάτω** (v. 6); Tamar shapes the cakes.

κατ'
before

preposition + accusative (κατά: 'before / in the sight of')

→ spatial or relational framing

κατά + acc.: κατ'ὄφθαλμούς, 'before his eyes', as Amnon had specified — the detail underscores that the assault is premeditated, not impulsive.

ὄφθαλμούς
eyes

Accusative

object of κατά (idiom: 'before his eyes')

→ object specification

ὄφθαλμός: 'eye'; the predatory gaze continues even during the innocent task.

αὐτοῦ
his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἤψησεν
boiled / cooked

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἔψω

main verb (final cooking action)

→ constative aorist

ἔψω: 'boil / cook / seethe'; renders **בָּשָׂה**; completes the food preparation; the homely procedural detail prolongs the tension.

τὰς
the

Accusative

article (with κολλυρίδας)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κολλυρίδας
cakes

Accusative

direct object of ἤψησεν

→ object specification

κολλυρίς: 'cake'; the cakes Amnon had requested (v. 6).

9 καὶ ἔλαβεν τὸ τήγανον καὶ κατεκένωσεν ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ καὶ οὐκ ἠθέλησεν φαγεῖν καὶ εἶπεν Ἀμνων ἐξαγάγετε πάντα ἄνδρα ἐπάνωθέν μου καὶ ἐξήγαγον πάντα ἄνδρα ἀπὸ ἐπάνωθεν αὐτοῦ

And she took the pan and emptied it out before him, but he would not eat; and Amnon said, 'Send every man out from me'; and they sent every man out from before him.

Rising tension: Amnon refuses food and clears the room

καὶ ἔλαβεν τὸ τήγανον

Amnon's refusal to eat (οὐκ ἠθέλησεν φαγεῖν) discards the pretext now that its purpose — getting Tamar to his quarters — is served; the command to clear out every man (ἐξαγάγετε πάντα ἄνδρα) engineers the isolation required for the assault. The compliance clause repeats the command verbatim (a Hebraizing mirror), marking the chilling efficiency with which the room is emptied.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔλαβεν

took

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαμβάνω

main verb

→ constative aorist

λαμβάνω: 'take'; Tamar takes the pan to serve the food.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with τήγανον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τήγανον

pan

Accusative

direct object of ἔλαβεν

→ object specification

τήγανον: 'frying-pan / griddle'; renders תַּגְנִינִי; the cooking vessel from which the cakes are turned out.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κατεκένωσεν

emptied out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κατακενόω

main verb

→ constative aorist

κατακενόω: 'pour/empty out'; renders כָּזָה ('turn out'); Tamar turns the cakes out of the pan before him — the meal is ready, the pretext exhausted.

ἐνώπιον

before

improper preposition + genitive ('before / in front of')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐνώπιον: 'before / in the presence of'; renders יְנִיבֵּן; here interchangeable with the earlier κατ' ὀφθαλμούς / ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς.

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of ἐνώπιον

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

but

narrative conjunction (adversative force in context)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ

not

negative (with ἠθέλησεν)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

ἠθέλησεν

was willing

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · θέλω

main verb (refusal)

→ constative aorist

θέλω: 'wish / be willing'; οὐκ ἠθέλησεν φαγεῖν, 'he would not eat'; Amnon abandons the food-pretext, having gained his real objective; the same construction (οὐκ ἠθέλησεν + inf.) recurs ominously at v. 14 of his refusal to heed Tamar.

φαγεῖν

to eat

Aor Act Inf · ἐσθίω

complementary infinitive (with ἠθέλησεν)

→ verbal action or state

ἐσθίω (aor. inf. φαγεῖν): 'eat'; the abandoned pretext.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

Αμνων

Amnon

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἐξαγάγετε

send out

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · ἐξάγω

main verb (command to attendants)

→ aorist imperative

ἐξάγω: 'lead/bring out'; renders יוציאו; the command to clear the room isolates Tamar — the decisive move toward the assault.

πάντα

every

Accusative

attributive adjective (with ἄνδρα)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'every'; πάντα ἄνδρα, 'every man', a distributive singular rendering שׂוֹמְרֵי כָּל — total clearing of all bystanders.

ἄνδρα

man

Accusative

direct object of ἐξαγάγετε

→ object specification

ἄνήρ: 'man'; here the attendants/servants present.

ἐπάνωθεν

from beside

improper preposition + genitive ('from over/beside')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπάνωθεν: 'from above / from beside / away from'; renders מֵעַל; an adverbial/improper preposition with the genitive μου, 'away from me.'

μου

me

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπάνωθεν

→ relational specification

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

καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἐξήγαγον they sent out Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐξάγω <i>main verb (compliance with the command)</i> → constative aorist ἐξάγω: 'lead out'; the attendants' compliance, mirroring the command ἐξαγάγετε — the Hebraizing command-fulfilment repetition.	πάντα every Accusative <i>attributive adjective (with ἄνδρα)</i> → object specification πάντα: meaning 'every'; it serves as attributive adjective (with ἄνδρα).	ἄνδρα man Accusative <i>direct object of ἐξήγαγον</i> → object specification ἄνδρα: meaning 'man'; it serves as direct object of ἐξήγαγον.
ἀπὸ from <i>preposition + genitive (source, with ἐπάνωθεν)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἀπό: combined with ἐπάνωθεν in the doubled phrase ἀπὸ ἐπάνωθεν, 'from off / away from', a redundant Hebraizing locution (יְצַחֵם).	ἐπάνωθεν from beside <i>improper preposition + genitive ('from beside him')</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐπάνωθεν: see above; ἀπὸ ἐπάνωθεν αὐτοῦ = 'away from him.'	αὐτοῦ him Genitive <i>genitive object of ἐπάνωθεν</i> → relational specification αὐτοῦ: meaning 'him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive object of ἐπάνωθεν.	

10 καὶ εἶπεν Ἀμνων πρὸς Θημαρ εἰσένεγκε τὸ βρῶμα εἰς τὸ ταμίειον καὶ φάγομαι ἐκ τῆς χειρός σου καὶ ἔλαβεν Θημαρ τὰς κολλυρίδας ἃς ἐποίησεν καὶ εἰσήνεγκεν τῷ Ἀμνων ἀδελφῷ αὐτῆς εἰς τὸν κοιτῶνα

And Amnon said to Tamar, 'Bring the food into the chamber, that I may eat from your hand'; and Tamar took the cakes she had made and brought them to Amnon her brother into the bedchamber.

The trap closes: Tamar drawn into the inner chamber καὶ εἶπεν Ἀμνων πρὸς Θημαρ

The final step of the entrapment: Amnon directs Tamar from the cleared outer room into the private ταμίειον / κοιτῶν (inner bedchamber). The narrator's note that she brought the cakes 'to Amnon her brother' once more underlines the kinship she trusts and he will betray; the spatial movement into the bedchamber completes the isolation.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

Ἀμνων

Amnon

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Θημαρ

Tamar

Accusative

object of πρὸς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

εἰσένεγκε

bring in

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · εἰσφέρω

main verb (command to Tamar)

→ aorist imperative

εἰσφέρω (aor. impv. εἰσένεγκε): 'bring in / carry in'; renders יָבִיץ; directs Tamar deeper into the private quarters.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with βρῶμα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βρῶμα

food

Accusative

direct object of εἰσένεγκε

→ object specification

βρῶμα: 'food'; the prepared dish.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with ταμίειον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ταμίειον

chamber

Accusative

object of εἰς (the inner room)

→ object specification

ταμίειον (also ταμεῖον): 'inner chamber / storeroom / private room'; renders רִצְדָּה; the secluded inner room where the assault will occur, equated with the κοιτῶν below.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

φάγομαι

I will eat

Fut Mid Indic 1 Sg · ἐσθίω

main verb (purpose: 'that I may eat')

→ intentional future

ἐσθίω (fut. mid. φάγομαι): the stated reason — eating 'from your hand' — but the food-pretext is now hollow, the real aim being the seclusion it secures.

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with χειρός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χειρός

hand

Genitive

genitive object of ἐκ ('from your hand')

→ relational specification

χείρ: 'hand'; the recurring 'from your/her hand' motif (vv. 5, 6, 10) emphasizes the intimacy of personal feeding.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔλαβεν

took

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαμβάνω

main verb (Tamar's compliance)

→ constative aorist

λαμβάνω: 'take'; Tamar obeys, taking the cakes inward.

Θημαρ

Tamar

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τὰς

the

Accusative

article (with κολλυρίδας)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κολλυρίδας

cakes

Accusative

direct object of ἔλαβεν

→ object specification

κολλυρίς: 'cake'; the cakes she had prepared.

ἧς

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐποίησεν)

→ participant reference

ἧς (fem. acc. pl. ἧς): relative pronoun referring to the cakes.

ἐποίησεν

she had made

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

ποιέω: 'make'; refers back to her cooking in v. 8.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἰσήνεγκεν

brought in

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰσφέρω

main verb (compliance with εἰσένεγκε)

→ constative aorist

εἰσφέρω: 'bring in'; fulfils the command εἰσένεγκε; Tamar carries the food into the bedchamber.

τῷ

to

Dative

article (with Ἀμνων, indirect object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἀμνων

Amnon

Dative

indirect object (dative, indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ἀμνων: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as indirect object (dative, indeclinable).

ἀδελφῷ

brother

Dative

apposition to Ἀμνων (dative)

→ sphere or reference

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; once more 'Amnon her brother' — the relentless repetition of kinship sharpens the coming violation.

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with κοιτῶνα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κοιτῶνα

bedchamber

Accusative

object of εἰς (the inner sleeping-room)

→ object specification

κοιτών: 'bedchamber / sleeping-room' (from κοίτη); renders ἡ κοίτη; the innermost private space, where Tamar is now alone with Amnon — the isolation is total.

11 καὶ προσήγαγεν αὐτῷ τοῦ φαγεῖν καὶ ἐπελάβετο αὐτῆς καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῇ δεῦρο κοιμήθητι μετ' ἐμοῦ ἀδελφῇ μου

And she brought them near to him to eat, and he seized her and said to her, 'Come, lie with me, my sister.'

Crisis: the assault begins

καὶ προσήγαγεν αὐτῷ

The pretext collapses into violence: as Tamar serves the food, Amnon seizes her (ἐπελάβετο αὐτῆς) and demands what the whole scheme was for. The grotesque address ἀδελφῇ μου ('my sister') in the very breath of the demand to lie with him exposes the perversion of the kinship bond; δεῦρο κοιμήθητι echoes Jonadab's κοιμήθητι (v. 5) in a sinister inversion.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προσήγαγεν

brought near

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · προσάγω

main verb (Tamar serving)

→ constative aorist

προσάγω: 'bring near / present'; renders שָׁגַג (Hiphil); Tamar brings the food close so he may eat — her last innocent act before the assault.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with articular infinitive φαγεῖν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φαγεῖν

to eat

Aor Act Inf · ἐσθίω

articular infinitive of purpose (so that he might eat)

→ verbal action or state

ἐσθίω (aor. inf. φαγεῖν): the articular τοῦ φαγεῖν calques the Hebrew infinitive construct with ל, expressing purpose.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπελάβετο

seized

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐπιλαμβάνομαι

main verb (the act of seizing)

→ constative aorist (decisive act of violence)

ἐπιλαμβάνομαι: 'take hold of / seize'; renders עָלָה / עָלָהָּ; the middle voice with the genitive αὐτῆς ('seized her'); the sudden violent grasp shatters the domestic scene.

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπελάβετο

→ relational specification

αὐτῆς: meaning 'her'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive object of ἐπελάβετο.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

αὐτῇ

to her

Dative

indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

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

δεῦρο

come

adverb/interjection used as imperative ('come here')

→ clausal contribution

δεῦρο: 'come here / come now'; an adverb functioning as a command; renders ἰλὶβ; the brusque summons of the assault.

κοιμήθητι

lie

Aor Pass Impv 2 Sg · κοιμάομαι

main verb (the demand)

→ aorist imperative

κοιμάομαι: 'lie down'; here unmistakably sexual ('lie with me'), the same verb used innocently of the feigned sickbed (vv. 5–6, 8) — its meaning now turned to violence.

μετ'

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά + gen.: 'with'; κοιμήθητι μετ' ἐμοῦ is the explicit demand.

ἐμοῦ

me

Genitive

object of μετά

→ relational specification

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

ἀδελφή

my sister

Vocative

vocative of address

→ direct address

ἀδελφή (voc.): 'sister'; the address is monstrous in context — naming the kinship bond as he demands its violation; the term may also carry the romantic 'sister' of Song of Songs usage, deepening the perversion.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

12 καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ μὴ ἄδελφέ μου μὴ ταπεινώσης με διότι οὐ ποιηθήσεται οὕτως ἐν Ἰσραὴλ μὴ ποιήσης τὴν ἀφροσύνην ταύτην

And she said to him, 'No, my brother, do not humiliate me, for such a thing must not be done in Israel; do not commit this folly.'

Tamar's protest (first part of her appeal) καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ

Tamar's protest invokes the ethical-legal order of Israel: the deed is something that 'is not done' (οὐ ποιηθήσεται οὕτως ἐν Ἰσραὴλ), and it is an ἀφροσύνη — the grave covenantal 'folly/outrage' (Hebrew חַלְבָּהּ) used of sexual crimes (cf. Gen 34:7; Judg 19:23–24; Deut 22:21). The triple μὴ (no ... do not ... do not) and the renewed ἄδελφέ μου ('my brother') answer his ἀδελφή μου with a plea grounded in the very kinship he abuses.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction: Tamar)

→ constative aorist

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

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

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

μὴ

no

negative particle (absolute: 'No!')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μὴ: here an emphatic refusal standing alone, 'No!'; renders כֵּן; the first of Tamar's three negations.

ἄδελφέ

my brother

Vocative

vocative of address

→ direct address

ἄδελφός (voc. ἄδελφε): 'brother'; Tamar answers his 'my sister' with 'my brother', appealing to the bond he is violating.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

μὴ

do not

negative (with prohibitive subjunctive ταπεινώσης)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

ταπεινώσης

humiliate

Aor Act Subj 2 Sg · ταπεινώω

prohibitive subjunctive (μὴ + aor. subj.)

→ prohibitive aorist (urgent prohibition)

ταπεινώω: 'humble / abase / violate'; renders הִשְׁתַּכְּבַּח , the technical Hebrew verb for sexual violation/degradation (cf. Gen 34:2; Deut 22:24, 29); the recurring keyword of the chapter (vv. 14, 22, 32), framing the act as Tamar's degradation, not merely Ammon's sin.

με

me

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

διότι

for

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

διότι: 'because / for'; introduces the ground of the prohibition — Israel's moral order.

οὐ

not

negative (with ποιηθήσεται)

→ participant reference

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

ποιηθήσεται

is to be done

Fut Pass Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (gnomic/normative future)

→ normative future (what is not done / must not be done)

ποιέω (fut. pass. ποιηθήσεται): the passive 'it shall not be done' renders the Hebrew $\text{כִּן הַשְׁגָּחֵלֵל}$ ('such is not done'), a normative idiom appealing to settled custom and covenant law — the deed is unthinkable in Israel.

οὕτως

so / such

adverb (manner: 'thus / such a thing')

→ adverbial qualification

οὕτως: 'thus'; 'it is not done so in Israel' — the demonstrative force points to Ammon's intended act.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (sphere)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ισραηλ

Israel

Dative

object of ἐν (indeclinable: the covenant community)

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: transliteration of Hebrew יִשְׂרָאֵל ; indeclinable; 'in Israel' marks the deed as a breach not merely of family but of the covenant people's defining ethic.

μὴ

do not

negative (with prohibitive subjunctive ποιήσης)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

ποιήσης

commit

Aor Act Subj 2 Sg · ποιέω

prohibitive subjunctive (μή + aor. subj.)

→ prohibitive aorist

ποιέω: 'do / commit'; the third negation, naming the deed directly as ἀφροσύνη.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with ἀφροσύνην)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀφροσύνην

folly / outrage

Accusative

direct object of ποιήσης

→ object specification

ἀφροσύνη: 'folly / senselessness'; renders הַלְּבָב, the technical term for a grave breach of Israel's moral-covenantal order, especially sexual outrage (Gen 34:7; Deut 22:21; Judg 19:23; 20:6); far stronger than mere foolishness — it denotes a sacrilegious, community-defiling act.

ταύτην

this

Accusative

demonstrative adjective (with ἀφροσύνην)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this'; pointing to the specific outrage Amnon intends.

13 καὶ ἐγὼ ποῦ ἀποίσω τὸ ὄνειδος μου καὶ σὺ ἔση ὡς εἷς τῶν ἀφρόνων ἐν Ἰσραὴλ καὶ νῦν λάλησον δὴ πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα ὅτι οὐ μὴ κωλύσῃ με ἀπὸ σοῦ

And I—where could I carry my reproach? And you would be as one of the fools in Israel. So now speak, please, to the king, for he will surely not withhold me from you.

Tamar's protest (second part: consequences and the lawful alternative)

καὶ ἐγὼ ποῦ ἀποίσω

Tamar continues with three arguments: her own irreparable disgrace (ποῦ ἀποίσω τὸ ὄνειδος μου, 'where could I take my shame?'), Amnon's reduction to one of the 'fools' (ἀφρόνων, cognate with ἀφροσύνη) of Israel, and a lawful way out — ask the king, who will not refuse. Whether such a marriage was actually permissible is doubtful; the proposal may be a desperate stalling tactic, but it underscores that even now there is an alternative to violence.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγὼ

I

Nominative

subject (emphatic, fronted pronoun)

→ participant reference

ἐγὼ: the fronted, emphatic 'and I' throws the focus onto Tamar's own ruined future.

ποῦ

where

interrogative adverb (of place)

→ clausal contribution

ποῦ: 'where?'; introduces the rhetorical question — there is no place she could carry such disgrace.

ἀποίσω

could I carry away

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ἀποφέρω

main verb (deliberative future in rhetorical question)

→ deliberative future (no possible answer)

ἀποφέρω (fut. ἀποίσω): 'carry away / carry off'; renders ἡ'לֵיךְ; the deliberative future in a rhetorical question — there is nowhere she could take her shame to be rid of it; the violation would be permanent and public.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with ὄνειδος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὄνειδος

reproach

Accusative

direct object of ἀποίσω

→ object specification

ὄνειδος: 'reproach / disgrace / shame'; renders חִבּוּת; the lasting social stigma a violated, unmarried woman would bear — a ruin from which there is no escape.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

σύ

you

Nominative

subject (emphatic pronoun)

→ participant reference

σύ: the emphatic 'and you' turns to Amnon's own fate — disgrace for him too.

ἔσῃ

would be

Fut Mid Indic 2 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (predicted consequence)

→ predictive future

εἰμί (fut. ἔσῃ): 'you will be'; the consequence for Amnon — he would be counted among Israel's disgraced fools.

ὥς

as

comparative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: 'as / like'; introduces the comparison to 'one of the fools.'

εἷς

one

Nominative

predicate (with ὥς: 'as one of')

→ measure or count

εἷς: 'one'; 'as one of the fools', i.e., reckoned among the morally degraded.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with ἀφρόνων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀφρόνων

fools

Genitive

partitive genitive (with εἷς)

→ relational specification

ἄφρων: 'senseless / fool'; cognate with ἀφροσύνη (v. 12); renders ܠܫܝܕ; the 'fool' here is not the merely stupid but the morally degenerate, the one who acts as though there were no God or covenant (cf. Ps 14:1).

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (sphere)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ισραηλ

Israel

Dative

object of ἐν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: again the covenant community as the standard by which the deed is judged.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

νῦν

now

temporal adverb (introducing the practical proposal)

→ adverbial qualification

νῦν: 'now'; καὶ νῦν ('and now') is a common transition from argument to appeal.

λάλησον

speak

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · λαλέω

main verb (Tamar's proposed alternative)

→ aorist imperative (appeal)

λαλέω: 'speak'; Tamar urges Amnon to seek lawful marriage by petitioning the king — the alternative to assault.

δὴ

please

particle of entreaty

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δὴ: 'please'; renders ܠܫܝܕ; an urgent, pleading particle.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with βασιλέα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

object of πρὸς

→ object specification

βασιλεύς: David; Tamar appeals to royal/paternal authority as the proper channel.

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'for / because'; gives the reason to ask — the king will consent.

οὐ

not

negative (part of emphatic οὐ μή)

→ participant reference

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

μή

by no means

negative (emphatic double negation οὐ μή + subjunctive)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

οὐ μή: emphatic double negative with the aorist subjunctive, 'will certainly not'; the strongest form of denial in Greek.

κωλύση

will withhold

Aor Act Subj 3 Sg · κωλύω

main verb (with οὐ μή: emphatic denial)

→ emphatic future denial (he surely will not refuse)

κωλύω: 'hinder / forbid / withhold'; renders γινῆ; οὐ μή κωλύση με ἀπὸ σοῦ, 'he will surely not withhold me from you' — Tamar's assurance that the lawful path is open.

με

me

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (separation)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

σοῦ

you

Genitive

object of ἀπό

→ relational specification

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

14 καὶ οὐκ ἠθέλησεν Αμνων τοῦ ἀκοῦσαι τῆς φωνῆς αὐτῆς καὶ ἐκραταίωσεν ὑπὲρ αὐτὴν καὶ ἔταπείνωσεν αὐτὴν καὶ ἐκοιμήθη μετ' αὐτῆς

But Amnon would not listen to her voice; and he overpowered her and violated her and lay with her.

Climax: the assault committed καὶ οὐκ ἠθέλησεν Αμνων

The assault is narrated with grim economy in four clauses: refusal to listen, overpowering (ἐκραταίωσεν ὑπὲρ αὐτήν), violation (ἐταπείνωσεν — the keyword of vv. 12, 22, 32), and the act itself (ἐκοιμήθη μετ' αὐτῆς). The phrase οὐκ ἠθέλησεν ... ἀκοῦσαι, repeated at v. 16, frames Amnon's deafness to her appeals; the brevity is itself a kind of restraint, refusing to dwell on the violence.

καὶ

but

narrative conjunction (adversative force in context)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ

not

negative (with ἠθέλησεν)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

ἠθέλησεν

was willing

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · θέλω

main verb (refusal to heed)

→ constative aorist

θέλω: 'be willing'; οὐκ ἠθέλησεν ... ἀκοῦσαι, 'he would not listen'; the refusal echoes his refusal to eat (v. 9) and anticipates v. 16 — Amnon is consistently deaf to all but his own will.

Ἀμνων

Amnon

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with articular infinitive ἀκοῦσαι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀκοῦσαι

to listen

Aor Act Inf · ἀκούω

articular infinitive (complement of ἠθέλησεν)

→ verbal action or state

ἀκούω (aor. inf. ἀκοῦσαι): 'hear / heed'; the articular τοῦ ἀκοῦσαι, a Hebraizing complement; 'to listen to her voice' means to obey/heed her plea.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with φωνῆς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φωνῆς

voice

Genitive

genitive object of ἀκοῦσαι (verb of hearing + gen.)

→ relational specification

φωνή: 'voice'; ἀκοῦειν τῆς φωνῆς, 'heed the voice', a Hebraism (לִשְׁמָע בְּקוֹל) for obeying.

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκραταίωσεν

overpowered

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κραταίω

main verb (the use of force)

→ constative aorist

κραταίω: 'be strong / prevail / overpower'; renders קָרַח; ἐκραταίωσεν ὑπὲρ αὐτήν, 'he was stronger than she / overpowered her' — the language of physical force makes clear this is rape, not seduction.

ὑπὲρ

over / than

preposition + accusative (comparison: 'stronger than')

→ spatial or relational framing

ὑπὲρ + acc.: 'beyond / more than'; here in the comparative idiom 'he prevailed over her', rendering the Hebrew comparative קָרַח מִקָּרַח.

αὐτήν her Accusative <i>object of ὑπέρ</i> → participant reference αὐτήν: meaning 'her'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as object of ὑπέρ.	καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἔταπείνωσεν violated Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ταπεινῶ <i>main verb (the violation)</i> → constative aorist ταπεινῶ: 'humble / abase / violate'; renders ἡγῶ, the technical verb for sexual violation; fulfils Tamar's plea μὴ ταπεινώσης με (v. 12); the chapter's keyword for the crime (cf. vv. 22, 32).	αὐτήν her Accusative <i>direct object</i> → participant reference αὐτήν: meaning 'her'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object.
καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἐκοιμήθη lay Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · κοιμάομαι <i>main verb (the act)</i> → constative aorist κοιμάομαι: 'lie (with)'; ἐκοιμήθη μετ' αὐτῆς states the act plainly; the verb that ran innocently through the sickbed scene (vv. 5-8) reaches its violent terminus.	μετ' with <i>preposition + genitive (accompaniment)</i> → spatial or relational framing μετ': meaning 'with'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (accompaniment).	αὐτῆς her Genitive <i>object of μετά</i> → relational specification αὐτῆς: meaning 'her'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as object of μετά.

15 καὶ ἐμίσησεν αὐτήν Αμνων μῖσος μέγα σφόδρα ὅτι μέγα τὸ μῖσος ὃ ἐμίσησεν αὐτήν ὑπὲρ τὴν ἀγάπην ἣν ἡγάπησεν αὐτήν καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῇ Αμνων ἀνάστηθι καὶ πορεύου

Then Amnon hated her with a very great hatred, for greater was the hatred with which he hated her than the love with which he had loved her; and Amnon said to her, 'Get up, go!'

Reversal: love inverted to hatred καὶ ἐμίσησεν αὐτήν Αμνων

The narrator marks the moral and emotional reversal with a cognate-accusative (ἐμίσησεν ... μῖσος μέγα σφόδρα) and an explicit comparison: the hatred now exceeds the former 'love' (ὑπὲρ τὴν ἀγάπην ἣν ἡγάπησεν). This exposes the ἀγάπη of vv. 1, 4 as appetite, not love; its satisfaction breeds revulsion. The curt double command ἀνάστηθι καὶ πορεύου ('get up, go') compounds the violation with contempt.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐμίσησεν

hated

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · μισέω

main verb (with cognate accusative)

→ ingressive aorist (was seized with hatred)

μισέω: 'hate'; renders **קָטַף**; the cognate-accusative construction ἐμίσησεν ... μῖσος intensifies; the love-to-hate reversal is the chapter's psychological centerpiece, exposing lust's emptiness.

αὐτήν

her

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

Ἀμνων

Amnon

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

μῖσος

hatred

Accusative

cognate accusative (with ἐμίσησεν)

→ object specification

μῖσος: 'hatred'; cognate accusative intensifying the verb, rendering the Hebrew construction with the cognate noun; 'hated with a hatred.'

μέγα

great

Accusative

attributive adjective (with μῖσος)

→ object specification

μέγας: 'great'; modifies μῖσος, magnitude of the hatred.

σφόδρα

exceedingly

adverb of degree (intensifying μέγα)

→ clausal contribution

σφόδρα: 'exceedingly'; renders **טַחֲלִי**; 'a very great hatred.'

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because / for'; introduces the explanatory comparison.

μέγα

great

Nominative

predicate adjective (with τὸ μῖσος)

→ participant prominence

μέγας: 'great'; fronted for emphasis — 'greater was the hatred...'

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with μῖσος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

μῖσος

hatred

Nominative

subject of the comparison clause

→ participant prominence

μῖσος: 'hatred'; the subject of the comparative clause.

ὃ

with which

Accusative

relative pronoun (cognate accusative with ἐμίσησεν)

→ participant reference

ὃς (neut. acc. ὃ): relative pronoun functioning as a cognate accusative — 'the hatred with which he hated her', a Hebraizing relative construction.

ἐμίσησεν

he hated

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · μισέω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

μισέω: repeated in the relative clause for the comparison.

αὐτήν

her

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

ὕπέρ

than

preposition + accusative (comparison: 'greater than')

→ spatial or relational framing

ὕπέρ + acc.: comparative 'more than / beyond'; the hatred exceeds the love.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with ἀγάπην)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀγάπην

love

Accusative

object of ὑπέρ (the standard of comparison)

→ object specification

ἀγάπη: 'love'; the noun cognate with ἡγάπησεν (vv. 1, 4); the explicit naming of the prior 'love' alongside the new hatred frames the whole episode as a study in the difference between love and lust.

ἣν

with which

Accusative

relative pronoun (cognate accusative with ἡγάπησεν)

→ participant reference

ὅς (fem. acc. ἣν): relative as cognate accusative — 'the love with which he loved her.'

ἡγάπησεν

he had loved

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀγαπάω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist (prior state, here past relative to the hatred)

ἀγαπάω: 'love'; the same verb as v. 1, now revealed as appetite that turns to loathing once gratified.

αὐτήν

her

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

αὐτῇ

to her

Dative

indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

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

Αμνων

Amnon

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἀνάστηθι

get up

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · ἀνίστημι

main verb (curt command)

→ aorist imperative

ἀνίστημι (aor. impv. ἀνάστηθι): 'rise / get up'; the brusque command, with πορεύου, compounds the violation with cold dismissal.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πορεύου

go

Pres Mid Impv 2 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (curt command)

→ present imperative (immediate dismissal)

πορεύομαι (pres. impv. πορεύου): 'go / be gone'; the contemptuous 'be off' completes Amnon's repudiation of the one he professed to love.

16 καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ Θημαρ μὴ ἄδελφε ὅτι μεγάλη ἡ κακία ἡ ἐσχάτη ὑπὲρ τὴν πρώτην ἣν ἐποίησας μετ' ἐμοῦ τοῦ ἐξαποστεῖλαί με καὶ οὐκ ἠθέλησεν Αμνων ἀκοῦσαι τῆς φωνῆς αὐτῆς

And Tamar said to him, 'No, brother, for this last evil—sending me away—is greater than the first you did to me'; but Amnon would not listen to her voice.

Tamar's second protest (against being cast out)

καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ Θημαρ

Tamar protests that the expulsion is a worse wrong than the violation itself — to send her away unmarried compounds the disgrace, leaving her ruined and unprovided for. Her renewed μὴ ἄδελφε echoes v. 12, and the refrain οὐκ ἠθέλησεν ... ἀκοῦσαι τῆς φωνῆς αὐτῆς (verbatim from v. 14) seals Amnon's total imperviousness.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

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

Θημαρ

Tamar

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

μή

no

negative particle (absolute refusal)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μή: 'no!'; the same emphatic refusal as v. 12, now against the expulsion. (The Greek here is elliptical; the Hebrew adds 'do not [send me away] on account of this great evil!')

ἄδελφε

brother

Vocative

vocative of address

→ direct address

ἄδελφος (voc. ἄδελφε): 'brother'; Tamar still appeals to the kinship bond even after the assault.

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

μεγάλη

great

Nominative

predicate adjective (with ἡ κακία)

→ participant prominence

μέγας (fem. μεγάλη): 'great'; the predicate fronted — 'great is this last evil!'

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with κακία)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κακία

evil

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

κακία: 'evil / wrong / wickedness'; renders ἡγῶ; here the specific wrong of casting her out, which Tamar judges worse than the rape.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with ἐσχάτη, attributive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐσχάτη

last

Nominative

attributive adjective (with κακία: 'this last evil')

→ participant prominence

ἐσχάτος: 'last / latter'; renders ὁ ἄλλος; 'the latter evil' (the dismissal) set against 'the first' (the assault).

ὑπὲρ

than

preposition + accusative (comparison)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὑπὲρ + acc.: comparative 'greater than'; the second wrong exceeds the first.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with πρώτην)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πρώτην

first

Accusative

substantival adjective (object of ὑπὲρ: 'the first [evil]')

→ object specification

πρῶτος: 'first'; renders ὁ ἄλλος; 'the first', i.e., the rape, in contrast to the worse 'latter' wrong of expulsion.

ἣν

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐποίησας)

→ participant reference

ὃς (fem. acc. ἣν): relative referring to 'the first [evil]'

ἐποίησας

you did

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · ποιέω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

ποιέω: 'do'; refers to the assault Amnon committed.

μετ'

with / to

preposition + genitive ('against/with me')

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά + gen.: 'with'; here 'did to/with me' (Hebraism for the object of an action).

ἐμοῦ

me

Genitive

object of μετά

→ relational specification

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with articular infinitive ἐξαποστεῖλαι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐξαποστεῖλαί

to send away

Aor Act Inf · ἐξαποστέλλω

articular infinitive (epexegetic: defining the 'last evil')

→ verbal action or state

ἐξαποστέλλω (aor. inf. ἐξαποστεῖλαι): 'send away / dismiss'; the articular τοῦ ἐξαποστεῖλαι defines the latter evil — sending her off; to dismiss a violated woman unmarried compounds her ruin (cf. Deut 22:29).

με

me

Accusative

direct object of ἐξαποστεῖλαι

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

but

narrative conjunction (adversative force in context)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ

not

negative (with ἠθέλησεν)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

ἠθέλησεν

was willing

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · θέλω

main verb (refusal, refrain from v. 14)

→ constative aorist

θέλω: 'be willing'; the refrain οὐκ ἠθέλησεν ... ἀκοῦσαι repeats v. 14 verbatim, framing the whole assault between two refusals to listen.

Ἀμνων

Amnon

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἀκοῦσαι

to listen

Aor Act Inf · ἀκούω

complementary infinitive (with ἠθέλησεν)

→ verbal action or state

ἀκούω (aor. inf. ἀκοῦσαι): 'heed'; here without the article (v. 14 had τοῦ ἀκοῦσαι).

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with φωνῆς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φωνῆς

voice

Genitive

genitive object of ἀκοῦσαι

→ relational specification

φωνή: 'voice'; the Hebraism 'heed her voice' = obey her plea.

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

17 καὶ ἐκάλεσεν τὸ παιδάριον αὐτοῦ τὸν προεστηκότα τοῦ οἴκου αὐτοῦ καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ ἐξαποστείλατε δὴ ταύτην ἀπ' ἐμοῦ ἔξω καὶ ἀπόκλεισον τὴν θύραν ὀπίσω αὐτῆς

And he called his servant-boy, the one set over his house, and said to him, 'Put this woman out from me, please, outside, and bolt the door behind her.'

Amnon's command to expel Tamar

καὶ ἐκάλεσεν τὸ παιδάριον αὐτοῦ

Amnon summons his chief servant to expel Tamar. The contemptuous demonstrative ταύτην ('this [woman]') refuses even to name her, completing the dehumanization. The command to bolt the door behind her (ἀπόκλεισον τὴν θύραν ὀπίσω αὐτῆς) makes the rejection final and public — she is shut out like an intruder.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάλεσεν

called

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καλέω

main verb (summoning the servant)

→ constative aorist

καλέω: 'call / summon'; Amnon calls his attendant to carry out the expulsion.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with παιδάριον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδάριον

servant-boy

Accusative

direct object of ἐκάλεσεν

→ object specification

παιδάριον: 'young servant / lad / attendant' (diminutive of παῖς); renders גַּזְלָן; here a household servant, identified below as the steward.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

τὸν

the one

Accusative

article (substantizing the participle προεστηκότα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

προεστηκότα

set over

Perf Act Ptcp Acc M Sg · προΐστημι

substantival participle in apposition to παιδάριον ('the one in charge')

→ perfect (settled standing position of authority)

προΐστημι (perf. ptcp. προεστηκότα): 'stand before / be set over / manage'; the perfect denotes a fixed office; ὁ προεστηκώς τοῦ οἴκου = the household steward, identified below (v. 18) as ὁ λειτουργός.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with οἴκου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκου

house

Genitive

genitive object (of προεστηκότα: 'over the house')

→ relational specification

οἴκος: 'house / household'; the domain the steward manages.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

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

ἐξαποστείλατε

put out

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · ἐξαποστέλλω

main verb (command, plural)

→ aorist imperative

ἐξαποστέλλω: 'send away / put out'; the same verb Tamar used of the dreaded dismissal (v. 16); the plural addresses the servant and any helpers; Amnon's word enacts the very 'latter evil' Tamar protested.

δὴ

please / now

particle (with imperative)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δὴ: 'now'; renders Νῆ; here perfunctory politeness in a harsh command.

ταύτην

this woman

Accusative

direct object (contemptuous demonstrative)

→ participant reference

οὗτος (fem. acc. ταύτην): 'this (woman)'; the bare demonstrative, refusing to name Tamar, voices Amnon's contempt — she is now merely 'this thing' to be removed.

ἀπ'

from

preposition + genitive (separation)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἐμοῦ

me

Genitive

object of ἀπό

→ relational specification

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

ἔξω

outside

adverb of place (direction: 'out')

→ clausal contribution

ἔξω: 'outside / out'; renders הַחוּץ; reinforces the expulsion.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπόκλεισον

bolt

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · ἀποκλείω

main verb (command, singular)

→ aorist imperative

ἀποκλείω: 'shut / bolt / lock'; renders לִּצְּרֹק; the bolting of the door behind her makes the rejection irrevocable and degrading — she is locked out like a stranger.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with θύραν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θύραν

door

Accusative

direct object of ἀπόκλεισον

→ object specification

θύρα: 'door'; the bolted door is a vivid emblem of finality and exclusion.

ὀπίσω

behind

improper preposition + genitive ('after / behind')

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: 'behind / after'; renders הַיָּחַד; 'behind her', sealing her out.

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

genitive object of ὀπίσω

→ relational specification

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

18 καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῆς ἦν χιτῶν καρπωτός ὅτι οὕτως ἐνεδιδύσκοντο αἱ θυγατέρες τοῦ βασιλέως αἱ παρθένοι τοὺς ἐπενδύτας αὐτῶν καὶ ἐξήγαγεν αὐτὴν ὁ λειτουργὸς αὐτοῦ ἔξω καὶ ἀπέκλεισεν τὴν θύραν ὀπίσω αὐτῆς

Now she had on a long-sleeved robe, for thus the virgin daughters of the king clothed themselves in their upper garments; and his attendant brought her outside and bolted the door behind her.

Narratorial aside + compliance with the command

καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῆς ἦν χιτῶν καρπωτός

The narrator pauses to describe Tamar's χιτῶν καρπωτός — the distinctive long robe marking her as a royal virgin (the same rare term as Joseph's robe, Gen 37:3 LXX); its mention prepares for the tearing in v. 19, a sign of her lost status. The servant then carries out Amnon's command verbatim, expelling her and bolting the door.

καὶ

now

narrative conjunction (introducing parenthetical description)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπ'

on

preposition + genitive (location: 'on her')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπ': meaning 'on'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (location: 'on her').

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

object of ἐπ'

→ relational specification

αὐτῆς: meaning 'her'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as object of ἐπ'.

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

verb of existence ('there was on her')

→ participant reference

εἰμί (impf. ἦν): the descriptive imperfect introduces the background note about her robe.

χιτῶν

robe / tunic

Nominative

subject of ἦν

→ participant prominence

χιτῶν: 'tunic / robe'; renders תַּנְתָּן; the garment that distinguished the king's virgin daughters.

καρπωτός

long-sleeved

Nominative

attributive adjective (with χιτῶν)

→ participant prominence

καρπωτός: 'reaching to the wrists / long-sleeved' (from καρπός, 'wrist'); renders מְסִיב תַּנְתָּן, the same rare phrase as Joseph's famous robe (Gen 37:3, 23 LXX); a mark of special status — here of royal virginity, soon to be torn.

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction (explanatory)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'for / because'; introduces the explanation of the robe's significance.

οὕτως

thus

adverb of manner

→ adverbial qualification

οὕτως: 'thus / in this way'; 'thus the king's virgin daughters dressed.'

ἐνεδιδύσκοντο

clothed themselves

Impf Mid Indic 3 Pl · ἐνδιδύσκω

main verb of explanatory clause (customary imperfect)

→ customary imperfect (habitual practice)

ἐνδιδύσκω (mid. 'clothe oneself'): 'put on / wear'; renders שָׁבַד; the customary imperfect describes the standing dress-code of royal virgins — the robe is a social-legal marker of unmarried princess status.

αἱ

the

Nominative

article (with θυγατέρες)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θυγατέρες

daughters

Nominative

subject of ἐνεδιδύσκοντο

→ participant prominence

θυγάτηρ: 'daughter'; renders תַּב; the king's daughters as a class.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with βασιλέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('daughters of the king')

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: David; the robe marks Tamar's royal rank, intensifying the scandal.

αἱ

the

Nominative

article (with παρθένοι, attributive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παρθένοι

virgins

Nominative

attributive (in apposition: 'the virgin [daughters]')

→ participant prominence

παρθένος: 'virgin'; renders הַלְוִיָּה; specifies that the robe belonged to the unmarried princesses — its tearing in v. 19 signifies Tamar's lost virginity and status.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with ἐπενδύτας)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐπενδύτας

upper garments

Accusative

direct object of ἐνεδιδύσκοντο (cognate-type object)

→ object specification

ἐπενδύτης: 'outer garment / overtunic'; renders לְבִישׁ; the robe worn over other clothing; here glossing the חִטּוֹן קַרְפוֹתִים as the princesses' formal outerwear.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (resuming the action)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξήγαγεν

brought out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξάγω

main verb (servant's compliance)

→ constative aorist

ἐξάγω: 'lead/bring out'; the servant carries out Amnon's expulsion order.

αὐτήν

her

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with λειτουργός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λειτουργός

attendant

Nominative

subject of ἐξήγαγεν

→ participant prominence

λειτουργός: 'minister / attendant / servant'; renders תַּרְשִׁינָה; the same household steward called τὸ παιδάριον / ὁ προεστηκώς in v. 17.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ἔξω

outside

adverb of place

→ clausal contribution

ἔξω: 'outside'; echoing Amnon's command (v. 17).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπέκλεισεν

bolted

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποκλείω

main verb (compliance)

→ constative aorist

ἀποκλείω: 'bolt / lock'; fulfils Amnon's command ἀπέκλεισον (v. 17).

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with θύραν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θύραν

door

Accusative

direct object of ἀπέκλεισεν

→ object specification

θύρα: 'door'; the bolted door, now from the narrator's perspective.

ὀπίσω

behind

improper preposition + genitive

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: 'behind'; 'behind her' — the exclusion sealed.

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

genitive object of ὀπίσω

→ relational specification

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

19 καὶ ἔλαβεν Θημαρ σποδὸν καὶ ἐπέθηκεν ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτῆς καὶ τὸν χιτῶνα τὸν καρπωτὸν τὸν ἐπ' αὐτῆς διέρρηξεν καὶ ἐπέθηκεν τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτῆς καὶ ἐπορεύθη πορευομένη καὶ κρίζουσα

And Tamar took ashes and put them on her head, and tore the long-sleeved robe that was on her, and put her hands on her head, and went away, going and crying out as she went.

Tamar's public mourning καὶ ἔλαβεν Θημαρ σποδὸν

Tamar enacts the full rites of mourning and lament: ashes on the head, the tearing of the status-robe (its rending the visible undoing of her standing), hands on the head (a gesture of grief; cf. Jer 2:37), and loud public crying. The Hebraizing intensive ἐπορεύθη πορευομένη ('she went, going') with the participle κρίζουσα portrays her continuous, audible distress — she does not hide the crime but proclaims it.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔλαβεν
took

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαμβάνω

main verb (first mourning act)

→ constative aorist

λαμβάνω: 'take'; begins the mourning sequence.

Θημαρ

Tamar

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

σποδὸν

ashes

Accusative

direct object of ἔλαβεν

→ object specification

σποδός: 'ashes'; renders רֶחֱקִים; ashes on the head are a standard sign of mourning and humiliation (cf. Job 2:8; Esth 4:1).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπέθηκεν

put

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐπιτίθημι

main verb (mourning act)

→ constative aorist

ἐπιτίθημι: 'place upon'; renders יָשָׁהּ; she puts the ashes on her head.

ἐπὶ

on

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with κεφαλὴν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κεφαλὴν

head

Accusative

object of ἐπί

→ object specification

κεφαλὴ: 'head'; the head as the locus of mourning gestures.

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with χιτῶνα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χιτῶνα

robe

Accusative

direct object of διέρρηξεν (fronted)

→ object specification

χιτῶν: 'robe'; the same status-robe of v. 18, now torn.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with καρπωτόν, attributive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

καρπωτόν

long-sleeved

Accusative

attributive adjective (with χιτῶνα)

→ object specification

καρπωτός: 'long-sleeved'; the rare adjective repeated from v. 18; the tearing of this specific royal-virgin robe is the symbolic destruction of her former status.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with the prepositional phrase ἐπ' αὐτῆς, attributive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐπ'

on

preposition + genitive (in attributive phrase: 'the one on her')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπ': meaning 'on'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (in attributive phrase: 'the one on her').

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

object of ἐπί

→ relational specification

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

διέρρηξεν

tore

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · διαρρήγνυμι

main verb (the robe-tearing)

→ constative aorist

διαρρήγνυμι: 'tear apart / rend'; renders ὀλκῆ; the rending of garments is a classic mourning sign (cf. v. 31; Gen 37:34); tearing the very robe of her virgin status dramatizes her ruin.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπέθηκεν

put

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐπιτίθημι

main verb (mourning gesture)

→ constative aorist

ἐπιτίθημι: 'place upon'; the hands-on-head gesture of grief and shame (cf. Jer 2:37; 2 Kgdms 13 here).

τὰς

the

Accusative

article (with χεῖρας)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χεῖρας

hands

Accusative

direct object of ἐπέθηκεν

→ object specification

χείρ: 'hand'; hands placed on the head — a gesture of despair and lament.

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ἐπὶ

on

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with κεφαλὴν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κεφαλὴν

head

Accusative

object of ἐπὶ

→ object specification

κεφαλὴν: meaning 'head'; it serves as object of ἐπὶ.

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπορεύθη

went away

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (departure)

→ constative aorist

πορεύομαι: 'go'; with the cognate participle πορευομένη forms a Hebraizing intensive.

πορευομένη

going

Pres Mid Ptcp Nom F Sg · πορεύομαι

participle (cognate, durative: 'going [continually]')

→ durative (continuous motion)

πορεύομαι (ptcp.): the figura etymologica ἐπορεύθη πορευομένη renders the Hebrew infinitive-absolute construction הָלַךְ וְצָוָה ('going on and crying'), expressing continuous action.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κράζουσα

crying out

Pres Act Ptcp Nom F Sg · κράζω

participle (manner: 'crying out' as she went)

→ durative (continuous outcry)

κράζω (ptcp. κράζουσα): 'cry out / shriek';
renders נָשָׁא; Tamar's loud public lament
refuses to conceal the outrage — her
audible grief becomes a witness against
Amnon.

20 καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτὴν Ἀβεσσαλωμ ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτῆς μὴ Ἀμνων ὁ ἀδελφός σου ἐγένετο μετὰ σοῦ καὶ νῦν ἀδελφή μου κώφευσον ὅτι ἀδελφός σου ἐστὶν μὴ θῆς τὴν καρδίαν σου τοῦ λαλῆσαι εἰς τὸ ῥῆμα τοῦτο καὶ ἐκάθισεν Θημαρ χηρεύουσα ἐν οἴκῳ Ἀβεσσαλωμ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτῆς

And Absalom her brother said to her, 'Has Amnon your brother been with you? But now, my sister, keep silent; he is your brother; do not set your heart to speak about this matter.' And Tamar remained, desolate, in the house of Absalom her brother.

Absalom's response; Tamar's desolation καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτὴν Ἀβεσσαλωμ

Absalom immediately grasps what has happened (his question μὴ ... ἐγένετο μετὰ σοῦ expects he already knows) and counsels silence — partly to protect Tamar's honor, partly, the narrator hints, because he is already nursing his own plans (cf. v. 22). The closing clause leaves Tamar 'desolate' (χηρεύουσα, lit. 'widowed') in Absalom's house — a living ruin, her future as wife and mother forfeited.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

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).

αὐτήν

her

Accusative

object of πρὸς

→ participant reference

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

Αβεσσαλωμ

Absalom

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with ἀδελφός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀδελφός

brother

Nominative

apposition to Αβεσσαλωμ

→ participant prominence

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; Absalom is Tamar's full brother (both children of Maacah), which gives him standing to take up her cause.

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

μή

surely not?

interrogative particle (introducing a question)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μή: introduces a question; here Absalom's guarded 'Has Amnon ... been with you?' — a delicate euphemism by which he signals he understands without forcing her to recount it.

Αμνων

Amnon

Nominative

subject of ἐγένετο (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with ἀδελφός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀδελφός

brother

Nominative

apposition to Αμνων

→ participant prominence

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; 'Amnon your brother' — the kinship that should have protected her named as the source of harm.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

ἐγένετο

has been

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb of the question (euphemistic: 'been with you')

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: 'be / become'; ἐγένετο μετὰ σοῦ, 'was with you', a delicate euphemism for the assault — Absalom names the deed obliquely.

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

σοῦ

you

Genitive

object of μετὰ

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

νῦν

now

temporal adverb (transition to counsel)

→ adverbial qualification

νῦν: 'now'; καὶ νῦν marks the move from question to counsel.

ἀδελφή

my sister

Vocative

vocative of address

→ direct address

ἀδελφή (voc.): 'sister'; Absalom's tender address contrasts with Amnon's exploitative 'my sister' (v. 11).

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

κώφευσον

keep silent

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · κωφεύω

main verb (Absalom's counsel)

→ aorist imperative

κωφεύω: 'be silent / hold one's peace' (from κωφός, 'mute'); renders קַחֲשִׁילָה (Hiphil, 'keep quiet'); Absalom urges silence — protective of Tamar's honor, but also concealing his own intent to act later.

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because / for'; gives the reason for silence — the assailant is family, making the matter one to be handled within the house.

ἀδελφός

brother

Nominative

predicate nominative (with ἐστίν)

→ participant prominence

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; 'he is your brother' — the kinship that constrains a public response.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

ἐστιν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula

→ stative present

εἰμί: the copula of the causal clause.

μὴ

do not

negative (with prohibitive subjunctive θῆς)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

θῆς

set

Aor Act Subj 2 Sg · τίθημι

prohibitive subjunctive (μὴ + aor. subj.)

→ prohibitive aorist

τίθημι (aor. subj. θῆς): 'set / place'; μὴ θῆς τὴν καρδίαν σου, 'do not set your heart' — a Hebraism (דַּבַּל יְתִישׁתָּ לֵא) for 'do not take it to heart / do not dwell on it.'

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with καρδίαν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

καρδίαν

heart

Accusative

direct object of θῆς

→ object specification

καρδία: 'heart'; the seat of thought and resolve; 'set your heart to' = 'be intent on.'

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with articular infinitive λαλῆσαι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαλῆσαι

to speak

Aor Act Inf · λαλέω

articular infinitive of purpose ('to speak of')

→ aorist infinitive

λαλέω (aor. inf. λαλῆσαι): 'speak'; the articular τοῦ λαλῆσαι expresses the intent Absalom warns against — making the matter public.

εἰς

about

preposition + accusative (reference: 'concerning')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: here 'with reference to / about'; λαλεῖν εἰς τὸ ῥῆμα = 'speak about the matter', a Hebraizing use.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with ῥῆμα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ῥῆμα

matter

Accusative

object of εἰς

→ object specification

ῥῆμα: 'word / thing / matter'; renders דָּבָר, which spans both 'word' and 'affair'; here 'this matter' — the assault.

τοῦτο

this

Accusative

demonstrative adjective (with ῥῆμα)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this'; pointing to the violation.

21 καὶ ἤκουσεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυὶδ πάντας τοὺς λόγους τούτους καὶ ἐθυμώθη σφόδρα καὶ οὐκ ἐλύπησεν τὸ πνεῦμα Ἀμνων τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ ὅτι ἠγάπα αὐτόν ὅτι πρωτότοκος αὐτοῦ ἦν

And King David heard all these things and was greatly angered, but he did not grieve the spirit of Amnon his son, for he loved him, because he was his firstborn.

David's reaction: anger without action καὶ ἤκουσεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυὶδ

David's response is morally telling: great anger (ἐθυμώθη σφόδρα) but no discipline of Amnon — he 'did not grieve the spirit of his son' because of paternal love for his firstborn. (This last clause, present in the LXX and 4QSam^a, is absent from the Masoretic Text.) David's inaction creates the vacuum Absalom will fill with vengeance, and recalls David's own failure to act justly in his house after the Bathsheba affair.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἤκουσεν
heard

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀκούω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀκούω: 'hear'; renders וַיִּשְׁמָע ; David learns of the assault — but hearing does not issue in justice.

ὁ
the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς
king

Nominative

subject (with appositional Δαυὶδ)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the title plus name stresses David's royal-judicial responsibility, which he fails to exercise.

Δαυὶδ
David

Nominative

apposition to βασιλεύς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πάντας
all

Accusative

attributive adjective (with λόγους)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; David hears the full account.

τούς
the

Accusative

article (with λόγους)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λόγους
things / words

Accusative

direct object of ἤκουσεν

→ object specification

λόγος: 'word / account / matter'; renders וְכָל־הַדְּבָרִים ; 'all these words/things' = the whole report of the crime.

τούτους

these

Accusative

demonstrative adjective (with λόγους)

→ object specification

οὗτος: 'these'; pointing to the events just narrated.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐθυμώθη

was angered

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · θυμώω

main verb (David's anger)

→ ingressive aorist (became angry)

θυμώω (pass. 'be angry'): 'be enraged'; renders ἡ ῥη; David's anger is real but, lacking consequence, proves impotent — the narrative quietly indicts him.

σφόδρα

greatly

adverb of degree (intensifying ἐθυμώθη)

→ clausal contribution

σφόδρα: 'greatly / exceedingly'; renders ΤΚΛ; the intensity of anger heightens the contrast with his inaction.

καὶ

but

narrative conjunction (adversative force in context)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ

not

negative (with ἐλύπησεν)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

ἐλύπησεν

grieved

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λυπέω

main verb (David's failure to discipline)

→ constative aorist

λυπέω: 'grieve / pain / distress'; renders רַחַם; 'he did not grieve/pain the spirit of Amnon', i.e., did not rebuke or punish him; the clause (LXX/4QSam^a, absent from MT) explains David's culpable leniency.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with πνεῦμα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πνεῦμα

spirit

Accusative

direct object of ἐλύπησεν

→ object specification

πνεῦμα: 'spirit / disposition'; renders רִחַם; 'the spirit of Amnon' = Amnon himself, his feelings; David spared his son's feelings rather than executing justice.

Ἀμνων

of Amnon

Genitive

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with νιού)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

νιού

son

Genitive

apposition to Ἀμνων

→ relational specification

νιός: 'son'; 'Amnon his son' — the paternal bond that stays David's hand.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because'; introduces the first reason for David's leniency.

ἠγάπα

loved

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀγαπάω

verb of causal clause (durative)

→ durative imperfect (ongoing love)

ἀγαπάω: 'love'; the imperfect denotes David's continuing fatherly love for Amnon — the very kind of love Amnon counterfeited toward Tamar, here the cause of justice withheld.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction (second reason)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because'; the second, deeper reason — Amnon's status as firstborn.

πρωτότοκος

firstborn

Nominative

predicate nominative (with ἦν)

→ participant prominence

πρωτότοκος: 'firstborn'; renders בְּכֹרֶת; as eldest son and heir-apparent, Amnon held a privileged place; David's favoritism toward his firstborn blinds him to justice — and marks Amnon as the obstacle Absalom (next in ambition) will remove.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula (of the causal clause)

→ participant reference

εἰμί: the copula completing 'he was his firstborn.'

22 καὶ οὐκ ἐλάλησεν Αβεσσαλωμ μετὰ Αμνων ἀπὸ πονηροῦ ἕως ἀγαθοῦ ὅτι ἐμίσει Αβεσσαλωμ τὸν Αμνων ἐπὶ λόγου οὗ ἔταπείνωσεν Θημαρ τὴν ἀδελφὴν αὐτοῦ

And Absalom spoke to Amnon neither bad nor good, for Absalom hated Amnon on account of the matter—that he had violated Tamar his sister.

Absalom's settled hatred (the engine of revenge)

καὶ οὐκ ἐλάλησεν Αβεσσαλωμ

Absalom's total silence toward Amnon — the merism ἀπὸ πονηροῦ ἕως ἀγαθοῦ ('from bad to good', i.e., nothing at all) — masks a durative, brooding hatred (ἐμίσει, imperfect). The narrator names the cause directly with the keyword ἔταπείνωσεν ('violated', echoing vv. 12, 14): the wrong against Tamar 'his sister' is the grievance Absalom will nurse for two years before striking.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ

not

negative (with ἐλάλησεν)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

ἐλάλησεν

spoke

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαλέω

main verb (Absalom's silence)

→ constative aorist

λαλέω: 'speak'; οὐκ ἐλάλησεν ... ἀπὸ πονηροῦ ἕως ἀγαθοῦ, 'he said neither bad nor good' — total non-communication, the silence of suppressed enmity (cf. Gen 31:24, 29 for the same idiom).

Αβεσσαλωμ

Absalom

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (association: 'with Amnon')

→ spatial or relational framing

μετὰ + gen.: 'with'; λαλεῖν μετὰ τινος = 'speak with someone.'

Αμνων

Amnon

Genitive

object of μετὰ (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (start of merism)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπό: in the merism ἀπὸ πονηροῦ ἕως ἀγαθοῦ ('from bad to good'), rendering חַיִּטְּךָ מֵרָעָה לְטוֹבָה, an idiom of totality = 'not a word, neither one thing nor another.'

πονηροῦ

bad

Genitive

substantival adjective (first pole of merism)

→ relational specification

πονηρός: 'bad / evil'; renders רָע; one pole of the all-encompassing 'bad to good.'

ἕως

to

preposition + genitive (end of merism)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἕως: 'until / to'; completes the merism.

ἀγαθοῦ

good

Genitive

substantival adjective (second pole of merism)

→ relational specification

ἀγαθός: 'good'; renders בֹּיָד; the other pole — Absalom's silence is complete and deliberate.

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because'; gives the reason for the silence — hatred.

ἐμίσει

hated

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · μισέω

verb of causal clause (durative)

→ durative imperfect (settled, ongoing hatred)

μισέω: 'hate'; the imperfect denotes a continuous, smoldering hatred — the same verb (μισος) that named Amnon's hatred of Tamar (v. 15), now turned against Amnon by Absalom; the brooding aspect anticipates the premeditated murder.

Αβεσσαλωμ

Absalom

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Ἀμνων, marking the object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἀμνων

Amnon

Accusative

direct object (indeclinable, case shown by article)

→ participant identification

Ἀμνων: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as direct object (indeclinable, case shown by article).

ἐπὶ

on account of

preposition + genitive (cause/ground)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ + gen.: 'on the basis of / on account of'; ἐπὶ λόγου = 'because of the matter.'

λόγου

matter

Genitive

object of ἐπὶ

→ relational specification

λόγος: 'word / matter / affair'; renders לָמָד; 'the matter / the cause' — the violation of Tamar.

οὗ

that / wherein

Genitive

relative pronoun (genitive, referring to λόγου)

→ relational specification

ὅς (gen. οὗ): the relative, 'on account of the matter wherein/that he violated...'; explicates the λόγος.

ἐταπείνωσεν

violated

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ταπεινῶ

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

ταπεινῶ: 'humble / violate'; the chapter keyword for the assault (vv. 12, 14, 32); the explicit naming of the cause shows Absalom's hatred is grounded in the wrong to Tamar, lending his coming revenge the color of justice.

Θημαρ

Tamar

Accusative

direct object of ἐταπείνωσεν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Θημαρ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as direct object of ἐταπείνωσεν (indeclinable).

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with ἀδελφὴν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀδελφὴν

sister

Accusative

apposition to Θημαρ

→ object specification

ἀδελφὴ: 'sister'; 'Tamar his [Absalom's] sister' — the kinship that makes the offense Absalom's to avenge.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

23 καὶ ἐγένετο εἰς διετηρίδα ἡμερῶν καὶ ἦσαν κείροντες τῷ Αβεσσαλωμ ἐν Βελασωρ τῇ ἐχόμενα Εφραιμ καὶ ἐκάλεσεν Αβεσσαλωμ πάντας τοὺς υἱοὺς τοῦ βασιλέως

And it came to pass after a period of two years that Absalom had sheepshearers in Baal-hazor, which is near Ephraim; and Absalom invited all the king's sons.

New scene: the two-year interval and the feast occasion

καὶ ἐγένετο εἰς διετηρίδα ἡμερῶν

A temporal leap of two full years (διετηρίδα ἡμερῶν) measures the patience of Absalom's premeditation. The sheepshearing (κείροντες) was a festive occasion of feasting and lowered guard (cf. Gen 38:12; 1 Kgdms 25:4–8), the perfect cover for the planned murder. Inviting 'all the king's sons' ensures Amnon's presence amid a crowd, and will later fuel the false report that all were killed.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένετο

it came to pass

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (scene-setting formula)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: 'come to pass'; καὶ ἐγένετο, the Hebraizing scene-opener (יָהִי); marks a new episode after the two-year gap.

εἰς

after / at

preposition + accusative (temporal extent: 'at the end of')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: here temporal, 'at / after (the period of)'; renders the Hebrew temporal לְ.

διετηρίδα

two-year period

Accusative

object of εἰς (duration)

→ object specification

διετηρίς: 'a period of two years' (from δι- + ἔτος); renders דְּמִימָה שְׁנָיִם; the two years measure Absalom's long-nursed revenge.

ἡμερῶν

of days

Genitive

genitive of definition (Hebraism: 'two years of days' = two full years)

→ relational specification

ἡμέρα: 'day'; the redundant 'of days' calques the Hebrew **דְּיָמִי** appended to time-spans to mean 'full / complete' (cf. **דְּיָמִי דְּיָחִידִי**, 'two full years').

καὶ

and

apodotic καὶ (after the temporal phrase)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: apodotic, introducing the main clause after the temporal opener (Hebraism).

ἦσαν

were

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

auxiliary of periphrastic construction (with κείροντες)

→ durative imperfect (ongoing activity)

εἰμί (impf. ἦσαν): forms a periphrastic imperfect with the participle κείροντες, 'were shearing', rendering the Hebrew participial construction; describes the ongoing shearing-festival.

κείροντες

shearing

Pres Act Ptcp Nom M Pl · κείρω

participle (periphrastic with ἦσαν: 'were shearing')

→ durative

κείρω (ptcp. κείροντες): 'shear (sheep) / cut hair'; renders **דִּיחַר**; the sheepshearers worked for Absalom; sheepshearing was a season of feasting and festivity (cf. 1 Kgdms 25), here exploited for murder.

τῷ

for

Dative

article (with Αβεσσαλωμ, dative of advantage)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Αβεσσαλωμ

Absalom

Dative

dative of advantage ('shearers belonging to/for Absalom')

→ participant identification

Αβεσσαλωμ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as dative of advantage ('shearers belonging to/for Absalom').

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Βελασωρ

Baal-hazor

Dative

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Βελασωρ: transliteration of Hebrew **בְּעֵל הָחֹר** (Baal-hazor); indeclinable; a site in the hill country, identified below as near Ephraim — Absalom's estate, away from Jerusalem and the king's protection.

τῇ

the (place)

Dative

article (introducing the locating participle phrase)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐχόμενα

near / adjoining

Pres Mid Ptcp Acc/Nom N Pl · ἔχω

participle (idiom: 'the parts adjoining Ephraim')

→ verbal action or state

ἔχω (mid. ptcp. ἐχόμενα): in the idiom τὸ ἐχόμενον / τὰ ἐχόμενα = 'that which adjoins / is next to'; renders the Hebrew **בְּצֵד** ('beside'); the neuter plural here used adverbially of location, 'near Ephraim.'

Εφραιμ

Ephraim

Genitive

genitive with ἐχόμενα ('adjoining Ephraim', indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Εφραιμ: transliteration of Hebrew **עֵפְרַיִם**; indeclinable; here a town/region near Baal-hazor (cf. Ephron/Ophrah of the Ephraim border), locating the estate north of Jerusalem.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάλεσεν

invited

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καλέω

main verb (the invitation)

→ constative aorist

καλέω: 'call / invite'; renders κἰρ; Absalom invites the royal sons to the shearing-feast — the bait for the trap.

Αβεσσαλωμ

Absalom

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πάντας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (with υἱούς)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; inviting all the king's sons both secures Amnon's attendance and sets up the panic of v. 30.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with υἱούς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱούς

sons

Accusative

direct object of ἐκάλεσεν

→ object specification

υἱός: 'son'; the king's sons, Absalom's half-brothers, the invited guests.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with βασιλέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('the king's sons')

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: David; 'all the king's sons' marks the gathering as a royal occasion.

24 καὶ ἦλθεν Αβεσσαλωμ πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα καὶ εἶπεν ἰδοὺ δὴ κείρουσιν τῷ δούλῳ σου πορευθήτω δὴ ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῦ μετὰ τοῦ δούλου σου

And Absalom came to the king and said, 'Behold now, your servant has sheepshearers; let the king and his servants go, please, with your servant.'

Absalom's invitation to the king καὶ ἦλθεν Αβεσσαλωμ πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα

Absalom's deferential approach (the courtly self-reference ὁ δοῦλός σου, 'your servant', twice) cloaks his design in honor. The invitation to the king himself is likely strategic: if David declines (as he does), Absalom can the more naturally request Amnon as the king's representative (v. 26), securing the target without arousing suspicion.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦλθεν
came

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἔρχομαι: 'come'; Absalom approaches the king with his petition.

Ἀβεσσαλωμ
Absalom

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πρὸς
to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν
the

Accusative

article (with βασιλέα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέα
king

Accusative

object of πρὸς

→ object specification

βασιλεύς: David, whom Absalom petitions.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν
said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

ἰδοὺ
behold

presentative particle / interjection

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'behold / look'; renders הִנֵּה; a deictic particle drawing the king's attention to the occasion.

δὴ
now

particle (with ἰδοὺ: 'behold now')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δὴ: 'now / please'; renders נָּ; lends courteous urgency.

κείρουσιν
they are shearing

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · κείρω

main verb (impersonal: 'there is shearing')

→ progressive present

κείρω: 'shear'; 'they are shearing for your servant' — the occasion presented to the king.

τῷ
for

Dative

article (with δούλῳ, dative of advantage)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δούλω

servant

Dative

dative of advantage (courtly self-reference)

→ sphere or reference

δοῦλος: 'slave / servant'; τῷ δούλῳ σου ('your servant') is Absalom's deferential self-designation before the king, a courtly idiom (rendering 𐤇𐤕𐤙) masking his true intent.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

πορευθήτω

let go

Aor Pass Impv 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (3rd-person jussive: the invitation)

→ aorist imperative (polite request)

πορεύομαι (aor. impv. πορευθήτω): 'let (the king) go'; the jussive frames the invitation deferentially.

δὴ

please

particle of entreaty

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δὴ: 'please'; renders 𐤇𐤕.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject of πορευθήτω

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: David, invited as guest of honor.

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 παῖδες)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παῖδες

servants

Nominative

subject (coordinate with βασιλεύς)

→ participant prominence

παῖς: 'servant / attendant / official'; renders 𐤕𐤐𐤕; the king's retinue, invited along with him.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with δούλου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δούλου

servant

Genitive

object of μετά (courtly self-reference)

→ relational specification

δοῦλος: 'servant'; the second 'your servant'
— Absalom maintains the posture of humble petitioner.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

25 καὶ εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεὺς πρὸς Αβεσσαλωμ μὴ δὴ υἱέ μου μὴ πορευθῶμεν πάντες ἡμεῖς καὶ οὐ μὴ καταβαρυνθῶμεν ἐπὶ σέ καὶ ἐβιάσατο αὐτόν καὶ οὐκ ἠθέλησεν τοῦ πορευθῆναι καὶ εὐλόγησεν αὐτόν

And the king said to Absalom, 'No, please, my son, let us not all go, so that we may not be a burden upon you.' And he pressed him, but he would not go, and he blessed him.

David's refusal

καὶ εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεὺς πρὸς Αβεσσαλωμ

David declines for a practical reason — the whole court would burden Absalom — and the affectionate address υἱέ μου ('my son') shows him unsuspecting. Absalom's pressing (ἐβιάσατο) is itself part of the design; the refusal opens the way for the substitute request of v. 26. David's blessing (εὐλόγησεν) at parting deepens the dramatic irony.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: David.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ἀβεσσαλωμ

Absalom

Accusative

object of πρὸς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

μὴ

no

negative particle (gentle refusal)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μὴ: 'no / not so'; a softened refusal, with δὴ.

δή

please

particle of entreaty

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δή: 'please / I pray'; renders Ἄ; softens the refusal.

υἱέ

my son

Vocative

vocative of address

→ direct address

υἱός (voc. υἱέ): 'son'; the affectionate address shows David's unsuspecting fondness for Absalom — poignant given Absalom's hidden intent and later rebellion.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

μὴ

not

negative (with hortatory subjunctive πορευθῶμεν)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

πορευθῶμεν

let us go

Aor Pass Subj 1 Pl · πορεύομαι

hortatory subjunctive (negated: 'let us not go')

→ negated hortatory aorist

πορεύομαι (aor. subj. πορευθῶμεν): 'go'; the negated hortatory 'let us not all go' is David's polite decline.

πάντες

all

Nominative

predicate adjective (with ἡμεῖς)

→ participant prominence

παῖς: 'all'; 'all of us', i.e., the entire court.

ἡμεῖς

we

Nominative

subject (emphatic pronoun)

→ participant reference

ἐγώ (pl. ἡμεῖς): emphatic 'we', the king and his retinue.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing purpose-result)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐ

not

negative (emphatic οὐ μὴ)

→ participant reference

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

μή

lest

negative (with subjunctive καταβαρυνθῶμεν: emphatic/final)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

οὐ μή: emphatic negation with the subjunctive; here near-final, 'so that we may not be a burden.'

καταβαρυνθῶμεν

be a burden

Aor Pass Subj 1 Pl · καταβαρύνω
subjunctive (with οὐ μή: avoidance)

→ aorist subjunctive (purposed avoidance)

καταβαρύνω (pass. 'be weighed down / burdensome'): 'be a heavy burden'; renders טָבַח; David's stated reason — the royal entourage would overtax Absalom's hospitality.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + accusative ('upon you')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

σέ

you

Accusative

object of ἐπὶ

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐβιάσατο

pressed

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · βιάζομαι
main verb (Absalom's urging)

→ constative aorist

βιάζομαι: 'press / urge / constrain'; renders עָצַר (Qal, 'press'); Absalom's insistence is part of the scheme; the same verb recurs at v. 27 when he successfully presses for Amnon.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

but

narrative conjunction (adversative force in context)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ

not

negative (with ἠθέλησεν)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

ἠθέλησεν

was willing

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · θέλω
main verb (David's refusal stands)

→ constative aorist

θέλω: 'be willing'; David maintains his refusal to attend personally — precisely what Absalom's plan required.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with articular infinitive πορευθῆναι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πορευθῆναι

to go

Aor Pass Inf · πορεύομαι

articular infinitive (complement of ἠθέλησεν)

→ telic aorist infinitive

πορεύομαι (aor. inf. πορευθῆναι): 'go'; the articular τοῦ πορευθῆναι, a Hebraizing complement of θέλω.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εὐλόγησεν
blessed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · εὐλογέω

main verb (parting blessing)

→ constative aorist

εὐλογέω: 'bless / bid farewell'; renders **בָּרַךְ**; David's parting blessing of Absalom is bitterly ironic — he sends his son off with goodwill, unaware he is enabling fratricide.

αὐτόν
him

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

26 καὶ εἶπεν Αβεσσαλωμ καὶ εἰ μὴ πορευθήτω δὴ μεθ' ἡμῶν Αμνων ὁ ἀδελφός μου καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὁ βασιλεὺς ἵνα τί πορευθῇ μετὰ σοῦ

And Absalom said, 'If not, then let Amnon my brother go with us, please.' And the king said to him, 'Why should he go with you?'

Absalom secures the target

καὶ εἶπεν Αβεσσαλωμ

With the king declining, Absalom makes the request he wanted all along: let Amnon come. The address ὁ ἀδελφός μου ('my brother') — used of the man he hates and intends to kill — is chillingly calculated. David's question ἵνα τί ('why?') hints at a flicker of unease, but it is overridden in the next verse.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν
said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

Αβεσσαλωμ
Absalom

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ
then

conjunction (in conditional idiom καὶ εἰ μὴ)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: in the idiom καὶ εἰ μὴ, 'and if not / then at least', introducing the fallback request.

εἰ

if

conditional particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: 'if'; εἰ μή = 'if not', i.e., 'if you yourself will not come.'

μή

not

negative (with εἰ: 'if not')

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

μή: negative in the elliptical conditional 'but if not.'

πορευθήτω

let go

Aor Pass Impv 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (3rd-person jussive: the request for Amnon)

→ aorist imperative

πορεύομαι (aor. impv. πορευθήτω): 'let (Amnon) go'; the carefully placed request that targets Amnon under cover of a fallback.

δή

please

particle of entreaty

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δή: 'please'; renders Ἄλ.

μεθ'

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά + gen.: 'with us.'

ἡμῶν

us

Genitive

object of μετά

→ relational specification

ἡμῶν: meaning 'us'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as object of μετά.

Ἀμνων

Amnon

Nominative

subject of πορευθήτω (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ἀμνων: the named target, requested as if an afterthought.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with ἀδελφός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀδελφός

brother

Nominative

apposition to Ἀμνων

→ participant prominence

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; 'Amnon my brother' — the calculated kinship language by which Absalom allays suspicion while naming the man he means to kill.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

αὐτῷ to him Dative <i>indirect object</i> → participant reference or interest αὐτῷ: meaning 'to him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as indirect object.	ὁ the Nominative <i>article (with βασιλεύς)</i> → noun-phrase marking ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	βασιλεύς king Nominative <i>subject</i> → participant prominence βασιλεύς: David, whose question may register faint suspicion.	ἵνα why <i>interrogative idiom (ἵνα τί: 'for what reason?')</i> → clausal contribution ἵνα τί: 'why? / to what end?'; the fixed interrogative phrase (lit. 'in order that what?'), rendering חַלְלָה; David asks the purpose of Amnon's going — perhaps a trace of unease.
τί what Accusative <i>interrogative pronoun (with ἵνα: 'why')</i> → participant reference τίς: interrogative; component of the idiom ἵνα τί.	πορευθῇ should he go Aor Pass Subj 3 Sg · πορεύομαι <i>deliberative subjunctive (in the question)</i> → deliberative aorist subjunctive πορεύομαι (aor. subj. πορευθῇ): 'go'; deliberative subjunctive in David's question, 'why should he go with you?'	μετὰ with <i>preposition + genitive (accompaniment)</i> → spatial or relational framing μετὰ: meaning 'with'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (accompaniment).	σοῦ you Genitive <i>object of μετὰ</i> → relational specification σοῦ: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as object of μετὰ.

27 καὶ ἐβιάσατο αὐτὸν Ἀβессαλωμ καὶ ἀπέστειλεν μετ' αὐτοῦ τὸν Ἀμνων καὶ πάντας τοὺς υἱοὺς τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ ἐποίησεν Ἀβессαλωμ πότον κατὰ τὸν πότον τοῦ βασιλέως

But Absalom pressed him, and he sent with him Amnon and all the king's sons; and Absalom made a banquet like a king's banquet.

The king yields; the feast prepared καὶ ἐβιάσατο αὐτὸν Ἀβессαλωμ

Absalom's renewed pressing (ἐβιάσατο, as in v. 25) overcomes David's hesitation; the king sends Amnon and all his sons. The note that Absalom made a banquet 'like a king's banquet' (πότον κατὰ τὸν πότον τοῦ βασιλέως) hints at his royal pretensions (cf. his later usurpation) and sets the festive, wine-soaked scene for the murder of v. 28.

καὶ

but

narrative conjunction (adversative force in context)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐβιάσατο

pressed

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · βιάζομαι

main verb (renewed urging)

→ constative aorist

βιάζομαι: 'press / constrain'; the second pressing (cf. v. 25) overcomes David's reluctance — Absalom's persistence is the persistence of a fixed murderous purpose.

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

direct object (David)

→ participant reference

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

Ἀβεσσαλωμ

Absalom

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπέστειλεν

sent

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

main verb (David sends the sons)

→ constative aorist

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; the subject is David, who now sends Amnon and all his sons — unwittingly handing the victim to the murderer.

μετ'

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

object of μετά (Absalom)

→ relational specification

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Ἀμνων, marking the object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἀμνων

Amnon

Accusative

direct object (indeclinable, case shown by article)

→ participant identification

Ἀμνων: the doomed firstborn, now sent into Absalom's reach.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πάντας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (with υἱούς)

→ object specification

παῖς: 'all'; all the royal sons go, which both screens the deed and breeds the false report (v. 30).

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with υἱούς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱούς

sons

Accusative

coordinate object (with Ἀμνων)

→ object specification

υἱός: 'son'; the king's sons accompany Amnon.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with βασιλέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('the king's sons')

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: David.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐποίησεν

made

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (the banquet)

→ constative aorist

ποιέω: 'make / hold'; ἐποίησεν πότον, 'made a drinking-feast' — the festive setting for the murder. (This clause stands in the LXX/4QSam^a; cf. the longer reading at the verse's end.)

Ἀβεσσαλωμ

Absalom

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πότον

banquet

Accusative

direct object of ἐποίησεν

→ object specification

πότος: 'drinking-feast / banquet'; renders ἡψῳ; a feast with much wine — the lowered guard of the guests (esp. Amnon, v. 28) is the murderer's opportunity.

κατὰ

like / according to

preposition + accusative (comparison/standard)

→ spatial or relational framing

κατὰ + acc.: 'according to / like'; 'like a king's banquet' marks the lavishness — and Absalom's royal self-styling.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with πότον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πότον

banquet

Accusative

object of κατὰ (standard of comparison)

→ object specification

πότος: 'banquet'; 'a king's banquet' as the measure — Absalom hosts on a royal scale.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with βασιλέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of possession ('a king's banquet')

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: the royal standard of feasting
Absalom emulates.

28 καὶ ἐνετείλατο Ἀβессαλωμ τοῖς παιδαρίοις αὐτοῦ λέγων ἴδετε ὡς ἂν ἀγαθυνθῇ ἡ καρδιά Ἀμνων ἐν τῷ οἴνῳ καὶ εἶπω πρὸς ὑμᾶς πατάξατε τὸν Ἀμνων καὶ θανατώσατε αὐτόν μὴ φοβηθῆτε ὅτι οὐχὶ ἐγὼ εἰμι ἐντέλλομαι ὑμῖν ἀνδρίζεσθε καὶ γίνεσθε εἰς υἱοὺς δυνάμεως

And Absalom commanded his servants, saying, 'Watch—when Amnon's heart is merry with wine and I say to you, "Strike Amnon," then put him to death. Do not be afraid; is it not I who command you? Be courageous, and become valiant men.'

Absalom's murder order καὶ ἐνετείλατο Ἀβессαλωμ

Absalom issues the kill-order with cold precision: the signal (Amnon merry with wine), the act (πατάξατε ... θανατώσατε), and reassurance against fear by assuming all responsibility himself (οὐχὶ ἐγὼ εἰμι ἐντέλλομαι ὑμῖν, 'is it not I who command you?'). The military exhortation ἀνδρίζεσθε καὶ γίνεσθε εἰς υἱοὺς δυνάμεως ('be courageous, become sons of valor') co-opts the language of holy war for a private vengeance.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐνετείλατο

commanded

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐντέλλομαι

main verb (the order)

→ constative aorist

ἐντέλλομαι: 'command / charge / instruct'; renders Πῆχ; Absalom's formal order to his servants — premeditated, detailed murder.

Ἀβессαλωμ

Absalom

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τοῖς

the

Dative

article (with παιδαρίοις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδαρίοις

servants

Dative

indirect object of ἐνετείλατο

→ sphere or reference

παιδάριον: 'servant-lad / young attendant'; renders גַּלְנִי; Absalom's retainers, the instruments of the murder.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom M Sg · λέγω

participle introducing direct speech (Hebraism for רַמַּזְלָה)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (ptcp. λέγων): the speech-marker 'saying.'

ἴδετε

watch

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · ὁράω

main verb (command to be alert)

→ aorist imperative

ὁράω (aor. impv. ἴδετε): 'see / watch / take note'; here 'watch for the moment' — be ready for the signal.

ὥς

when

temporal conjunction (with ἄν + subjunctive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: here temporal, 'when / as soon as'; with ἄν and the subjunctive denotes the awaited moment.

ἄν

(whenever)

modal particle (with subjunctive in temporal clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἄν: modal particle making the temporal clause contingent — 'whenever / as soon as.'

ἀγαθυνθῇ

becomes merry

Aor Pass Subj 3 Sg · ἀγαθύνω

verb of temporal clause (subjunctive)

→ aorist subjunctive (anticipated condition)

ἀγαθύνω (pass. 'be gladdened'): 'be made merry / glad'; ἀγαθυνθῇ ἡ καρδία ... ἐν τῷ οἴνῳ renders יִיבֶּטֶחַ ... בַּיַּיִן ('the heart is merry with wine'), the idiom for drunken good cheer — the chosen moment of vulnerability.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with καρδία)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

καρδία

heart

Nominative

subject of ἀγαθυνθῇ

→ participant prominence

καρδία: 'heart'; the seat of feeling; 'Amnon's heart merry' = Amnon drunk and off guard.

Ἀμνων

of Amnon

Genitive

genitive of possession (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἐν

with

preposition + dative (means/instrument)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'with'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (means/instrument).

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with οἴνῳ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶνω

wine

Dative

object of ἐν (means: 'with wine')

→ sphere or reference

οἶνος: 'wine'; renders וַיִּ; the agent of Amnon's drunken vulnerability.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (continuing the temporal condition)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπω

I say

Aor Act Subj 1 Sg · λέγω

verb of temporal clause (subjunctive: the signal)

→ aorist subjunctive

λέγω (aor. subj. εἶπω): 'say'; the spoken signal — 'when I say to you, Strike' — that triggers the assassination.

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).

ὕμᾱς

you

Accusative

object of πρὸς

→ participant reference

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

πατάξατε

strike

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · πατάσσω

main verb (the kill-command)

→ aorist imperative

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite'; renders הַךְ; the command to strike Amnon down; the same verb recurs in the false report ἐπάταξεν (v. 30).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Ἀμνων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἀμνων

Amnon

Accusative

direct object (indeclinable, case shown by article)

→ participant identification

Ἀμνων: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as direct object (indeclinable, case shown by article).

καὶ

and then

coordinate conjunction (apodosis of temporal condition)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

θανατώσατε

put to death

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · θανατώω

main verb (the kill-command)

→ aorist imperative

θανατώω: 'put to death / kill'; renders תִּמָּוֶת; reinforces πατάξατε — the order is unambiguous execution.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

μὴ

not

negative (with prohibitive subjunctive φοβηθῆτε)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

φοβηθῆτε

be afraid

Aor Pass Subj 2 Pl · φοβέομαι

prohibitive subjunctive (μὴ + aor. subj.)

→ prohibitive aorist

φοβέομαι: 'fear / be afraid'; μὴ φοβηθῆτε, 'do not be afraid' — Absalom assumes the risk and guilt himself to embolden his men.

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction (introducing the reassurance)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because / for'; grounds the command not to fear.

οὐχὶ

is it not

interrogative negative (expecting 'yes')

→ clausal contribution

οὐχί: emphatic 'not'; introduces a rhetorical question expecting affirmation — 'is it not I...?'; Absalom claims sole responsibility.

ἐγώ

I

Nominative

subject (emphatic pronoun)

→ participant reference

ἐγώ: emphatic 'I myself' — Absalom takes full command-responsibility, shielding the servants.

εἰμι

am

Pres Act Indic 1 Sg · εἰμί

copula (in the rhetorical question)

→ stative present (divine self-attestation)

εἰμί: 'am'; 'is it not I who...'

ἐντέλλομαι

command

Pres Mid Indic 1 Sg · ἐντέλλομαι

main verb of the relative-content ('who command you')

→ progressive present

ἐντέλλομαι: 'command'; Absalom reasserts that the order — and thus the liability — is wholly his.

ὕμῖν

you

Dative

indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

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

ἀνδρίζεσθε

be courageous

Pres Mid Impv 2 Pl · ἀνδρίζομαι

main verb (exhortation)

→ present imperative (ongoing resolve)

ἀνδρίζομαι: 'play the man / be courageous' (from ἀνὴρ); renders ὕμῖν / ὅτι; the language of military valor (cf. Josh 1:6; 1 Kgdms 4:9), here co-opted for fratricide.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

γίνεσθε

become

Pres Mid Impv 2 Pl · γίνομαι

main verb (exhortation)

→ present imperative

γίνομαι: 'become'; γίνεσθε εἰς υἱοὺς δυνάμεως, 'become sons of valor', a Hebraism (לְיָהִי חֲסִידִים) for brave/capable men — martial encouragement for the assassins.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (predicate: 'become')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: in the Hebraizing predicate construction γίνεσθαι εἰς, 'become', rendering Hebrew לְיָהִי.

υἱοὺς

sons

Accusative

predicate accusative (with εἰς)

→ object specification

υἱός: 'son'; in the idiom 'sons of valor' = valiant men.

δυνάμεως

of valor / power

Genitive

genitive of quality ('sons of power/valor')

→ relational specification

δύναμις: 'power / strength / might / valor';
renders בְּיָד; the Hebraism 'sons of power'
denotes warriors of courage and capability.

29 καὶ ἐποίησαν τὰ παιδάρια Αβεσσαλωμ τῷ Αμνων καθὰ ἐνετείλατο αὐτοῖς Αβεσσαλωμ καὶ ἀνέστησαν πάντες οἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ ἐπεκάθισαν ἀνὴρ ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμίονον αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔφυγαν

And Absalom's servants did to Amnon as Absalom had commanded them; and all the king's sons rose up, and each mounted his mule, and they fled.

The murder carried out; the sons flee καὶ ἐποίησαν τὰ παιδάρια Αβεσσαλωμ

The murder itself is narrated with stark restraint — 'they did to Amnon as Absalom commanded' — refusing to dwell on the bloodshed. The panic of the other sons (ἀνέστησαν ... ἐπεκάθισαν ... ἔφυγαν) and their flight on mules (the royal mount, cf. 18:9; 3 Kgdms 1:33) sets up the confused report of v. 30.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐποίησαν

did

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ποιέω

main verb (the murder, narrated obliquely)

→ constative aorist

ποιέω: 'do'; 'they did to Amnon as Absalom
commanded' — the deed told with
deliberate reticence, fulfilling the order of
v. 28.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article (with παιδάρια)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδάρια

servants

Nominative

subject of ἐποίησαν

→ participant prominence

παιδάριον: 'servant-lad'; the retainers who
execute the murder.

Ἀβεσσαλωμ

of Absalom

Genitive

genitive of possession (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τῷ

to

Dative

article (with Ἀμνων, dative of disadvantage)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἀμνων

Amnon

Dative

dative of disadvantage ('did to Amnon', indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ἀμνων: the victim; the dative marks him as the one against whom the deed is done.

καθὰ

as

comparative conjunction ('according as')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καθὰ: 'just as / according as'; renders ἰψὺν; introduces the command-fulfilment clause.

ἐνετείλατο

had commanded

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐντέλλομαι

verb of comparative clause

→ constative aorist

ἐντέλλομαι: 'command'; refers back to the order of v. 28.

αὐτοῖς

them

Dative

indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτοῖς: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as indirect object.

Ἀβεσσαλωμ

Absalom

Nominative

subject of ἐνετείλατο (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνέστησαν

rose up

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀνίστημι

main verb (the sons' reaction)

→ constative aorist

ἀνίστημι: 'rise up'; the other royal sons leap up in panic from the feast.

πάντες

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (with υἱοί)

→ participant prominence

παῖς: 'all'; all the surviving sons flee — their flight, observed from afar, breeds the rumor that all are dead.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with υἱοί)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱοί

sons

Nominative

subject of ἀνέστησαν

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; the king's sons.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with βασιλέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: David.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπεκάθισαν

mounted

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐπικάθίζω

main verb (mounting the mules)

→ constative aorist

ἐπικάθίζω: 'sit upon / mount'; renders בָּרַךְ; each son mounts to flee.

ἀνὴρ

each man

Nominative

subject (distributive: 'each one')

→ participant prominence

ἀνὴρ: 'man'; here distributive 'each man', rendering ὧν in the sense 'each' (ἀνὴρ ... αὐτοῦ = 'each on his own mule').

ἐπὶ

on

preposition + accusative (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with ἡμίονον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμίονον

mule

Accusative

object of ἐπὶ

→ object specification

ἡμίονος: 'mule' (lit. 'half-ass'); renders מִלִּיּוֹן; the mount of royalty and nobility (cf. 18:9; 3 Kgds 1:33), marking the riders as princes.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (distributive: 'his own')

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔφυγαν

fled

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · φεύγω

main verb (the flight)

→ constative aorist

φεύγω: 'flee'; renders פָּלַח; the panicked flight of the surviving sons (the form ἔφυγαν shows the Hellenistic -αν aorist ending); their distant flight is what the watchman will see (v. 34).

30 καὶ ἐγένετο αὐτῶν ὄντων ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ καὶ ἡ ἀκοὴ ἦλθεν πρὸς Δαυιδ λέγων ἐπάταξεν Ἀβессαλωμ πάντας τοὺς υἱοὺς τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ οὐ κατελείφθη ἐξ αὐτῶν οὐδὲ εἷς

And it came to pass, while they were on the road, that the report came to David, saying, 'Absalom has struck down all the king's sons, and not even one of them is left.'

The false report reaches David καὶ ἐγένετο αὐτῶν ὄντων ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ

A genitive absolute (αὐτῶν ὄντων ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, 'while they were on the road') sets the timing: before the truth can arrive, an exaggerated rumor reaches David that all the sons are dead — 'not even one is left' (οὐδὲ εἷς). The verb ἐπάταξεν echoes Absalom's order πατάξατε (v. 28), the rumor magnifying one death into a massacre.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένετο

it came to pass

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (scene-setting formula)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: 'come to pass'; καὶ ἐγένετο, the Hebraizing temporal opener.

αὐτῶν

they

Genitive

subject of genitive absolute

→ relational specification

αὐτός: subject of the genitive-absolute construction with ὄντων.

ὄντων

being

Pres Act Ptcp Gen M Pl · εἰμί

participle (genitive absolute: 'while they were')

→ durative (contemporaneous circumstance)

εἰμί (ptcp. ὄντων): the genitive absolute αὐτῶν ὄντων ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, 'while they were on the road', a relatively idiomatic Greek construction here (vs. the chapter's usual καί-parataxis), setting the temporal frame for the premature report.

ἐν

on

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with ὁδῷ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὁδῷ

road

Dative

object of ἐν

→ sphere or reference

ὁδός: 'road / way'; the fleeing sons are still en route when the rumor outpaces them.

καὶ

that

apodotic καί (after genitive absolute)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with ἀκοή)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀκοή

report

Nominative

subject of ἦλθεν

→ participant prominence

ἀκοή: 'report / rumor / hearing'; renders ἡγούμενος; the (false) news that races ahead of the survivors.

ἦλθεν

came

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

main verb (the report arrives)

→ constative aorist

ἔρχομαι: 'come'; the report 'came to David.'

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Δαυιδ

David

Accusative

object of πρὸς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom M Sg · λέγω

participle introducing direct speech (Hebraism for ἡμῶν)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (ptcp. λέγων): the speech-marker; the masculine singular is a fixed Hebraizing form (ἡμῶν) regardless of the grammatical subject (here ἡ ἀκοή, feminine).

ἐπάταξεν

has struck down

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb of the report

→ constative aorist (reported event)

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite / kill'; the report's verb echoes Absalom's command πατάξατε (v. 28); the rumor inflates the single killing into wholesale slaughter.

Αβεσσαλωμ

Absalom

Nominative

subject of ἐπάταξεν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πάντας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (with υἱούς)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the false claim — that all the sons were killed.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with υἱούς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱούς

sons

Accusative

direct object of ἐπάταξεν

→ object specification

υἱός: 'son'; the king's sons, supposedly all slain.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with βασιλέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως king Genitive <i>genitive of relationship</i> → relational specification βασιλεύς: David.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	οὐ not <i>negative (with κατελείφθη)</i> → participant reference οὐ: meaning 'not'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as negative (with κατελείφθη).	κατελείφθη was left Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · καταλείπω <i>main verb (the report's emphatic claim)</i> → constative aorist καταλείπω (pass. 'be left'): 'leave behind / leave remaining'; renders ἅπας; 'not one was left' — the rumor's hyperbolic totality.
ἐξ of <i>preposition + genitive (partitive)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐξ: meaning 'of'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (partitive).	αὐτῶν them Genitive <i>partitive genitive (object of ἐξ)</i> → relational specification αὐτῶν: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as partitive genitive (object of ἐξ).	οὐδὲ not even <i>emphatic negative (with εἷς)</i> → clausal contribution οὐδέ: 'not even'; intensifies the claim — 'not even one.'	εἷς one Nominative <i>subject (with κατελείφθη: 'not even one was left')</i> → measure or count εἷς: 'one'; the rumor's chilling exaggeration — utter annihilation, which Jonadab will refute.

31 καὶ ἀνέστη ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ διέρρηξεν τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐκοιμήθη ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν καὶ πάντες οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῦ οἱ περιστῶτες αὐτῷ διέρρηξαν τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτῶν

And the king rose up and tore his garments and lay on the ground; and all his servants standing around him tore their garments.

David's mourning at the report καὶ ἀνέστη ὁ βασιλεὺς

David enacts mourning rites — tearing his garments (διέρρηξεν, as Tamar did, v. 19) and lying on the ground — believing all his sons dead; his servants join him. The grief is real but, the reader knows, premature and disproportionate to the truth, to be corrected by Jonadab.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνέστη

rose up

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀνίστημι

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀνίστημι: 'rise up'; David rises in shock and grief.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: David.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

διέρρηξεν

tore

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · διαρρήγνυμι

main verb (mourning gesture)

→ constative aorist

διαρρήγνυμι: 'tear / rend'; the tearing of garments in grief (cf. v. 19; Gen 37:34), the standard sign of mourning.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with ἱμάτια)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱμάτια

garments

Accusative

direct object of διέρρηξεν

→ object specification

ἱμάτιον: 'garment / cloak'; renders ἱμάτιον; the rent garments signify mourning.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκοιμήθη

lay

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · κοιμάομαι

main verb (mourning posture)

→ constative aorist

κοιμάομαι: 'lie down'; lying on the bare ground is a posture of deep mourning (cf. 12:16); the same verb that ran through the assault scene now expresses the father's grief.

ἐπὶ

on

preposition + accusative (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with γῆν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆν

ground

Accusative

object of ἐπί

→ object specification

γῆ: 'earth / ground'; lying on the ground, a sign of abasement in grief.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πάντες

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (with παῖδες)

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'all'; the whole retinue joins the mourning.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with παῖδες)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παῖδες

servants

Nominative

subject of διέρρηξαν

→ participant prominence

παῖς: 'servant / attendant'; David's courtiers.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (substantizing the participle περιεστῶτες)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

περιεστῶτες

standing around

Perf Act Ptcp Nom M Pl · περιῖσθημι

attributive participle (with παῖδες: 'who stood around him')

→ perfect (settled standing position)

περιῖσθημι (perf. ptcp. περιεστῶτες): 'stand around / surround'; the perfect of the second-perfect intransitive, 'standing about'; the courtiers stationed around the king.

αὐτῷ

him

Dative

dative (with περιεστῶτες: 'standing around him')

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτῷ: meaning 'him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative (with περιεστῶτες: 'standing around him').

διέρρηξαν

tore

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · διαρρήγνυμι

main verb (collective mourning)

→ constative aorist

διαρρήγνυμι: 'tear'; the servants join the king in rending their garments.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with ἱμάτια)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱμάτια

garments

Accusative

direct object of διέρρηξαν

→ object specification

ἱμάτιον: 'garment'; the courtiers' rent clothes echo the king's.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

32 καὶ ἀπεκρίθη Ιωναθαβ υἱὸς Σαμαα ἀδελφοῦ Δαυιδ καὶ εἶπεν μὴ εἰπάτω ὁ κύριός μου ὁ βασιλεὺς ὅτι πάντα τὰ παιδάρια τοὺς υἱοὺς τοῦ βασιλέως ἐθανάτωσεν ὅτι Ἀμνων μονώτατος ἀπέθανεν ὅτι ἐπὶ στόματος Ἀβεσσαλωμ ἦν κείμενος ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρας ἧς ἐταπείνωσεν Θημαρ τὴν ἀδελφὴν αὐτοῦ

And Jonadab the son of Shimeah, David's brother, answered and said, 'Let not my lord the king suppose that they have killed all the young men, the king's sons; for Amnon alone is dead, because by the command of Absalom it had been determined from the day he violated Tamar his sister.'

Jonadab corrects the report

καὶ ἀπεκρίθη Ιωναθαβ

Jonadab — the very schemer of vv. 3–5 — reappears to correct the rumor: not all the sons, only Amnon, is dead. His inside knowledge (Ἀμνων μονώτατος ἀπέθανεν, 'only Amnon is dead') and his explanation that it had been 'set on Absalom's mouth' since the day of Tamar's violation reveal that Absalom's intent was an open secret among the well-informed. The address ὁ κύριός μου ὁ βασιλεὺς ('my lord the king') is the human-master sense of κύριος.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπεκρίθη

answered

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἀποκρίνομαι

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

ἀποκρίνομαι (aor. pass. ἀπεκρίθη): 'answer / respond'; renders ἵνα; the -θη passive aorist is the LXX's normal form; Jonadab responds to David's grief with corrective information.

Ιωναδαβ

Jonadab

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιωναδαβ: the schemer of vv. 3–5, now in the role of informed counselor; his reappearance frames the chapter (he opens and helps close the action).

υἱός

son

Nominative

apposition to Ιωναδαβ

→ participant prominence

υἱός: identifying Jonadab's parentage again (cf. v. 3).

Σαμαα

of Shimeah

Genitive

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαμαα: David's brother (cf. v. 3).

ἀδελφοῦ

brother

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Σαμαα

→ relational specification

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; Shimeah, David's brother.

Δαυιδ

of David

Genitive

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

μή

not

negative (with prohibitive jussive εἰπάτω)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

εἰπάτω

let suppose / say

Aor Act Impv 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (3rd-person prohibition)

→ prohibitive aorist imperative

λέγω (aor. impv. εἰπάτω): 'say'; μή εἰπάτω, 'let not [my lord] say/suppose' — a respectful prohibition urging the king not to believe the report; 'say' here = 'conclude / suppose in his heart' (cf. v. 33).

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with κύριος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κύριός

lord

Nominative

subject of εἰπάτω (honorific address)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: 'lord / master'; here the human honorific 'my lord the king' (rendering ἡγεμὴς), not the divine name — a courtier's deferential address to David.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεύς, apposition)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

apposition to κύριος

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: 'king'; 'my lord the king', the full honorific.

ὅτι

that

conjunction introducing the content of εἰπάτω

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'that'; introduces the false claim the king must not believe.

πάντα

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (with παιδάρια)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the rumor's 'all the young men.'

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with παιδάρια)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδάρια

young men

Accusative

direct object of ἐθανάτωσεν (in apposition with υἱούς)

→ object specification

παιδάρια: 'young man / lad'; here the king's sons described as 'the young men' — Jonadab quotes the rumor in order to deny it.

τούς

the

Accusative

article (with υἱούς, in apposition to παιδάρια)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱούς

sons

Accusative

apposition to παιδάρια ('the young men, the king's sons')

→ object specification

υἱός: 'son'; clarifying which young men — the king's sons.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with βασιλέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

βασιλεὺς: David.

ἐθανάτωσεν

they have killed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · θανατώω

main verb of the denied claim (impersonal/collective sg.)

→ constative aorist

θανατώω: 'put to death'; the singular with the neuter plural subject τὰ παιδάρια (Greek neuter-plural-takes-singular concord); Jonadab denies the rumor of mass killing — only one died.

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction (introducing the correction)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because / for'; introduces the true state of affairs.

Ἀμνων

Amnon

Nominative

subject of ἀπέθανεν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ἀμνων: only he died.

μονώτατος

alone

Nominative

predicate adjective (intensified: 'he only')

→ participant prominence

μόνος (superl. μονώτατος): 'alone / only'; the superlative form intensifies — 'Amnon, he alone'; renders the emphatic יָדָבָר; the correction to the rumor.

ἀπέθανεν

is dead

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποθνήσκω

main verb (the true fact)

→ constative aorist

ἀποθνήσκω: 'die'; 'Amnon alone is dead' — the single, true death.

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction (explaining the foreknowledge)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because'; introduces the reason Jonadab can be so certain — Absalom's settled intent.

ἐπὶ

by / on

preposition + genitive (in the idiom 'on the mouth of')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ + gen.: in the idiom ἐπὶ στόματος, 'by the command/decreed of'; renders יַפְּלֹג ('according to the mouth/order of').

στόματος

command / mouth

Genitive

object of ἐπὶ (idiom: 'by Absalom's command')

→ relational specification

στόμα: 'mouth'; ἐπὶ στόματος Ἀβεσσαλωμ, 'by the mouth/command of Absalom' = it was determined by Absalom's spoken resolve; his purpose had been fixed and known.

Ἀβεσσαλωμ

of Absalom

Genitive

genitive of possession (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἦν

had been

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

auxiliary (periphrastic with κείμενος)

→ durative imperfect (settled past state)

εἰμί (impf. ἦν): forms a periphrastic pluperfect-type construction with κείμενος, 'it had been laid/determined', rendering a Hebrew הָיָה + participle; describes Absalom's fixed resolve.

κείμενος

determined

Pres Mid Ptcp Nom M Sg · κεῖμαι

participle (periphrastic with ἦν: 'had been set/determined')

→ durative (settled state)

κεῖμαι (ptcp. κείμενος): 'lie / be laid / be set/appointed'; with ἦν forms 'it had been determined'; the murder was a settled plan, not a sudden act — confirming the premeditation of vv. 22–23.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (temporal start-point)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπὸ: meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (temporal start-point).

τῆς the Genitive <i>article (with ἡμέρας)</i> → noun-phrase marking τῆς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	ἡμέρας day Genitive <i>object of ἀπό (temporal)</i> → relational specification ἡμέρα: 'day'; ἀπό τῆς ἡμέρας ἧς, 'from the day on which' — the intent dated to the very day of the assault.	ἧς on which Genitive <i>relative pronoun (genitive of time, with ἡμέρας)</i> → relational specification ὅς (gen. ἧς): relative of time, 'the day on which', a Hebraizing temporal relative.	ἐταπείνωσεν he violated Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ταπεινῶ <i>verb of relative clause</i> → constative aorist ταπεινῶ: 'violate / humble'; the chapter keyword (vv. 12, 14, 22) recurs at the climax of the explanation — the whole revenge traces back to this single act against Tamar.
Θημαρ Tamar Accusative <i>direct object of ἐταπείνωσεν (indeclinable)</i> → participant identification Θημαρ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as direct object of ἐταπείνωσεν (indeclinable).	τὴν the Accusative <i>article (with ἀδελφὴν)</i> → noun-phrase marking τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	ἀδελφὴν sister Accusative <i>apposition to Θημαρ</i> → object specification ἀδελφὴ: 'sister'; 'Tamar his [Absalom's] sister' — the wrong that set the whole tragedy in motion, named once more at its resolution.	αὐτοῦ his Genitive <i>genitive of relationship</i> → relational specification αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of relationship.

33 καὶ νῦν μὴ θέσθω ὁ κύριός μου ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν αὐτοῦ ῥῆμα λέγων πάντες οἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ βασιλέως ἀπέθαναν ὅτι ἀλλ' ἡ Ἀμνων μονώτατος ἀπέθανεν

So now, let not my lord the king take the matter to his heart, thinking, 'All the king's sons are dead'; for only Amnon is dead.

Jonadab's conclusion (do not grieve) καὶ νῦν μὴ θέσθω

Jonadab presses his correction home: David should not 'lay the matter to heart' (μὴ θέσθω ... ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν, the same idiom Absalom used to Tamar, v. 20) by believing all the sons dead; the truth, repeated for emphasis, is that 'only Amnon is dead' (Ἀμνων μονώτατος ἀπέθανεν, verbatim from v. 32). The strong adversative ἀλλ' ἡ ('but only') sharpens the correction.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

νῦν

now

temporal adverb (transition to exhortation)

→ adverbial qualification

νῦν: 'now'; καὶ νῦν, transition from correction to its practical upshot.

μὴ

not

negative (with prohibitive jussive θέσθω)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

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

θέσθω

let take to heart

Aor Mid Impv 3 Sg · τίθημι

main verb (3rd-person prohibition)

→ prohibitive aorist imperative

τίθημι (aor. mid. impv. θέσθω): 'put / set / place'; μὴ θέσθω ... ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν, 'let him not lay (it) to heart' — the same idiom Absalom used to Tamar (v. 20); Jonadab urges David not to dwell on the false report.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with κύριος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κύριος

lord

Nominative

subject of θέσθω (honorific)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: 'lord / master'; again the human honorific 'my lord the king', not the divine name.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεύς, apposition)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεύς

king

Nominative

apposition to κύριος

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (in the idiom 'lay to heart')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ + acc.: in the idiom θεῖναι ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν, 'lay to heart / take to heart.'

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with καρδίαν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

καρδίαν

heart

Accusative

object of ἐπὶ

→ object specification

καρδία: 'heart'; the seat of grief and reflection.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ῥῆμα

matter / word

Accusative

direct object of θέσθω ('the matter')

→ object specification

ῥῆμα: 'word / matter'; renders רָצָה; the report/matter David must not take to heart.

λέγων

thinking

Pres Act Ptcp Nom M Sg · λέγω

participle (introducing the supposed inner speech)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (ptcp. λέγων): 'saying / thinking'; introduces the false thought David might entertain — 'all the sons are dead.'

πάντες

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (with υἱοί)

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'all'; the false supposition again quoted to be denied.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with υἱοί)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱοί

sons

Nominative

subject of ἀπέθαναν

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; the king's sons.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with βασιλέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

βασιλεὺς: David.

ἀπέθαναν

are dead

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀποθνήσκω

main verb of the denied supposition

→ constative aorist

ἀποθνήσκω: 'die'; the form ἀπέθαναν shows the Hellenistic -αν aorist; the false claim 'all are dead', which Jonadab refutes.

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because / for'; introduces the true alternative.

ἀλλ

but

adversative conjunction (part of ἀλλ ἢ idiom)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἀλλά: 'but'; in the fixed phrase ἀλλ ἢ, 'except / but only', a strong restrictive.

ἢ

only

particle (with ἀλλά: 'but only / except')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἢ: in ἀλλ ἢ, 'but only'; renders אֲנִי יָדִי; sharpens the contrast — only Amnon, no one else.

Ἀμνων

Amnon

Nominative

subject of ἀπέθανεν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

μονώτατος

alone

Nominative

predicate adjective (intensified: 'he only')

→ participant prominence

μόνος (superl. μονώτατος): 'alone / only'; repeated from v. 32 for emphasis — 'Amnon alone is dead.'

ἀπέθανεν

is dead

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποθνήσκω

main verb (the true fact, restated)

→ constative aorist

ἀποθνήσκω: 'die'; the corrective truth, echoing v. 32.

34 καὶ ἀπέδρα Ἀβεσσαλωμ καὶ ἤρην τὸ παιδάριον ὁ σκοπὸς τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτοῦ καὶ εἶδεν καὶ ἰδοὺ λαὸς πολὺς πορευόμενος ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ ὅπισθεν αὐτοῦ ἐκ πλευρᾶς τοῦ ὄρους ἐν τῇ καταβάσει καὶ παρεγένετο ὁ σκοπὸς καὶ ἀπήγγειλεν τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ εἶπεν ἄνδρας ἐώρακα ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ τῆς Ὠρωνην ἐκ μέρους τοῦ ὄρους

And Absalom fled. And the watchman, the young man, lifted up his eyes and looked, and behold, many people were coming on the road behind him, from the side of the mountain on the descent; and the watchman came and reported to the king and said, 'I have seen men from the road of Horonaim, from the side of the mountain.'

Absalom's flight; the watchman's report

καὶ ἀπέδρα Ἀβεσσαλωμ

Two threads converge: Absalom flees (ἀπέδρα, anticipating vv. 37–38), and the watchman spots the returning royal sons descending the mountain road. The detailed topography (ἐκ πλευρᾶς τοῦ ὄρους ἐν τῇ καταβάσει, 'from the mountainside on the descent') is characteristic of the messenger-scene; the textually difficult τῆς Ὠρωνην ('of Horonaim') names the road.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄπέδρα

fled

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποδιδράσκω

main verb (Absalom's flight)

→ constative aorist

ἀποδιδράσκω (aor. ἄπέδρα): 'run away / flee / escape'; renders נָחַץ; Absalom flees the scene of the murder — a thread resumed at vv. 37–38.

Ἀβεσσαλωμ

Absalom

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ᾤρεν

lifted up

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ᾤρω

main verb (the watchman looks out)

→ constative aorist

ᾤρω: 'lift / raise'; ᾤρεν ... τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, 'lifted up his eyes', a Hebraism (עָיַן נִשְׁוּ) for looking out into the distance.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with παιδάριον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδάριον

young man

Nominative

subject (in apposition with ὁ σκοπός)

→ participant prominence

παιδάριον: 'young man / servant'; here the lookout, identified as ὁ σκοπός.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with σκοπός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σκοπός

watchman

Nominative

apposition to παιδάριον (the subject)

→ participant prominence

σκοπός: 'watchman / lookout' (from σκοπέω, 'watch'); renders נִצָּח; the sentinel posted on the wall, a stock figure of messenger-scenes (cf. 18:24–27; 4 Kgdms 9:17–20).

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with ὀφθαλμούς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀφθαλμούς

eyes

Accusative

direct object of ᾤρεν

→ object specification

ὀφθαλμός: 'eye'; 'lifted his eyes' = looked out.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶδεν
looked / saw

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ὁράω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ὁράω (aor. εἶδεν): 'see / look'; the watchman sees the approaching crowd.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (introducing ἰδοῦ)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἰδοῦ
behold

presentative particle (vivid: 'behold!')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοῦ: 'behold'; renders ἰδὼν; marks the watchman's vivid sighting from his viewpoint.

λαὸς
people

Nominative

subject (of the presented scene)

→ participant prominence

λαὸς: 'people / crowd'; here simply 'a large company' — the returning royal sons and their party.

πολὺς
many

Nominative

attributive adjective (with λαὸς)

→ participant prominence

πολὺς: 'much / many'; 'a large crowd' — the size feeds the initial alarm.

πορεύμενος
coming

Pres Mid Ptcp Nom M Sg · πορεύομαι

attributive participle (with λαὸς: 'people coming')

→ durative (in motion)

πορεύομαι (ptcp. πορεύμενος): 'go / travel'; the crowd in motion on the road.

ἐν
on

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ
the

Dative

article (with ὁδῷ)

→ noun-phrasal marking

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

ὁδῷ
road

Dative

object of ἐν

→ sphere or reference

ὁδός: 'road'; the approach route.

ὀπισθεν
behind

improper preposition + genitive ('behind')

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπισθεν: 'behind / from behind'; renders ὀπίσθην; locating the crowd on the road behind/beyond a feature, on the mountainside.

αὐτοῦ
him / it

Genitive

genitive object of ὀπισθεν

→ relational specification

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

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source/direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πλευρᾶς

side

Genitive

object of ἐκ ('from the side')

→ relational specification

πλευρά: 'side / flank'; renders ΤΣ; 'from the mountainside.'

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with ὄρους)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὄρους

mountain

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with πλευρᾶς)

→ relational specification

ὄρος: 'mountain / hill'; the hill country terrain of the approach.

ἐν

on

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with καταβάσει)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

καταβάσει

descent

Dative

object of ἐν

→ sphere or reference

κατάβασις: 'descent / slope' (from καταβαίνω); renders ΤΖΙΜ; 'on the descent' — the crowd coming down the mountain road.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

παρεγένετο

came

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg. παραγίνομαι

main verb (the watchman arrives to report)

→ constative aorist

παραγίνομαι: 'arrive / come / present oneself'; renders נִבֵּן; the watchman comes to deliver his report.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with σκοπός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σκοπός

watchman

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

σκοπός: 'watchman'; the lookout reports to the king.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπήγγειλεν

reported

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀπαγγέλλω

main verb (the report)

→ constative aorist

ἀπαγγέλλω: 'report / announce'; renders
תַּגַּ (Hiphil); the watchman conveys his
sighting to David.

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

indirect object of ἀπήγγειλεν

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεὺς: David.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

ἄνδρας

men

Accusative

direct object of ἐώρακα (fronted)

→ object specification

ἄνῃ: 'man'; the watchman reports seeing
'men' approaching.

ἐώρακα

I have seen

Perf Act Indic 1 Sg · ὁράω

*main verb of the report (perfect of present
relevance)*

→ resultative perfect (I have seen and so
report)

ὁράω (perf. ἐώρακα): 'have seen'; the
perfect stresses the present force of the
sighting — what he has just witnessed and
now reports.

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with ὁδοῦ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὁδοῦ

road

Genitive

object of ἐκ

→ relational specification

ὁδός: 'road'; the route by which the men
come.

τῆς

the (of)

Genitive

article (with the place-name Ὠρωνην)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ὠρωνην

Horonaim

Genitive

*genitive of place ('the road of Horonaim',
indeclinable)*

→ participant identification

Ὠρωνην: transliteration of a place-name
(Horonaim / the way of the two Beth-
horons); indeclinable; the text here is
difficult (cf. MT 'the road behind him by
the mountainside'); the LXX read or
rendered a road-name.

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

μέρους

side / part

Genitive

object of ἐκ ('from the side')

→ relational specification

μέρος: 'part / side / region'; renders Τῷ; 'from the side of the mountain', matching the earlier ἐκ πλευρᾶς τοῦ ὄρους.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with ὄρους)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὄρους

mountain

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with μέρους)

→ relational specification

ὄρος: 'mountain'; the hill from whose flank the men descend.

35 καὶ εἶπεν Ἰωναθαβ πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα ἰδοὺ οἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ βασιλέως πάρεισιν κατὰ τὸν λόγον τοῦ δούλου σου οὕτως ἐγένετο

And Jonadab said to the king, 'Behold, the king's sons are here; according to the word of your servant, so it has happened.'

Jonadab's word confirmed

καὶ εἶπεν Ἰωναθαβ πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα

Jonadab interprets the watchman's sighting: the approaching company is the king's sons, alive — vindicating his correction of vv. 32–33 (κατὰ τὸν λόγον τοῦ δούλου σου ... οὕτως ἐγένετο, 'as your servant said, so it has come to pass'). The deferential self-reference 'your servant' frames his accurate foresight.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

Ἰωναθαβ

Jonadab

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ἰωναθαβ: confirms his earlier correction as the sons appear.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with βασιλέα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

object of πρὸς

→ object specification

βασιλεύς: David.

ἰδοῦ

behold

presentative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοῦ: 'behold'; renders הִנֵּה; draws attention to the arriving sons.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with υἱοί)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱοί

sons

Nominative

subject of πάρεισιν

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; the king's sons, alive after all.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with βασιλέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: David.

πάρεισιν

are here

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · πάρειμι

main verb (their arrival)

→ stative present (they are present)

πάρειμι: 'be present / have come'; 'the king's sons are here / have arrived' — the visible refutation of the rumor.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (standard/conformity)

→ spatial or relational framing

κατά + acc.: 'according to'; 'according to the word of your servant!'

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with λόγον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λόγον

word

Accusative

object of κατὰ

→ object specification

λόγος: 'word / statement'; Jonadab's prior correction (vv. 32–33), now confirmed.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with δούλου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δούλου

servant

Genitive

genitive of possession (courtly self-reference)

→ relational specification

δοῦλος: 'servant'; 'your servant' —
Jonadab's deferential self-designation
before the king.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

οὕτως

so

adverb of manner

→ adverbial qualification

οὕτως: 'thus / so'; 'so it has come to pass' —
the event matches the prediction.

ἐγένετο

it has happened

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (confirmation)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: 'happen / come to pass'; οὕτως
ἐγένετο, 'so it happened' — Jonadab's word
proves true.

36 καὶ ἐγένετο ἡνίκα συνετέλεσεν λαλῶν καὶ ἰδοὺ οἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ βασιλέως ἦλθαν καὶ ἐπῆραν τὴν φωνὴν αὐτῶν καὶ ἔκλαυσαν καὶ γὰρ ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ πάντες οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῦ ἔκλαυσαν κλαυθμὸν μέγαν σφόδρα

And it came to pass, when he had finished speaking, that behold, the king's sons came and lifted up their voice and wept; and the king also and all his servants wept a very great weeping.

Arrival and shared lamentation

καὶ ἐγένετο ἡνίκα συνετέλεσεν λαλῶν

Precisely as Jonadab finishes (ἡνίκα συνετέλεσεν λαλῶν), the surviving sons arrive and break into loud weeping; the king and his whole household join in a 'very great weeping' (κλαυθμὸν μέγαν σφόδρα, cognate accusative). The grief, now true rather than rumored, is for Amnon's death and the family's fracture; the κλαυθμός recalls and surpasses David's earlier mourning at the false report.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένετο

it came to pass

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (temporal formula)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: 'come to pass'; the Hebraizing
temporal opener with ἡνίκα.

ἡνίκα

when

temporal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἡνίκα: 'when / at the time when'; renders כִּי
+ infinitive; introduces the precise moment
of the sons' arrival.

συνετέλεσεν

had finished

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · συντελέω

verb of temporal clause

→ constative aorist

συντελέω: 'complete / finish'; renders כִּי
'when he (Jonadab) finished speaking' —
the timing underscores the immediate
fulfilment.

λαλῶν

speaking

Pres Act Ptcp Nom M Sg · λαλέω

supplementary participle (with συνετέλεσεν: 'finished speaking')

→ durative

λαλέω (ptcp. λαλῶν): 'speak'; the complementary participle with συνετέλεω, 'finished speaking', a Greek idiom for completing an action.

καὶ

that

apodotic καὶ (after temporal clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: apodotic, introducing the main clause after the temporal opener (Hebraism).

ἰδοῦ

behold

presentative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοῦ: 'behold'; renders הִנֵּה; marks the dramatic arrival.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with υἱοί)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱοί

sons

Nominative

subject of ἦλθαν

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; the king's surviving sons.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with βασιλέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: David.

ἦλθαν

came

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἔρχομαι

main verb (the arrival)

→ constative aorist

ἔρχομαι: 'come'; the form ἦλθαν shows the Hellenistic -αν aorist; the sons arrive at the palace.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπῆραν

lifted up

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐπαίρω

main verb (the outcry)

→ constative aorist

ἐπαίρω: 'lift up / raise'; ἐπῆραν τὴν φωνήν, 'lifted up their voice', a Hebraism (הִנֵּה נָשָׂא) for loud weeping/crying.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with φωνήν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φωνήν

voice

Accusative

direct object of ἐπῆραν

→ object specification

φωνή: 'voice'; in the idiom 'raise the voice' = weep aloud.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔκλαυσαν

wept

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · κλαίω

main verb (the sons' weeping)

→ constative aorist

κλαίω: 'weep / cry'; renders תָּרַד; the sons' lamentation for their slain brother.

καί

also

adverbial καί (with γε: 'and also / indeed')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: in the combination καί γε, an emphatic 'and indeed / also', characteristic of the kaige recension (which takes its name from this rendering of Hebrew וְאֵל).)

γε

indeed

emphatic particle (with καί: καί γε)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

γε: emphatic enclitic; καί γε renders Hebrew וְאֵל ('and also / indeed'); this signature rendering gives the kaige (καίγε) recension its name and marks 2 Kingdoms 11–24 as belonging to it.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject (with the servants) of ἔκλαυσαν

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: David weeps with his sons.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πάντες

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (with παῖδες)

→ participant prominence

παῖς: 'all'; the whole household joins the lament.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with παῖδες)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παῖδες

servants

Nominative

subject (coordinate with βασιλεύς)

→ participant prominence

παῖς: 'servant / attendant'; David's courtiers.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ἔκλαυσαν

wept

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · κλαίω

main verb (with cognate accusative)

→ constative aorist

κλαίω: 'weep'; with the cognate accusative κλαυθμόν, 'wept a weeping', intensifying — the grief is overwhelming.

κλαυθμόν

weeping

Accusative

cognate accusative (with ἔκλαυσαν)

→ object specification

κλαυθμός: 'weeping / wailing'; cognate accusative intensifying the verb, rendering the Hebrew cognate construction בָּיַד יָבֵב.

μέγαν

great

Accusative

attributive adjective (with κλαυθμόν)

→ object specification

μέγας: 'great'; modifies the weeping.

σφόδρα

very

adverb of degree (intensifying μέγαν)

→ clausal contribution

σφόδρα: 'exceedingly'; renders טַחַח; 'a very great weeping' — the climax of the family's grief.

37 καὶ Αβεσσαλωμ ἔφυγεν καὶ ἐπορεύθη πρὸς Θολμαι υἱὸν Εμιουδ βασιλέα Γεδσουρ εἰς γῆν Μαχαδ καὶ ἐπένθησεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυιδ ἐπὶ τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ πάσας τὰς ἡμέρας

And Absalom fled and went to Talmai son of Ammihud, king of Geshur, to the land of Machad; and King David mourned for his son all the days.

Absalom's flight to Geshur; David's mourning

καὶ Αβεσσαλωμ ἔφυγεν

Absalom flees to his maternal grandfather Talmai king of Geshur (cf. 3:3, where Maacah, Absalom's mother and Tamar's, is Talmai's daughter) — a safe foreign refuge. Meanwhile David mourns 'all the days' (πάσας τὰς ἡμέρας) for his son; the ambiguity of 'his son' (Amnon, the dead, or Absalom, the lost?) captures David's divided heart, resolved in v. 39.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Αβεσσαλωμ

Absalom

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἔφυγεν

fled

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · φεύγω

main verb (the flight)

→ constative aorist

φεύγω: 'flee'; renders פָּרַח; Absalom flees into exile to escape his father's justice and reach.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπορεύθη

went

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (the journey to Geshur)

→ constative aorist

πορεύομαι: 'go / travel'; Absalom journeys to his refuge.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Θολμαι

Talmai

Accusative

object of πρὸς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Θολμαι: transliteration of Hebrew תַּלְמַי (Talmai); indeclinable; king of Geshur and Absalom's maternal grandfather (cf. 3:3 — Maacah daughter of Talmai), hence a natural and safe refuge.

υἱὸν

son

Accusative

apposition to Θολμαι

→ object specification

υἱός: 'son'; identifying Talmai's parentage.

Εμιουδ

of Ammihud

Genitive

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Εμιουδ: transliteration of Hebrew עֲמִיחֻד (Ammihud/Ammihur); indeclinable; Talmai's father.

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

apposition to Θολμαι

→ object specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; Talmai's royal title.

Γεδσουρ

of Geshur

Genitive

genitive of relationship (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Γεδσουρ: transliteration of Hebrew גֶּשׁוּר (Geshur); indeclinable; an Aramean kingdom east of the Jordan / northeast of Bashan, outside David's jurisdiction — a secure asylum.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

object of εἰς

→ object specification

γῆ: 'land'; 'to the land of Machad' — the region of his refuge.

Μαχαδ

Machad

Genitive

genitive of place (with γῆν, indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Μαχαδ: a transliterated place-name (the text is uncertain; some witnesses lack it, others read variants); apparently a region associated with Geshur.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπένθησεν

mourned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πενθέω

main verb (David's grief)

→ constative aorist

πενθέω: 'mourn / grieve'; renders / אָבַל אֶבְיָהֱ; David's continual mourning — for the dead Amnon, and (the next verse will show) also for the absent Absalom.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεύς

king

Nominative

subject (with appositional Δαυιδ)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: David.

Δαυιδ

David

Nominative

apposition to βασιλεύς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἐπὶ

for

preposition + accusative (object of mourning)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ + acc.: 'over / for'; the object of grief.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with υἱόν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱόν

son

Accusative

object of ἐπὶ (the one mourned)

→ object specification

υἱός: 'son'; 'his son' — deliberately ambiguous: Amnon the slain, or Absalom the fugitive; the ambiguity dramatizes David's torn affections, resolved toward Absalom in v. 39.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

πάσας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (with ἡμέρας)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; 'all the days' — continual, unceasing mourning.

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 duration ('all the days')

→ object specification

ἡμέρα: 'day'; πᾶσας τὰς ἡμέρας, 'all the days / continually' — the accusative of extent of time.

38 καὶ Ἀβεσσαλωμ ἀπέδρα καὶ ἐπορεύθη εἰς Γεδσουρ καὶ ἦν ἐκεῖ ἔτη τρία

And Absalom fled and went to Geshur, and was there three years.

Summary of Absalom's exile

καὶ Ἀβεσσαλωμ ἀπέδρα

A summarizing repetition (cf. v. 37) fixes the duration of Absalom's exile: three years in Geshur. The interval measures the estrangement that the following chapter (Joab's stratagem, ch. 14) will work to end, and prepares for the eventual return that leads to Absalom's revolt.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ἀβεσσαλωμ

Absalom

Nominative

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἀπέδρα

fled

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποδιράσκω

main verb (resumptive of v. 34, 37)

→ constative aorist

ἀποδιράσκω (aor. ἀπέδρα): 'run away / flee'; the resumptive summary of Absalom's flight.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπορεύθη

went

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

πορεύομαι: 'go'; Absalom proceeds to Geshur.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Γεδσουρ

Geshur

Accusative

object of εἰς (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Γεδσουρ: Geshur, the Aramean refuge (cf. v. 37).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦν was Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί <i>main verb (duration of stay)</i> → durative imperfect (ongoing residence) εἰμί (impf. ἦν): 'was'; the imperfect denotes the duration of Absalom's stay.	ἐκεῖ there <i>adverb of place</i> → adverbial qualification ἐκεῖ: 'there'; renders $\square\psi$; in Geshur.	ἔτη years Accusative <i>accusative of duration (extent of time)</i> → object specification ἔτος: 'year'; the accusative of extent, 'for three years.'	τρία three Accusative <i>numeral (with ἔτη)</i> → measure or count τρεις, τρία: 'three'; renders $\psi\lambda\psi$; the length of Absalom's exile, the interval before ch. 14's reconciliation efforts.
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39 καὶ ἐκόπασεν τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ βασιλέως τοῦ ἐξελθεῖν ὀπίσω Αβεσσαλωμ ὅτι παρεκλήθη ἐπὶ Αμνων ὅτι ἀπέθανεν

And the spirit of the king ceased to go out after Absalom, for he was consoled concerning Amnon, that he was dead.

Resolution: David's longing turns toward Absalom

καὶ ἐκόπασεν τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ βασιλέως

The chapter ends on David's shifting heart: his spirit 'ceased to go out after Absalom' — i.e., his grief/anger toward the fugitive abated (the verb *κοπάζω*, 'grow weary / subside', and the difficult *τοῦ ἐξελθεῖν*, 'to go out after', express the longing now spent or now reaching toward him), because he had been consoled over Amnon's death. The verse bridges to ch. 14, where Joab engineers Absalom's recall — the next, fateful step toward rebellion.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκόπασεν

ceased / subsided

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κοπάζω

main verb (the spirit's abating)

→ ingressive/constative aorist (came to rest)

κοπάζω: 'grow weary / cease / abate / subside' (of wind, storm, passion); renders חָזַק / a sense of longing spent; here David's spirit 'ceased / was spent' in its movement toward Absalom — his grief-driven preoccupation with the exiled son settles, opening the way to reconciliation; the difficult clause has long divided interpreters (whether David ceased to grieve Absalom, or now yearned to go to him).

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with πνεῦμα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πνεῦμα

spirit

Nominative

subject of ἐκόπασεν

→ participant prominence

πνεῦμα: 'spirit / disposition / inner impulse'; renders רוּחַ; 'the spirit of the king' = David's inner longing/feeling, which now settles regarding Absalom.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with βασιλέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of possession ('the king's spirit')

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: David.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with articular infinitive ἐξελθεῖν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐξελθεῖν

to go out

Aor Act Inf · ἐξέρχομαι

articular infinitive (epexegetic/complement: 'from going out after')

→ verbal action or state

ἐξέρχομαι (aor. inf. ἐξελθεῖν): 'go out / go forth'; the articular τοῦ ἐξελθεῖν ὀπίσω, 'to go out after', renders the Hebrew infinitive construct; the king's spirit ceased its 'going out after Absalom' — its restless reaching toward the exiled son now spent or, on another reading, now stirred to pursue reconciliation.

ὀπίσω

after

improper preposition + genitive ('after / in pursuit of')

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: 'after / behind'; renders אַחֲרַי; 'after Absalom', expressing the direction of the king's yearning.

Αβεσσαλωμ

Absalom

Genitive

genitive object of ὀπίσω (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because / for'; gives the reason the spirit settled — consolation over Amnon.

παρεκλήθη

was consoled

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · παρακαλέω

verb of causal clause

→ constative aorist

παρακαλέω (aor. pass. παρεκλήθη): 'comfort / console'; renders נִחַם (Niphal, 'be comforted'); David was consoled/reconciled to Amnon's death over time — the healing of one grief frees his longing toward the surviving, exiled son.

ἐπὶ

concerning

preposition + dative (object of consolation)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ + dat.: 'over / concerning'; the matter regarding which he was comforted.

Αμνων

Amnon

Dative

object of ἐπὶ (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Αμνων: the dead son, over whom David is now consoled.

ὅτι

that

conjunction (epexegetic: 'that he was dead')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'that'; introduces the content/ground of the consolation — Amnon's death is now an accepted fact.

ἀπέθανεν

he was dead

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποθνήσκω

verb of the ὅτι-clause

→ constative aorist

ἀποθνήσκω: 'die'; the chapter's final verb — Amnon 'is dead'; the death that began with one assault and one revenge closes the episode, leaving David reaching toward Absalom and the narrative poised for the recall of ch. 14.

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.