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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Second Book of Kingdoms, Chapter 21

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ Β΄ ΚΑ΄

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

Famine, atonement, and battles with Philistine giants show both the weight of Saul's bloodguilt and the Lord's deliverance.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of 2 Kingdoms 21 (= 2 Samuel 21 MT) follows the standard critical text of the Septuagint as established in the Rahlfs–Hanhart edition (Septuaginta, rev. ed. 2006), an ancient and public-domain text; the critical apparatus is not reproduced. The chapter is one of the so-called 'appendices' to the books of Samuel and falls outside the kaige recension's main span, preserving a relatively Old-Greek character marked by transliterated names and heavy καί-parataxis. It opens with a three-year famine attributed to the bloodguilt of Saul's house against the GIBEONITES (Γαβαωνῖται, vv. 1–2), a people spared by Israel's ancient oath (Josh 9). David's expiation-inquiry (ἐν τίνι ἐξιλάσομαι, v. 3) yields the Gibeonites'

demand for seven of Saul's male descendants, whom they 'sun' / impale before the LORD at Gibeah; the distinctive LXX verb ἐξηλιάζω / ἐξηλιάσωμεν (vv. 6, 9; cf. ἐξηλιασμένων v. 13, ἡλιασθέντων v. 14) renders Hebrew נָצַח ('expose / impale in the sun'). David spares Mephibosheth (Μεμφιβοσθε) for the oath sworn between him and Jonathan (v. 7). The pathos of the chapter centers on RIZPAH daughter of Aiah (Ρεσφα θυγάτηρ Αἰά), who spreads sackcloth on the rock and keeps vigil over the exposed bodies from the barley harvest until the rains, driving off the birds of heaven by day and the beasts of the field by night (v. 10). David then gathers the bones of Saul and Jonathan from Jabesh-gilead and buries them with the seven in the tomb of Kish (vv. 12–14), 'and after these things God heeded the land.' The chapter closes with four exploits against the Philistine GIANTS, the offspring of Rapha (ἐκγόνων / ἀπογόνων τοῦ Ραφα): the rescue of an exhausted David from Ishbi (Ιεσβι) by Abishai, with the army's vow that David go out to battle no more 'lest you quench the lamp of Israel' (οὐ μὴ σβέσης τὸν λύχνον Ἰσραὴλ, v. 17), and the felling of Saph, of Goliath the Gittite (whose spear-shaft is 'like a weaver's beam'), and of the man of Madon with six fingers and toes on each hand and foot.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 21:1–6

The three-year famine and the Gibeonites' demand for blood-expiation

A famine of three years drives David to seek the face of the LORD, who answers that bloodguilt rests on Saul and his house for slaying the Gibeonites (v. 1) — a remnant of the Amorites whom Israel had sworn to spare, but whom Saul sought to destroy in his zeal for Israel and Judah (v. 2). David asks the Gibeonites how he may make expiation (ἐξιλάσσομαι) so that they will bless the LORD's inheritance (v. 3). They refuse silver and gold and disclaim the right to put any man in Israel to death by their own hand (vv. 4–5), demanding instead seven of Saul's male descendants to be impaled 'before the LORD' at Gibeah; the king agrees: 'I will give them' (v. 6).

B · 21:7–9

David spares Mephibosheth; the seven impaled before the LORD

David spares Mephibosheth son of Jonathan because of the oath of the LORD sworn between David and Jonathan (v. 7). He takes instead the two sons Rizpah daughter of Aiah bore to Saul and the five sons of Saul's daughter, and delivers them to the Gibeonites (v. 8), who impale them on the mountain before the LORD; the seven fall together and are put to death in the first days of the barley harvest (v. 9).

C · 21:10–14

Rizpah's vigil and the burial of the bones of Saul and Jonathan

Rizpah daughter of Aiah spreads sackcloth on the rock and keeps watch over the bodies from the barley harvest until the rains, allowing neither the birds of heaven by day nor the beasts of the field by night to settle on them (v. 10). When David is told what Saul's concubine has done (v. 11), he gathers the bones of Saul and Jonathan from the men of Jabesh-gilead, who had stolen them from the square of Beth-shan where the Philistines had hung them (v. 12); he brings up these bones together with those of the impaled (v. 13) and buries them all in the tomb of Kish, Saul's father, in the land of Benjamin — and after these things God heeded the land (v. 14).

D · 21:15–22

Four exploits against the Philistine giants, descendants of Rapha

Renewed war with the Philistines finds David exhausted (ἐξελύθη, v. 15) and nearly slain by Ishbi of the offspring of Rapha, until Abishai son of Zeruiah strikes the Philistine down; thereafter David's men swear that he shall go out to battle no more, lest he quench the lamp of Israel (vv. 16–17). Three further battles follow: Sebocha strikes Saph at Gath (v. 18); Elhanan strikes Goliath the Gittite, whose spear-shaft was like a weaver's beam, at Gob (v. 19); and a giant of Madon with twenty-four fingers and toes, who taunted Israel, is struck down by Jonathan son of Shimei, David's brother (vv. 20–21). These four were born to Rapha in Gath and fell by the hand of David and his servants (v. 22).

1 καὶ ἐγένετο λιμὸς ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις Δαυιδ τρία ἔτη ἐνιαυτὸς ἐχόμενος ἐνιαυτοῦ καὶ ἐζήτησεν Δαυιδ τὸ πρόσωπον τοῦ κυρίου καὶ εἶπεν κύριος ἐπὶ Σαουλ καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ ἀδικία διὰ τὸ αὐτὸν θανάτῳ αἱμάτων περὶ οὗ ἐθανάτωσεν τοὺς Γαβαωνίτας

And there was a famine in the days of David for three years, year after year, and David sought the face of the LORD; and the LORD said, 'Upon Saul and upon his house is injustice, because of his putting to death with bloodshed, in that he put the Gibeonites to death.'

Narrative opening (new episode within the Samuel appendices) καὶ ἐγένετο λιμὸς

The καὶ ἐγένετο formula (rendering יָהִי) opens a fresh narrative unit; the three-year famine is the divine signal that unatoned bloodguilt rests on the land. David's act of 'seeking the face of the LORD' (ἐζήτησεν τὸ πρόσωπον τοῦ κυρίου) is the standard idiom for oracular inquiry, and the LORD's direct verdict — ἀδικία upon Saul's house — supplies the legal premise for the whole chapter.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καὶ-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένετο

there was / came to be

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (existential / event-introducing)

→ constative aorist (event-onset)

γίνομαι: 'become / come to pass'; the formula καὶ ἐγένετο renders the Hebrew narrative marker יָהִי, signalling the onset of a new episode; with λιμὸς as subject it is existential ('there came to be a famine').

λιμὸς

famine

Nominative

subject of ἐγένετο

→ participant prominence

λιμὸς: 'famine / hunger'; renders בָּצָר; in the Deuteronomistic schema famine is a covenant-curse and here a diagnostic sign of unexpiated bloodguilt on the land.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ταῖς

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμέραις

days

Dative

dative of time (temporal: 'in the days')

→ sphere or reference

ἡμέρα: 'day'; the idiom ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τινός ('in the days of someone') renders יְמֵי, a Hebraic temporal marker dating the event to David's reign.

Δαυιδ

David

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'of David')

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliteration of Hebrew דָּוִד; indeclinable in the LXX of Kingdoms; here a genitive ('in the days of David') though the form is invariable.

τρία

three

Accusative

attributive numeral (modifying ἔτη)

→ measure or count

τρεις, τρία: 'three'; the neuter τρία agrees with ἔτη; accusative of extent of time ('for three years').

ἔτη

years

Accusative

accusative of duration ('for three years')

→ object specification

ἔτος: 'year'; the neuter plural ἔτη in the accusative expresses the duration of the famine.

ἐνιαυτὸς

a year

Nominative

nominative in a distributive appositional phrase ('year following year')

→ participant prominence

ἐνιαυτός: 'year (as a cycle)'; the phrase ἐνιαυτὸς ἐχόμενος ἐνιαυτοῦ ('a year next to a year') is a Hebraism rendering עֶשְׂרֵת שָׁנִים, conveying the unbroken succession of the three famine-years.

ἐχόμενος

following / next to

Pres Mid Part Nom Masc Sg · ἔχω

attributive participle (with ἐνιαυτός: 'a year adjoining')

→ stative present participle (settled position)

ἔχω (mid. ptc. ἐχόμενος): in the middle 'cling to / be next to / adjoin'; the participle with genitive (ἐχόμενος ἐνιαυτοῦ) means 'adjoining the (next) year', expressing temporal contiguity — one year hard upon another.

ἐνιαυτοῦ

year

Genitive

genitive governed by ἐχόμενος ('adjoining a year')

→ relational specification

ἐνιαυτός (gen.): the genitive completes the adjoining-participle, sealing the distributive idiom 'year after year'.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (sequential)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐζήτησεν

sought

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ζητέω

main verb (David's oracular inquiry)

→ ingressive aorist (David set himself to seek)

ζητέω: 'seek / inquire of'; renders שָׁאַל; the idiom ζητέω τὸ πρόσωπον τοῦ κυρίου ('seek the face of the LORD') denotes formal oracular consultation in distress (cf. 2 Sam 12:16; Ps 26:8 LXX).

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πρόσωπον

face

Accusative

direct object of ἐξήτησεν

→ object specification

πρόσωπον: 'face / presence'; renders פָּנָיִם; 'to seek the face of the LORD' is an idiom for entreating an oracle or favorable presence; here it introduces the divine response that follows.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with πρόσωπον)

→ relational specification

κύριος: the standard LXX rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the genitive τοῦ κυρίου marks the divine presence David consults.

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 (divine speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist (the oracular verdict)

λέγω (aor. εἶπεν): introduces the LORD's answer to the inquiry — a juridical pronouncement of guilt.

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

subject of εἶπεν

→ participant prominence

κύριος: the Tetragrammaton; the LORD himself names the cause of the famine — the unexpiated bloodguilt of Saul's house.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + accusative (the locus of the guilt)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Σαουλ

Saul

accusative object of ἐπὶ (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliteration of Hebrew שָׁאֻל; indeclinable in the LXX; the guilt is named upon Saul personally and upon his household.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + accusative (parallel extension)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκον

house

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ ('upon his house')

→ object specification

οἶκος: 'house / household / dynasty'; renders בֵּית; here the collective bloodguilt extends to Saul's whole lineage, grounding the demand for seven of his descendants.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (Saul's house)

→ relational specification

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

ἀδικία

injustice / guilt

Nominative

predicate nominative (verbless clause: '[there is] guilt upon Saul')

→ participant prominence

ἀδικία: 'injustice / wrongdoing / guilt'; renders here the Hebrew sense of incurred bloodguilt (cf. דָּמָא); the verbless predication ('upon Saul ... [is] guilt') names the legal liability that the famine has exposed.

διὰ

because of

preposition + accusative (causal, with articular infinitive)

→ spatial or relational framing

διὰ + acc.: 'on account of'; introduces the causal articular-infinitive construction διὰ τὸ αὐτὸν θανάτῳ ('because of his [acting] with death').

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (substantivizing the causal construction)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

αὐτὸν

he / his

Accusative

accusative subject of the implied articular construction ('that he ...')

→ participant reference

αὐτός: the accusative subject of the causal articular phrase; refers to Saul, whose own act of bloodshed grounds the guilt.

θανάτῳ

with death / by putting to death

Dative

dative of means / manner (within the causal phrase)

→ sphere or reference

θάνατος: 'death'; the dative θανάτῳ αἱμάτων ('with a death of bloodshed') is a compressed Hebraizing idiom for capital bloodguilt — Saul's lethal violence against the Gibeonites.

αἱμάτων

of bloodshed

Genitive

genitive of quality (with θανάτῳ: 'a death of bloods')

→ relational specification

αἷμα (pl. αἷματα): 'blood'; the plural αἷματα regularly renders Hebrew דָּמָא ('bloods'), the technical term for bloodguilt incurred by unlawful killing.

περί

concerning / for

preposition + genitive (relative: 'for which / in that')

→ spatial or relational framing

περί + gen.: 'concerning'; with the relative οὗ it forms a causal-relative link ('concerning which / inasmuch as he').

οὗ

which

Genitive

relative pronoun (genitive object of περί)

→ relational specification

ὅς: relative pronoun; περί οὗ ('concerning which') introduces the specific deed — the killing of the Gibeonites — that constitutes the bloodguilt.

ἐθανάτωσεν

he put to death

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · θανατόω

verb of the relative clause (Saul's lethal act)

→ constative aorist (the completed slaughter)

θανατόω: 'put to death / kill'; renders תָּמַח; the verb names the concrete offense — Saul's massacre of the Gibeonites — that grounds the guilt upon his house.

τούς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Γαβαωνίτας

Gibeonites

Accusative

direct object of ἐθανάτωσεν

→ object specification

Γαβαωνίτης: 'Gibeonite'; gentilic noun from Γαβαων (Gibeon); the accusative plural names the victims of Saul's slaughter — the Hivite/Amorite remnant Israel had sworn to spare (Josh 9:3–27).

2 καὶ ἐκάλεσεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυιδ τοὺς Γαβαωνίτας καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτοὺς καὶ οἱ Γαβαωνῖται οὐχ υἱοὶ Ἰσραηλ εἰσὶν ὅτι ἀλλ' ἦ ἐκ τοῦ λείμματος τοῦ Ἀμορραίου καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραηλ ὥμοσαν αὐτοῖς καὶ ἐζήτησεν Σαουλ πατάξαι αὐτοὺς ἐν τῷ ζηλῶσαι αὐτὸν τοὺς υἱοὺς Ἰσραηλ καὶ Ἰουδα

And King David called the Gibeonites and spoke to them — now the Gibeonites are not of the sons of Israel, but rather of the remnant of the Amorite, and the sons of Israel had sworn an oath to them, yet Saul sought to strike them in his zeal for the sons of Israel and Judah —

Narrative advance with explanatory aside (the Gibeonites' identity) καὶ ἐκάλεσεν ὁ βασιλεὺς

David summons the Gibeonites; the narrator then inserts a parenthetical (οἱ Γαβαωνῖται οὐχ υἱοὶ Ἰσραηλ εἰσὶν ...) explaining who they are — not Israelites but the Amorite remnant protected by Israel's oath (Josh 9) — and why their grievance is just: Saul violated that oath in misguided 'zeal'. The aside supplies the moral logic for the expiation that follows.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάλεσεν

called / summoned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καλέω

main verb (David convenes the Gibeonites)

→ constative aorist

καλέω: 'call / summon'; renders נִקְרָא;
David takes the initiative to convene the wronged party for negotiation of redress.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεὺς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject (in apposition with Δαυιδ)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; renders מֶלֶךְ; the title underscores that David acts in his royal-judicial capacity to remove bloodguilt from the realm.

Δαυιδ

David

appositional to ὁ βασιλεὺς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as appositional to ὁ βασιλεὺς (indeclinable).

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Γαβαωνίτας

Gibeonites

Accusative

direct object of ἐκάλεσεν

→ object specification

Γαβαωνίτης (acc. pl.): the wronged party summoned to state the terms of expiation.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

spoke

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

λέγω: introduces David's address to the Gibeonites, whose content is deferred until v. 3 by the parenthetical.

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).

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

now

explanatory conjunction (introducing parenthetical aside)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: here introduces a narratorial aside ('now the Gibeonites ...'), a parenthesis that interrupts the speech-frame to explain the Gibeonites' identity.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Γαβαωνῖται

Gibeonites

Nominative

subject of εἰσὶν (in the aside)

→ participant prominence

Γαβαωνίτης (nom. pl.): the subject of the explanatory clause defining their non-Israelite origin.

οὐχ

not

negative particle (with εἰσὶν)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ (οὐχ before rough breathing): negates the predicate 'sons of Israel'.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

predicate nominative ('[not] sons of Israel')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; the idiom υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ ('sons of Israel') is the standard LXX designation of the covenant people; the Gibeonites are explicitly excluded from it.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'of Israel')

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: transliteration of Hebrew יִשְׂרָאֵל; indeclinable; functions as a genitive defining the people from whom the Gibeonites are distinguished.

εἰσίν

are

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

copula of the explanatory clause

→ stative present (timeless identity)

εἰμί: 'be'; the present copula in the narrator's aside states a standing fact about the Gibeonites' ethnic identity.

ὅτι

because / for

conjunction (introducing ground, here with ἀλλ' ἦ)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'that / because'; in the combination ὅτι ἀλλ' ἦ it strengthens the exceptive contrast ('but rather').

ἀλλ'

but

adversative particle (elided ἀλλά before ἦ)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἀλλά: 'but'; the cluster ἀλλ' ἦ is a fixed exceptive idiom ('except / but rather'), rendering the Hebrew כִּי אֲנִי.

ἢ

than / rather

exceptive particle (with ἀλλά)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἢ: 'than / or'; in ἀλλ' ἢ it completes the exceptive sense 'but only / but rather of'.

ἐκ

from / of

preposition + genitive (origin)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λείμματος

remnant

Genitive

genitive of source (with ἐκ: 'of the remnant')

→ relational specification

λείμμα: 'remnant / remainder'; renders תִּי־שְׂרָיִל / רִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל; the Gibeonites are the surviving remnant of the pre-Israelite Amorite population, spared under the Joshua-oath.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Αμορραίου

Amorite

Genitive

genitive (defining λείμματος: 'remnant of the Amorite')

→ relational specification

Αμορραῖος: 'Amorite'; gentilic; the LXX classifies the Gibeonites under the broad term 'Amorite' for the indigenous Canaanite peoples (cf. Josh 9:7, where MT has 'Hivite').

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (continuing the aside)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject of ὥμοσαν

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραηλ here are the Israelites who under Joshua swore the protective oath to the Gibeonites.

Ἰσραηλ

of Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ὥμοσαν

swore

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ὁμνύω

main verb of the aside (the protective oath)

→ constative aorist (the historic oath of Josh 9)

ὁμνύω: 'swear (an oath)'; renders ὤμω; the oath Israel swore to the Gibeonites (Josh 9:15) is the legal bond Saul violated, generating the bloodguilt.

αὐτοῖς

to them

Dative

dative (indirect object: the recipients of the oath)

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτοῖς: meaning 'to them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative (indirect object: the recipients of the oath).

καὶ

yet / and

conjunction (adversative in context: 'yet')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here carries adversative force ('yet'), contrasting the binding oath with Saul's violation of it.

ἐζήτησεν

sought

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ζητέω

main verb (Saul's attempt to destroy them)

→ conative aorist (Saul sought / attempted)

ζητέω: 'seek / try'; with the infinitive πατάξαι it is conative ('sought to strike'), naming Saul's effort to annihilate the Gibeonites in violation of the oath.

Σαουλ

Saul

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πατάξαι

to strike / to kill

Aor Act Inf · πατάσσω

complementary infinitive (with ἐζήτησεν)

→ telic aorist infinitive (the hoped-for blow)

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite (fatally)'; renders πατάξω / πατήξω; the infinitive names Saul's intended lethal action against the Gibeonites.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object of πατάξαι

→ participant reference

αὐτούς: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object of πατάξαι.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (with articular infinitive: temporal/causal)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + articular infinitive (ἐν τῷ ζηλωσάι): a Hebraizing temporal-causal construction ('in / by his being zealous'), rendering the Hebrew אֵין + infinitive construct.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with infinitive ζηλωσάι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ζηλωσαι

being zealous

Aor Act Inf · ζηλόω

articular infinitive (causal: 'in his zeal')

→ verbal action or state

ζηλόω: 'be zealous / jealous'; renders ζήλω; the construction explains Saul's motive — a misguided nationalistic zeal 'for the sons of Israel and Judah' that led him to violate the sworn protection.

αὐτόν

he

Accusative

accusative subject of the articular infinitive (ζηλῶσαι)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: the accusative subject of ζηλῶσαι (Saul), per the regular syntax of the articular infinitive.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱούς

sons

Accusative

accusative of respect / object of zeal ('zealous for the sons')

→ object specification

υἱός: the object of Saul's zeal — the sons of Israel and Judah, on whose behalf he claimed to act.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ιουδα

of Judah

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'and Judah')

→ participant identification

Ιουδα: transliteration of Hebrew יְהוּדָה; indeclinable; the pairing 'Israel and Judah' reflects the Samuel narrative's awareness of the two constituencies of the united kingdom.

3 καὶ εἶπεν Δαυιδ πρὸς τοὺς Γαβαωνίτας τί ποιήσω ὑμῖν καὶ ἐν τίνι ἐξιλάσομαι καὶ εὐλογήσετε τὴν κληρονομίαν κυρίου

And David said to the Gibeonites, 'What shall I do for you, and with what shall I make atonement, that you may bless the inheritance of the LORD?'

Resumption of David's speech (deferred from v. 2) — the expiation question καὶ εἶπεν Δαυιδ

After the aside, the narrative resumes David's address. His double question (τί ποιήσω ... ἐν τίνι ἐξιλάσομαι) frames the issue cultically: the offense requires כִּפּוּר / expiation. The purpose-clause καὶ εὐλογήσετε ('that you may bless') makes the Gibeonites' blessing of the LORD's inheritance — the land and people — the goal of the redress.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (resuming the speech-frame)

→ 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

λέγω: resumes David's address after the parenthetical of v. 2.

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: 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).

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Γαβαωνίτας

Gibeonites

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ object specification

Γαβαωνίτης (acc. pl.): David's interlocutors in the expiation negotiation.

τί

what

Accusative

interrogative pronoun (object of ποιήσω)

→ participant reference

τίς, τί: interrogative pronoun; τί ποιήσω ὑμῖν ('what shall I do for you?') opens the deliberative inquiry into the form of redress.

ποιήσω

shall I do

Aor Act Subj 1 Sg · ποιέω

deliberative subjunctive (main verb of the question)

→ deliberative subjunctive ('what am I to do?')

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

ὑμῖν

for you

Dative

dative of advantage ('for / to you')

→ participant reference or interest

ὑμῖν: meaning 'for you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative of advantage ('for / to you').

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (joining the parallel question)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐν

with / by

preposition + dative (means of expiation)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'with'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (means of expiation).

τίνι

what

Dative

interrogative pronoun (dative of means with ἐξιλάσσομαι)

→ participant reference or interest

τίς (dat. τίνι): 'with what?'; ἐν τίνι ἐξιλάσσομαι asks by what means atonement may be effected — anticipating a ἱλasmus (ransom/expiation).

ἐξιλάσομαι

shall I make atonement

Fut Mid Indic 1 Sg · ἐξιλάσομαι

main verb (deliberative future of the second question)

→ deliberative future ('how am I to atone?')

ἐξιλάσομαι: 'make atonement / propitiate / expiate'; the standard LXX cultic verb rendering רָצַח; here applied to the removal of bloodguilt so that the famine may lift and the Gibeonites bless the land.

καὶ

that / and

coordinating conjunction with consecutive force (so that)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here introduces a result/purpose ('and so you may bless'), the goal of the expiation.

εὐλογήσετε

you may bless

Fut Act Indic 2 Pl · εὐλογέω

main verb (purpose/result of the atonement)

→ future of intended result

εὐλογέω: 'bless / speak well of'; renders בָּרַךְ; the Gibeonites' blessing of the LORD's inheritance is the desired outcome — reconciliation that turns curse (famine) into blessing.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κληρονομίαν

inheritance

Accusative

direct object of εὐλογήσετε

→ object specification

κληρονομία: 'inheritance / heritage'; renders הִרְשָׁה; the LORD's inheritance is Israel as land-and-people (cf. Deut 9:26; Ps 27:9 LXX), here suffering under the famine-curse.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of possession (with κληρονομίαν)

→ relational specification

κύριος; the Tetragrammaton; the genitive marks Israel as the LORD's own possession, whose welfare is bound up with the removal of the bloodguilt.

4 καὶ εἶπαν αὐτῷ οἱ Γαβαωνῖται οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν ἀργύριον καὶ χρυσίον μετὰ Σαουλ καὶ μετὰ τοῦ οἴκου αὐτοῦ καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν ἀνὴρ θανατῶσαι ἐν Ἰσραὴλ καὶ εἶπεν τί ὑμεῖς λέγετε καὶ ποιήσω ὑμῖν

And the Gibeonites said to him, 'There is no silver and gold for us with Saul and with his house, nor is there for us a man to put to death in Israel.' And he said, 'What do you say, that I should do for you?'

Response of the Gibeonites and David's counter-question

καὶ εἶπαν αὐτῷ

The Gibeonites disclaim a monetary settlement (ἀργύριον καὶ χρυσίον) and disclaim any right to execute an Israelite on their own authority (οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν ἀνὴρ θανατῶσαι ἐν Ἰσραὴλ). Their refusal of ransom signals that only blood will expiate blood. David's terse counter-question (τί ὑμεῖς λέγετε) presses them to name their terms, setting up the demand of v. 6.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπαν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

λέγω (Koine 3 pl. εἶπαν, alpha-aorist): introduces the Gibeonites' collective reply.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dative (indirect object: to David)

→ participant reference or interest

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Γαβωνῖται

Gibeonites

Nominative

subject of εἶπαν

→ participant prominence

Γαβωνίτης (nom. pl.): the respondents who name the terms of expiation.

οὐκ

not

negative particle (with ἔστιν)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἔστιν

there is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

existential verb ('there is [not] for us')

→ stative present

εἰμί: 'be / exist'; the construction οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν ('there is not to us') is a Hebraizing possessive idiom (וְלֹא יֵשֵׁב) denying that money is the issue between them and Saul's house.

ἡμῖν

for us

Dative

dative of possession ('to/for us')

→ participant reference or interest

ἡμῖν: meaning 'for us'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative of possession ('to/for us').

ἄργύριον

silver

Nominative

subject of ἔστιν (the disclaimed ransom)

→ participant prominence

ἄργύριον: 'silver / money'; renders אֶרֶב; the Gibeonites reject a monetary blood-price, refusing the ordinary כֶּפֶר settlement.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

χρυσίον

gold

Nominative

subject of ἔστιν (coordinate with ἄργύριον)

→ participant prominence

χρυσίον: 'gold'; renders בָּרָק; the silver-and-gold pairing is the standard merism for monetary compensation, here explicitly refused.

μετά

with

preposition + genitive (relational: 'the dispute with Saul')

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά + gen.: 'with'; here in the sense of an account or quarrel 'with Saul and his house' — there is no monetary reckoning to be had with them.

Σαουλ

Saul

genitive object of μετά (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

μετά

with

preposition + genitive (parallel)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκου

house

Genitive

genitive object of μετά

→ relational specification

οἶκος: 'house / household'; the genitive extends the disclaimer to Saul's whole dynasty — the matter cannot be settled with silver.

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 (second disclaimer)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ

not

negative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἔστιν

there is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

existential verb (second disclaimer)

→ stative present

εἰμί: the second οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν disclaims any right of the Gibeonites to execute an Israelite on their own authority.

ἡμῖν

for us

Dative

dative of possession

→ participant reference or interest

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

ἄνθρωπος

a man

Nominative

subject of ἔστιν ('there is no man for us to put to death')

→ participant prominence

ἄνθρωπος: 'man'; renders ὅτι; the clause disclaims that the Gibeonites have, of themselves, any man (i.e. legal standing) to put anyone to death within Israel.

θανατώσαι

to put to death

Aor Act Inf · θανατόω

epexegetic infinitive (with ἄνθρωπος: 'a man to put to death')

→ verbal action or state

θανατόω: 'put to death'; the infinitive is epexegetic, defining the kind of authority the Gibeonites disclaim — they cannot lawfully execute on their own.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (sphere: 'within Israel')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ισραηλ

Israel

dative-equivalent object of ἐν (indeclinable: sphere)

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: indeclinable; 'in Israel' marks the jurisdictional sphere in which the Gibeonites disclaim independent power of execution.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (David replies)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

he said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (David's counter-question)

→ constative aorist

λέγω: introduces David's pressing counter-question, inviting the Gibeonites to state their actual demand.

τί

what

Accusative

interrogative pronoun (object of λέγετε)

→ participant reference

τίς, τί: 'what?'; τί ὑμεῖς λέγετε presses the Gibeonites to articulate their terms.

ὕμεῖς

you

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun (with λέγετε)

→ participant reference

σύ (pl. ὑμεῖς): the emphatic 'you' throws the decision onto the Gibeonites — let them name the redress.

λέγετε

say

Pres Act Indic 2 Pl · λέγω

main verb of the question

→ progressive present (what is it you are saying?)

λέγω: the present asks for their present, definitive statement of terms.

καὶ

that / and

coordinating conjunction with result force ('and I will do')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ποιήσω

I will do

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (David's promise to act on their terms)

→ future of commitment ('I will do it for you')

ποιέω: 'do'; David pledges in advance to act on whatever they name, committing himself to the redress.

ὕμῖν

for you

Dative

dative of advantage

→ participant reference or interest

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

5 καὶ εἶπαν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα ὁ ἀνὴρ συνετέλεσεν ἐφ' ἡμᾶς καὶ ἐδίωξεν ἡμᾶς ὃς παρελογίσατο ἐξολεθρεῦσαι ἡμᾶς ἀφανίσωμεν αὐτὸν τοῦ μὴ ἐστάναι αὐτὸν ἐν παντὶ ὀρίῳ Ἰσραὴλ

And they said to the king, 'The man who consumed us and pursued us, who plotted to destroy us utterly — let us wipe him out, so that he should not stand in any territory of Israel.'

The Gibeonites state their case against Saul (ground for the demand)

καὶ εἶπαν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα

The Gibeonites characterize Saul as the aggressor (ὁ ἀνὴρ συνετέλεσεν ... ἐδίωξεν ... παρελογίσατο ἐξολεθρεῦσαι) — a relentless persecutor who plotted their annihilation. Their cohortative ἀφανίσωμεν ('let us wipe out') with the purpose clause τοῦ μὴ ἐστάναι ('so that he have no footing') signals that the redress will fall on Saul's line, eradicating his presence from Israelite soil.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπαν
said

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

λέγω (3 pl. εἶπαν): the Gibeonites now state their indictment of Saul.

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

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέα
king

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ object specification

βασιλεὺς (acc. βασιλέα): David in his judicial role as the one who can authorize the redress.

ὁ
the

Nominative

article (with ἀνὴρ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀνὴρ
man

Nominative

subject of συνετέλεσεν (= Saul, named obliquely)

→ participant prominence

ἀνὴρ: 'man'; ὁ ἀνὴρ ('the man') designates Saul without naming him — a distancing reference to the persecutor.

συνετέλεσεν
consumed / finished off

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · συντελέω

main verb (Saul's destructive action)

→ constative aorist

συντελέω: 'complete / consume / make an end of'; renders סָלַח; here in the sense of wearing down or exterminating — Saul 'made an end of us', i.e. nearly annihilated the Gibeonites.

ἐφ'
against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction, elided ἐπὶ)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ + acc.: 'against / upon'; the hostile sense ('consumed us / brought it upon us').

ἡμᾶς
us

Accusative

accusative object of ἐφ'

→ participant reference

ἡμᾶς: meaning 'us'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative object of ἐφ'.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐδίωξεν
pursued

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · διώκω

main verb (coordinate with συνετέλεσεν)

→ constative aorist

διώκω: 'pursue / persecute'; renders דָּרַס; intensifies the portrait of Saul as relentless aggressor against the Gibeonites.

ἡμᾶς

us

Accusative

direct object of ἐδίωξεν

→ participant reference

ἡμᾶς: meaning 'us'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object of ἐδίωξεν.

ὃς

who

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of παρελογίσατο)

→ participant reference

ὃς: relative pronoun introducing a further description of Saul's intent.

παρελογίσατο

plotted / schemed

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · παρελογίζομαι

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

παρελογίζομαι: 'reason falsely / deceive / scheme'; here 'devised / plotted' against the Gibeonites — Saul's deliberate intent to exterminate them.

ἐξολεθρεῦσαι

to destroy utterly

Aor Act Inf · ἐξολεθρεύω

complementary infinitive (with παρελογίσατο)

→ aorist infinitive (the intended destruction)

ἐξολεθρεύω: 'destroy / exterminate / root out'; renders תִּירָךְ / תִּשְׁמִי; the strong compound underscores that Saul aimed at the Gibeonites' total annihilation.

ἡμᾶς

us

Accusative

direct object of ἐξολεθρεῦσαι

→ participant reference

ἡμᾶς: meaning 'us'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object of ἐξολεθρεῦσαι.

ἀφανίσωμεν

let us wipe out

Aor Act Subj 1 Pl · ἀφανίζω

hortatory subjunctive (the demand proper)

→ hortatory subjunctive ('let us destroy him')

ἀφανίζω: 'make disappear / destroy / blot out'; renders יִמָּחֶה / יִשָּׁמַח; the cohortative voices the Gibeonites' demand to eradicate Saul's line in lex-talionis retribution.

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

direct object of ἀφανίσωμεν (Saul, in his descendants)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: 'him'; refers to Saul, but realized in the destruction of his male descendants (vv. 6, 8–9).

τοῦ

so that

article introducing genitive articular infinitive (purpose)

→ noun-phrase marking

τοῦ + infinitive: a purpose/result construction ('so that he not stand'), common in the LXX rendering Hebrew יִתְּבַח.

μή

not

negative particle (with the infinitive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μή: meaning 'not'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐστάναι

to stand / remain

Perf Act Inf · ἵστημι

infinitive of purpose (with τοῦ μή)

→ perfect infinitive (resultant state: standing as ongoing posture)

ἵστημι (perf. inf. ἐστάναι): the intransitive perfect 'to stand / be established'; the purpose is that Saul's house should have no standing or foothold anywhere in Israel's land.

αὐτὸν

he

Accusative

accusative subject of the infinitive ἐστάναι

→ participant reference

αὐτός: the accusative subject of ἐστάναι (Saul / his line).

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

παντί

any / every

Dative

attributive adjective (with ὀρίω)

→ sphere or reference

παῖς: 'all / every / any'; with the negative, 'in any territory at all'.

ὀρίω

territory / border

Dative

dative of place (with ἐν: 'in any territory')

→ sphere or reference

ὄριον: 'boundary / territory'; renders גִּבְעָה; 'in all the territory of Israel' marks the total geographic eradication of Saul's house demanded.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

6 δότω ἡμῖν ἐπτὰ ἄνδρας ἐκ τῶν υἱῶν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐξηλιάσωμεν αὐτοὺς τῷ κυρίῳ ἐν Γαβαων Σαουλ ἐκλεκτοὺς κυρίου καὶ εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐγὼ δώσω

'Let seven men of his sons be given to us, and we will impale them before the LORD in Gibeah of Saul, the chosen of the LORD.' And the king said, 'I will give them.'

The explicit demand and David's assent

δότω ἡμῖν

The Gibeonites name their terms: seven of Saul's male descendants to be 'sunned' (ἐξηλιάσωμεν, the distinctive LXX rendering of גִּבְעָה, impalement/exposure) before the LORD at Gibeah. The phrase Σαουλ ἐκλεκτοὺς κυρίου ('Saul, the chosen of the LORD') is bitterly ironic — the once-elect king's own line is the price. David's two-word assent ἐγὼ δώσω ('I will give') seals the demand.

δότω

let (him) give

Aor Act Impv 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (third-person imperative: the demand)

→ imperativ aorist (formal demand)

δίδωμι (aor. impv. δότω): 'let (him/it) be given'; the third-person imperative addressed to the king frames the demand deferentially — 'let seven men be handed over to us'.

ἡμῖν

to us

Dative

dative (indirect object: the Gibeonites as recipients)

→ participant reference or interest

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

ἐπτὰ

seven

attributive numeral (indeclinable, with ἄνδρας)

→ measure or count

ἐπτά: 'seven'; indeclinable cardinal; the number carries connotations of completeness — a full, sufficient expiation for the bloodguilt.

ἄνδρας

men

Accusative

accusative object of δότω

→ object specification

άνήρ (acc. pl. ἄνδρας): the seven male descendants of Saul to be surrendered.

ἐκ

from / of

preposition + genitive (partitive)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱῶν

sons

Genitive

partitive genitive ('from among his sons')

→ relational specification

υἱός: 'son / descendant'; the partitive genitive specifies that the seven are to be drawn from Saul's own male line.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (Saul's sons)

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (purpose-result)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξηλιάσωμεν

let us impale / expose

Aor Act Subj 1 Pl · ἐξηλιάζω

hortatory subjunctive (the intended execution)

→ hortatory subjunctive

ἐξηλιάζω: a rare LXX verb ('expose to the sun / impale in the sun'), formed on ἥλιος ('sun'); it renders Hebrew נִצַּח ('expose / impale / hang up'), the technical term for the public, sun-exposed display of the executed; recurs at v. 9 (ἐξηλιάσαν) and as participles in vv. 13–14.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object of ἐξηλιάσωμεν

→ participant reference

αὐτούς: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object of ἐξηλιάσωμεν.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article (with κυρίῳ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κυρίῳ

to the LORD

Dative

dative of reference / advantage ('before / for the LORD')

→ sphere or reference

κύριος: the Tetragrammaton; the impalement is performed τῷ κυρίῳ ('for / before the LORD'), framing it as a sacral act of expiation, not mere vengeance.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Γαβᾶων

Gibeah / Gibeon

locative object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Γαβᾶων: transliteration of the place-name (MT here גִּבְעַת שָׁאֵל, 'Gibeah of Saul'); indeclinable; the site of Saul's home-town gives the execution a pointed, retributive locale.

Σαουλ

of Saul

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

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: indeclinable; 'Gibeah of Saul' specifies the town as Saul's own seat, sharpening the irony of his line being executed there.

ἐκλεκτούς

chosen

Accusative

adjective in apposition (with the seven, or with Saul: 'chosen of the LORD')

→ object specification

ἐκλεκτός: 'chosen / elect'; renders יְבִרָה; the phrase Σαουλ ἐκλεκτούς κυρίου ('Saul, chosen of the LORD') is heavy with irony — the LORD's former elect king now sees his line surrendered; the syntax is rough, reflecting a difficult Hebrew Vorlage.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive (with ἐκλεκτούς: 'chosen of the LORD')

→ relational specification

κύριος: the Tetragrammaton; the genitive recalls Saul's original divine election (1 Kgdms 10:24), now tragically undone.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (David's reply)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

λέγω: introduces David's brief, decisive assent.

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 εἶπεν

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: 'king'; David acts in his sovereign capacity to grant the demand.

ἐγώ

I

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun (with δώσω)

→ participant reference

ἐγώ: the emphatic 'I' personalizes David's commitment — he himself will deliver the men.

δώσω

will give

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (David's assent)

→ future of commitment

δίδωμι: 'give'; ἐγὼ δώσω ('I will give') is David's formal, binding consent to surrender the seven, answering the δότω of the demand.

7 καὶ ἐφείσατο ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ Μεμφιβοσθε υἱὸν Ἰωναθαν υἱοῦ Σαουλ διὰ τὸν ὄρκον κυρίου τὸν ἀνὰ μέσον αὐτῶν ἀνὰ μέσον Δαυιδ καὶ ἀνὰ μέσον Ἰωναθαν υἱοῦ Σαουλ

But the king spared Mephibosheth son of Jonathan son of Saul, because of the oath of the LORD that was between them, between David and Jonathan son of Saul.

Exception clause: David's covenant-loyalty protects Mephibosheth καὶ ἐφείσατο ὁ βασιλεὺς

Against the sweeping demand, the narrative marks an exception: David spares Mephibosheth, Jonathan's son, διὰ τὸν ὄρκον κυρίου ('because of the oath of the LORD'). The triple ἀνὰ μέσον ('between ... between ... between') solemnly recalls the covenant of 1 Kgdms 20:42, showing David's **ἰσχύς**-fidelity restraining even the demand for blood.

καὶ

but / and

narrative conjunction (adversative in context)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here carries contrastive force ('but'), marking the exception to the general surrender of Saul's line.

ἐφείσατο

spared

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · φείδομαι

main verb (David's act of clemency)

→ constative aorist

φείδομαι: 'spare / refrain from harming'; renders **סח** / **למח**; with ἐπί + accusative it governs the one spared — David exempts Mephibosheth from the seven.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεὺς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject of ἐφείσατο

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: David acting with royal discretion, honoring his prior covenant.

ἐπὶ

upon / toward

preposition + accusative (governing the object of φείδομαι)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + acc.: with φείδομαι, marks the person spared ('spared Mephibosheth').

Μεμφιβοσθε

Mephibosheth

accusative object of ἐπί (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Μεμφιβοσθε: transliteration of Hebrew **מִפְּבִיבֶשֶׁת**; indeclinable; Jonathan's lame son, beneficiary of David's covenant-loyalty (cf. 2 Kgdms 9); spared from the seven.

υἱὸν

son

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Μεμφιβοσθε

→ object specification

υἱός: 'son'; identifies Mephibosheth's lineage — Jonathan's son, hence Saul's grandson.

Ἰωναθαν

of Jonathan

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ἰωναθαν: transliteration of Hebrew **יְהוֹנָתָן** / **יְהוֹנָתָן**; indeclinable; David's covenant-friend, whose son is thereby protected.

υἱοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Ἰωνάθαν

→ relational specification

υἱός (gen.): traces the line further — Jonathan, son of Saul.

Σαουλ

of Saul

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

διὰ

because of

preposition + accusative (causal)

→ spatial or relational framing

διὰ + acc.: 'on account of'; introduces the ground of David's clemency — the sworn oath.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with ὅρκον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὅρκον

oath

Accusative

accusative object of διὰ

→ object specification

ὅρκος: 'oath'; renders יְהוָה; the oath of the LORD between David and Jonathan (1 Kgdms 20:42) — a sacred bond David will not violate even under the Gibeonites' demand.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive (defining ὅρκον: 'oath of the LORD' = sworn in the LORD's name)

→ relational specification

κύριος: the Tetragrammaton; 'the oath of the LORD' is one sworn invoking the divine name, hence inviolable.

τὸν

the (one)

Accusative

article (attributive, with ἀνὰ μέσον phrase)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀνὰ

between (distributive)

preposition in the idiom ἀνὰ μέσον

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀνά: in the fixed idiom ἀνὰ μέσον ('in the midst of / between'), rendering Hebrew בֵּין; here the mutual oath 'between them'.

μέσον

between / midst

Accusative

part of the prepositional idiom ἀνὰ μέσον

→ spatial or relational framing

μέσος: 'middle'; ἀνὰ μέσον αὐτῶν = 'between them', defining the parties to the oath.

αὐτῶν

of them

Genitive

genitive governed by ἀνὰ μέσον

→ relational specification

αὐτῶν: meaning 'of them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive governed by ἀνὰ μέσον.

ἀνὰ

between

preposition (idiom, second occurrence)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀνά: meaning 'between'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition (idiom, second occurrence).

μέσον

between

Accusative

idiom ἀνὰ μέσον (specifying David)

→ object specification

μέσον: meaning 'between'; it serves as idiom ἀνὰ μέσον (specifying David).

Δαυιδ

David

genitive-equivalent governed by ἀνὰ μέσον (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive-equivalent governed by ἀνὰ μέσον (indeclinable).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνὰ

between

preposition (idiom, third occurrence)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀνὰ: the threefold ἀνὰ μέσον ('between them ... between David ... between Jonathan') is a solemn Hebraizing repetition emphasizing the binding mutuality of the covenant.

μέσον

between

Accusative

idiom ἀνὰ μέσον (specifying Jonathan)

→ object specification

μέσον: meaning 'between'; it serves as idiom ἀνὰ μέσον (specifying Jonathan).

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

governed by ἀνὰ μέσον (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιωναθαν: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as governed by ἀνὰ μέσον (indeclinable).

υἱοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Ιωναθαν

→ relational specification

υἱός (gen.): 'son of Saul', closing the genealogical identification of Jonathan.

Σαουλ

of Saul

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

8 καὶ ἔλαβεν ὁ βασιλεὺς τοὺς δύο υἱοὺς Ρεσφα θυγατρὸς Αἰα οὓς ἔτεκεν τῷ Σαουλ τὸν Ερμωνι καὶ τὸν Μεμφιβοσθε καὶ τοὺς πέντε υἱοὺς Μιχολ θυγατρὸς Σαουλ οὓς ἔτεκεν τῷ Εσριηλ υἱῷ Βερζελλι τῷ Μοουλαθι

And the king took the two sons of Rizpah daughter of Aiah whom she bore to Saul, Hermoni and Mephibosheth, and the five sons of Michal daughter of Saul whom she bore to Esriel son of Barzillai the Meholathite.

Selection of the seven victims (enumeration)

καὶ ἔλαβεν ὁ βασιλεὺς

The narrator enumerates the seven: two sons of Saul by his concubine Rizpah (Hermoni and a second Mephibosheth, distinct from Jonathan's son spared in v. 7), and five grandsons through Saul's daughter (here Michal, though the reckoning is textually difficult; MT tradition reads Merab) by Esriel son of Barzillai the Meholathite. The dense genealogical detail underscores that the expiation strikes Saul's whole house.

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 (David selects the seven)

→ constative aorist

λαμβάνω: 'take / seize'; renders תָּלַף;
David takes custody of the seven designated descendants to hand over to the Gibeonites.

ὁ
the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεὺς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς
king

Nominative

subject of ἔλαβεν

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: David, acting by royal authority to fulfill his word.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δύο

two

attributive numeral (indeclinable, with υἱοὺς)

→ measure or count

δύο: 'two'; indeclinable; the first pair of victims — Saul's sons by Rizpah.

υἱοὺς

sons

Accusative

direct object of ἔλαβεν

→ object specification

υἱός: 'son'; the two sons of Saul by his concubine.

Ρεσφα

of Rizpah

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'sons of Rizpah')

→ participant identification

Ρεσφα: transliteration of Hebrew רִצְפָּה; indeclinable; Saul's concubine, daughter of Aiah, whose vigil dominates vv. 10–11.

θυγατρός

daughter

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Ρεσφα

→ relational specification

θυγάτηρ (gen. θυγατρός): 'daughter'; identifies Rizpah as daughter of Aiah.

Αἰα

of Aiah

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Αἰα: transliteration of Hebrew אִיָּא; indeclinable; Rizpah's father.

οὓς

whom

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἔτεκεν)

→ participant reference

ὅς: relative pronoun; refers back to the two sons.

ἔτεκεν

she bore

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg: τίκτω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

τίκτω: 'bear / give birth to'; renders יָלַד; specifies that Rizpah bore these two to Saul.

τῷ

to

Dative

article (with Σαουλ, dative of relationship)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαουλ

Saul

dative (indeclinable: 'to Saul'; i.e. fathered by Saul)

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: indeclinable, here with article τῷ marking it as dative — the children were borne 'to Saul'.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Ερμωνι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ερμωνι

Hermoni / Armoni

accusative in apposition (one of the two sons; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ερμωνι: transliteration of Hebrew אֶרְמוֹנִי; indeclinable; the first of Rizpah's two sons by Saul.

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 Μεμφιβοσθε)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Μεμφιβοσθε
Mephibosheth

accusative in apposition (the second son; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Μεμφιβοσθε: here a second bearer of the name (Hebrew מֶפְּבוֹשֶׁת), Saul's son by Rizpah — distinct from Jonathan's son spared in v. 7; the name-coincidence is noted by the narrator without comment.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (joining the five grandsons)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τοὺς
the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πέντε
five

attributive numeral (indeclinable, with υἱούς)

→ measure or count

πέντε: 'five'; indeclinable; together with the two of Rizpah these make up the seven.

υἱούς
sons

Accusative

direct object of ἔλαβεν (coordinate with τοὺς δύο υἱούς)

→ object specification

υἱός: 'son'; the five grandsons of Saul through his daughter.

Μιχαλ
of Michal

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Μιχαλ: transliteration of Hebrew מִיכָל; indeclinable; named here as the mother, though the parallel tradition (MT) reads Merab — a recognized crux, since Michal is elsewhere said to be childless (2 Kgdms 6:23).

θυγατὶς
daughter

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Μιχαλ

→ relational specification

θυγάτηρ (gen.): identifies her as Saul's daughter.

Σαουλ
of Saul

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

οὓς
whom

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἔτεκεν)

→ participant reference

ὅς: relative pronoun referring to the five sons.

ἔτεκεν
she bore

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · τίκτω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

τίκτω: 'bear'; specifies the maternity of the five grandsons.

τῷ to Dative article (with <i>Εσρηλ</i>, dative) → noun-phrase marking τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	Εσρηλ Esriel / Adriel dative (indeclinable: 'to Esriel', the father) → participant identification Εσρηλ: transliteration of Hebrew <i>אֲדִיֶּלֶךְ</i> (Adriel); indeclinable; with article τῷ in the dative ('borne to Esriel'), the father of the five.	υἱῷ son Dative dative in apposition to <i>Εσρηλ</i> → sphere or reference υἱός (dat. υἱῷ): identifies Esriel as son of Barzillai.	Βερζελλι of Barzillai genitive of relationship (indeclinable) → participant identification Βερζελλι: transliteration of Hebrew <i>בִּרְצַלַּי</i>; indeclinable; Esriel's father.
τῷ the Dative article (with the gentilic <i>Μοουλαθι</i>) → noun-phrase marking τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	Μοουλαθι the Meholathite gentilic in apposition (indeclinable: 'the Meholathite') → participant identification Μοουλαθι: transliteration of the gentilic <i>מְהוֹלָתִית</i> ('the Meholathite', from Abel-Meholah); indeclinable; locates Barzillai's family by town of origin.		

9 καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτοὺς ἐν χειρὶ τῶν Γαβαωνιτῶν καὶ ἐξηλίαςαν αὐτοὺς ἐν τῷ ὄρει ἔναντι κυρίου καὶ ἔπεσαν οἱ ἑπτὰ αὐτοὶ ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό καὶ αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐθανατώθησαν ἐν ἡμέραις θερισμοῦ ἐν πρώτοις ἐν ἀρχῇ θερισμοῦ κριθῶν

And he gave them into the hand of the Gibeonites, and they impaled them on the mountain before the LORD; and the seven of them fell together, and they were put to death in the days of harvest, in the first days, at the beginning of the barley harvest.

Execution of the seven (fulfillment of vv. 6, 8)

καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτοὺς

The handover (ἔδωκεν ... ἐν χειρὶ) and the impalement (ἐξηλίαςαν ... ἔναντι κυρίου) execute the demand. The note that the seven 'fell together' (ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό) and died at the beginning of the barley harvest fixes the chronological frame for Rizpah's long vigil (v. 10) — from harvest until the rains, the season of agricultural anxiety amid the famine.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔδωκεν

gave / handed over

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (David delivers the seven)

→ constative aorist

δίδωμι: 'give / deliver'; the idiom δίδωμι ἐν χειρὶ ('give into the hand of') renders יָדָה, a Hebraism for handing over to another's power.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object of ἔδωκεν

→ participant reference

αὐτούς: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object of ἔδωκεν.

ἐν

into

preposition + dative (idiomatic: 'into the hand of')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'into'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (idiomatic: 'into the hand of').

χειρὶ

hand

Dative

dative (with ἐν: idiom 'into the hand')

→ sphere or reference

χείρ: 'hand'; ἐν χειρὶ = 'into the power / control of'; renders יָדָה.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Γαβωνιτῶν

Gibeonites

Genitive

genitive (with χειρὶ: 'the hand of the Gibeonites')

→ relational specification

Γαβωνίτης (gen. pl.): the wronged party, now the executors of the redress.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξηλίαςαν

they impaled / exposed

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐξηλιάζω

main verb (the Gibeonites execute the seven)

→ constative aorist

ἐξηλιάζω: 'expose to the sun / impale'; renders שָׁחַת; the public sun-exposure of the executed bodies — the same act demanded with ἐξηλιάσωμεν in v. 6.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object of ἐξηλίαςαν

→ participant reference

αὐτούς: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object of ἐξηλίαςαν.

ἐν

on

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with ὅρει)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὄρει

mountain

Dative

dative of place (with ἐν: 'on the mountain')

→ sphere or reference

ὄρος: 'mountain / hill'; renders רֶחַל; the elevated, exposed place of execution, fittingly 'before the LORD'.

ἔναντι

before

preposition + genitive (in the presence of)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἔναντι: 'before / in the presence of'; renders לִפְנֵי; marks the impalement as a sacral act performed in the LORD's sight, an expiation rather than private vengeance.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive object of ἔναντι

→ relational specification

κύριος: the Tetragrammaton; the bodies are displayed 'before the LORD', sealing the expiatory character of the act.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔπεσαν

fell

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · πίπτω

main verb (the seven die)

→ constative aorist

πίπτω: 'fall'; renders נָפַל; here 'fell' as a euphemism for being slain — the seven perished together.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with ἑπτὰ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἑπτὰ

seven

substantivized numeral (subject: 'the seven'; indeclinable)

→ measure or count

ἑπτὰ: 'seven'; the full number demanded, now executed together.

αὐτοὶ

they (themselves)

Nominative

intensive pronoun (in apposition to οἱ ἑπτὰ)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: intensive 'they themselves', emphasizing that all seven without exception perished.

ἐπὶ

at / upon

preposition + accusative (in idiom ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + acc.: in the idiom ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό ('together / in the same place'), denoting simultaneity and unity of fate.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (in idiom ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

αὐτό

same

Accusative

part of the idiom ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό ('together')

→ participant reference

αὐτό: 'the same'; ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό = 'together / at once', stressing that the seven fell in a single event.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αὐτοὶ

they

Nominative

subject pronoun (resumptive: the seven)

→ participant reference

αὐτοὶ: meaning 'they'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as subject pronoun (resumptive: the seven).

δὲ

and / now

post-positive continuative

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δέ: post-positive particle; here continuative, adding the temporal note about when they died.

ἐθανατώθησαν

were put to death

Aor Pass Indic 3 Pl · θανατώω

main verb (passive: the seven were executed)

→ constative aorist passive

θανατώω (aor. pass.): 'be put to death'; the passive restates the execution and supplies its precise season.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἡμέραις

days

Dative

dative of time (with ἐν: 'in the days')

→ sphere or reference

ἡμέραι: 'day'; ἐν ἡμέραις θερισμοῦ ('in the days of harvest') sets the seasonal frame.

θερισμοῦ

of harvest

Genitive

genitive (defining ἡμέραις: 'days of harvest')

→ relational specification

θερισμός: 'harvest / reaping'; renders רִצְּחַ; the harvest season — here specifically the barley harvest (late spring) — anchors the chronology of Rizpah's vigil.

ἐν

in / among

preposition + dative (temporal: 'in the first [days]')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πρώτοις

first

Dative

substantivized adjective (dative: 'among the first [days]')

→ sphere or reference

πρῶτος: 'first'; ἐν πρώτοις = 'at the first / in the early [days]'; specifying the very onset of the harvest.

ἐν

at

preposition + dative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἀρχῇ

beginning

Dative

dative of time (with ἐν: 'at the beginning')

→ sphere or reference

ἀρχή: 'beginning'; ἐν ἀρχῇ θερισμοῦ κριθῶν ('at the beginning of the barley harvest') precisely dates the execution and the start of Rizpah's watch.

θερισμοῦ

of harvest

Genitive

genitive (with ἀρχῇ: 'beginning of harvest')

→ relational specification

θερισμός: repeated to specify which harvest — that of barley.

κριθῶν

of barley

Genitive

genitive (defining θερισμοῦ: 'barley harvest')

→ relational specification

κριθή (gen. pl. κριθῶν): 'barley'; renders רִצְּחַ; the barley harvest (about April) is the earliest grain harvest, marking the season's start.

10 καὶ ἔλαβεν Ρεσφα θυγάτηρ Αἰα τὸν σάκκον καὶ ἔπηξεν αὐτῇ πρὸς τὴν πέτραν ἐν ἀρχῇ θερισμοῦ κριθῶν ἕως ἔσταξεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ὕδωρ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ οὐκ ἔδωκεν τὰ πετεινὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καταπαῦσαι ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἡμέρας καὶ τὰ θηρία τοῦ ἀγροῦ νυκτός

And Rizpah daughter of Aiah took sackcloth and spread it for herself upon the rock, from the beginning of the barley harvest until water dropped upon them from heaven; and she did not allow the birds of heaven to settle upon them by day, nor the beasts of the field by night.

Rizpah's vigil (the emotional center of the chapter)

καὶ ἔλαβεν Ρεσφα

The chapter's pathos peaks: Rizpah spreads sackcloth on the rock and keeps a months-long vigil over the exposed bodies, from the barley harvest until the rains (ἕως ἔσταξεν ... ὕδωρ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ) — the rains signaling that the famine-curse is lifting. The day/night antithesis (birds by day, beasts by night) dramatizes her ceaseless maternal guardianship of the dishonored dead.

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 (Rizpah's action)

→ constative aorist

λαμβάνω: 'take'; Rizpah takes the sackcloth to begin her vigil of mourning and guardianship.

Ρεσφα

Rizpah

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ρεσφα: Saul's concubine, mother of two of the slain; her devotion is the chapter's moral high point.

θυγάτηρ

daughter

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ρεσφα

→ participant prominence

θυγάτηρ: 'daughter'; the patronymic 'daughter of Aiah' is solemnly repeated, dignifying her.

Αἰα

of Aiah

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Αἰα: Rizpah's father; the repeated patronymic marks her as a figure of note.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with σάκκον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σάκκον

sackcloth

Accusative

direct object of ἔλαβεν

→ object specification

σάκκος: 'sackcloth'; renders 𐤑𐤍; the coarse mourning-fabric Rizpah spreads on the rock — both her bed of vigil and a sign of grief.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔπηξεν

spread / pitched

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πήγνυμι

main verb (Rizpah sets up her vigil-place)

→ constative aorist

πήγνυμι: 'fix / pitch / spread firmly'; here 'spread out / set up' the sackcloth on the rock as her station; the verb suggests she established it firmly for a prolonged stay.

αὐτῇ

for herself

Dative

reflexive dative of advantage ('for herself')

→ participant reference or interest

ἑαυτοῦ (dat. αὐτῇ): reflexive 'for herself'; she made the sackcloth her own resting-place for the vigil.

πρὸς

upon / against

preposition + accusative (position: 'on the rock')

→ spatial or relational framing

πρὸς + acc.: here 'at / upon / against', locating the sackcloth on the rock.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with πέτραν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πέτραν

rock

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ object specification

πέτρα: 'rock / crag'; renders 𐤑𐤍; the bare rock near the execution-site, where Rizpah keeps watch beside the bodies.

ἐν

from / in

preposition + dative (temporal: starting point)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἀρχῇ

beginning

Dative

dative of time ('at the beginning of')

→ sphere or reference

ἀρχή: 'beginning'; the vigil begins at the barley-harvest's start, picking up the chronology of v. 9.

θερισμοῦ

of harvest

Genitive

genitive (with ἀρχῇ)

→ relational specification

θερισμός: 'harvest'; the season-marker of the vigil's onset.

κριθῶν

of barley

Genitive

genitive (defining θερισμοῦ)

→ relational specification

κριθή: 'barley'; the vigil thus runs from spring (barley harvest) to the early rains of autumn — a span of months.

ἕως

until

temporal conjunction (terminus: 'until')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἕως: 'until'; marks the endpoint of the vigil — the coming of the rains, signifying the lifting of the drought/famine.

ἔσταξεν

dropped / poured

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · στάζω

verb of the ἕως-clause

→ ingressive aorist (the rains began to fall)

στάζω: 'drip / drop / let fall'; renders / שֶׁטַח שָׁמַיִם; the rain 'dropping from heaven' on the bodies marks the end of the drought and the divine acceptance of the expiation (cf. v. 14, 'God heeded the land').

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + accusative (elided ἐπὶ)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (the bodies)

→ participant reference

αὐτούς: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative object of ἐπὶ (the bodies).

ὕδωρ

water / rain

Nominative

subject of ἔσταξεν

→ participant prominence

ὕδωρ: 'water'; here the rain from heaven, whose return ends the drought-famine and the vigil.

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with οὐρανοῦ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οὐρανοῦ

heaven / sky

Genitive

genitive of source (with ἐκ: 'from heaven')

→ relational specification

οὐρανός: 'heaven / sky'; renders שָׁמַיִם; the rain 'from heaven' signals the LORD's renewed favor on the land.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ

not

negative particle (with ἔδωκεν)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἔδωκεν

allowed / gave leave

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (with infinitive: 'did not permit')

→ constative aorist

δίδωμι: 'give'; with a complementary infinitive δίδωμι means 'allow / permit'; οὐκ ἔδωκεν ... καταπαῦσαι = 'she did not allow [them] to settle' — her active protection of the corpses.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with πετεινά)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πετεινά

birds

Accusative

accusative subject of the infinitive καταπαῦσαι

→ object specification

πετεινόν: 'bird / winged creature'; renders ἡν; the birds of heaven, scavengers she drove off by day to keep the bodies from desecration.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with οὐρανοῦ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οὐρανοῦ

of heaven

Genitive

genitive (with πετεινά: 'birds of heaven')

→ relational specification

οὐρανός: 'heaven'; τὰ πετεινά τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ('birds of the air') is a stock LXX phrase (cf. Gen 1:26).

καταπαῦσαι

to settle / rest

Aor Act Inf· καταπαύω

complementary infinitive (with οὐκ ἔδωκεν)

→ constative aorist infinitive (completed act of granting rest)

καταπαύω: 'cause to rest / settle down'; here intransitive 'to settle / alight' upon the bodies — what Rizpah prevented.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + accusative (elided ἐπὶ)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (the corpses)

→ participant reference

αὐτούς: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative object of ἐπὶ (the corpses).

ἡμέρας

by day

Genitive

genitive of time ('by day / during the daytime')

→ relational specification

ἡμέρα (gen. of time ἡμέρας): 'by day'; the genitive marks the time within which the birds were kept off — daylight hours.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (parallel: night)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with θηρία)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θηρία

beasts

Accusative

accusative (parallel object: 'the beasts', understood with the same construction)

→ object specification

θηρίον: 'wild beast'; renders ἡν; the beasts of the field, nocturnal scavengers she drove off by night — the day/night merism showing her unceasing watch.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with ἀγροῦ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄγροῦ

of the field

Genitive

genitive (with θηρία: 'beasts of the field')

→ relational specification

ἄγρος: 'field / open country'; τὰ θηρία τοῦ ἄγρου ('beasts of the field') is a stock phrase for wild predators.

νυκτός

by night

Genitive

genitive of time ('by night')

→ relational specification

νύξ (gen. of time νυκτός): 'by night'; balances ἡμέρας ('by day'), completing the picture of round-the-clock guardianship.

11 καὶ ἀπηγγέλη τῷ Δαυιδ ὅσα ἐποίησεν Ρεσφα θυγάτηρ Αἰα παλλακὴ Σαουλ καὶ ἐξελύθησαν καὶ κατέλαβεν αὐτοὺς Δαν υἱὸς Ἰωα ἐκ τῶν ἀπογόνων τῶν γιγάντων

And it was reported to David all that Rizpah daughter of Aiah, the concubine of Saul, had done; and they were unbound, and Dan son of Joa, of the descendants of the giants, overtook them.

Report to David (the hinge to the burial action) καὶ ἀπηγγέλη τῷ Δαυιδ

Word of Rizpah's devotion reaches David, prompting his gathering of the bones (v. 12). The verse is textually rough: the closing clauses (καὶ ἐξελύθησαν ... κατέλαβεν αὐτοὺς Δαν υἱὸς Ἰωα ἐκ τῶν ἀπογόνων τῶν γιγάντων) are obscure in the Greek, apparently a doublet or intrusion anticipating the giant-narratives of vv. 15–22; they are rendered here as literally as the text allows.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπηγγέλη

it was reported

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἀπαγγέλλω

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

→ constative aorist passive

ἀπαγγέλλω: 'report / announce'; renders Τῷ; the impersonal passive 'it was reported to David' (with ὅσα-clause as subject) brings Rizpah's deed to royal attention.

τῷ

the / to

Dative

article (with Δαυιδ, dative)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυιδ

David

dative (indeclinable: 'to David')

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: indeclinable, here dative with article τῷ ('to David'), the recipient of the report.

ὅσα

all that

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject-clause of ἀπηγγέλη)

→ participant reference

ὅσος: 'as much/many as / all that'; introduces the content-clause reporting all Rizpah's actions.

ἐποίησεν

had done

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

verb of the ὅσα-clause

→ constative aorist

ποιέω: 'do'; 'all that Rizpah had done' — her sustained vigil over the bodies.

Ρεσφα

Rizpah

subject of ἐποίησεν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ρεσφα: the subject of the report — her devotion is what moves David.

θυγάτηρ

daughter

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ρεσφα

→ participant prominence

θυγάτηρ: 'daughter (of Aiah)'; the recurring patronymic.

Αἰα

of Aiah

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Αἰα: Rizpah's father.

παλλακή

concubine

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ρεσφα

→ participant prominence

παλλακή: 'concubine / secondary wife'; renders **פְּלִיטָה**; identifies Rizpah's relation to Saul — a status that gave her sons a claim to the throne and made them targets (cf. 2 Kgdms 3:7).

Σαουλ

of Saul

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καί

and

narrative conjunction (continuing the difficult clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξελύθησαν

they were loosed / unbound

Aor Pass Indic 3 Pl · ἐκλύω

main verb (obscure clause)

→ constative aorist passive

ἐκλύω: 'loose / release / weaken'; in the passive 'be loosed / be exhausted'; the reference is obscure here — possibly the bodies 'were taken down/loosed', or an intrusive note; the same verb describes David's exhaustion in vv. 15, where ἐξελύθη = 'grew faint'.

καί

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κατέλαβεν

overtook / seized

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καταλαμβάνω

main verb (obscure clause)

→ constative aorist

καταλαμβάνω: 'seize / overtake / lay hold of'; the clause καὶ κατέλαβεν αὐτοὺς Δαν υἱὸς Ἰωα is textually obscure, apparently an intrusive or corrupt notice anticipating the giant-narratives; rendered literally.

αὐτοὺς

them

Accusative

direct object of κατέλαβεν

→ participant reference

αὐτοὺς: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object of κατέλαβεν.

Δαν

Dan

subject of κατέλαβεν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Δαν: a proper name (indeclinable) in this obscure clause; the figure 'Dan son of Joa, of the descendants of the giants' is otherwise unknown and likely reflects textual disturbance.

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Δαν

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; identifies Dan as son of Joa.

Ἰωα

of Joa

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ἰωα: a proper name (indeclinable), Dan's father; unattested elsewhere.

ἐκ

from / of

preposition + genitive (origin)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀπογόνων

descendants

Genitive

genitive of source (with ἐκ: 'of the descendants')

→ relational specification

ἀπόγονος: 'descendant / offspring'; the same term used of the giants in v. 22 (ἀπόγονοι τῶν γιγάντων); its appearance here links the obscure clause to the giant-cycle of vv. 15–22.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with γιγάντων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γιγάντων

giants

Genitive

genitive (defining ἀπογόνων: 'descendants of the giants')

→ relational specification

γίγας (gen. pl. γιγάντων): 'giant'; renders רַפְּאֵי / the Rapha-clan; the LXX's γίγαντες for the Philistine 'giants' frames vv. 15–22 and intrudes here in the corrupt notice.

12 καὶ ἐπορεύθη Δαυὶδ καὶ ἔλαβεν τὰ ὀστᾶ Σαουλ καὶ τὰ ὀστᾶ Ἰωναθαν τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ παρὰ τῶν ἀνδρῶν υἱῶν Ἰαβὶς Γαλααδ οἱ ἔκλεψαν αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῆς πλατείας Βαιθσαν ὅτι ἔστησαν αὐτοὺς ἐκεῖ οἱ ἀλλόφυλοι ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ᾗ ἐπάταξαν οἱ ἀλλόφυλοι τὸν Σαουλ ἐν Γελβουε

And David went and took the bones of Saul and the bones of Jonathan his son from the men of the sons of Jabesh-gilead, who had stolen them from the square of Beth-shan, where the Philistines had hung them on the day the Philistines struck Saul down at Gilboa.

David retrieves the bones of Saul and Jonathan (parallel honoring of the dead) καὶ ἐπορεύθη Δαυὶδ

Moved by Rizpah's example, David acts to honor all the dishonored dead. He recovers the bones of Saul and Jonathan from the men of Jabesh-gilead, who had courageously rescued them (1 Kgdms 31:11-13) from the public square of Beth-shan where the victorious Philistines had displayed them after Gilboa. The retrospective clause anchors the action in the tragic defeat that opened David's path to the throne.

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 (David sets out)

→ constative aorist (deponent)

πορεύομαι: 'go / journey'; renders יָצַא;
David personally goes to retrieve the bones
— an act of royal piety toward his
predecessor and his covenant-friend.

Δαυὶδ
David

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυὶδ: 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.

ἔλαβεν

took

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαμβάνω

main verb (David recovers the bones)

→ constative aorist

λαμβάνω: 'take / receive'; David takes possession of the bones for honorable reburial.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with ὅστᾱ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὅστᾱ

bones

Accusative

direct object of ἔλαβεν

→ object specification

ὀστέον (contr. pl. ὀστᾱ): 'bone'; renders τὸ μῦθον; the bones of Saul, the object of David's reverent retrieval.

Σαουλ

of Saul

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with ὀστᾱ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀστᾱ

bones

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

ὀστέον: the bones of Jonathan, honored alongside his father's.

Ιωναθαν

of Jonathan

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιωναθαν: David's covenant-friend, slain with Saul at Gilboa.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with υἱοῦ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Ιωναθαν

→ relational specification

υἱός: 'son'; 'Jonathan his son' — Saul's heir.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (Saul's son)

→ relational specification

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

παρὰ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

παρά + gen.: 'from (the side of)'; marks the men of Jabesh as the source from whom David recovers the bones.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with ἀνδρῶν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀνδρῶν

men

Genitive

genitive object of παρά

→ relational specification

ἀνήρ (gen. pl. ἀνδρῶν): 'men'; the men of Jabesh-gilead who had rescued the bodies.

υἱῶν

of the sons

Genitive

genitive (defining ἀνδρῶν: 'men of the sons of Jabesh')

→ relational specification

υἱός: 'son'; υἱῶν Ιαβις = 'the inhabitants/citizens of Jabesh', a Hebraic idiom (יִבְיָ) for townsfolk.

Ιαβις

of Jabesh

genitive of relationship (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ιαβις: transliteration of Hebrew יִבְיָ (Jabesh); indeclinable; Jabesh-gilead, the town that rescued Saul's body out of gratitude for his deliverance of them (1 Kgdms 11).

Γαλααδ

Gilead

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'Jabesh of Gilead')

→ participant identification

Γαλααδ: transliteration of Hebrew גִּלְעָד; indeclinable; locates Jabesh in the Transjordanian region of Gilead.

οἱ

who

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἔκλεψαν)

→ participant reference

ὅς: relative pronoun referring to the men of Jabesh.

ἔκλεψαν

stole

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · κλέπτω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

κλέπτω: 'steal / carry off secretly'; renders בָּגַד; the men of Jabesh had stolen the bodies away from the Philistine display in a daring night-rescue (1 Kgdms 31:12).

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object of ἔκλεψαν (the bodies)

→ participant reference

αὐτούς: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object of ἔκλεψαν (the bodies).

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 πλατείας)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πλατείας

square / open street

Genitive

genitive of source (with ἐκ: 'from the square')

→ relational specification

πλατεῖα: 'broad street / public square'; renders בִּתְחָ; the open plaza of Beth-shan where the Philistines publicly displayed Saul's body.

Βαιθσαν

Beth-shan

genitive of relationship (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Βαιθσαν: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית שָׁן (Beth-shan); indeclinable; the city to whose wall the Philistines fastened Saul's corpse (1 Kgdms 31:10).

ὅτι

where / because

conjunction (here explanatory: 'inasmuch as / where')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'that / because'; here introduces the explanatory ground — the Philistines had set the bodies up there.

ἔστησαν

hung / set up

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἵστημι

verb of the ὅτι-clause

→ constative aorist

ἵστημι: 'set / stand / set up'; here transitive 'set up / hung up' — the Philistines fastened/displayed the bodies in the square as a war-trophy.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object of ἔστησαν

→ participant reference

αὐτούς: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object of ἔστησαν.

ἐκεῖ

there

adverb of place

→ adverbial qualification

ἐκεῖ: 'there'; refers back to the square of Beth-shan.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with ἀλλόφυλοι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀλλόφυλοι

Philistines

Nominative

subject of ἔστησαν

→ participant prominence

ἀλλόφυλος: lit. 'of another tribe / foreigner'; the standard LXX rendering of פִּלִּשְׁתִּים ('Philistines'); used throughout vv. 12–19 for Israel's perennial enemy.

ἐν

on / in

preposition + dative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἡμέρα

day

Dative

dative of time ('on the day')

→ sphere or reference

ἡμέρα: 'day'; ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ᾗ ('on the day when') dates the display to the immediate aftermath of Gilboa.

ἣ

on which

Dative

relative pronoun (dative of time, with ἡμέρα)

→ participant reference or interest

ὅς (dat. fem. ἣ): relative pronoun; 'the day on which' the Philistines defeated Saul.

ἐπάταξαν

struck down

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · πατάσσω

verb of the relative clause

→ constative aorist

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite (fatally)'; renders הָרַג; refers to the Philistine victory at Gilboa where Saul fell (1 Kgdms 31).

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with ἀλλόφυλοι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀλλόφυλοι

Philistines

Nominative

subject of ἐπάταξαν

→ participant prominence

ἀλλόφυλος: 'Philistines'; the victors at Gilboa.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Σαουλ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαουλ

Saul

accusative object of ἐπάταξαν (indeclinable, with article τὸν)

→ noun-phrase marking

Σαουλ: indeclinable; the article τὸν marks it as the accusative object — Saul, struck down at Gilboa.

ἐν

at

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Γελβουε

Gilboa

locative object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Γελβουε: transliteration of Hebrew גִּלְבּוֹא (Gilboa); indeclinable; the mountain where Saul and his sons died in battle (1 Kgdms 31:1).

13 καὶ ἀνήνεγκεν ἐκεῖθεν τὰ ὀστᾶ Σαουλ καὶ τὰ ὀστᾶ Ἰωναθαν τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ καὶ συνήγαγεν τὰ ὀστᾶ τῶν ἐξηλιασμένων

And he brought up from there the bones of Saul and the bones of Jonathan his son, and gathered the bones of those who had been impaled.

Consolidation of all the remains for burial

καὶ ἀνήνεγκεν ἐκεῖθεν

David brings up the bones of Saul and Jonathan and unites them with the bones of the seven 'impaled' ones (τῶν ἐξηλιασμένων), gathering all the wronged dead of Saul's house into a single act of honorable burial — the climactic reversal of the dishonor inflicted by Philistines (v. 12) and Gibeonites (v. 9) alike.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνήνεγκεν

brought up

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναφέρω

main verb (David transports the bones)

→ constative aorist

ἀναφέρω: 'carry up / bring up'; renders הָלַךְ; David brings the bones up from Jabesh (in the lower Jordan valley) to Benjamin for burial.

ἐκεῖθεν

from there

adverb of place (source)

→ clausal contribution

ἐκεῖθεν: 'from there'; i.e. from Jabesh-gilead, where the men had kept the bones.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with ὀστᾶ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὅστᾱ

bones

Accusative

direct object of ἀνήνεγκεν

→ object specification

ὅστέον: 'bone'; the remains of Saul.

Σαουλ

of Saul

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with ὅστᾱ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὅστᾱ

bones

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

ὅστέον: the remains of Jonathan.

Ιωναθαν

of Jonathan

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with νιοῦ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

νιοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Ιωναθαν

→ relational specification

νιός: 'son'; 'Jonathan his son'.

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.

συνήγαγεν

gathered

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · συνάγω

main verb (David collects the remains of the seven)

→ constative aorist

συνάγω: 'gather together / collect'; renders ἤρξε; David unites the bones of Saul and Jonathan with those of the seven impaled, for a common burial.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with ὅστᾱ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀστᾶ

bones

Accusative

direct object of συνήγαγεν

→ object specification

ὀστέον: the remains of the seven executed descendants of Saul.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with the participle ἐξηλιασμένων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐξηλιασμένων

of those impaled

Perf Pass Part Gen Masc Pl · ἐξηλιάζω

substantivized participle (genitive: 'of the impaled ones')

→ verbal action or state

ἐξηλιάζω (perf. pass. ptc.): 'those who have been impaled/sun-exposed'; the perfect participle denotes the abiding result-state of the seven's execution (v. 9); substantivized, 'the impaled ones'.

14 καὶ ἔθαψαν τὰ ὀστᾶ Σαουλ καὶ τὰ ὀστᾶ Ἰωναθαν τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν ἡλιασθέντων ἐν γῇ Βενιαμιν ἐν τῇ πλευρᾷ ἐν τῷ τάφῳ Κις τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐποίησαν πάντα ὅσα ἐνετείλατο ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ ἐπήκουσεν ὁ θεὸς τῇ γῇ μετὰ ταῦτα

And they buried the bones of Saul and the bones of Jonathan his son, and of those who had been impaled, in the land of Benjamin, on the hillside, in the tomb of Kish his father; and they did all that the king commanded; and after these things God heeded the land.

Resolution: honorable burial and the lifting of the famine

καὶ ἔθαψαν

The burial in the ancestral tomb of Kish completes the restoration of Saul's house's honor. The summary 'they did all that the king commanded' affirms David's righteous administration of the whole affair, and the climactic καὶ ἐπήκουσεν ὁ θεὸς τῇ γῇ ('God heeded the land') signals that the bloodguilt is expiated and the famine of v. 1 is over — closing the chapter's first movement.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔθαψαν
they buried

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · θάπτω

main verb (the burial)

→ constative aorist

θάπτω: 'bury / inter'; renders קָבַר; the honorable burial of all the remains in the ancestral tomb — the act that restores the dishonored dead and concludes the expiation.

τὰ
the

Accusative

article (with ὅστᾱ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀστᾶ
bones

Accusative

direct object of ἔθαψαν

→ object specification

ὀστέον: the bones of Saul.

Σαουλ
of Saul

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὰ
the

Accusative

article (with ὅστᾱ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀστᾶ
bones

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

ὀστέον: the bones of Jonathan.

Ιωναθαν
of Jonathan

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τοῦ
the

Genitive

article (with υἱοῦ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱοῦ
son

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Ιωναθαν

→ relational specification

υἱός: 'son'.

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 (adding the seven)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τῶν

of those

Genitive

article (with the participle ἡλιασθέντων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡλιασθέντων

who had been impaled

Aor Pass Part Gen Masc Pl · ἡλιάζω

substantivized participle (genitive: 'of the impaled ones')

→ verbal action or state

ἡλιάζω (aor. pass. ptc.): 'those who were sun-exposed/impaled'; a by-form of ἐξηλιάζω (vv. 6, 9, 13); the aorist participle here names the seven by the manner of their death, gathered for burial with Saul and Jonathan.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

γῆ

land

Dative

dative of place (with ἐν)

→ sphere or reference

γῆ: 'land'; ἐν γῇ Βενιαμιν ('in the land of Benjamin') — Saul's own tribal territory, the fitting place of his burial.

Βενιαμιν

of Benjamin

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Βενιαμιν: transliteration of Hebrew בִּנְיָמִן; indeclinable; Saul's tribe, in whose territory the family tomb lay.

ἐν

on

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with πλευρᾷ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πλευρᾷ

side / hillside

Dative

dative of place (with ἐν: 'on the side/slope')

→ sphere or reference

πλευρά: 'side / flank / hillside'; here probably the slope or side of the locale (MT זֶלָא, the place-name 'Zela'); the LXX construes it as a common noun 'on the hillside'.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with τάφῳ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τάφῳ

tomb

Dative

dative of place (with ἐν: 'in the tomb')

→ sphere or reference

τάφος: 'tomb / grave'; renders קֶבֶר; the ancestral sepulchre of Kish, Saul's father — burial in the family tomb being the fullest honor for the dead.

Κις

of Kish

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Κις: transliteration of Hebrew שׂיָרָא;
indeclinable; Saul's father (1 Kgdms 9:1),
whose tomb receives the remains.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with πατρός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατρός

father

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Κις

→ relational specification

πατήρ (gen. πατρός): 'father'; identifies
Kish as Saul's father.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (Saul's father)

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐποίησαν

they did

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ποιέω

main verb (compliance summary)

→ constative aorist

ποιέω: 'do'; the formula 'they did all that
the king commanded' affirms full
execution of David's just orders.

πάντα

all things

Accusative

direct object of ἐποίησαν

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the totality of David's commands
carried out.

ὅσα

as much as

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐνετείλατο)

→ participant reference

ὅσος: 'as much/many as'; introduces the
relative clause specifying the king's
commands.

ἐνετείλατο

commanded

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐντέλλομαι

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist (deponent)

ἐντέλλομαι: 'command / give orders';
renders ἡλχ; the king's authoritative
directives concerning the burial.

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 ἐνετείλατο

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: David, whose just commands are
fully obeyed.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (climactic)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπήκουσεν

heeded / heard favorably

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐπακούω

main verb (the divine response)

→ constative aorist (the resolution)

ἐπακούω: 'listen to / heed / answer favorably'; renders נִפְחַל (Niphal, 'be entreated'); 'God heeded the land' announces that the expiation is accepted and the famine of v. 1 is ended — the chapter's theological resolution.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with θεός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θεός

God

Nominative

subject of ἐπήκουσεν

→ participant prominence

θεός: 'God'; renders יְיָ; here the answer to the famine — God 'heeds' the land once the bloodguilt is expiated and the dead honored.

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with γῇ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῇ

land

Dative

dative object of ἐπήκουσεν ('heeded the land')

→ sphere or reference

γῇ: 'land / earth'; the land that had suffered the famine now receives God's favorable attention — the curse lifted.

μετά

after

preposition + accusative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά + acc.: 'after'; μετά ταῦτα ('after these things') marks the temporal sequel — the divine favor follows the completed expiation.

ταῦτα

these things

Accusative

accusative object of μετά

→ object specification

οὗτος (acc. pl. n. ταῦτα): 'these things'; refers to the whole sequence of expiation and burial, after which God answered.

15 καὶ ἐγενήθη ἔτι πόλεμος τοῖς ἄλλοφύλοις μετὰ Ἰσραὴλ καὶ κατέβη Δαυὶδ καὶ οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῦ μετ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐπολέμησαν μετὰ τῶν ἄλλοφύλων καὶ ἐξελύθη Δαυὶδ

And there was war yet again between the Philistines and Israel; and David went down, and his servants with him, and they fought against the Philistines; and David grew faint.

New section: the giant-exploits begin (renewed Philistine war)

καὶ ἐγενήθη ἔτι πόλεμος

A fresh movement opens the appendix of giant-exploits (vv. 15–22). The recurring frame ἐγενήθη ἔτι πόλεμος ('there was war yet again') marks each of the four episodes. The notice that David ἐξελύθη ('grew faint / exhausted') sets up the peril of v. 16 and the army's protective vow of v. 17 — the aging king is no longer invincible in battle.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγενήθη

there was / arose

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (existential: 'war arose')

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι (aor. pass. ἐγενήθη): 'become / come to be'; the formula ἐγενήθη ἔτι πόλεμος ('war arose again') introduces each of the four giant-episodes.

ἔτι

yet again

adverb (temporal: 'still / again')

→ clausal contribution

ἔτι: 'still / yet / again'; signals the renewal of Philistine hostilities — the recurring battle-frame.

πόλεμος

war

Nominative

subject of ἐγενήθη

→ participant prominence

πόλεμος: 'war / battle'; renders *ἡ φιλιστινική*; the perennial Philistine conflict, here resumed.

τοῖς

the / with the

Dative

article (with ἀλλοφύλοις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀλλοφύλοις

Philistines

Dative

dative (one party of the war: 'for/to the Philistines')

→ sphere or reference

ἀλλόφυλος: 'Philistine'; the dative names one of the warring parties (the war 'belonging to / involving the Philistines').

μετά

with / against

preposition + genitive (the other party)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά + gen.: 'with'; here in the hostile sense 'against / in conflict with Israel'.

Ισραηλ

Israel

genitive object of μετά (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: the other party to the war.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κατέβη

went down

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καταβαίνω

main verb (David enters the battle)

→ constative aorist

καταβαίνω: 'go down'; renders *תָּלַךְ*; David 'goes down' (from the highlands) to engage the Philistines in the lowlands.

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

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 Δαυιδ)

→ participant prominence

παῖς: 'servant / attendant / soldier'; renders טַבָּל; David's loyal warriors who accompany him into battle.

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.

μετ'

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment, elided μετά)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά + gen.: 'with'; 'his servants with him'.

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of μετ'

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπολέμησαν

they fought

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · πολεμέω

main verb (the engagement)

→ constative aorist

πολεμέω: 'make war / fight'; renders מִלְחָמָה; the battle against the Philistines in which David is endangered.

μετά

against

preposition + genitive (hostile: 'against')

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά + gen.: here hostile, 'against the Philistines'.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with ἀλλοφύλων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀλλοφύλων

Philistines

Genitive

genitive object of μετά

→ relational specification

ἀλλόφυλος (gen. pl.): the Philistine enemy.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξελύθη

grew faint / was exhausted

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἐκλύω

main verb (David's exhaustion)

→ ingressive aorist (David became faint)

ἐκλύω (aor. pass. ἐξελύθη): 'be unstrung / grow weary / faint'; renders הָיָה; David's battle-fatigue exposes him to the giant's attack and motivates the army's later vow that he fight no more.

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

16 καὶ Ιεσβι ὃς ἦν ἐν τοῖς ἐκγόνοις τοῦ Ραφα καὶ ὁ σταθμὸς τοῦ δόρατος αὐτοῦ τριακοσίων σίκλων ὀλκῇ χαλκοῦ καὶ αὐτὸς περιεζωσμένος κορύνην καὶ διενοεῖτο πατάξαι τὸν Δαυιδ

And Ishbi, who was among the descendants of Rapha — and the weight of his spear was three hundred shekels' weight of bronze, and he was girded with a club — purposed to strike David down.

First exploit: the threat from Ishbi the giant

καὶ Ιεσβι

The first named giant, Ishbi of the Rapha-clan, is introduced with the formulaic note of monstrous weaponry (spear of 300 bronze shekels, recalling Goliath's in 1 Kgdms 17:7) and his intent to kill the faltering David (διενοεῖτο πατάξαι τὸν Δαυιδ). The suspense — David's life in danger — sets up Abishai's rescue in v. 17.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ιεσβι

Ishbi

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιεσβι: transliteration of Hebrew יִשְׁבִּי (Ishbi-benob); indeclinable; the first of the four Philistine giants, who nearly kills David.

ὃς

who

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἦν)

→ participant reference

ὃς: relative pronoun introducing Ishbi's pedigree among the giants.

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula of the relative clause

→ stative imperfect

εἰμί (impf. ἦν): 'was'; locates Ishbi among the descendants of Rapha.

ἐν

among

preposition + dative (membership)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῖς

the

Dative

article (with ἐκγόνοις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐκγόνοις

descendants / offspring

Dative

dative (with ἐν: 'among the descendants')

→ sphere or reference

ἐκγονος: 'descendant / offspring'; renders יְלִידִי ('those born of'); the Rapha-clan, the legendary giants of Philistia (cf. vv. 18, 20, 22).

τοῦ

the / of

Genitive

article (with Ραφα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ραφα

of Rapha

genitive of relationship (indeclinable, with article τοῦ)

→ noun-phrase marking

Ραφα: transliteration of Hebrew רָפָא; indeclinable (the article τοῦ supplies the case); the eponymous ancestor of the Rephaim giants of Gath (cf. 1 Chr 20:4).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (parenthetical description)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with σταθμός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σταθμός

weight

Nominative

subject of the parenthetical verbless clause

→ participant prominence

σταθμός: 'weight / standard weight'; renders לִקְשֵׁת; introduces the giant's massive spear, echoing the description of Goliath's weaponry (1 Kgdms 17:7).

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with δόρατος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δόρατος

spear

Genitive

genitive (with σταθμός: 'weight of his spear')

→ relational specification

δόρυ (gen. δόρατος): 'spear'; renders חֲנִית / קֶיִן; the giant's spear, whose bronze weight signals his superhuman strength.

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.

τριακοσίω

three hundred

Genitive

genitive numeral (with σίκλων: 'three hundred shekels')

→ relational specification

τριακόσιοι: 'three hundred'; the spear weighs 300 shekels of bronze — twice the iron of Goliath's spearhead (150 in 1 Kgdms 17:7), magnifying the menace.

σίκλων

shekels

Genitive

genitive of measure (with ὀλκή)

→ relational specification

σίκλος: 'shekel'; transliterates Hebrew לָשֶׁקֶט; a standard weight-unit; the genitive of measure quantifies the spear's bronze.

ὀλκή

weight

Nominative

nominative in apposition (with σταθμός: 'a weight of bronze')

→ participant prominence

ὀλκή: 'weight / the drawing-down (of a balance)'; a near-synonym of σταθμός, here specifying the total bronze mass of the spear.

χαλκοῦ

of bronze

Genitive

genitive of material (with ὀλκή)

→ relational specification

χαλκός: 'bronze / copper'; renders Πῦργ; the spear's material, again recalling Goliath's bronze armament.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αὐτός

he

Nominative

subject pronoun (intensive, with περιεζωσμένος)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: 'he himself'; emphasizes the giant as the bearer of the new weaponry.

περιεζωσμένος

girded

Perf Mid Part Nom Masc Sg · περιζώννυμι

predicate participle (periphrastic with implied ἦν: 'was girded')

→ verbal action or state

περιζώννυμι (perf. mid. ptc.): 'gird oneself / be girded about'; the perfect denotes the settled state of being armed; the giant is 'girded with a club' (κορύνην), a fresh, formidable weapon.

κορύνην

a club

Accusative

accusative of respect / instrument (with περιεζωσμένος)

→ object specification

κορύνη: 'club / mace'; a rare term; the giant is equipped with a club (perhaps 'a new sword' in the Hebrew, חֶבֶל); the accusative specifies what he was girded with.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (resuming the main clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

διενοεῖτο

intended / purposed

Impf Mid Indic 3 Sg · διανοέομαι

main verb (the giant's deadly intent)

→ conative imperfect (was trying / intending)

διανοέομαι: 'intend / purpose / plot'; the imperfect is conative — the giant 'was intending / set about' to kill David, his purpose thwarted only by Abishai.

πατάξαι

to strike down

Aor Act Inf · πατάσσω

complementary infinitive (with διενοεῖτο)

→ telic aorist infinitive (the hoped-for blow)

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite (fatally)'; the giant's intended lethal blow against the exhausted David.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Δαυιδ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυιδ

David

accusative object of πατάξαι (indeclinable, with article τὸν)

→ noun-phrase marking

Δαυιδ: indeclinable; the article τὸν marks the accusative — David, the giant's intended victim.

17 καὶ ἐβοήθησεν αὐτῷ Αβεσσα υἱὸς Σαρουϊας καὶ ἐπάταξεν τὸν ἀλλόφυλον καὶ ἐθανάτωσεν αὐτόν τότε ὥμοσαν οἱ ἄνδρες Δαυιδ λέγοντες οὐκ ἐξελεύσῃ ἔτι μεθ' ἡμῶν εἰς πόλεμον καὶ οὐ μὴ σβέσης τὸν λύχνον Ἰσραηλ

But Abishai son of Zeruiah helped him, and struck the Philistine and put him to death. Then the men of David swore to him, saying, 'You shall not go out with us to battle anymore, lest you quench the lamp of Israel.'

Rescue of David and the protective vow

καὶ ἐβοήθησεν αὐτῷ Αβεσσα

Abishai's timely aid (ἐβοήθησεν) saves David and kills the giant. The army's oath (οὐκ ἐξελεύσῃ ... οὐ μὴ σβέσης τὸν λύχνον Ἰσραηλ) honors David as the 'lamp of Israel' — a royal metaphor for the king as the people's life and continuity (cf. 1 Kgdms 21:17 MT; 2 Sam 22:29). The emphatic double negative οὐ μὴ σβέσης underscores the dread of extinguishing that lamp.

καὶ

but / and

narrative conjunction (adversative in context)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐβοήθησεν

helped / came to aid

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βοηθέω

main verb (Abishai's rescue)

→ constative aorist

βοηθέω: 'help / come to the aid of'; renders ἔργ; takes the dative (αὐτῷ); Abishai's intervention rescues David from the giant.

αὐτῷ

him

Dative

dative (object of βοηθέω: 'helped him')

→ participant reference or interest

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

Αβεσσα

Abishai

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αβεσσα: transliteration of Hebrew אֲבִישַׁי (Abishai); indeclinable; David's nephew and warrior, Joab's brother, David's rescuer.

υἱός

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Αβεσσα

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; identifies Abishai as son of Zeruiah, David's sister.

Σαρουιας

of Zeruiah

Genitive

genitive of relationship (declinable name: 'son of Zeruiah')

→ relational specification

Σαρουια (gen. Σαρουιας): transliteration of Hebrew זְרֻיָּה (Zeruiah), David's sister; here inflected as a first-declension genitive, hence a declinable name; mother of Abishai, Joab, and Asahel.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπάταξεν

struck

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb (Abishai strikes the giant)

→ constative aorist

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite'; Abishai strikes down the Philistine giant, turning the peril into victory.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with ἀλλόφυλον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀλλόφυλον

Philistine

Accusative

direct object of ἐπάταξεν

→ object specification

ἀλλόφυλος: 'Philistine'; here the giant Ishbi, the foe Abishai kills.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐθανάτωσεν

put to death

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · θανατόω

main verb (coordinate with ἐπάταξεν)

→ constative aorist

θανατόω: 'put to death / kill'; confirms the giant's death at Abishai's hand.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object of ἐθανάτωσεν

→ participant reference

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

τότε

then

adverb (temporal: 'then / at that time')

→ adverbial qualification

τότε: 'then'; marks the consequence — after the near-loss of David, the men resolve to protect him.

ὥμοσαν

swore

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ὀμνύω

main verb (the army's oath)

→ constative aorist

ὀμνύω: 'swear'; the men of David bind themselves by oath to keep the king out of battle henceforth.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with ἄνδρες)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄνδρες

men

Nominative

subject of ὥμοσαν

→ participant prominence

ἄνῃρ (nom. pl. ἄνδρες): 'men'; οἱ ἄνδρες Δαυιδ = 'David's men', his warriors who swear to safeguard him.

Δαυιδ

of David

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

λέγοντες

saying

Pres Act Part Nom Masc Pl · λέγω

participle of speech (introducing the oath's content)

→ present participle (speech accompanying the objecting)

λέγω (pres. ptc. λέγοντες): the participle of saying introduces direct speech, a Hebraizing redundancy (מְדַבֵּר).

οὐκ

not

negative particle (with ἐξελεύση)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐκ: meaning 'not'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

ἐξελεύση

you shall go out

Fut Mid Indic 2 Sg · ἐξέρχομαι

main verb of the oath (prohibitive future)

→ imperativ/prohibitive future ('you shall not go out')

ἐξέρχομαι: 'go out / go forth (to battle)'; the future with οὐκ functions as a solemn prohibition — David is forbidden to march out to war again.

ἔτι

anymore

adverb (temporal: 'any longer')

→ clausal contribution

ἔτι: 'still / anymore'; 'no longer' go out to battle — David's fighting days are over.

μεθ

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment, elided μετά)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά + gen.: 'with'; 'with us', the soldiers.

ἡμῶν

us

Genitive

genitive object of μεθ

→ relational specification

ἡμῶν: meaning 'us'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive object of μεθ.

εἰς

to / into

preposition + accusative (purpose/goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πόλεμον

battle

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς ('to battle')

→ object specification

πόλεμος: 'war / battle'; the arena David is barred from entering.

καὶ

lest / and

conjunction (introducing the negative purpose)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here introduces the negative purpose ('and so that you not ...'), giving the reason for the prohibition.

οὐ

not

negative particle (part of emphatic οὐ μὴ)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ: meaning 'not'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.

μή

not

negative particle (with subjunctive: emphatic negation)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ μή + subjunctive: the strongest form of Greek negation; here 'so that you may by no means quench' — the dread of the king's death made absolute.

σβέσης

you quench

Aor Act Subj 2 Sg · σβέννυμι

subjunctive of negative purpose (with οὐ μή)

→ verbal action or state

σβέννυμι: 'extinguish / quench'; renders הָכִיךְ; the metaphor of quenching the 'lamp of Israel' equates David's death with the snuffing out of the nation's hope and dynastic continuity.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with λύχον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λύχον

lamp

Accusative

direct object of σβέσης

→ object specification

λύχνος: 'lamp'; renders נֵר; 'the lamp of Israel' is a royal metaphor for David as the people's living light and the continuity of his house (cf. the Davidic 'lamp' in 3 Kgdms 11:36; 15:4).

Ισραηλ

of Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

18 καὶ ἐγενήθη μετὰ ταῦτα ἔτι πόλεμος ἐν Γεθ μετὰ τῶν ἀλλοφύλων τότε ἐπάταξεν Σεβοχα ὁ Αστατωθι τὸν Σεφ τὸν ἐν τοῖς ἐκγόνοις τοῦ Ραφα

And it happened after these things that there was again war at Gath with the Philistines; then Sebocha the Hushathite struck down Saph, who was among the descendants of Rapha.

Second exploit: Sebocha kills Saph (battle-frame repeated)

καὶ ἐγενήθη μετὰ ταῦτα ἔτι πόλεμος

The second giant-episode reuses the battle-frame (ἐγενήθη ... ἔτι πόλεμος). Sebocha the Hushathite (a Davidic hero, cf. 2 Kgdms 23:27) strikes down Saph, another of the Rapha-clan, at Gath. The repeated ἐν τοῖς ἐκγόνοις τοῦ Ραφα formula ties each victim to the giant lineage.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγενήθη

there was / happened

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (battle-frame formula)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι (aor. pass.): the recurring frame introducing the second exploit.

μετὰ

after

preposition + accusative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά + acc.: 'after'; μετὰ ταῦτα ('after these things') links the episodes in sequence.

ταῦτα

these things

Accusative

accusative object of μετά

→ object specification

οὗτος (acc. pl. n.): 'these things'; the prior exploit.

ἔτι

again

adverb (temporal: 'still / again')

→ clausal contribution

ἔτι: 'again'; the renewed Philistine war.

πόλεμος

war

Nominative

subject of ἐγενήθη

→ participant prominence

πόλεμος: 'war / battle'.

ἐν

at / in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Γεθ

Gath

locative object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Γεθ: transliteration of Hebrew גֶּת (Gath); indeclinable; a Philistine city, home of the giants (Goliath's town, 1 Kgdms 17:4).

μετὰ

with / against

preposition + genitive (hostile)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά + gen.: 'with / against'; the engagement with the Philistines.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with ἀλλοφύλων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀλλοφύλων

Philistines

Genitive

genitive object of μετά

→ relational specification

ἀλλόφυλος (gen. pl.): the Philistine enemy.

τότε

then

adverb (temporal)

→ adverbial qualification

τότε: 'then'; introduces the decisive blow.

ἐπάταξεν

struck down

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb (Sebocha kills Saph)

→ constative aorist

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite (fatally)'; Sebocha's victory over the giant Saph.

Σεβοχα

Sebocha / Sibbecai

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σεβοχα: transliteration of Hebrew שִׁבְכַי (Sibbecai); indeclinable; one of David's mighty men (2 Kgdms 23:27, where the form differs).

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with the gentile Ἀσταωθι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἀσταωθι

the Hushathite

gentile in apposition (indeclinable: 'the Hushathite')

→ participant identification

Ἀσταωθι: transliteration of the gentile הִשְׁתַּחֲתִי ('the Hushathite', from Hushah); indeclinable; identifies Sebocha's clan.

τὸν the Accusative article (with Σεφ) → noun-phrase marking τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	Σεφ Saph accusative object of ἐπάταξεν (indeclinable, with article τὸν) → noun-phrase marking Σεφ: transliteration of Hebrew גִּדְ (Saph); indeclinable; the second giant slain, of the Rapha-clan.	τὸν the (one) Accusative article (attributive, with the ἐν-phrase) → noun-phrase marking τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	ἐν among preposition + dative (membership) → spatial or relational framing ἐν: meaning 'among'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (membership).
τοῖς the Dative article (with ἐκγόνοις) → noun-phrase marking τοῖς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	ἐκγόνοις descendants Dative dative (with ἐν: 'among the descendants') → sphere or reference ἐκγονος: 'descendant'; Saph too belongs to the Rapha-clan of giants.	τοῦ of Genitive article (with Ραφα) → noun-phrase marking τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	Ραφα of Rapha genitive of relationship (indeclinable, with article τοῦ) → noun-phrase marking Ραφα: indeclinable; the giant-ancestor, recurring as the lineage of each foe (vv. 16, 20, 22).

19 καὶ ἐγένετο ὁ πόλεμος ἐν Γοβ μετὰ τῶν ἀλλοφύλων καὶ ἐπάταξεν Ελεαναν υἱὸς Αριωργιμ ὁ Βαιθλεεμίτης τὸν Γολιαθ τὸν Γεθθαῖον καὶ τὸ ξύλον τοῦ δόρατος αὐτοῦ ὡς ἀντίον ὑφαινόντων

And there was the war at Gob with the Philistines; and Elhanan son of Ariorgim the Bethlehemite struck down Goliath the Gittite, the shaft of whose spear was like a weaver's beam.

Third exploit: Elhanan kills Goliath the Gittite καὶ ἐγένετο ὁ πόλεμος ἐν Γοβ

The third episode, at Gob, has Elhanan the Bethlehemite strike down 'Goliath the Gittite' — a famous crux, since 1 Kgdms 17 credits David with Goliath's death (the Chronicler harmonizes at 1 Chr 20:5: 'Lahmi the brother of Goliath'). The signature simile τὸ ξύλον τοῦ δόρατος ... ὡς ἀντίον ὑφαινόντων ('the spear-shaft like a weaver's beam') is verbatim the description of Goliath's spear in 1 Kgdms 17:7.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένετο

there was

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (battle-frame)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: the battle-frame, here with the middle ἐγένετο and the article ὁ πόλεμος ('the war').

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with πόλεμος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλεμος

war

Nominative

subject of ἐγένετο

→ participant prominence

πόλεμος: 'war / battle'; the article perhaps points back to the continuing Philistine conflict.

ἐν

at / in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Γοβ

Gob

locative object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Γοβ: transliteration of Hebrew גִּבְיָא (Gob); indeclinable; the site of the third giant-battle.

μετὰ

with / against

preposition + genitive (hostile)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετὰ + gen.: 'with / against the Philistines'.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with ἀλλοφύλων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀλλοφύλων

Philistines

Genitive

genitive object of μετὰ

→ relational specification

ἀλλόφυλος (gen. pl.): the Philistine enemy.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπάταξεν

struck down

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb (Elhanan kills Goliath)

→ constative aorist

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite (fatally)'; Elhanan's killing of Goliath the Gittite.

Ελεαναν

Elhanan

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ελεαναν: transliteration of Hebrew עֲלֵאנָן (Elhanan); indeclinable; the Bethlehemite warrior credited here with Goliath's death.

υἱός

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ελεαναν

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; identifies Elhanan's father.

Αριωργιμ

of Ariorgim / Jair

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Αριωργιμ: transliteration reflecting Hebrew אֲרִיגִים יַעֲרִי (Jaare-oregim), a textually disturbed name (probably conflating 'Jair' with 'oregim', 'weavers', dittographed from the weaver's-beam simile); indeclinable; Elhanan's father.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with the gentilic Βαιθλεεμίτης)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Βαιθλεεμίτης

the Bethlehemite

Nominative

gentilic in apposition (nominative: 'the Bethlehemite')

→ participant prominence

Βαιθλεεμίτης: 'Bethlehemite'; gentilic from Βαιθλεεμ (Bethlehem); marks Elhanan, like David, as a man of Bethlehem — a detail that has fueled the harmonizing tradition.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Γολιαθ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Γολιαθ

Goliath

accusative object of ἐπάταξεν (indeclinable, with article τὸν)

→ noun-phrase marking

Γολιαθ: transliteration of Hebrew גִּלְיָאֵשׁ (Goliath); indeclinable; the famous Philistine champion (1 Kgdms 17) — here, in a celebrated crux, slain by Elhanan rather than David.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with the gentilic Γεθθαῖον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Γεθθαῖον

the Gittite

Accusative

gentilic in apposition (accusative: 'the Gittite')

→ object specification

Γεθθαῖος: 'Gittite', man of Gath; gentilic identifying Goliath's city — the giant-stronghold (cf. v. 18).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (parenthetical description)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with ξύλον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ξύλον

wood / shaft

Nominative

subject of the verbless simile-clause

→ participant prominence

ξύλον: 'wood / shaft'; renders γυ; the wooden shaft of Goliath's spear, whose size is conveyed by the weaver's-beam simile.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with δόρατος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δόρατος

spear

Genitive

genitive (with ξύλον: 'shaft of his spear')

→ relational specification

δόρυ (gen. δόρατος): 'spear'; the giant's spear, its shaft compared to a weaver's beam.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ὥς

like / as

comparative particle (introducing simile)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: 'as / like'; introduces the simile rendering Hebrew כְּמִנִּי ('like a beam').

ἀντίον

weaver's beam

Nominative

predicate of comparison ('like a beam')

→ participant prominence

ἀντίον: 'weaver's beam / the beam of a loom'; renders רֶמֶשׁ; the standard simile (verbatim from 1 Kgdms 17:7) for the enormous thickness of the giant's spear-shaft.

ὑφαινόντων

of weavers

Pres Act Part Gen Masc Pl · ὑφαίνω

substantivized participle (genitive: 'of those who weave')

→ verbal action or state

ὑφαίνω (pres. ptc. ὑφαινόντων): 'weave'; the substantivized participle 'of weavers' completes the simile — the spear-shaft as thick as a loom-beam used by weavers.

20 καὶ ἐγένετο ἔτι πόλεμος ἐν Γεθ καὶ ἦν ἀνὴρ Μαδων καὶ οἱ δάκτυλοι τῶν χειρῶν αὐτοῦ καὶ οἱ δάκτυλοι τῶν ποδῶν αὐτοῦ ἕξ καὶ ἕξ εἴκοσι τέσσαρες ἀριθμῶ καὶ γε αὐτὸς ἐτέχθη τῷ Ραφα

And there was war yet again at Gath; and there was a man of Madon, and the fingers of his hands and the toes of his feet were six and six — twenty-four in number; and he too was born to Rapha.

Fourth exploit: the six-fingered giant of Gath

καὶ ἐγένετο ἔτι πόλεμος ἐν Γεθ

The fourth episode introduces a polydactyl giant — six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot, twenty-four in total — 'a man of Madon' (the LXX construing Hebrew הָגָד/גִּדְּהָ, 'of great stature', as a place/name). The detail emphasizes his monstrous abnormality. The closing καὶ γε αὐτὸς ἐτέχθη τῷ Ραφα ('he too was born to Rapha') ties him to the giant-clan.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένετο

there was

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (battle-frame)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: the recurring battle-frame for the fourth and final exploit.

ἔτι

yet again

adverb (temporal)

→ clausal contribution

ἔτι: 'again'; the renewed war at Gath.

πόλεμος

war

Nominative

subject of ἐγένετο

→ participant prominence

πόλεμος: 'war / battle'.

ἐν

at

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Γεθ

Gath

locative object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Γεθ: Gath, again the locale of the giant-battle.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦν

there was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

existential verb ('there was a man')

→ stative imperfect

εἰμί (impf. ἦν): 'was'; introduces the description of the polydactyl giant.

ἄνῃρ

a man

Nominative

subject of ἦν

→ participant prominence

ἄνῃρ: 'man'; the fourth giant, here characterized by his abnormal stature and digits.

Μαδων

of Madon / of stature

genitive of quality/origin (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Μαδων: transliteration of Hebrew מִדָּן (here for מִדָּה, 'measure / stature'); the LXX treats it as an indeclinable name; 'a man of Madon' = 'a man of [great] stature', i.e. a giant.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (describing his digits)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with δάκτυλοι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δάκτυλοι

fingers

Nominative

subject of the verbless clause

→ participant prominence

δάκτυλος: 'finger / toe'; renders **ΥΔΥΝ**; here the fingers of his hands — the first set of the polydactyly.

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 (with δάκτυλοι: 'fingers of his hands')

→ relational specification

χείρ (gen. pl. χειρῶν): 'hand'.

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

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with δάκτυλοι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δάκτυλοι

toes

Nominative

subject (coordinate: 'toes')

→ participant prominence

δάκτυλος; here 'toes' (same word as for fingers); the second set of the polydactyly.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with ποδῶν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ποδῶν

feet

Genitive

genitive (with δάκτυλοι: 'toes of his feet')

→ relational specification

πούς (gen. pl. ποδῶν): 'foot'.

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.

ἕξ

six

predicate numeral (indeclinable: 'six [on each hand]')

→ clausal contribution

ἕξ: 'six'; indeclinable; six fingers per hand.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἕξ

six

predicate numeral (indeclinable: 'six [on each foot]')

→ clausal contribution

ἕξ: 'six'; six toes per foot — 'six and six' on hands and feet alike.

εἴκοσι

twenty

numeral (indeclinable, with τέσσαρες: 'twenty-four')

→ measure or count

εἴκοσι: 'twenty'; indeclinable; part of the total count.

τέσσαρες

four

Nominative

numeral (with εἴκοσι: 'twenty-four')

→ measure or count

τέσσαρες: 'four'; εἴκοσι τέσσαρες = 'twenty-four', the sum of his digits (4 × 6).

ἀριθμῶ

in number

Dative

dative of respect ('in number / by count')

→ sphere or reference

ἀριθμός: 'number'; the dative of respect specifies that twenty-four is the total count of his fingers and toes.

καί

and

conjunction (in the emphatic combination καί γε)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: in the combination καί γε ('and indeed / even'), a kaige-style rendering of Hebrew וְ .

γε

indeed

emphatic particle (with καί)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

γε: emphatic enclitic; καί γε ('and indeed / he too') is a characteristic kaige-recension rendering of Hebrew וְ , emphasizing that this giant too belonged to Rapha's line.

αὐτός

he

Nominative

subject pronoun (intensive: 'he himself / he too')

→ participant reference

αὐτός: 'he himself'; with καί γε, 'he too' — another scion of Rapha.

ἐτέχθη

was born

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · τίκτω

main verb (his descent from Rapha)

→ constative aorist passive

τίκτω (aor. pass. ἐτέχθη): 'be born'; renders וּלְבָּנִי : 'was born to Rapha', i.e. a member of the giant-clan (cf. v. 22).

τῷ

to

Dative

article (with Ραφα, dative of relationship)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ραφα

Rapha

dative of relationship (indeclinable: 'born to Rapha')

→ participant identification

Ραφα: indeclinable, here dative with article τῷ ('to Rapha') — the giant-ancestor to whom he was born.

21 καὶ ὠνείδισεν τὸν Ἰσραηλ καὶ ἐπάταξεν αὐτὸν Ἰωναθαν υἱὸς Σεμεὶ ἀδελφοῦ Δαυίδ

And he reproached Israel, and Jonathan son of Shimei, David's brother, struck him down.

The giant's taunt and his death καὶ ὠνείδισεν τὸν Ἰσραηλ

The polydactyl giant 'reproached Israel' (ὠνείδισεν), echoing Goliath's defiance (1 Kgdms 17:10, 25), and is struck down by Jonathan son of Shimei, David's brother (or nephew). The pattern — Philistine taunt answered by a Davidic champion — replays the Goliath archetype, rounding out the four exploits.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὠνείδισεν

reproached / taunted

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ὠνειδίζω

main verb (the giant's defiance)

→ constative aorist

ὠνειδίζω: 'reproach / revile / taunt'; renders ἡττῶ; the giant's defiance of Israel echoes Goliath's challenge (1 Kgdms 17:10), marking him as a blasphemer against the LORD's people.

τὸν
the

Accusative

article (with Ἰσραηλ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἰσραηλ
Israel

accusative object of ὠνείδισεν (indeclinable, with article τὸν)

→ noun-phrase marking

Ἰσραηλ: indeclinable; the article τὸν marks the accusative — Israel, the object of the giant's taunt.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπάταξεν

struck down

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb (Jonathan kills the giant)

→ constative aorist

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite (fatally)'; the answer to the taunt — the giant is slain.

αὐτὸν
him

Accusative

direct object of ἐπάταξεν

→ participant reference

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

Ἰωναθαν
Jonathan

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἰωναθαν: indeclinable; here a different Jonathan — son of Shimei, David's brother/kinsman — who slays the fourth giant.

υἱός

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ἰωνάθαν

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; identifies this Jonathan's father.

Σεμεὶ

of Shimei

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σεμεὶ: transliteration of Hebrew / שִׁמְעִי (Shimei/Shimeah); indeclinable; David's brother (cf. 1 Kgdms 16:9), so Jonathan is David's nephew.

ἀδελφοῦ

brother

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Σεμεὶ ('brother of David')

→ relational specification

ἀδελφός (gen. ἀδελφοῦ): 'brother'; identifies Shimei as David's brother, making Jonathan David's nephew — the family connection underscores that the giants fell to David's own kin.

Δαυιδ

of David

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

22 οἱ τέσσαρες οὗτοι ἐτέχθησαν ἀπόγονοι τῶν γιγάντων ἐν Γεθ τῷ Ραφα οἴκος καὶ ἔπεσαν ἐν χειρὶ Δαυιδ καὶ ἐν χειρὶ τῶν δούλων αὐτοῦ

These four were born descendants of the giants in Gath, the house of Rapha; and they fell by the hand of David and by the hand of his servants.

Summary conclusion of the giant-exploits (and of the chapter)

οἱ τέσσαρες οὗτοι

The closing summary gathers the four exploits: all four giants were of the Rapha-clan of Gath and fell 'by the hand of David and his servants'. Though David himself was rescued rather than victorious in the first encounter, the formula credits the whole victory to him and his men, sealing the chapter's portrait of the LORD's deliverance of the king and people from the legendary giants of Philistia.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with τέσσαρες)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τέσσαρες

four

Nominative

substantivized numeral (subject: 'the four')

→ measure or count

τέσσαρες: 'four'; the four giants of the preceding episodes (Ishbi, Saph, Goliath, the man of Madon).

οὗτοι

these

Nominative

demonstrative (with οἱ τέσσαρες: 'these four')

→ participant prominence

οὗτος: 'this / these'; the demonstrative gathers the four named foes into a single summary.

ἐτέχθησαν

were born

Aor Pass Indic 3 Pl · τίκτω

main verb (their common descent)

→ constative aorist passive

τίκτω (aor. pass.): 'be born'; renders ἱδῖ; all four 'were born' as descendants of the giants — a shared pedigree.

ἄπόγονοι

descendants

Nominative

predicate nominative (with ἐτέχθησαν: 'born descendants')

→ participant prominence

ἄπόγονος: 'descendant / offspring'; the same term as in v. 11; classes the four as scions of the giant-line.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with γιγάντων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γιγάντων

giants

Genitive

genitive (with ἀπόγονοι: 'descendants of the giants')

→ relational specification

γίγας (gen. pl. γιγάντων): 'giant'; the LXX's rendering of the Rephaim, the legendary giant-stock of Gath.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Γεθ

Gath

locative object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Γεθ: Gath, the giants' home city.

τῷ

to / of

Dative

article (with Ραφα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ραφα

to Rapha

dative of relationship (indeclinable: 'to/of Rapha')

→ participant identification

Ραφα: indeclinable, with article τῷ; 'the house of Rapha' — the giant-ancestor whose lineage the four belonged to.

οἶκος

house

Nominative

nominative in apposition (loosely: 'the house [of Rapha]')

→ participant prominence

οἶκος: 'house / household / clan'; the loose syntax (τῷ Ραφα οἶκος) reflects a difficult Hebrew Vorlage — 'born to Rapha (as) a house/family in Gath'.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔπεσαν

fell

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · πίπτω

main verb (their death)

→ constative aorist

πίπτω: 'fall'; renders לָפְטוּ; 'they fell' — were slain — by David and his men, the chapter's victorious conclusion.

ἐν

by

preposition + dative (instrumental: 'by the hand of')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'by'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (instrumental: 'by the hand of').

χειρὶ

hand

Dative

dative (idiom 'by the hand of')

→ sphere or reference

χείρ: 'hand'; ἐν χειρὶ ('by the hand of') is a Hebraism (דַּיָּד) for agency — the giants fell through David and his men.

Δαυιδ of David <i>genitive of relationship (indeclinable)</i> → participant identification Δαυιδ: indeclinable; the king to whom the whole victory is credited, even where his servants struck the blows.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἐν by <i>preposition + dative (instrumental)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐν: meaning 'by'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (instrumental).	χειρὶ hand Dative <i>dative (idiom 'by the hand of'; parallel)</i> → sphere or reference χείρ: 'hand'; the parallel 'by the hand of his servants' shares the credit with David's warriors (Abishai, Sebocha, Elhanan, Jonathan).
τῶν the Genitive <i>article (with δούλων)</i> → noun-phrase marking τῶν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	δούλων servants Genitive <i>genitive (with χειρὶ: 'the hand of his servants')</i> → relational specification δοῦλος: 'servant / slave'; renders דָּבָר; here David's loyal warriors, the human agents of the LORD's deliverance from the giants.	αὐτοῦ his Genitive <i>genitive of possession (David's servants)</i> → relational specification αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession (David's servants).	

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.