

AI-generated. These interlinears were produced by a large language model (Claude). Each chapter is structurally validated and self-reviewed, but the Greek text, parsing, syntactic, semantic-force, and lexical analysis are *not* human-verified — useful for study and orientation, not a substitute for a critical edition, lexicon, or commentary.

GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Second Book of Kingdoms, Chapter 8

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ Β΄ Η΄

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

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

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

Theme

David's victories and just rule show the Lord establishing his kingdom over surrounding nations.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of 2 Kingdoms 8 (= 2 Samuel 8 in the Hebrew/English numbering) 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 a compact résumé of David's wars, framed as a catalogue of subjugated peoples (vv. 1–14) capped by the regnal-summary roster of officials (vv. 15–18). The recurring verb ἐπάταξεν ('he struck', vv. 1, 2, 3, 9, 13) drums out the rhythm of conquest, and the refrain καὶ ἔσωσεν κύριος τὸν Δαυιδ ἐν πᾶσιν οἷς ἐπορεύετο ('and the LORD preserved David wherever he went', vv. 6, 14) twice attributes the victories to YHWH rather

than to David's prowess. The LXX renders the Philistines by ἀλλόφυλοι ('foreigners', vv. 1, 12), its standard equivalent for מִן־תְּשׁוּבָה; Moab is 'measured with a line' (διεμέτρησεν ... ἐν σχοινίοις, v. 2) in a grim allotment of life and death. The Aramean king Hadadezer appears as Αδρααζαρ (the LXX's metathesized transliteration of הַדַּדְרַזְרִי, king of Σουβα (Zobah); Συρία Δαμασκοῦ ('Syria of Damascus', v. 5) is subdued and garrisoned (φρουρά, vv. 6, 14). The dedicated metals (vv. 7–8, 10–12) — gold armlets (χλιδῶνας τοὺς χρυσοῦς), great bronze (χαλκὸν πολὺν σφόδρα), and silver, gold, and bronze vessels — are consecrated (ἡγίασεν, v. 11) to YHWH, anticipating Solomon's Temple furniture, which v. 8 explicitly foretells (ἐν αὐτῷ ἐποίησεν Σαλωμων τὴν θάλασσαν τὴν χαλκῇν). The closing roster (vv. 16–18) names Joab over the army, Jehoshaphat the recorder, Zadok and Ahimelech the priests, the scribe, and Benaiah over the foreign royal guard (the Cherethites and Pelethites, here Χελεθθι and Φελεττι), sealing David's just administration (κρίμα καὶ δικαιοσύνην, v. 15).

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 8:1–6

David's conquests: Philistines, Moab, Hadadezer, and Aram of Damascus

The chapter opens with a chain of victories marked by the repeated ἐπάταξεν ('he struck'): David subdues the Philistines and takes their tribute (v. 1); he measures Moab with the line, devoting two-thirds to death and sparing one-third as tribute-bearing servants (v. 2); he defeats Hadadezer (Αδρααζαρ) son of Rehob, king of Zobah, on his way to the Euphrates, capturing chariotry and hamstringing the horses (vv. 3–4). When Aram of Damascus comes to Hadadezer's aid, David strikes down twenty-two thousand Arameans and garrisons Damascus (vv. 5–6). The first occurrence of the refrain καὶ ἔσωσεν κύριος τὸν Δαυιδ ('and the LORD preserved David', v. 6) credits the conquests to YHWH.

B · 8:7–12

Spoils and tribute consecrated to the LORD

David carries the gold armlets of Hadadezer's servants to Jerusalem (v. 7, with a gloss anticipating Shishak's later plunder), and takes vast bronze from Hadadezer's cities — the very bronze, the narrator notes, from which Solomon would make the bronze Sea, the pillars, and the lavers (v. 8). Toi (Θοοι) king of Hamath, hearing of Hadadezer's defeat, sends his son with greetings and gifts of silver, gold, and bronze vessels (vv. 9–10). King David consecrates these to YHWH (ἡγίασεν τῷ κυρίῳ, v. 11), together with all the dedicated metal from the nations he subdued — Edom, Moab, the Ammonites, the Philistines, Amalek, and the spoils of Hadadezer (vv. 11–12).

C · 8:13–14

Edom, the conquest of Idumea, and divine preservation

David 'makes a name' for himself, and on his return strikes Edom (Ἰδουμαία) — eighteen thousand at Gaimel (the Valley of Salt of the Hebrew) — and garrisons all Idumea, so that all the Edomites become David's servants (vv. 13–14). The section closes with the second occurrence of the refrain καὶ ἔσωσεν κύριος τὸν Δαυὶδ ἐν πᾶσιν οἷς ἐπορεύετο ('and the LORD preserved David wherever he went', v. 14), bracketing the whole war-catalogue (vv. 1–14) with the theological claim of vv. 6 and 14.

D · 8:15–18

David's just reign and the roster of his officials

The chapter closes with a regnal summary: David reigns over all Israel, executing κρίμα καὶ δικαιοσύνην ('judgment and righteousness') for all his people (v. 15). There follows the administrative roster (vv. 16–18): Joab son of Zeruiah over the army; Jehoshaphat son of Ahilud the recorder; Zadok son of Ahitub and Ahimelech son of Abiathar the priests; the scribe; and Benaiah son of Jehoiada over the Cherethites (Χελεθι) and Pelethites (Φελετι), with David's sons as chief court-officers (αὐλάρχαι). The list certifies the institutional order undergirding David's just rule.

1 καὶ ἐγένετο μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἐπάταξεν Δαυὶδ τοὺς ἄλλοφύλους καὶ ἐτροπώσατο αὐτούς καὶ ἔλαβεν Δαυὶδ τὴν ἀφωρισμένην ἐκ χειρὸς τῶν ἄλλοφύλων

And it came to pass after these things that David struck the Philistines and put them to flight, and David took the tribute set apart out of the hand of the Philistines.

New narrative section (war-catalogue) opened by the temporal formula καὶ ἐγένετο μετὰ ταῦτα

The formula καὶ ἐγένετο μετὰ ταῦτα ('and it came to pass after these things') is the standard LXX rendering of כִּי יְהִי אַחֲרָיו, a paratactic narrative-opener marking a new episode after the dynastic-oracle of ch. 7. The doubled καί (καὶ ἐγένετο ... καὶ ἐπάταξεν) is a Hebraism reproducing the Hebrew apodosis-waw. The verse sets the rhythm of the chapter with the first of five occurrences of ἐπάταξεν ('he struck').

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καί-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένετο

it came to pass

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (impersonal narrative-opener)

→ constative aorist (transitional formula)

γίνομαι: 'become / come to pass'; the impersonal ἐγένετο renders Hebrew יָהִי, the formulaic opener of a new narrative unit; the construction καὶ ἐγένετο ... καί reproduces the Hebrew temporal protasis-apodosis with a redundant connective.

μετὰ

after

preposition + accusative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ταῦτα

these things

Accusative

accusative object of μετὰ (temporal)

→ object specification

οὗτος: the demonstrative ταῦτα refers back to the events of ch. 7 (the Davidic covenant and David's prayer); μετὰ ταῦτα is a standard LXX formula of narrative succession.

καὶ

and

apodotic conjunction (Hebraism after temporal clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: the apodotic καί following καὶ ἐγένετο is a Hebraism calquing the Hebrew waw of the apodosis; it is left untranslated in idiomatic English.

ἐπάταξεν

struck

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb (act of conquest)

→ constative aorist (decisive defeat)

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite / defeat'; renders Hebrew הָרַג (Hiphil); the verb is the leitmotif of the chapter (vv. 1, 2, 3, 9, 13), each occurrence registering a new conquest in David's war-catalogue.

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliteration of Hebrew דָּוִד; indeclinable in the LXX; the protagonist of the chapter, named some sixteen times across the eighteen verses.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄλλοφύλους

Philistines / foreigners

Accusative

direct object of ἐπάταξεν

→ object specification

ἄλλοφυλος: lit. 'of another tribe / foreigner'; the LXX's standard rendering of פְּלִשְׁתִּים ('Philistines'), Israel's chronic coastal adversaries; the substantivized adjective frames them as the archetypal alien enemy.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐτροπώσατο

put to flight

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · τροπόμαι

main verb (coordinate with ἐπάταξεν)

→ constative aorist (rout achieved)

τροπόμαι / τροπώ: 'put to flight / rout'; from τροπή ('a turning, rout'); the middle here denotes David's decisive routing of the enemy, the military consequence of the striking.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object (resuming the Philistines)

→ participant reference

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

καὶ
and

coordinate 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 (seizure of tribute)

→ constative aorist

λαμβάνω: 'take / receive / seize'; here of taking the controlling tribute or authority from the Philistines' hand.

Δαυιδ
David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τὴν
the

Accusative

article (with substantivized participle)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀφωρισμένην

set-apart portion / tribute

Perf Mid/Pass Ptcp Fem Acc Sg · ἀφορίζω

substantivized participle (object of ἔλαβεν: 'the thing set apart')

→ resultative perfect (settled status: the apportioned tribute)

ἀφορίζω: 'mark off / set apart / dedicate'; the perfect passive participle τὴν ἀφωρισμένην (sc. portion/control) renders Hebrew מִגְדָּל אִתְּנָה ('the bridle/control of the mother-city', cf. 1 Chr 18:1 'Gath and her towns'); the LXX reads it as the designated tribute or authority wrested from Philistine control.

ἐκ
out of

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

χειρὸς
hand

Genitive

genitive of source (idiomatic: 'out of the hand of')

→ relational specification

χείρ: 'hand'; the idiom ἐκ χειρὸς ('out of the hand of') renders תְּנָה, a Hebraism denoting power or control; David takes the tribute from Philistine dominion.

τῶν
the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀλλοφύλων

Philistines

Genitive

genitive of possession (with χειρὸς)

→ relational specification

ἀλλόφυλος: see above; the genitive plural completes the idiom ἐκ χειρὸς τῶν ἀλλοφύλων ('from the hand of the Philistines').

2 καὶ ἐπάταξεν Δαυιδ τὴν Μωαβ καὶ διεμέτρησεν αὐτοὺς ἐν σχοινίοις κοιμίσας αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν καὶ ἐγένετο τὰ δύο σχοινίσματα τοῦ θανατῶσαι καὶ τὰ δύο σχοινίσματα ἐζώγρησεν καὶ ἐγένετο Μωαβ τῷ Δαυιδ εἰς δούλους φέροντας ξένια

And David struck Moab and measured them out with lines, laying them down on the ground; and two lengths of line were for putting to death and two lengths of line he kept alive; and Moab became servants to David, bearing tribute.

Next conquest in the catalogue (paratactic continuation) καὶ ἐπάταξεν Δαυιδ

The grim measuring-rite (διεμέτρησεν ... ἐν σχοινίοις) apportions the prostrate Moabites by the measuring-line: two portions to death, one to life. The closing clause καὶ ἐγένετο Μωαβ ... εἰς δούλους φέροντας ξένια ('Moab became tribute-bearing servants') states the political result and parallels v. 6 (Aram) with the same φέροντας ξένια formula.

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 (act of conquest)

→ constative aorist

πατάσσω: see v. 1; the second occurrence of the chapter's leitmotif, now against Moab.

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with indeclinable Μωαβ, supplying gender/case)

→ noun-phrase marking

The feminine article τὴν before the indeclinable Μωαβ marks the noun as accusative object and personifies the nation as a feminine collective (ἡ Μωαβ), a common LXX device for indeclinable place-names.

Μωαβ

Moab

direct object of ἐπάταξεν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Μωαβ: transliteration of Hebrew מוֹאָב; indeclinable in the LXX, its case signalled by the article; Moab lay east of the Dead Sea and was a traditional rival of Israel.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

διεμέτρησεν

measured out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · διαμετρέω

main verb (measuring-rite)

→ constative aorist

διαμετρέω: 'measure out / apportion by measure'; renders Hebrew מִדָּה; the compound δια- stresses the dividing-up of the captives by the measuring-line, a ritualized decimation.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object (the Moabites)

→ participant reference

The masculine plural αὐτούς resumes Μωαβ as a plurality of persons (the Moabite captives), shifting from the feminine collective ἡ Μωαβ to the individuals composing it.

ἐν

with

preposition + dative (instrumental)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

σχοινίοις

lines / cords

Dative

dative of instrument ('with measuring-lines')

→ sphere or reference

σχοινίον: 'small cord / measuring-line'; renders Hebrew חֵבֶל; the measuring-line is here an instrument of life-and-death allotment, a sinister inversion of the line that elsewhere apportions inheritance (cf. Ps 78:55).

κοιμίσας

having laid down

Aor Act Ptcp Masc Nom Sg · κοιμίζω

circumstantial participle (manner: 'making them lie down')

→ antecedent aorist participle (action prior to the measuring)

κοιμίζω: 'cause to lie down / put to sleep'; causative of κοιμάομαι; the captives are made to lie prostrate on the ground so that they can be measured by the line — a posture of total subjugation.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object of κοιμίσας

→ participant reference

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

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + accusative (direction onto)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆν

ground

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (position onto the ground)

→ object specification

γῆ: 'earth / ground'; here the bare ground on which the captives are laid to be measured.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένετο

there were

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (impersonal: 'it came to be')

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: here 'turn out to be / amount to'; the singular ἐγένετο with the neuter-plural subject τὰ δύο σχοινίσματα follows the Greek rule of neuter-plural with singular verb.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δύο

two

numeral (modifying σχοινίσματα; indeclinable)

→ measure or count

δύο: 'two'; indeclinable in most cases; here counts two of the measured lengths, set apart for death.

σχοινίσματα

lengths of line

Nominative

subject (the measured portions)

→ participant prominence

σχοίνισμα: 'a measured-off portion / measured length'; from σχοινίζω; the cognate of σχοινίον (the line itself), here the portions of the population marked off by the line — two parts to death, one part spared.

τοῦ

for the

Genitive

article (with articular infinitive of purpose)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θανατώσαι

to put to death

Aor Act Inf · θανατώω

articular infinitive of purpose (τοῦ + inf.)

→ purpose / destined-result infinitive

θανατώω: 'put to death / kill'; the genitive articular infinitive τοῦ θανατώσαι expresses purpose or designation — two lengths were 'for putting to death'; this τοῦ + infinitive of purpose is a frequent LXX Hebraism for ἕ + infinitive construct.

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 (object of ἐζώγησεν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δύο

two

numeral (indeclinable; modifying σχοινίσματα)

→ measure or count

δύο: meaning 'two'; numeral expression contributing count or measure in context.

σχοινίσματα

lengths of line

Accusative

direct object of ἐζώγησεν (the spared portion)

→ object specification

σχοίνισμα: here in the accusative as object of ἐζώγησεν; the second 'two lengths' (the surviving remnant) are kept alive — the LXX's arithmetic of thirds (two parts dead, one alive) renders the Hebrew 'two lines to put to death, and one full line to keep alive.'

ἐζώγησεν

he kept alive

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ζωγρέω

main verb (sparing of the remnant)

→ constative aorist

ζωγρέω: 'take alive / spare alive'; from ζωός + ἀγρέω ('catch alive'); David spares one portion of the Moabites, who become his tributaries.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένετο

became

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (result: 'Moab became')

→ constative aorist (resultant political status)

γίνομαι: here 'become'; the construction ἐγένετο ... εἰς δούλους ('became servants') is a Hebraism rendering לָּ הָיָה ('became as'), the εἰς + accusative standing for the Hebrew predicate-lamed.

Μωαβ

Moab

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Μωαβ: see above; here nominative subject of ἐγένετο.

τῷ

to

Dative

article (with Δαυιδ, dative of advantage)

→ noun-phrase marking

The dative article τῷ marks the indeclinable Δαυιδ as the dative of advantage: Moab became servants 'for David.'

Δαυιδ

David

dative of advantage (indeclinable; case shown by article)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as dative of advantage (indeclinable; case shown by article).

εἰς

as / for

preposition + accusative (predicate, Hebraism)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + accusative: the predicate-εἰς ('became as servants') calques the Hebrew לָּ הָיָה ('became as'); a standard LXX Hebraism for change of status.

δούλους

servants

Accusative

predicate accusative (with εἰς)

→ object specification

δοῦλος: 'slave / servant'; renders Hebrew עַבְדִּי; Moab's reduction to vassalage parallels Aram's in v. 6 and Edom's in v. 14.

φέροντας

bearing

Pres Act Ptcp Masc Acc Pl · φέρω

attributive participle (modifying δούλους: 'tribute-bearing servants')

→ customary present participle (ongoing tributary obligation)

φέρω: 'carry / bring'; the present participle φέροντας ξένια ('bringing tribute') describes the ongoing vassal-duty of the conquered; the same phrase recurs verbatim at v. 6 of Aram.

ξένια

tribute / gifts

Accusative

direct object of φέροντας

→ object specification

ξένιον (pl. ξένια): 'guest-gift / present / tribute'; here the obligatory tribute of a subject people; the term softens vassalage into the language of gift-bearing while retaining its coercive reality.

3 καὶ ἐπάταξεν Δαυιδ τὸν Ἀδρααζαρ υἱὸν Ρααβ βασιλέα Σουβα πορευομένου αὐτοῦ ἐπιστῆσαι τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν Εὐφράτην

And David struck Hadadezer son of Rehob, king of Zobah, as he was going to establish his hand over the river Euphrates.

Next conquest (Hadadezer of Zobah) καὶ ἐπάταξεν Δαυιδ

The third ἐπάταξεν introduces the chief Aramean adversary, Ἀδρααζαρ (Hadadezer) of Σουβα (Zobah). The genitive absolute πορευομένου αὐτοῦ ('as he was going') sets the occasion: Hadadezer's bid to extend his power to the Euphrates (ἐπιστῆσαι τὴν χεῖρα ... ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμόν) is cut short by David.

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 (conquest)

→ constative aorist

πατάσσω: see v. 1; the third occurrence, against Hadadezer.

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with indeclinable Ἀδρααζαρ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἀδρααζαρ

Hadadezer

direct object of ἐπάταξεν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἀδρααζαρ: the LXX's transliteration of Hebrew **הדד בן רב** ('Hadad is help'), with metathesis/assimilation of the divine element; indeclinable, its case shown by the article τὸν; he is the dominant Aramean king of the chapter, named seven times.

υἱὸν

son

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Ἀδρααζαρ

→ object specification

υἱός: 'son'; the patronymic υἱὸν Ρααβ ('son of Rehob') identifies Hadadezer's lineage; appositional accusative agreeing with the object.

Ρααβ

Rehob

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

→ participant identification

Ρααβ: transliteration of Hebrew **רחב** (Rehob); indeclinable; here the father of Hadadezer (distinct from the Rahab of Joshua, which the LXX spells differently).

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Ἀδρααζαρ

→ object specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; appositional title βασιλέα Σουβα ('king of Zobah') specifying Hadadezer's realm.

Σουβα

Zobah

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

→ participant identification

Σουβα: transliteration of Hebrew צֹבָה (Zobah), an Aramean kingdom north of Damascus; indeclinable; recurs at vv. 3, 5, 12 as Hadadezer's domain.

πορευομένου

(as) he was going

Pres Mid Ptcp Masc Gen Sg · πορεύομαι

genitive absolute (temporal/circumstantial)

→ contemporaneous present participle (action ongoing at the time of the striking)

πορεύομαι: 'go / proceed'; the genitive absolute πορευομένου αὐτοῦ ('while he was going') sets the temporal circumstance — David struck Hadadezer as the latter was campaigning toward the Euphrates.

αὐτοῦ

he / his

Genitive

genitive subject of the absolute participle

→ relational specification

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

ἐπιστῆσαι

to establish / set

Aor Act Inf · ἐφίστημι

infinitive of purpose (with πορευομένου: 'going to establish')

→ purpose infinitive

ἐφίστημι: 'set upon / station / establish'; the idiom ἐπιστῆσαι τὴν χεῖρα ... ἐπὶ ('to set his hand over') renders Hebrew וְיָשִׁיבָהּ ('to restore/extend his power'), denoting an attempt to assert dominion as far as the Euphrates.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χεῖρα

hand

Accusative

direct object of ἐπιστῆσαι (idiom for power)

→ object specification

χεῖρ: 'hand'; here metonymic for power/control; 'to set his hand over the river' = to extend his dominion to the Euphrates.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (Hadadezer's hand)

→ relational specification

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

ἐπὶ

over / upon

preposition + accusative (extent of dominion)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ: meaning 'over'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (extent of dominion).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ποταμόν

river

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ

→ object specification

ποταμός: 'river'; with Εὐφράτην in apposition; 'the River' is the standard biblical designation of the Euphrates as the northern ideal boundary of Israelite dominion (cf. Gen 15:18).

Εὐφράτην

Euphrates

Accusative

accusative in apposition to ποταμόν

→ object specification

Εὐφράτης: the Greek name of the Euphrates (Hebrew פָּרָס); a Hellenized first-declension noun (gen. -ου, acc. -ην), hence declinable and marked for case; the river marks the theoretical northern limit of the promised land.

4 καὶ προκατελάβετο Δαυιδ τῶν αὐτοῦ χίλια ἄρματα καὶ ἑπτὰ χιλιάδας ἰππέων καὶ εἴκοσι χιλιάδας ἀνδρῶν πεζῶν καὶ παρέλυσεν Δαυιδ πάντα τὰ ἄρματα καὶ ὑπελίπετο ἐξ αὐτῶν ἑκατὸν ἄρματα

And David captured beforehand a thousand of his chariots and seven thousand horsemen and twenty thousand foot-soldiers; and David hamstrung all the chariot-horses, but left of them a hundred chariots.

Result of v. 3: the spoils and disabling of Hadadezer's forces

καὶ προκατελάβετο Δαυιδ

The verse tallies the captured Aramean force — chariots, horsemen, and infantry — and records David's deliberate disabling of the chariotry (παρέλυσεν, 'he hamstrung'), reserving only a hundred chariots. The numbers (χίλια ... ἑπτὰ χιλιάδας ... εἴκοσι χιλιάδας) underline the scale of the victory; the hamstringing reflects an Israelite reluctance to rely on chariot-cavalry (cf. Josh 11:6; Deut 17:16).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προκατελάβετο

captured beforehand

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · προκαταλαμβάνω

main verb (seizure of spoils)

→ constative aorist

προκαταλαμβάνω: 'seize in advance / capture first'; the double compound (προ- + κατα- + λαμβάνω) stresses David's pre-emptive seizure of Hadadezer's forces before they could deploy; renders Hebrew טָרַף ('captured').

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τῶν

of the

Genitive

partitive article (with αὐτοῦ: 'of his')

→ noun-phrase marking

The genitive plural article τῶν with αὐτοῦ forms a partitive expression ('of his [forces]'), out of which David takes the chariots, horsemen, and infantry.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (Hadadezer's forces, partitive)

→ relational specification

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

χίλια

a thousand

Accusative

numeral adjective (modifying ἄρματα)

→ object specification

χίλιοι, -αι, -α: 'a thousand'; the neuter plural χίλια agrees with ἄρματα; declinable numeral (in contrast to the indeclinable ἑπτὰ, εἴκοσι below).

ἄρματα

chariots

Accusative

direct object of προκατελάβετο

→ object specification

ἄρμα: 'chariot'; renders Hebrew כִּזְדִּי; the chariot was the elite arm of ancient Near Eastern warfare; David captures a thousand.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἑπτὰ

seven

numeral (indeclinable; modifying χιλιάδας)

→ measure or count

ἑπτὰ: 'seven'; indeclinable cardinal; with χιλιάδας = 'seven thousand horsemen.'

χιλιάδας

thousand

Accusative

accusative object (numeric noun governing ἵππῶν)

→ object specification

χιλιάς: 'a thousand (as a group/unit)'; a feminine noun (distinct from the adjective χίλιοι), governing a partitive genitive (ἵππῶν); 'seven thousands of horsemen.'

ἵππῶν

horsemen

Genitive

partitive genitive (with χιλιάδας)

→ relational specification

ἵππεύς: 'horseman / cavalryman'; renders Hebrew שָׂרֵף; the genitive plural is governed by χιλιάδας.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἴκοσι

twenty

numeral (indeclinable; modifying χιλιάδας)

→ measure or count

εἴκοσι: 'twenty'; indeclinable cardinal; with χιλιάδας = 'twenty thousand foot-soldiers.'

χιλιάδας

thousand

Accusative

accusative object (numeric noun governing ἀνδρῶν)

→ object specification

χιλιάς: see above; 'twenty thousands of men.'

ἀνδρῶν

men

Genitive

partitive genitive (with χιλιάδας)

→ relational specification

ἀνὴρ: 'man'; renders Hebrew אִישׁ; the genitive plural is governed by χιλιάδας and qualified by πεζῶν.

πεζῶν

on foot

Genitive

attributive adjective (modifying ἀνδρῶν: 'foot-soldiers')

→ relational specification

πεζός: 'on foot / infantryman'; renders Hebrew יָזָל; the phrase ἀνδρῶν πεζῶν distinguishes the infantry from the chariotry and cavalry.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

παρέλυσεν

hamstrung / disabled

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · παραλύω

main verb (disabling the chariot-teams)

→ constative aorist

παραλύω: 'loosen / disable / hamstring'; renders Hebrew רָקַע ('hamstring'), to cut the hock-tendons of the chariot-horses, rendering them useless for war; the act reflects the Deuteronomic suspicion of accumulating horses (Deut 17:16).

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

πάντα

all

Accusative

adjective (modifying τὰ ἄρματα)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the neuter plural πάντα agrees with ἄρματα; David disables the entire captured chariot-force save the reserved hundred.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄρματα

chariots

Accusative

direct object of παρέλυσεν

→ object specification

ἄρμα: here the chariot-teams whose horses are hamstrung.

καὶ

but

adversative-coordinating conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: here mildly adversative ('but'), contrasting the wholesale disabling with the small reserved remnant.

ὑπελίπετο

left / reserved

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · ὑπολείπω

main verb (reservation of a remnant)

→ constative aorist

ὑπολείπω: 'leave behind / reserve'; the middle ὑπελίπετο ('he left for himself') indicates David retained a hundred chariots for his own use; renders Hebrew רִתִּי.

ἐξ

of / from

preposition + genitive (partitive)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτῶν

them

Genitive

partitive genitive (with ἐξ: 'of them')

→ relational specification

αὐτῶν: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as partitive genitive (with ἐξ: 'of them').

ἐκατὸν

a hundred

numeral (indeclinable; modifying ἄρματα)

→ measure or count

ἐκατόν: 'a hundred'; indeclinable cardinal; the reserved remnant of chariots.

ἄρματα

chariots

Accusative

direct object of ὑπελίπετο

→ object specification

ἄρμα: the hundred chariots David keeps, a token force consistent with limited reliance on chariotry.

5 καὶ παραγίνεται Συρία Δαμασκοῦ βοηθῆσαι τῷ Αδρααζαρ βασιλεῖ Σουβα καὶ ἐπάταξεν Δαυιδ ἐν τῷ Σύρῳ εἴκοσι δύο χιλιάδας ἀνδρῶν

And Syria of Damascus came to help Hadadezer king of Zobah; and David struck down among the Arameans twenty-two thousand men.

Escalation: Aram intervenes on Hadadezer's behalf

καὶ παραγίνεται Συρία Δαμασκοῦ

The historic present παραγίνεται ('comes') vividly stages Aram-Damascus' intervention to relieve Hadadezer; David's response is told in the aorist (ἐπάταξεν), a tense-shift typical of LXX narrative. The casualty figure (εἴκοσι δύο χιλιάδας) measures the scale of the Aramean defeat.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

παραγίνεται

comes / arrives

Pres Mid Indic 3 Sg · παραγίνομαι

main verb (historic present)

→ historic present (vivid narrative immediacy)

παραγίνομαι: 'come / arrive / be present'; the historic present heightens the drama of Aram's arrival on the battlefield; renders Hebrew נָיַב.

Συρία

Syria / Aram

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

Συρία: the Greek name for Aram (Hebrew אֲרָם); a declinable first-declension noun marked nominative; Συρία Δαμασκοῦ ('Syria of Damascus') designates the Aramean state centered on Damascus.

Δαμασκοῦ

of Damascus

Genitive

genitive of definition (specifying which Aram)

→ relational specification

Δαμασκός: 'Damascus'; declinable second-declension noun, genitive here; the chief city of Aram, whose kingdom David will garrison (v. 6).

βοηθῆσαι

to help

Aor Act Inf · βοηθέω

infinitive of purpose (with παραγίνεται)

→ purpose infinitive

βοηθέω: 'help / come to the aid of'; takes the dative (τῷ Αδρααζαρ); the purpose-infinitive states Aram's motive for entering the war.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with Αδρααζαρ, dative complement of βοηθῆσαι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Αδρααζαρ

Hadadezer

dative complement of βοηθῆσαι (indeclinable; case shown by article)

→ participant identification

Αδρααζαρ: see v. 3; the one to whose aid Aram comes.

βασιλεῖ

king

Dative

dative in apposition to Αδρααζαρ

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; appositional dative βασιλεῖ Σουβα ('king of Zobah') agreeing with τῷ Αδρααζαρ.

Σουβα

Zobah

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

→ participant identification

Σουβα: see v. 3.

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 (defeat of Aram)

→ constative aorist

πατάσσω: see v. 1; here the striking is constructed with ἐν τῷ Σύρῳ ('among the Arameans'), a Hebraizing use of ἐν after a verb of smiting (rendering אֶל־סֻרְיָ).

Δαυיד

David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ἐν

among / against

preposition + dative (Hebraizing object of smiting)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + dative: the construction ἐπάταξεν ἐν τῷ Σύρῳ ('struck among the Aramean') calques the Hebrew אֶל־סֻרְיָ ('smite against/among'); the ἐν is partitive/locative rather than instrumental.

τῷ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σύρῳ

Aramean / Syrian

Dative

dative object of ἐν (collective singular)

→ sphere or reference

Σύρος: 'a Syrian / Aramean'; declinable second-declension noun; the collective singular ὁ Σύρος stands for the Aramean army as a whole, as in v. 6.

εἴκοσι

twenty

numeral (indeclinable; with δύο, modifying χιλιάδας)

→ measure or count

εἴκοσι: 'twenty'; with δύο = 'twenty-two thousand.'

δύο

two

numeral (indeclinable; with εἴκοσι)

→ measure or count

δύο: 'two'; combined with εἴκοσι in the compound numeral.

χιλιάδας

thousand

Accusative

accusative of measure (extent of casualties)

→ object specification

χιλιάς: see v. 4; 'twenty-two thousands of men' as the Aramean dead.

ἀνδρῶν

men

Genitive

partitive genitive (with χιλιάδας)

→ relational specification

ἀνήρ: see v. 4.

6 καὶ ἔθετο Δαυὶδ φρουρὰν ἐν Συρίᾳ τῇ κατὰ Δαμασκὸν καὶ ἐγένετο ὁ Σύρος τῷ Δαυὶδ εἰς δούλους φέροντας ξένια καὶ ἔσωσεν κύριος τὸν Δαυὶδ ἐν πᾶσιν οἷς ἐπορεύετο

And David set a garrison in Syria around Damascus, and the Arameans became servants to David, bearing tribute; and the LORD preserved David wherever he went.

Consolidation of the Aramean conquest; first occurrence of the theological refrain

καὶ ἔθετο Δαυὶδ φρουρὰν

David garrisons Aram-Damascus (φρουρὰν) and reduces it to tribute-bearing vassalage, the same φέροντας ξένια formula applied to Moab in v. 2. The verse closes with the chapter's key theological refrain, καὶ ἔσωσεν κύριος τὸν Δαυὶδ ἐν πᾶσιν οἷς ἐπορεύετο ('and the LORD preserved David wherever he went'), repeated verbatim at v. 14, framing the war-catalogue as YHWH's saving act.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔθετο

set / placed

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · τίθημι

main verb (establishing a garrison)

→ constative aorist

τίθημι: 'put / place / set'; the middle ἔθετο ('set for himself') of stationing a garrison; renders Hebrew נָתַן / יָשַׁע; the same verb recurs at v. 14 of the Edomite garrison.

Δαυὶδ

David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

φρουρὰν

garrison

Accusative

direct object of ἔθετο

→ object specification

φρουρά: 'garrison / guard-post'; renders Hebrew מִצְדָּה ('garrison / officer'); a standing military presence to enforce vassalage over conquered Aram.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Συρία

Syria / Aram

Dative

dative of place (locative)

→ sphere or reference

Συρία: see v. 5; the dative locates the garrison within Aramean territory.

τῇ

the (one)

Dative

article (with κατὰ Δαμασκόν, attributive)

→ noun-phrase marking

The article τῇ + prepositional phrase (τῇ κατὰ Δαμασκόν, 'the [Syria] around Damascus') forms an attributive specifying which part of Aram is meant.

κατὰ

around / by

preposition + accusative (in the region of)

→ spatial or relational framing

κατὰ + accusative: here 'in the region of / around'; τῇ κατὰ Δαμασκόν designates the Damascene district of Aram.

Δαμασκόν

Damascus

Accusative

accusative object of κατά

→ object specification

Δαμασκός: see v. 5; here accusative governed by κατά.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένετο

became

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (resultant status)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: 'become'; with εἰς δούλους a Hebraism (לְ עַבְדֵּי) for change of status, as in v. 2.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with collective Σύρος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σύρος

the Arameans

Nominative

subject (collective singular)

→ participant prominence

Σύρος: see v. 5; the collective singular ὁ Σύρος ('the Aramean' = the Aramean people) as subject of ἐγένετο, parallel to ἡ Μωαβ in v. 2.

τῷ

to

Dative

article (with Δαυιδ, dative of advantage)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυιδ

David

dative of advantage (indeclinable; case shown by article)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as dative of advantage (indeclinable; case shown by article).

εἰς

as / for

preposition + accusative (predicate, Hebraism)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + accusative: predicate-εἰς ('became as servants'), as in v. 2.

δούλους

servants

Accusative

predicate accusative (with εἰς)

→ object specification

δοῦλος: see v. 2; Aram's vassalage parallels Moab's.

φέροντας

bearing

Pres Act Ptcp Masc Acc Pl · φέρω

attributive participle (modifying δούλους)

→ customary present participle (ongoing tributary duty)

φέρω: see v. 2; the verbatim repetition of φέροντας ξένια links Aram's subjugation to Moab's (v. 2).

ξένια

tribute / gifts

Accusative

direct object of φέροντας

→ object specification

ξένιον: see v. 2.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (introducing the refrain)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔσωσεν

preserved / saved

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · σῶζω

main verb of the theological refrain

→ constative aorist (summary of YHWH's preserving act)

σῶζω: 'save / deliver / preserve'; renders Hebrew נָשַׁׁ (Hiphil); the refrain ἔσωσεν κύριος τὸν Δαυὶδ ('the LORD preserved David') attributes David's victories to YHWH, not to military skill; repeated at v. 14.

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

subject (divine agent of preservation)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: the standard LXX rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the nominative subject names YHWH as the true author of David's success — the theological heart of the chapter.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Δαυὶδ, object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυὶδ

David

direct object of ἔσωσεν (indeclinable; case shown by article)

→ participant identification

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (comprehensive: 'in everything')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πᾶσιν

all things / everywhere

Dative

substantival adjective (antecedent of οἷς)

→ sphere or reference

πᾶς: 'all'; the neuter dative plural ἐν πᾶσιν ('in all [places/things]') with the relative clause οἷς ἐπορεύετο = 'wherever he went.'

οἷς

where / which

Dative

relative pronoun (dative, attracted to πᾶσιν)

→ participant reference or interest

οἷς: relative pronoun; the dative οἷς (attracted to the case of πᾶσιν) introduces the clause 'wherever he went'; a Hebraizing rendering of בְּכָל־אֶרֶץ.

ἐπορεύετο

he went

Impf Mid Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

verb of relative clause (iterative)

→ iterative imperfect (customary: 'used to go / wherever he went')

πορεύομαι: 'go / travel / march'; the imperfect ἐπορεύετο expresses repeated or habitual action — YHWH's preservation accompanied David on every campaign.

7 καὶ ἔλαβεν Δαυιδ τοὺς χλιδῶνας τοὺς χρυσοῦς οἱ ἦσαν ἐπὶ τῶν παίδων τῶν Αδρααζαρ βασιλέως Σουβα καὶ ἦνεγκεν αὐτὰ εἰς Ιερουσαλημ καὶ ἔλαβεν αὐτὰ Σουσακιμ βασιλεὺς Αἰγύπτου ἐν τῷ ἀναβῆναι αὐτὸν εἰς Ιερουσαλημ ἐν ἡμέραις Ροβοαμ υἱοῦ Σολομῶντος

And David took the gold armlets that were on the servants of Hadadezer king of Zobah, and brought them to Jerusalem; and Shishak king of Egypt took them when he came up to Jerusalem in the days of Rehoboam son of Solomon.

Spoils of the Aramean war; proleptic gloss on their later loss

καὶ ἔλαβεν Δαυιδ τοὺς χλιδῶνας

David seizes the gold armlets of Hadadezer's retainers for Jerusalem. The LXX (uniquely against the MT) appends a proleptic notice that Shishak (Σουσακιμ) of Egypt would later carry off these very treasures in Rehoboam's reign (cf. 3 Kingdoms 14:25–26), a narratorial flash-forward that frames David's gains as ultimately transient.

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 (seizure of spoils)

→ constative aorist

λαμβάνω: see v. 1; here of taking the gold armlets as spoil.

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χλιδῶνας

armlets / bracelets

Accusative

direct object of ἔλαβεν

→ object specification

χλιδῶν: 'armlet / bracelet / ornament'; renders Hebrew *וְזָוִי* ('shield / quiver / golden ornament'); the LXX understands the captured gold items as ornamental armlets worn by Hadadezer's guard.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (attributive, repeating before adjective)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χρυσοῦς

golden

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying χλιδῶνας)

→ object specification

χρυσοῦς: 'made of gold'; the second-attributive position (τοὺς χλιδῶνας τοὺς χρυσοῦς) is a Hebraizing article-repetition; the armlets are of gold, hence their value as plunder.

οἱ

which

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἦσαν)

→ participant reference

οἷς: relative pronoun, nominative masculine plural agreeing with χλιδῶνας; introduces the descriptive clause locating the armlets on Hadadezer's servants.

ἦσαν

were

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

verb of relative clause (descriptive)

→ descriptive imperfect

εἰμί: 'be'; the imperfect ἦσαν describes the customary state — the armlets were habitually worn by the servants.

ἐπὶ

on / upon

preposition + genitive (place: 'on the servants')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παίδων

servants

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ

→ relational specification

παῖς: 'servant / attendant / boy'; renders Hebrew *טַבָּאִי*; here Hadadezer's retainers or guard who wore the gold armlets.

τῶν

of

Genitive

article (with Ἀδρααζαρ, genitive of possession)

→ noun-phrase marking

The genitive article τῶν before indeclinable Ἀδρααζαρ marks 'of Hadadezer' (possessive).

Ἀδρααζαρ

Hadadezer

genitive of possession (indeclinable; case shown by article)

→ participant identification

Ἀδρααζαρ: see v. 3.

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Ἀδρααζαρ

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; appositional genitive βασιλέως Σουβα.

Σουβα

Zobah

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σουβα: see v. 3.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἤνεγκεν
brought

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · φέρω

main verb (transport to Jerusalem)

→ constative aorist

φέρω (aor. ἤνεγκεν): 'bring / carry'; David conveys the gold armlets to his capital.

αὐτὰ
them

Accusative

direct object (neuter plural, resuming the armlets)

→ participant reference

The neuter plural αὐτά resumes the armlets construed as neuter objects (sc. σκεύη / ornaments), a common Greek constructio ad sensum.

εἰς
to / into

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ιερουσαλημ
Jerusalem

accusative of direction (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιερουσαλημ: transliteration of Hebrew יְרוּשָׁלַיִם; the indeclinable Semitic form (as against the Hellenized Ἱεροσόλυμα); David's capital and the destination of the spoils.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (introducing the proleptic gloss)

→ 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 (Shishak's later plunder)

→ constative aorist (proleptic flash-forward)

λαμβάνω: here in the proleptic notice — Shishak would later seize these same treasures; the LXX expansion ties David's gain to its eventual loss under Rehoboam.

αὐτὰ
them

Accusative

direct object (the same treasures)

→ participant reference

αὐτά: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object (the same treasures).

Σουσακιμ
Shishak

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σουσακιμ: transliteration of Hebrew שִׁשְׁאֲקִי (Shishak/Sheshonq I of Egypt); indeclinable; his plunder of Jerusalem in Rehoboam's fifth year is recounted at 3 Kingdoms 14:25–26.

βασιλεὺς
king

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Σουσακιμ

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; appositional title βασιλεὺς Αἰγύπτου.

Αἰγύπτου
Egypt

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('king of Egypt')

→ relational specification

Αἴγυπτος: 'Egypt' (Hebrew מִצְרַיִם); declinable second-declension noun, genitive here.

ἐν
in / when

preposition + dative (with articular infinitive, temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + articular infinitive: the construction ἐν τῷ ἀναβῆναι ('when he came up') is a temporal Hebraism rendering אַ + infinitive construct.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with articular infinitive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀναβῆναι

coming up / to come up

Aor Act Inf · ἀναβαίνω

articular infinitive (temporal: 'when he came up')

→ temporal infinitive

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up / come up'; standard verb for marching up against Jerusalem (which sits on high ground); the articular infinitive with ἐν gives the time of Shishak's invasion.

αὐτόν

he / him

Accusative

accusative subject of the infinitive (Shishak)

→ participant reference

αὐτόν: meaning 'he'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative subject of the infinitive (Shishak).

εἰς

to / against

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ιερουσαλημ

Jerusalem

accusative of direction (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιερουσαλημ: see above.

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 (idiomatic: 'in the days of')

→ sphere or reference

ἡμέρα: 'day'; the idiom ἐν ἡμέραις ('in the days of') renders Hebrew יָמַי, a standard temporal-genitive locating an event within a reign.

Ροβοαμ

Rehoboam

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'days of Rehoboam')

→ participant identification

Ροβοαμ: transliteration of Hebrew רֹבּוֹאָם (Rehoboam); indeclinable; Solomon's son and successor, in whose reign the kingdom divided and Shishak invaded.

υἱοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Ροβοαμ

→ relational specification

υἱός: 'son'; appositional genitive υἱοῦ Σολομῶντος ('son of Solomon').

Σολομῶντος

Solomon

Genitive

genitive of relationship (declined third-declension name)

→ relational specification

Σολομών (gen. Σολομῶντος): the Hellenized, fully-declined third-declension form of Solomon's name (contrast the indeclinable Σαλωμων at v. 8); the genitive marks 'of Solomon.'

8 καὶ ἐκ τῆς Μασβακ ἐκ τῶν ἐκλεκτῶν πόλεων τοῦ Αδρααζαρ ἔλαβεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυιδ χαλκὸν πολὺν σφόδρα ἐν αὐτῷ ἐποίησεν Σαλωμων τὴν θάλασσαν τὴν χαλκῇν καὶ τοὺς στύλους καὶ τοὺς λουτήρας καὶ πάντα τὰ σκεύη

And from Masbak, from the choice cities of Hadadezer, King David took very much bronze; out of it Solomon made the bronze Sea and the pillars and the lavers and all the vessels.

Further spoils (bronze) with proleptic gloss on the Temple furnishings καὶ ἐκ τῆς Μασβακ

The fronted prepositional phrases (ἐκ τῆς Μασβακ ... ἐκ τῶν ἐκλεκτῶν πόλεων) emphasize the source of the vast bronze. A second proleptic gloss (ἐν αὐτῷ ἐποίησεν Σαλωμων ...) ties David's spoils to the bronze Sea, pillars, and lavers of Solomon's Temple (cf. 3 Kingdoms 7), making David's wars the material foundation of the sanctuary.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source, fronted)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with indeclinable Μασβακ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Μασβακ

Masbak / Betah

genitive of source (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Μασβακ: the LXX's transliteration of a place-name in Hadadezer's realm (Hebrew מַצְבָּ / Berothai, cf. the parallel 1 Chr 18:8 Tibhath/Cun); indeclinable, case shown by the article τῆς; the source of the captured bronze.

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (apposition: 'from the choice cities')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐκλεκτῶν

choice / select

Genitive

attributive adjective (modifying πόλεων)

→ relational specification

ἐκλεκτός: 'chosen / choice / select'; renders Hebrew רַב־נָדָב; the 'choice cities' are Hadadezer's principal towns, rich in bronze.

πόλεων

cities

Genitive

genitive of source (with ἐκ)

→ relational specification

πόλις: 'city'; the genitive plural specifies the source-cities of the bronze.

τοῦ

of

Genitive

article (with Ἀδρααζαρ, possessive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἀδρααζαρ

Hadadezer

genitive of possession (indeclinable; case shown by article)

→ participant identification

Ἀδρααζαρ: see v. 3.

ἔλαβεν

took

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαμβάνω

main verb (seizure of bronze)

→ constative aorist

λαμβάνω: see v. 1; here of taking the great quantity of bronze.

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 (in apposition to Δαυιδ)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the title ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυιδ ('King David') with the article foregrounds David's royal status as he amasses the Temple-bronze.

Δαυιδ

David

subject (in apposition to ὁ βασιλεύς; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

χαλκόν

bronze

Accusative

direct object of ἔλαβεν

→ object specification

χαλκός: 'bronze / copper'; renders Hebrew נְשֹׁתָנָה; the captured bronze becomes the raw material of the Temple's bronze furnishings.

πολὺν

much

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying χαλκόν)

→ object specification

πολύς: 'much / great'; with σφόδρα ('exceedingly') emphasizes the vast quantity of bronze.

σφόδρα

exceedingly

adverb of degree (intensifying πολύν)

→ clausal contribution

σφόδρα: 'very / exceedingly'; standard LXX rendering of $\overline{\tau\kappa\eta}$; χαλκὸν πολὺν σφόδρα = 'very much bronze.'

ἐν

with / out of

preposition + dative (material/instrument)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + dative: here 'out of / with' (instrumental-material), introducing the proleptic note on the use of the bronze.

αὐτῷ

it

Dative

dative of material (with ἐν: 'out of it')

→ participant reference or interest

The dative αὐτῷ resumes χαλκόν: 'out of this bronze Solomon made...'

ἐποίησεν

made

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (proleptic: Solomon's Temple-work)

→ constative aorist (proleptic flash-forward)

ποιέω: 'make / do'; the proleptic notice that Solomon fashioned the Temple bronzework from David's spoils anchors the sanctuary's furnishings in David's wars (cf. 3 Kingdoms 7:23–45).

Σαλωμων

Solomon

subject (indeclinable form of the name)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: the indeclinable transliteration of Solomon's name (Hebrew $\overline{\text{šlwmn}}$), contrasting with the declined Σολομῶντος at v. 7; here nominative subject of ἐποίησεν.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θάλασσαν

Sea (basin)

Accusative

direct object of ἐποίησεν

→ object specification

θάλασσα: 'sea'; here the great bronze laver of the Temple called 'the Sea' (Hebrew $\overline{\text{šlwn}}$), a vast cast-bronze basin for priestly washing (3 Kingdoms 7:23–26).

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (attributive, repeated before adjective)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χαλκῆν

bronze

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying θάλασσαν)

→ object specification

χαλκοῦς (fem. χαλκῆ): 'made of bronze'; τὴν θάλασσαν τὴν χαλκῆν ('the bronze Sea') in second-attributive position, naming the famous Temple basin.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ 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.

στύλους

pillars

Accusative

direct object (coordinate with θάλασσαν)

→ object specification

στῦλος: 'pillar / column'; the two bronze pillars (Jachin and Boaz) flanking the Temple porch (3 Kingdoms 7:15–22).

καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	τούς the Accusative <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τούς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	λουτήρας lavers / basins Accusative <i>direct object (coordinate)</i> → object specification λουτήρ: 'laver / wash-basin'; the bronze basins on wheeled stands for the Temple service (3 Kingdoms 7:38).	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.
πάντα all Accusative <i>adjective (modifying τὰ σκεύη)</i> → object specification πᾶς: 'all'; summative πάντα τὰ σκεύη ('all the vessels') gathers the remaining bronze furnishings.	τὰ the Accusative <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τὰ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	σκεύη vessels Accusative <i>direct object (coordinate, summative)</i> → object specification σκεῦος (pl. σκεύη): 'vessel / implement'; renders Hebrew כֵּלִי; the full inventory of bronze Temple utensils derived from David's spoils.	

9 καὶ ἤκουσεν Θεοῦ ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἡμαθ ὅτι ἐπάταξεν Δαυιδ πᾶσαν τὴν δύναμιν Ἀδρααζαρ

And Toi king of Hamath heard that David had struck all the army of Hadadezer.

Reaction of a third party (Toi of Hamath) to David's victory καὶ ἤκουσεν Θεοῦ

The report of Hadadezer's total defeat (πᾶσαν τὴν δύναμιν) reaches Toi of Hamath, Hadadezer's rival to the north, motivating the embassy of v. 10. The fourth ἐπάταξεν appears here within an indirect-discourse ὅτι-clause, reporting David's deed from Toi's perspective.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἤκουσεν
heard

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀκούω

main verb (perception introducing ὅτι-clause)

→ constative aorist

ἀκούω: 'hear / learn of'; the report of David's victory reaches a distant king; renders Hebrew נָשָׂא.

Θοοῦ
Toi

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Θοοῦ: transliteration of Hebrew יָעִז (Toi/Tou); indeclinable; king of Hamath and rival of Hadadezer, who sends tribute to David.

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

nominative in apposition to Θοοῦ

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: 'king'; appositional title ὁ βασιλεύς Ημαθ ('the king of Hamath').

Ημαθ
Hamath

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

→ participant identification

Ημαθ: transliteration of Hebrew חָמַת (Hamath), a city-kingdom on the Orontes north of Aram-Zobah; indeclinable; Toi's realm.

ὅτι
that

conjunction (introducing indirect discourse)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'that'; introduces the content of what Toi heard (indirect discourse) — that David had defeated Hadadezer's whole force.

ἐπάταξεν
had struck

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

verb of indirect-discourse clause

→ constative aorist (reported as completed fact)

πατάσσω: see v. 1; the fourth occurrence, now embedded in the ὅτι-clause reporting David's victory to Toi.

Δαυιδ
David

subject of the ὅτι-clause (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πᾶσαν
all

Accusative

adjective (modifying δύναμιν)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; the feminine accusative πᾶσαν agrees with δύναμιν; stresses the totality of Hadadezer's defeat.

τὴν
the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δύναμιν
army / force

Accusative

direct object of ἐπάταξεν

→ object specification

δύναμις: 'power / military force / army'; renders Hebrew לְיָדָא ('army'); here Hadadezer's entire fighting strength, which David annihilated.

Αδρααζαρ

Hadadezer

genitive of possession (indeclinable: 'army of Hadadezer')

→ participant identification

Αδρααζαρ: see v. 3; here without an article, the indeclinable name standing in the genitive ('of Hadadezer').

10 καὶ ἀπέστειλεν Θεοῦ Ιεδδουραν τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ πρὸς βασιλέα Δαυιδ ἐρωτῆσαι αὐτὸν τὰ εἰς εἰρήνην καὶ εὐλογῆσαι αὐτὸν ὑπὲρ οὗ ἐπολέμησεν τὸν Αδρααζαρ καὶ ἐπάταξεν αὐτόν ὅτι ἀντικείμενος ἦν τῷ Αδρααζαρ καὶ ἐν ταῖς χερσὶν αὐτοῦ ἦσαν σκεύη ἀργυρᾶ καὶ σκεύη χρυσᾶ καὶ σκεύη χαλκᾶ

And Toi sent Jeddouran his son to King David to greet him with peace and to congratulate him because he had warred against Hadadezer and struck him — for Hadadezer was an adversary of Toi — and in his hands were vessels of silver and vessels of gold and vessels of bronze.

Toi's embassy and tribute (consequence of v. 9)

καὶ ἀπέστειλεν Θεοῦ

Toi sends his son with a peace-greeting and congratulations, since Hadadezer was Toi's own enemy (ἀντικείμενος ἦν). The double infinitive (ἐρωτῆσαι ... εὐλογῆσαι) states the embassy's diplomatic purpose, and the closing clause inventories the gifts of silver, gold, and bronze vessels — the tribute David will consecrate in v. 11.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπέστειλεν
sent

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

main verb (dispatch of the embassy)

→ constative aorist

ἀποστέλλω: 'send / dispatch (with a commission)'; renders Hebrew נָשַׁל; the verb of formal embassy.

Θοοῦ
Toi

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Θοοῦ: see v. 9.

Ιεδδουραν
Jeddouran

direct object of ἀπέστειλεν (indeclinable transliterated name)

→ participant identification

Ιεδδουραν: the LXX's transliteration of the name of Toi's son (Hebrew יֶרְחָם / יֶרְחָדָם, Joram/Hadoram, cf. 1 Chr 18:10); treated as an indeclinable transliterated name, its accusative role marked by the appositive τὸν υἱόν.

τὸν
the

Accusative

article (with υἱόν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱόν
son

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Ιεδδουραν

→ object specification

υἱός: 'son'; the appositive τὸν υἱόν αὐτοῦ ('his son') identifies Jeddouran and marks the accusative case.

αὐτοῦ
his

Genitive

genitive of possession (Toi's son)

→ relational specification

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

πρὸς
to

preposition + accusative (direction toward)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

βασιλέα
king

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (with Δαυιδ)

→ object specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; βασιλέα Δαυιδ ('King David') as the destination of the embassy.

Δαυιδ
David

accusative in apposition to βασιλέα (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἐρωτῆσαι
to greet / to ask

Aor Act Inf · ἐρωτάω

infinitive of purpose (with ἀπέστειλεν)

→ purpose infinitive

ἐρωτάω: 'ask / inquire / greet'; the idiom ἐρωτῆσαι ... τὰ εἰς εἰρήνην ('to ask after his welfare / greet with peace') renders Hebrew וְשָׁלַם לְשָׁלוֹם, a formula of diplomatic salutation.

αὐτὸν
him

Accusative

direct object of ἐρωτῆσαι (David)

→ participant reference

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

τὰ

the things

Accusative

substantival article (with εἰς εἰρήνην: 'the things pertaining to peace')

→ noun-phrase marking

The neuter plural article τὰ + prepositional phrase (τὰ εἰς εἰρήνην, 'the matters of peace / one's welfare') is an idiom of greeting; the king is asked after his peace/well-being.

εἰς

for / pertaining to

preposition + accusative (reference)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

εἰρήνην

peace

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (idiom of greeting)

→ object specification

εἰρήνη: 'peace / welfare'; renders Hebrew וְשָׁלוֹם ; τὰ εἰς εἰρήνην is the polite inquiry after David's well-being and a gesture of friendly relations.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (joining the two purpose-infinitives)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εὐλογῆσαι

to congratulate / bless

Aor Act Inf · εὐλογέω

infinitive of purpose (coordinate with ἐρωτῆσαι)

→ purpose infinitive

εὐλογέω: 'bless / speak well of / congratulate'; renders Hebrew וְיָבִר ; here in the sense of offering felicitations on David's victory.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object of εὐλογῆσαι (David)

→ participant reference

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

ὕπέρ

because / on account of

preposition + genitive (causal, with relative οὗ)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὕπέρ + genitive: here causal ('because of the fact that'); the phrase ὕπέρ οὗ ('because') introduces the reason for Toi's congratulations.

οὗ

(the fact) that

Genitive

relative pronoun (genitive, with ὕπέρ: causal connective)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅς: relative pronoun; ὕπέρ οὗ functions as a causal conjunction ('because'), introducing the ground of the congratulation.

ἐπολέμησεν

had warred

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πολεμέω

verb of the causal clause

→ constative aorist

πολεμέω: 'make war / fight against'; renders Hebrew וַיִּלָּחֶם ; here with accusative object (τὸν Ἀδρααζαρ), 'warred against Hadadezer.'

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Ἀδρααζαρ, object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἀδρααζαρ

Hadadezer

direct object of ἐπολέμησεν (indeclinable; case shown by article)

→ participant identification

Ἀδρααζαρ: see v. 3.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπάταξεν

struck

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

verb of the causal clause (coordinate with ἐπολέμησεν)

→ constative aorist

πατάσσω: see v. 1; the fifth and final occurrence of the verb in the war-catalogue (apart from v. 13), here in Toi's-cause clause.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object of ἐπάταξεν (Hadadezer)

→ participant reference

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

ὅτι

for / because

causal conjunction (parenthetical explanation)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: here causal ('for / because'); introduces the narrator's parenthetical explaining why Toi welcomed Hadadezer's defeat.

ἀντικείμενος

an adversary / opposing

Pres Mid Ptcp Masc Nom Sg · ἀντίκειμαι

predicate participle (with ἦν: periphrastic 'was opposing')

→ ongoing present participle (a settled state of enmity)

ἀντίκειμαι: 'be set against / be an adversary'; the participle with ἦν forms a periphrastic imperfect ('was an adversary'); Hadadezer and Toi were long-standing rivals, so Toi rejoices at his enemy's fall.

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula (periphrastic with ἀντικείμενος)

→ descriptive imperfect

εἰμί: 'be'; the imperfect ἦν combines with the participle for a periphrastic imperfect expressing Hadadezer's continuing enmity toward Toi.

τῷ

to

Dative

article (with Ἀδρααζαρ, dative complement)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἀδρααζαρ

Hadadezer

dative complement of ἀντικείμενος (indeclinable; case shown by article)

→ participant identification

Ἀδρααζαρ: ἀντίκειμαι takes a dative; 'an adversary to/of Hadadezer.' (The sense is that Hadadezer and Toi were mutual enemies.)

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (introducing the inventory of gifts)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative: 'in his hands')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ταῖς

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χερσὶν

hands

Dative

dative of place (idiom: 'in his hands' = he brought)

→ sphere or reference

χείρ (dat. pl. χερσίν): 'hand'; the idiom ἐν ταῖς χερσὶν αὐτοῦ ἦσαν ('in his hands were') means the envoy brought the gifts in hand — the tribute Toi sent with his son.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (the envoy's hands)

→ relational specification

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

ἦσαν

were

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

main verb (existential: 'there were')

→ descriptive imperfect

εἰμί: 'be'; the existential ἦσαν introduces the inventory of vessels brought as tribute.

σκεύη

vessels

Nominative

subject (with predicate adjective ἀργυρᾶ)

→ participant prominence

σκεῦος (pl. σκεύη): 'vessel / article'; the threefold σκεύη ... σκεύη ... σκεύη lists the precious-metal gifts of silver, gold, and bronze.

ἀργυρᾶ

of silver

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying σκεύη)

→ participant prominence

ἀργυροῦς (neut. pl. ἀργυρᾶ): 'made of silver'; renders Hebrew יָדָבָר; the first category of Toi's tribute.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

σκεύη

vessels

Nominative

subject (second category)

→ participant prominence

σκεῦος: see above.

χρυσᾶ

of gold

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying σκεύη)

→ participant prominence

χρυσοῦς (neut. pl. χρυσᾶ): 'made of gold'; renders Hebrew כֶּהָדָר; the second category of tribute.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

σκεύη

vessels

Nominative

subject (third category)

→ participant prominence

σκεῦος: see above.

χαλκᾶ

of bronze

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying σκεύη)

→ participant prominence

χαλκοῦς (neut. pl. χαλκᾶ): 'made of bronze'; renders Hebrew נְחֹשֶׁת; the third category of Toi's tribute, completing the silver-gold-bronze triad.

11 καὶ ταῦτα ἡγίασεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυὶδ τῷ κυρίῳ μετὰ τοῦ ἀργυρίου καὶ μετὰ τοῦ χρυσοῦ οὗ ἡγίασεν ἐκ πασῶν τῶν πόλεων ὧν κατεδυνάστευσεν

And these too King David consecrated to the LORD, together with the silver and the gold that he had consecrated from all the cities he had subdued.

David's consecration of all the spoils to YHWH καὶ ταῦτα ἡγίασεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυὶδ

The fronted ταῦτα ('these too') gathers Toi's gifts into the larger fund of dedicated metal. The repeated ἡγίασεν ('consecrated') stamps the whole treasury as YHWH's, drawn from all the subdued cities (ἐκ πασῶν τῶν πόλεων ὧν κατεδυνάστευσεν), and prepares for the catalogue of source-nations in v. 12.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ταῦτα

these things

Accusative

direct object of ἡγίασεν (fronted for emphasis)

→ object specification

οὗτος: the demonstrative ταῦτα ('these too') refers to Toi's gifts of v. 10, fronted to emphasize their incorporation into the dedicated treasure.

ἡγίασεν

consecrated

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀγιάζω

main verb (act of dedication)

→ constative aorist

ἀγιάζω: 'make holy / consecrate / dedicate'; renders Hebrew שִׁׁׁדַּח ; David devotes the spoils to YHWH (and ultimately the Temple treasury), a recurring Davidic theme (cf. 1 Chr 18:11).

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject (in apposition to Δαυὶδ)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: 'king'; ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυὶδ ('King David') again with the title (as in v. 8), foregrounding his royal-cultic role.

Δαυὶδ

David

subject (in apposition to ὁ βασιλεύς; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τῷ

to the

Dative

article (with κυρίῳ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κυρίῳ

LORD

Dative

dative of recipient (the one to whom the spoils are consecrated)

→ sphere or reference

κύριος: the standard LXX rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה ; the dative τῷ κυρίῳ names YHWH as the recipient of the consecrated treasure — the spoils of war become the LORD's portion.

μετά

together with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄργυρίου

silver

Genitive

genitive object of μετά

→ relational specification

ἄργύριον: 'silver / silver-money'; renders Hebrew יָדָבָר; part of the larger dedicated fund accompanying Toi's vessels.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

μετά

together with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χρυσίου

gold

Genitive

genitive object of μετά

→ relational specification

χρυσίον: 'gold'; renders Hebrew בָּרָךְ; with the silver, the bullion that David consecrated alongside the vessels.

οὗ

which

Genitive

relative pronoun (object of second ἡγίασεν; attracted to genitive)

→ relational specification

ὅς: relative pronoun; the genitive οὗ (attracted to the case of its antecedent χρυσίου/ἄργυρίου) introduces the clause specifying the source of the dedicated metal.

ἡγίασεν

he had consecrated

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἡγιάζω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist (anterior to the main act)

ἡγιάζω: see above; the repetition stresses the cumulative dedication of all David's spoils.

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πασῶν

all

Genitive

adjective (modifying πόλεων)

→ relational specification

πᾶς (fem. gen. pl. πασῶν): 'all'; ἐκ πασῶν τῶν πόλεων ('from all the cities') stresses the comprehensive sourcing of the dedicated wealth.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλεων

cities

Genitive

genitive of source (with ἐκ)

→ relational specification

πόλις: 'city'; the conquered cities from which the dedicated metal was drawn.

ῶν

which

Genitive

relative pronoun (object of κατεδυνάστευσεν, attracted to genitive)

→ relational specification

ὅς: relative pronoun; the genitive plural ῶν (attracted to πόλεων) introduces the clause 'which he subdued.'

κατεδυνάστευσεν

he subdued / overpowered

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καταδυναστεύω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

καταδυναστεύω: 'overpower / subdue / dominate'; the compound κατα- intensifies δυναστεύω ('exercise power'); the cities David forcibly subjugated, whence the dedicated spoils.

12 ἐκ τῆς Ἰδουμαίας καὶ ἐκ τῆς γῆς Μωαβ καὶ ἐκ τῶν υἱῶν Αμμων καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἀλλοφύλων καὶ ἐξ Αμαληκ καὶ ἐκ τῶν σκύλων Αδρααζαρ υἱοῦ Ρααβ βασιλέως Σουβα

from Edom and from the land of Moab and from the sons of Ammon and from the Philistines and from Amalek and from the spoils of Hadadezer son of Rehob, king of Zobah.

Catalogue of the source-nations of the dedicated spoils (apposition to v. 11)

ἐκ τῆς Ἰδουμαίας

An asyndetic-but-coordinated catalogue of six sources (Edom, Moab, Ammon, Philistia, Amalek, Hadadezer's spoils), all governed by the ἡγήσεν of v. 11. The list functions as a roll of David's subdued enemies, framing his dedicated treasury as the tribute of the whole surrounding world to YHWH.

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

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἰδουμαίας

Edom / Idumea

Genitive

genitive of source (with ἐκ)

→ relational specification

Ἰδουμαία: the Greek name for Edom (Hebrew דִּמְעָא); a declinable first-declension noun; the descendants of Esau, south-east of Judah, whom David subdues (vv. 13–14).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

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

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆς

land

Genitive

genitive of source (with ἐκ; construct with Μωαβ)

→ relational specification

γῆ: 'land'; γῆς Μωαβ ('the land of Moab') is a construct-type genitive chain (Hebraism).

Μωαβ

Moab

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'land of Moab')

→ participant identification

Μωαβ: see v. 2.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱῶν

sons

Genitive

genitive of source (construct with Αμμων)

→ relational specification

υἱός: 'son'; οἱ υἱοὶ Αμμων ('the sons of Ammon' = the Ammonites) is the standard LXX rendering of יִמְּוֹן.

Αμμων

Ammon

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

→ participant identification

Αμμων: transliteration of Hebrew עַמּוֹן (Ammon); indeclinable; the Transjordanian people east of the Jordan, descendants of Lot.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄλλοφύλων

Philistines

Genitive

genitive of source (with ἐκ)

→ relational specification

ἄλλοφυλος: see v. 1; the Philistines reappear in the catalogue of subdued nations.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξ

from

preposition + genitive (source; elided before vowel)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ (here ἐξ before a vowel): 'from'; the form ἐξ Ἀμαληκ.

Ἀμαληκ

Amalek

genitive of source (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἀμαληκ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲמָלֵק (Amalek); indeclinable; Israel's archetypal desert enemy (Exod 17), whose spoils swell David's dedicated treasury (cf. 1 Sam 30).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σκύλων

spoils

Genitive

genitive of source (with ἐκ)

→ relational specification

σκῦλον (pl. σκῦλα): 'spoil / plunder (stripped from the slain)'; renders Hebrew לָזַב; the booty of Hadadezer caps the catalogue of dedicated wealth.

Ἀδρααζαρ

Hadadezer

genitive of possession (indeclinable: 'spoils of Hadadezer')

→ participant identification

Ἀδρααζαρ: see v. 3; the genitive completes 'the spoils of Hadadezer.'

υἱοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Ἀδρααζαρ

→ relational specification

υἱός: 'son'; appositional genitive υἱοῦ Πααβ ('son of Rehob'), repeating the full identification of v. 3.

Πααβ

Rehob

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Πααβ: see v. 3.

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Ἀδρααζαρ

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: appositional genitive βασιλέως Σουβα ('king of Zobah').

Σουβα

Zobah

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σουβα: see v. 3; the full title closes the source-catalogue with the chapter's principal vanquished king.

13 καὶ ἐποίησεν Δαυιδ ὄνομα καὶ ἐν τῷ ἀνακάμπτειν αὐτὸν ἐπάταξεν τὴν Ἰδουμαίαν ἐν Γαιμελε εἰς ὀκτωκαίδεκα χιλιάδας

And David made a name for himself; and on his return he struck Edom in Gaimele — eighteen thousand.

Climax of the conquests: David's renown and the defeat of Edom

καὶ ἐποίησεν Δαυιδ ὄνομα

The idiom ἐποίησεν ... ὄνομα ('made a name') marks the apex of David's fame. The temporal ἐν τῷ ἀνακάμπτειν ('on returning') sets the occasion for the sixth and final ἐπάταξεν, the defeat of Edom at Gaimele (the 'Valley of Salt' of the Hebrew) with eighteen thousand casualties.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐποίησεν

made

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (idiom: 'made a name')

→ constative aorist

ποιέω: 'make / do'; the idiom ἐποίησεν ὄνομα ('made a name for himself / won renown') renders Hebrew נָשָׂא שֵׁם ; it marks David's achievement of lasting fame through his victories.

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ὄνομα

a name / renown

Accusative

direct object of ἐποίησεν

→ object specification

ὄνομα: 'name / reputation / renown'; renders Hebrew שֵׁם ; here in the idiomatic sense of fame won by conquest (cf. the contrast with the tower-builders' vain bid for a 'name' at Gen 11:4).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐν

when / on

preposition + dative (with articular infinitive, temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + articular infinitive: the temporal idiom ἐν τῷ ἀνακάμπτειν ('on returning / when he came back') renders Hebrew אַ + infinitive construct.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with articular infinitive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀνακάμπτειν

returning

Pres Act Inf · ἀνακάμπτω

articular infinitive (temporal: 'on his return')

→ temporal infinitive (contemporaneous)

ἀνακάμπτω: 'turn back / return'; the present articular infinitive with ἐν gives the time of the Edomite campaign — as David was returning (from the northern wars).

αὐτόν

he / him

Accusative

accusative subject of the infinitive (David)

→ participant reference

αὐτόν: meaning 'he'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative subject of the infinitive (David).

ἐπάταξεν

struck

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb (defeat of Edom)

→ constative aorist

πατάσσω: see v. 1; the sixth occurrence, capping the war-catalogue with the conquest of Edom.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with Ἰδουμαίαν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἰδουμαίαν

Edom / Idumea

Accusative

direct object of ἐπάταξεν

→ object specification

Ἰδουμαία: see v. 12; here the accusative object of the striking (the parallels at Ps 60 title and 1 Chr 18:12 vary between Edom and Aram, reflecting the easy confusion of $\text{דִּימָא} / \text{דִּימָא}$).

ἐν

in / at

preposition + dative (place of battle)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Γαιμελε

Gaimele (Valley of Salt)

dative of place (indeclinable place-name; case shown by ἐν)

→ participant identification

Γαιμελε: the LXX's transliteration of Hebrew גַּיְמָלָא ('Valley of Salt'), apparently read as a single place-name; indeclinable; the site (south of the Dead Sea) of David's victory over Edom (cf. 4 Kingdoms 14:7).

εἰς

to (the number of)

preposition + accusative (numerical extent)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + accusative: here of numerical result/extent ('to the amount of'), introducing the casualty figure.

ὀκτωκαίδεκα

eighteen

numeral (indeclinable; modifying χιλιάδας)

→ clausal contribution

ὀκτωκαίδεκα: 'eighteen'; indeclinable cardinal; with χιλιάδας = 'eighteen thousand' Edomite dead.

χιλιάδας

thousand

Accusative

accusative of measure (extent of casualties)

→ object specification

χιλιάς: see v. 4; 'eighteen thousands' as the measure of Edom's defeat.

14 καὶ ἔθετο ἐν τῇ Ἰδουμαίᾳ φρουράν ἐν πάσῃ τῇ Ἰδουμαίᾳ καὶ ἐγένοντο πάντες οἱ Ἰδουμαῖοι δοῦλοι τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ ἔσωσεν κύριος τὸν Δαυὶδ ἐν πᾶσιν οἷς ἐπορεύετο

And he set a garrison in Edom — in all Edom — and all the Edomites became servants to the king; and the LORD preserved David wherever he went.

Consolidation of Edom; closing recurrence of the theological refrain

καὶ ἔθετο ἐν τῇ Ἰδουμαίᾳ φρουράν

David garrisons all Edom (the emphatic ἐν πάσῃ τῇ Ἰδουμαίᾳ) and reduces the Edomites to vassalage, paralleling the Aramean settlement of v. 6. The chapter's war-catalogue closes with the verbatim refrain καὶ ἔσωσεν κύριος τὸν Δαυὶδ ἐν πᾶσιν οἷς ἐπορεύετο, bracketing vv. 1–14 with the theological claim of v. 6.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔθετο

set / placed

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · τίθημι

main verb (establishing a garrison)

→ constative aorist

τίθημι: see v. 6; David garrisons Edom as he did Aram-Damascus.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ιδουμαία

Edom / Idumea

Dative

dative of place (locative)

→ sphere or reference

Ιδουμαία: see v. 12; here dative locating the garrison.

φρουράν

garrison

Accusative

direct object of ἔθετο

→ object specification

φρουρά: see v. 6; the standing garrison enforcing Edom's subjection.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative, emphatic restatement)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πάση

all

Dative

adjective (modifying Ιδουμαία: 'in all Edom')

→ sphere or reference

πᾶς (fem. dat. sg. πάση): 'all / whole'; the emphatic restatement ἐν πάσῃ τῇ Ιδουμαίᾳ ('throughout all Edom') stresses the totality of David's control.

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ιδουμαία

Edom / Idumea

Dative

dative of place (emphatic restatement)

→ sphere or reference

Ιδουμαία: see v. 12; the repetition (ἐν τῇ Ιδουμαίᾳ ... ἐν πάσῃ τῇ Ιδουμαίᾳ) underscores the comprehensive garrisoning.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένοντο

became

Aor Mid Indic 3 Pl · γίνομαι

main verb (resultant status: plural)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: 'become'; the plural ἐγένοντο agrees with the plural subject οἱ Ιδουμαῖοι; 'all the Edomites became servants.'

πάντες

all

Nominative

adjective (modifying οἱ Ιδουμαῖοι)

→ participant prominence

πᾶς (masc. nom. pl. πάντες): 'all'; reinforces the universality of Edom's subjugation.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ιδουμαῖοι

Edomites

Nominative

subject (the people of Edom)

→ participant prominence

Ιδουμαῖος: 'Edomite'; the gentilic of Ιδουμαία; declinable (nom. pl. -οι); the descendants of Esau now reduced to Davidic servitude.

δοῦλοι

servants

Nominative

predicate nominative (with ἐγένοντο)

→ participant prominence

δοῦλος: see v. 2; the Edomites' vassalage parallels Moab's (v. 2) and Aram's (v. 6), completing the pattern of subjection.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article (with βασιλεῖ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ

king

Dative

dative of advantage ('servants to the king')

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the dative τῷ βασιλεῖ ('to the king', i.e. David) marks whom the Edomites serve; the title rather than the name foregrounds David's royal sovereignty.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (introducing the refrain)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔσωσεν

preserved / saved

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · σῶζω

main verb of the theological refrain

→ constative aorist (summary of YHWH's preserving act)

σῶζω: see v. 6; the verbatim repetition of the refrain closes the war-catalogue (vv. 1–14), attributing the whole sequence of victories to YHWH's preservation.

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

subject (divine agent of preservation)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: the LXX rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the second occurrence of the refrain seals the theological reading of David's conquests.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Δαυιδ, object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυιδ

David

direct object of ἔσωσεν (indeclinable; case shown by article)

→ participant identification

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (comprehensive)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πᾶσιν

all things / everywhere

Dative

substantival adjective (antecedent of οἷς)

→ sphere or reference

πᾶς: see v. 6; ἐν πᾶσιν οἷς ἐπορεύετο = 'wherever he went.'

οἷς

where / which

Dative

relative pronoun (dative, attracted to πᾶσιν)

→ participant reference or interest

οἷς: see v. 6.

ἐπορεύετο

he went

Impf Mid Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

verb of relative clause (iterative)

→ iterative imperfect (customary: 'wherever he went')

πορεύομαι: see v. 6; the iterative imperfect closes the refrain identically to v. 6.

15 καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν Δαυιδ ἐπὶ Ἰσραηλ καὶ ἦν Δαυιδ ποιῶν κρίμα καὶ δικαιοσύνην ἐπὶ πάντα τὸν λαὸν αὐτοῦ

And David reigned over Israel, and David was executing judgment and righteousness for all his people.

Regnal summary: David's just rule (transition to the officials-roster)

καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν Δαυιδ ἐπὶ Ἰσραηλ

The verse turns from war to governance: David reigns over all Israel and administers κρίμα καὶ δικαιοσύνην ('judgment and righteousness'), the paired ideal of righteous kingship (cf. Gen 18:19; Jer 23:5). The periphrastic ἦν ... ποιῶν ('was doing / continually did') stresses the habitual character of David's just rule, setting up the administrative roster of vv. 16–18.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (sectional transition)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐβασίλευσεν
reigned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb (regnal summary)

→ constative/ingressive aorist (David's established reign)

βασιλεύω: 'be king / reign'; renders Hebrew מָלַךְ; with ἐπί + accusative ('reign over'), the standard formula introducing a regnal summary.

Δαυιδ
David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ἐπὶ
over

preposition + accusative (of rule)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + accusative: 'over'; the standard construction with βασιλεύω for the realm ruled.

Ἰσραηλ
Israel

accusative object of ἐπὶ (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἰσραηλ: transliteration of Hebrew יִשְׂרָאֵל; indeclinable; the united people over whom David reigns.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦν
was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula (periphrastic with ποιῶν)

→ descriptive imperfect (habitual rule)

εἰμί: 'be'; combined with the participle ποιῶν forms a periphrastic imperfect ('was doing / used to do') expressing David's continual, characteristic administration of justice.

Δαυιδ
David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ποιῶν

doing / executing

Pres Act Ptcp Masc Nom Sg · ποιέω

predicate participle (periphrastic with ἦν)

→ ongoing present participle (continual action)

ποιέω: 'do / make / execute'; the participle ποιῶν κρίμα καὶ δικαιοσύνην ('doing judgment and righteousness') renders the Hebrew הָרָצָה וְהַשְׁמָע, the hallmark of the just king.

κρίμα

judgment / justice

Accusative

direct object of ποιῶν

→ object specification

κρίμα: 'judgment / justice / legal decision'; renders Hebrew מִשְׁפָּט; paired with δικαιοσύνη as the twin virtue of righteous governance.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

δικαιοσύνην

righteousness

Accusative

direct object of ποιῶν (coordinate with κρίμα)

→ object specification

δικαιοσύνη: 'righteousness / justice'; renders Hebrew דִּקְיָה; the word-pair κρίμα καὶ δικαιοσύνη ('justice and righteousness') is the classic biblical formula for the ideal of just rule (cf. Ps 89:14; Jer 23:5).

ἐπὶ

for / over

preposition + accusative (extent: 'for all the people')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ + accusative: here 'for / toward / over'; David's justice extends to the whole people.

πάντα

all

Accusative

adjective (modifying τὸν λαόν)

→ object specification

πᾶς (masc. acc. sg. πάντα): 'all / whole'; David's just administration embraces the entire nation without partiality.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαόν

people

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ

→ object specification

λαός: 'people'; the standard LXX term for Israel as covenant community (rendering עַם); the beneficiary of David's just rule.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (David's people)

→ relational specification

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

16 καὶ Ἰωαβ υἱὸς Σαρουίας ἐπὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς καὶ Ἰωσαφατ υἱὸς Ἀχιά ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπομνημάτων

And Joab son of Zeruiah was over the army, and Jehoshaphat son of Ahilud was over the records.

Officials-roster (verbless catalogue of David's administration)

καὶ Ἰωαβ υἱὸς Σαρουίας

The roster (vv. 16–18) is a series of verbless naming-clauses (name + patronymic + ἐπί-phrase of office), a standard administrative list-form. Joab commands the army (ἐπὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς) and Jehoshaphat is the royal recorder/secretary (ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπομνημάτων, 'over the memoranda').

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (introducing the roster)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ἰωαβ

Joab

subject of verbless clause (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἰωαβ: transliteration of Hebrew יוֹאָב (Joab); indeclinable; David's nephew and commander-in-chief throughout the reign.

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ἰωαβ (patronymic)

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; the patronymic υἱὸς Σαρουίας ('son of Zeruiah'), naming Joab's mother, David's sister.

Σαρουίας

Zeruiah

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

→ participant identification

Σαρουίας: the LXX's transliteration of Hebrew זְרוּיָהּ (Zeruiah), David's sister and mother of Joab, Abishai, and Asahel; treated as an indeclinable transliterated name in the genitive.

ἐπὶ

over

preposition + genitive (of office: 'in charge of')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + genitive: 'over / in charge of'; the standard idiom of administrative appointment (ἐπὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς = 'over the army').

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

στρατιᾶς

army

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ (Joab's office)

→ relational specification

στρατιᾶ: 'army / host'; renders Hebrew אֶצֶר; Joab's office as commander of Israel's army.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (next roster entry)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ιωσαφατ Jehoshaphat <i>subject of verbless clause (indeclinable proper noun)</i> → participant identification Ιωσαφατ: transliteration of Hebrew יְהוֹשָׁפָט (Jehoshaphat); indeclinable; the royal recorder, not to be confused with the later king of Judah of the same name.	υἱὸς son Nominative <i>nominative in apposition to Ιωσαφατ (patronymic)</i> → participant prominence υἱός: 'son'; the patronymic υἱὸς Αχια ('son of Ahilud').	Αχια Ahilud <i>genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'son of Ahilud')</i> → participant identification Αχια: the LXX's transliteration of Hebrew אֲחִיָּלֻד (Ahilud), father of the recorder Jehoshaphat; indeclinable.	ἐπὶ over <i>preposition + genitive (of office)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐπί + genitive: see above; ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπομνημάτων = 'over the records' (the office of recorder/herald).
τῶν the Genitive <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τῶν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	ὑπομνημάτων records / memoranda Genitive <i>genitive object of ἐπὶ (Jehoshaphat's office)</i> → relational specification ὑπόμνημα (pl. ὑπομνήματα): 'memorandum / record / chronicle'; renders Hebrew מְזַכֵּר ('recorder / remembrancer'); the office of keeping the royal annals and acting as state herald.		

17 καὶ Σαδδουκ υἱὸς Αχιτωβ καὶ Αχιμελεχ υἱὸς Αβιαθαρ ἱερεῖς καὶ Ασα ὁ γραμματεὺς

And Zadok son of Ahitub and Ahimelech son of Abiathar were priests, and Asa was the scribe.

Continuation of the officials-roster (priests and scribe)

καὶ Σαδδουκ υἱὸς Αχιτωβ

The roster continues with the dual priesthood — Zadok son of Ahitub and Ahimelech son of Abiathar (the LXX reverses the MT's 'Ahimelech son of Abiathar', preserving the priestly line). Asa (a variant of the expected Seraiah/Shavsha) is named the scribe (ὁ γραμματεὺς), the chief royal secretary.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (next roster entry)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Σαδδουκ
Zadok

subject of verbless clause (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαδδουκ: transliteration of Hebrew קִדְצָ (Zadok); indeclinable; the priest whose line would become the dominant Jerusalem priesthood (cf. Ezek 44:15).

υἱὸς
son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Σαδδουκ (patronymic)

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; υἱὸς Αχιτωβ ('son of Ahitub').

Αχιτωβ
Ahitub

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

→ participant identification

Αχιτωβ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲחִיטֹב (Ahitub); indeclinable; Zadok's father.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Αχιμελεχ
Ahimelech

subject of verbless clause (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αχιμελεχ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲחִימֶלֶךְ (Ahimelech); indeclinable; the second priest; the LXX (with the MT here) reads 'Ahimelech son of Abiathar', the reverse of the more familiar Abiathar son of Ahimelech (1 Sam 22:20).

υἱὸς
son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Αχιμελεχ (patronymic)

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; υἱὸς Αβιαθαρ ('son of Abiathar').

Αβιαθαρ
Abiathar

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

→ participant identification

Αβιαθαρ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲבִיָּתָר (Abiathar); indeclinable; the priest who fled to David (1 Sam 22) and shared the priesthood with Zadok.

ἱερεῖς
priests

Nominative

predicate nominative (of both Zadok and Ahimelech)

→ participant prominence

ἱερεῖς (pl. ἱερεῖς): 'priest'; renders Hebrew כֹּהֲנִים; the plural names the dual priesthood serving under David.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (next roster entry)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ασα
Asa

subject of verbless clause (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ασα: the LXX's transliteration of the name of David's scribe (Hebrew שֵׁרַיָּה / Seraiah, with variants Sheva/Shavsha in the parallels); indeclinable; the chief royal secretary.

ὁ
the

Nominative

article (with γραμματεὺς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γραμματεὺς

scribe / secretary

Nominative

predicate nominative (Asa's office)

→ participant prominence

γραμματεὺς: 'scribe / secretary'; renders Hebrew סופר; the chief secretary of state who drafted royal correspondence and documents.

18 καὶ Βαναιας υἱὸς Ιωδαε σύμβουλος καὶ ὁ Χελεθθι καὶ ὁ Φελεττι καὶ υἱοὶ Δαυιδ ἀυλάρχαι ἦσαν

And Benaiah son of Jehoiada was counselor, and the Cherethites and the Pelethites, and David's sons were chief court-officers.

Conclusion of the officials-roster (the guard and the royal sons)

καὶ Βαναιας υἱὸς Ιωδαε

The roster closes with Benaiah son of Jehoiada — here titled σύμβουλος ('counselor'; the MT has him over the Cherethites and Pelethites) — followed by the foreign royal guard (ὁ Χελεθθι ... ὁ Φελεττι, the Cherethites and Pelethites) and David's sons as ἀυλάρχαι ('chief court-officers'; the MT reads כֹּהֲנֵי, 'priests'). The single finite verb ἦσαν ('they were'), held to the very end, governs the whole verbless roster.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (final roster entries)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Βαναιας

Benaiah

subject of verbless clause (transliterated proper noun)

→ participant identification

Βαναιας; transliteration of Hebrew בְּנֵי־יָדָא (Benaiah); the commander of David's bodyguard who later supported Solomon (3 Kingdoms 1–2); treated as a transliterated name.

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Βαναιας (patronymic)

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; υἱὸς Ιωδαε ('son of Jehoiada').

Ιωδαε

Jehoiada

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

→ participant identification

Ιωδαε; transliteration of Hebrew יְהוֹיָדָע (Jehoiada); indeclinable; Benaiah's father, himself a priest (1 Chr 27:5).

σύμβουλος

counselor

Nominative

predicate nominative (Benaiah's office)

→ participant prominence

σύμβουλος: 'counselor / adviser'; the LXX here renders Benaiah's office as 'counselor' (against the MT's 'over the Cherethites and Pelethites'); the title marks his place among David's inner circle.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with Χελεθθι, collective)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Χελεθθι

Cherethites

subject (indeclinable collective; case shown by article)

→ participant identification

Χελεθθι: transliteration of Hebrew כְּרִיתִי (Cherethites); indeclinable; a contingent of David's foreign bodyguard (probably of Cretan/Philistine origin), here treated as a collective with the singular article ὁ.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with Φελεττι, collective)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Φελεττι

Pelethites

subject (indeclinable collective; case shown by article)

→ participant identification

Φελεττι: transliteration of Hebrew פִּלְטִי (Pelethites); indeclinable; the other contingent of David's foreign guard, regularly paired with the Cherethites (cf. 2 Kgdms 15:18; 20:7).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject (David's sons)

→ participant prominence

υἱός (nom. pl. υἱοί): 'son'; οἱ υἱοὶ Δαυὶδ ('the sons of David') hold the office of ἀυλάρχαι; the MT here reads כֹּהֲנִים ('priests'), a celebrated text-critical divergence.

Δαυιδ

David

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

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: see v. 1; the chapter that opened with David striking the Philistines closes with David's sons among the court-officials.

ἀυλάρχαι

chief court-officers

Nominative

predicate nominative (the sons' office)

→ participant prominence

ἀυλάρχης (pl. ἀυλάρχαι): 'chief of the court / palace-official'; from ἀυλή ('court') + ἄρχω ('rule'); the LXX's rendering for David's sons' role, where the MT reads 'priests' — the Greek translator interprets their function as leading courtiers rather than cultic priests.

ἦσαν

were

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

main verb (governing the whole verbless roster, held to the end)

→ descriptive imperfect (settled administrative arrangement)

εἰμί: 'be'; the imperfect ἦσαν ('they were'), positioned last, supplies the copula for the entire officials-roster (vv. 16–18), retrospectively governing each naming-clause; it seals the chapter's portrait of David's ordered, just administration.

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.