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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Second Book of Kingdoms, Chapter 9

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ Β' Θ'

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

For Jonathan's sake, David shows covenant mercy to Mephibosheth and restores him to Saul's table and land.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of 2 Kingdoms 9 (= 2 Samuel 9 in the Hebrew tradition) 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 self-contained narrative of covenant-loyalty (ἔλεος, rendering Hebrew תַּדְּנָה): now firmly enthroned, David seeks any survivor of the house of Saul ἔνεκεν Ἰωνᾶθαν ('for Jonathan's sake', v. 1) in order to do ἔλεος with him; at v. 3 he heightens it to ἔλεος θεοῦ ('the mercy of God'), framing his loyalty as an act done coram Deo. The steward Σίβα (Ziba) discloses that a son of Jonathan survives, πεπληγὼς τοὺς πόδας ('stricken in his feet', v. 3)

— Μεμφιβοσθε (Mephibosheth), retrieved from the house of Machir in Lo-debar (Λαδαβαρ). David's threefold restoration follows: he returns to Mephibosheth all of Saul's land (ἀποκαταστήσω ... πάντα ἀγρὸν Σαουλ, v. 7), seats him at the royal table διὰ παντός ('continually'), and assigns Ziba's whole household to farm the estate for him (vv. 9–10). The Hebraising cognate construction ποιῶν ποιήσω ('doing I will surely do', v. 7) calques the emphatic infinitive absolute הַשְׁעָה הַשְׁעָה, underscoring the certainty of David's pledged ἔλεος. Mephibosheth's self-abasement — τὸν κύνα τὸν τεθνηκότα ('the dead dog', v. 8) — is the social inverse of David's grace; the chapter's refrain ('he ate at the king's table continually, as one of the king's sons', vv. 7, 10, 11, 13) makes table-fellowship the visible sign of restored covenant standing, while the closing notice that he was χωλὸς ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς ποσίν ('lame in both his feet', v. 13) frames the whole episode by the very disability that made him helpless and dependent on royal ἔλεος.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 9:1–4

David seeks a survivor of Saul's house; Ziba names Mephibosheth

David asks whether anyone of Saul's house survives so that he may do ἔλεος ('covenant-loyalty') for Jonathan's sake (v. 1). Saul's former steward Ziba is summoned and identifies himself as David's servant (v. 2). Pressed by the king — who now elevates the loyalty to ἔλεος θεοῦ, 'the mercy of God' (v. 3) — Ziba reveals that a son of Jonathan survives, lame in his feet, and locates him in the house of Machir son of Ammiel at Lo-debar (vv. 3–4).

B · 9:5–8

David summons Mephibosheth and pledges full restoration

The king sends and fetches Mephibosheth from Lo-debar (v. 5). Mephibosheth arrives, falls on his face, and does obeisance (v. 6). David reassures him ('do not fear') and pledges a threefold ἔλεος rendered with the Hebraising cognate ποιῶν ποιήσω ('I will surely show'): the return of all Saul's land and a permanent place at the king's table (v. 7). Mephibosheth responds with radical self-abasement, calling himself 'a dead dog' (v. 8).

Ziba's household assigned to farm the estate; Mephibosheth at the king's table

David commands Ziba — with his fifteen sons and twenty servants — to till the restored land and bring in its produce for Saul's heir, while Mephibosheth himself eats continually at the royal table (vv. 9–10). Ziba submits (v. 11). A genealogical note records Mephibosheth's young son Micha and Ziba's household as his servants (v. 12). The chapter closes: Mephibosheth dwelt in Jerusalem and ate continually at the king's table, being lame in both his feet (v. 13).

1 καὶ εἶπεν Δαυιδ εἰ ἔστιν ἔτι ὑπολελειμμένος τῷ οἴκῳ Σαουλ καὶ ποιήσω μετ' αὐτοῦ ἔλεος ἕνεκεν Ἰωναθαν

And David said, 'Is there yet anyone left to the house of Saul, that I may show him mercy for Jonathan's sake?'

New narrative episode (main narrative; opens the Mephibosheth account)

καὶ εἶπεν Δαυιδ

The καὶ-initial speech-formula opens a fresh, self-contained episode in the Davidic narrative; with the throne secured, David turns from war to covenant memory. The indirect question εἰ ἔστιν ('whether there is') frames the whole chapter as a quest, and the purpose-laden coordinate clause καὶ ποιήσω ... ἔλεος ('that I may do mercy') states its motive at the outset: loyalty to Jonathan grounded in their covenant (cf. 1 Kgdms 20:14–17).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καὶ-parataxis, episode-initial)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introducing formula)

→ constative aorist (single completed speech-act)

λέγω: 'say / speak'; the aorist εἶπεν renders the Hebrew narrative wayyiqtol וַיֹּאמֶר; the formula καὶ εἶπεν + name opens countless LXX narrative units, here introducing David's programmatic question.

Δαυιδ

David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliteration of Hebrew דָּוִד; indeclinable in the LXX (always Δαυιδ regardless of case); here the nominative subject of εἶπεν, the protagonist of the entire chapter.

εἰ

whether / is there?

interrogative particle (introducing direct/indirect question)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: 'if / whether'; in the LXX εἰ frequently introduces a direct question (rendering Hebrew interrogative אִם), as here: 'Is there yet anyone left ...?'; it marks David's inquiry as the search that drives the narrative.

ἔστιν

is there

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb of the question (existential 'there is')

→ existential present (asking whether a survivor exists)

εἰμί: 'be / exist'; the accented existential ἔστιν ('there is / there exists') asks after the continued existence of any Saulide survivor; the question presupposes the near-extinction of Saul's line.

ἔτι

yet / still

adverb (temporal: 'still remaining')

→ clausal contribution

ἔτι: 'still / yet'; renders Hebrew תִּנּוּ; it signals that David expects few if any survivors — the house of Saul has been all but wiped out, so any remnant would be a remarkable survival.

ὑπολειμμένος

left / remaining

Perf Mid/Pass Ptcp Nom Masc Sg · ὑπολείπω

predicate participle (with ἔστιν: periphrastic 'is left')

→ resultative perfect (a survivor who remains as a settled state)

ὑπολείπω (perf. mid./pass. ptcp.): 'leave behind / leave remaining'; the perfect participle stresses an abiding state — one who has been left over and still survives; renders Hebrew רֵשִׁיט ('remnant / survivor'); the same root recurs at v. 3 (ὑπολείπεται), binding David's question to Ziba's answer.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article (with οἶκῳ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκῳ

house

Dative

dative of reference / possession ('belonging to the house')

→ sphere or reference

οἶκος: 'house / household / dynasty'; renders תִּיָּב; here the dynastic 'house of Saul' — the royal line David displaced; the dative τῷ οἶκῳ Σαουλ marks the survivor as one belonging to that house.

Σαουλ

of Saul

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

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: transliteration of Hebrew שָׁאֻל; indeclinable in the LXX; David's predecessor and Jonathan's father, whose surviving line is the object of David's search.

καί

that / and

coordinate conjunction (with subjunctive-like future: purpose nuance)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here the paratactic καί carries a final ('so that') nuance — 'Is anyone left ... that I may show mercy?'; the Hebrew coordinate clause with weqatal expresses David's purpose.

ποιήσω

I may do / show

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ποιέω

coordinate main verb (purpose-laden future: 'that I may show')

→ volitive future (David's resolved intention)

ποιέω: 'do / make'; the idiom ποιέω ἔλεος μετά τινος ('do mercy with someone') renders עָשָׂה חֶסֶד הַנְּשָׁא, the standard Hebrew expression for enacting covenant-loyalty; the first-person future declares David's settled intention to act.

μετ'

with

preposition + genitive (elided before vowel: accompaniment of the loyal act)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά + genitive: 'with'; in the idiom ποιέω ἔλεος μετά τινος the preposition renders Hebrew ׀ל, marking the beneficiary of the covenant-loyalty.

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of μετά (the survivor, beneficiary of ἔλεος)

→ relational specification

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

ἔλεος

mercy / lovingkindness

Accusative

direct object of ποιήσω (the covenant-loyalty to be enacted)

→ object specification

ἔλεος: 'mercy / lovingkindness / loyal love'; the standard LXX rendering of Hebrew חַסֵּד (hesed), covenant-faithfulness; this is the theological keyword of the chapter (vv. 1, 3, 7) — not mere pity but the loyal love owed within a covenant bond, here the sworn friendship of David and Jonathan (1 Kgdms 20:14–17).

ἕνεκεν

for the sake of

preposition + genitive (causal / benefactive: 'on account of')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἕνεκεν: 'for the sake of / on account of'; renders Hebrew לְמַעַן / בְּעִבּוּר; it grounds David's ἔλεος not in the survivor's merit but in the memory of Jonathan — covenant-loyalty extended to the descendant for the sake of the covenant-partner.

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

genitive object of ἕνεκεν (indeclinable: 'for Jonathan's sake')

→ participant identification

Ιωναθαν: transliteration of Hebrew יְהוֹנָתָן / יוֹנָתָן ('YHWH has given'); indeclinable in the LXX; Saul's son and David's covenant-friend, slain at Gilboa (1 Kgdms 31:2); his name is the hinge of the chapter's ἔλεος-motive.

2 καὶ ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου Σαουλ παῖς ἦν καὶ ὄνομα αὐτῷ Σίβα καὶ καλοῦσιν αὐτὸν πρὸς Δαυιδ καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ βασιλεύς· εἰ σὺ εἶ Σίβα καὶ εἶπεν ἐγὼ δοῦλος σός

Now there was a servant of the house of Saul, and his name was Ziba; and they call him to David, and the king said to him, 'Are you Ziba?' And he said, 'I am your servant.'

Scene-setting circumstantial clause (introduces a new character: Ziba)

καὶ ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου Σαουλ

The fronted prepositional phrase ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου Σαουλ ('of the house of Saul') ties the new character directly to David's question of v. 1. The narrative shifts to the historic present καλοῦσιν ('they call') for vividness, then resumes the aorist for the dialogue. Ziba's terse self-identification ἐγὼ δοῦλος σός ('I am your servant') establishes the master-servant footing that governs the rest of the chapter.

καὶ

now / and

narrative conjunction (introducing circumstantial clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκ

of / from

preposition + genitive (source / membership: 'belonging to')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ: 'from / out of'; here partitive-membership, 'of the house of Saul'; it links Ziba to the very dynasty whose survivor David seeks.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with οἴκου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκου

house

Genitive

genitive object of ἐκ (membership: 'of the house')

→ relational specification

οἶκος: 'house / household'; the recurring dynastic term; Ziba was a retainer attached to Saul's royal establishment.

Σαουλ

of Saul

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

→ participant identification

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

παῖς

servant

Nominative

predicate nominative (with ἦν: 'there was a servant')

→ participant prominence

παῖς: 'child / servant / attendant'; renders Hebrew עֶבֶד / עֲבָדָיו; here the household steward of Saul's estate; παῖς and δοῦλος (below) together establish Ziba's servile status, later defined as steward of the land (v. 9, παιδάριον).

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (existential / copular: 'there was')

→ imperfect of background description (setting the scene)

εἰμί (impf.): 'be'; the imperfect ἦν supplies circumstantial background — the existence of this servant — onto which the foreground action (the summons) is built.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὄνομα

name

Nominative

subject of verbless naming clause ('his name was Ziba')

→ participant prominence

ὄνομα: 'name'; the verbless naming formula ὄνομα αὐτῷ + name renders Hebrew וְשֵׁם ('and his name was'), a standard LXX device for introducing a named character.

αὐτῷ

to him / his

Dative

dative of possession ('the name to him' = 'his name')

→ participant reference or interest

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

Σίβα

Ziba

predicate of naming clause (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σίβα: transliteration of Hebrew מְפִיבוֹשֶׁת (Ziba); indeclinable in the LXX; Saul's former steward, who becomes the manager of Mephibosheth's restored estate (vv. 9–10).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

καλοῦσιν

they call

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · καλέω

main verb (impersonal 3rd plural: 'they summon')

→ historic present (vivid narration of the summons)

καλέω: 'call / summon'; the impersonal third-person plural ('they call him') is a Hebraizing way of expressing a passive ('he was summoned'); the historic present heightens the immediacy of the scene.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object of καλοῦσιν

→ participant reference

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

πρός

to

preposition + accusative (direction: 'to David')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Δαυιδ

David

accusative object of πρὸς (indeclinable: destination of the summons)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν
said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

πρὸς
to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτὸν
him

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (Ziba, addressee)

→ participant reference

αὐτὸν: meaning 'him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative object of πρὸς (Ziba, addressee).

ὁ
the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεύς
king

Nominative

subject of εἶπεν (David, here named by office)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: 'king'; renders דָּוִד; from here the narrative often designates David by his royal title rather than his name, stressing the disparity of status between the king and the survivor of the displaced dynasty.

εἰ
are you?

interrogative particle (introducing direct question)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: introduces a direct question, 'Are you Ziba?'; cf. v. 1; the LXX renders the Hebrew interrogative with εἰ.

σύ
you

Nominative

subject (emphatic 2nd person pronoun)

→ participant reference

σύ: the explicit pronoun lends emphasis — 'Is it you who are Ziba?'; identifying the right man is the prerequisite for the inquiry to proceed.

εἶ
are

Pres Act Indic 2 Sg · εἶμι

main verb of the question (copula)

→ present (identity)

εἶμι: 'be'; the copula of identity in the king's question.

Σιβα
Ziba

predicate nominative (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σιβα: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as predicate nominative (indeclinable).

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν
said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction: Ziba's reply)

→ constative aorist

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

ἐγὼ

I

Nominative

subject of verbless reply ('I am your servant')

→ participant reference

ἐγὼ: the emphatic pronoun heads Ziba's self-identifying reply; the verbless clause ἐγὼ δοῦλος σός ('I [am] your servant') is a deferential acknowledgement of subjection to the king.

δοῦλος

servant / slave

Nominative

predicate nominative (verbless: 'your servant')

→ participant prominence

δοῦλος: 'slave / servant'; renders טַבָּל; the deferential self-designation 'your servant' is conventional court etiquette, but it also legally places Ziba at the king's disposal — preparing for David's later command that he farm the estate (vv. 9–10).

σός

your

Nominative

possessive adjective (modifying δοῦλος)

→ participant prominence

σός: 'your / yours' (2 sg. possessive adjective); 'your servant' acknowledges David as Ziba's master and binds him to the king's will.

3 καὶ εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεὺς εἰ ὑπολέλειπται ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου Σαουλ ἔτι ἀνὴρ καὶ ποιήσω μετ' αὐτοῦ ἔλεος θεοῦ καὶ εἶπεν Σίβα πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα ἔτι ἔστιν υἱὸς τῷ Ιωναθαν πεπληγὼς τοὺς πόδας

And the king said, 'Is there yet a man left of the house of Saul, that I may show him the mercy of God?' And Ziba said to the king, 'There is still a son of Jonathan, stricken in his feet.'

Continuation of dialogue: David presses the inquiry (echo of v. 1)

καὶ εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεὺς

David repeats his question of v. 1 almost verbatim but now to a witness who can answer; the verbal echo ὑπολέλειπται ... ἔτι (cf. ὑπολειμμένος ... ἔτι, v. 1) binds question to answer. The decisive intensification is ἔλεος θεοῦ ('the mercy of God', not merely 'mercy'), framing David's loyalty as performed before God and on the divine pattern. Ziba's reply discloses the survivor (a son of Jonathan) and immediately his disability (πεπληγὼς τοὺς πόδας), the detail that frames the whole episode.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεύς

king

Nominative

subject of εἶπεν (David by office)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: meaning 'king'; it serves as subject of εἶπεν (David by office).

εἰ

is there?

interrogative particle (direct question)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: introduces David's renewed direct question, echoing v. 1.

ὑπολείπται

is left / remains

Perf Mid/Pass Indic 3 Sg · ὑπολείπω

main verb of the question (perfect: 'is there left')

→ resultative perfect (a survivor remaining as an abiding state)

ὑπολείπω (perf. mid./pass.): 'be left / remain'; the perfect indicative echoes the perfect participle ὑπολειπόμενος of v. 1, tightly binding David's two questions; renders Hebrew רָשָׁע; the survivor-language evokes the 'remnant' motif applied here to a single Saulide heir.

ἐκ

of / from

preposition + genitive (source / membership)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with οἴκου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκου

house

Genitive

genitive object of ἐκ ('of the house')

→ relational specification

οἴκου: meaning 'house'; it serves as genitive object of ἐκ ('of the house').

Σαουλ

of Saul

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἔτι

yet / still

adverb (temporal: 'still remaining')

→ clausal contribution

ἔτι: 'still / yet'; echoes ἔτι of v. 1, reinforcing the survivor-question.

άνήρ

man

Nominative

subject of ὑπολείπται ('a man is left')

→ participant prominence

άνήρ: 'man'; renders ὅς; here 'anyone, a single man' of Saul's line — David broadens the search to any male heir whatsoever.

καὶ

that / and

coordinate conjunction (final nuance: 'so that')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: paratactic 'and' carrying purpose force, echoing v. 1: 'that I may show him mercy.'

ποιήσω

I may show

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ποιέω

coordinate main verb (purpose-laden future)

→ volitive future (David's intention)

ποιέω: in the idiom ποιέω ἔλεος μετά τινος ('do mercy with'); the repetition from v. 1 underscores the fixity of David's resolve.

μετ'

with

preposition + genitive (elided: beneficiary of the loyal act)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of μετά (the survivor)

→ relational specification

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

ἔλεος

mercy

Accusative

direct object of ποιήσω (modified by θεοῦ)

→ object specification

ἔλεος: 'covenant-loyalty' (ἔλεος); see v. 1; here qualified as ἔλεος θεοῦ (below) — heightened from human loyalty to loyalty of divine quality and answerable to God.

θεοῦ

of God

Genitive

genitive qualifier of ἔλεος ('the mercy of God')

→ relational specification

θεός: 'God'; the phrase ἔλεος θεοῦ ('the mercy of God') renders עֲלֵי־יְהוָה — covenant-loyalty either of the kind God himself shows or sworn under God's witness (cf. the oath of 1 Kgdms 20:14, 'the loyalty of the LORD'); David presents his kindness to Mephibosheth as a sacred, God-shaped obligation, not mere royal magnanimity.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction: Ziba's answer)

→ constative aorist

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

Σιβα

Ziba

subject of εἶπεν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with βασιλέα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (David, addressee)

→ object specification

βασιλεὺς (acc. βασιλέα): 'king'; the recurrent royal designation; Ziba addresses the throne, not merely the man.

ἔτι

still

adverb (temporal: 'there is still')

→ clausal contribution

ἔτι: 'still / yet'; Ziba's answering ἔτι ('there is still ...!') directly takes up David's twice-asked ἔτι, confirming that a survivor does indeed remain.

ἔστιν

there is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (existential: 'there is')

→ existential present (affirming the survivor exists)

εἰμί: 'be / exist'; the existential ἔστιν answers David's εἰ ἔστιν of v. 1 in the affirmative — the long-sought survivor is real.

υἱός

son

Nominative

subject of ἔστιν ('a son ... exists')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; renders יָדָא; the surviving son of Jonathan — later named Mephibosheth (v. 6) — the recipient of David's ἔλεος.

τῷ

to / of

Dative

article (with Ἰωνάθαν: dative of possession)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἰωνάθαν

to Jonathan

dative of possession (indeclinable: 'a son to Jonathan' = Jonathan's son)

→ participant identification

Ἰωνάθαν: the dative τῷ Ἰωνάθαν renders the Hebrew possessive (יְדִידָא, 'belonging to Jonathan'); the article τῷ marks the case of the otherwise indeclinable name; this is the very son for whose father's sake David seeks to act (v. 1).

πεπληγὼς

stricken / smitten

Perf Act Ptcp Nom Masc Sg · πλήσσω

attributive/predicate participle (modifying υἱός: 'stricken in his feet')

→ resultative perfect (an abiding condition: permanently lamed)

πλήσσω (perf. act. ptcp.): 'strike / smite'; the perfect denotes a settled resultant state — he has been struck and remains disabled; the accusative of respect τοὺς πόδας ('with respect to his feet') specifies the injury; cf. 2 Kgdms 4:4, where the child was lamed by a fall at age five; the detail establishes his helplessness and total dependence on royal ἔλεος.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with πόδας)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόδας

feet

Accusative

accusative of respect (with πεπληγὼς: 'stricken as to the feet')

→ object specification

πούς (acc. pl. πόδας): 'foot'; renders לָרֶגֶל; the accusative of respect specifies the locus of the injury; the same disability is restated as the chapter's final word (χωλὸς ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς ποσίν, v. 13), framing the narrative.

4 καὶ εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεύς ποῦ οὗτος καὶ εἶπεν Σίβα πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα ἰδοὺ ἐν οἴκῳ Μαχὶρ υἱοῦ Ἀμὶηλ ἐκ τῆς Λαδαβαρ

And the king said, 'Where is he?' And Ziba said to the king, 'Behold, he is in the house of Machir son of Ammiel, from Lo-debar.'

Continuation of dialogue: David asks the survivor's whereabouts

καὶ εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεύς

The terse exchange ποῦ οὗτος ('Where is he?') — answered by ἰδοὺ + location — moves the narrative from the fact of the survivor to his retrieval. The presentative ἰδοὺ ('behold') points him out; the address ἐκ τῆς Λαδαβαρ locates him in Transjordan, far from the centres of power, fittingly hidden — a survivor of the deposed house living in obscurity.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεύς

king

Nominative

subject of εἶπεν

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: meaning 'king'; it serves as subject of εἶπεν.

ποῦ

where

interrogative adverb (of place)

→ clausal contribution

ποῦ: 'where?'; renders Hebrew אֵיפֹה / אֵיפֹה; David's curt question presses immediately toward action — having learned the survivor exists, he wants to find him.

οὗτος

this one / he

Nominative

subject of verbless question ('where [is] this one?')

→ participant reference

οὗτος: demonstrative 'this (man)'; the verbless ποῦ οὗτος ('Where [is] he?') is maximally economical, conveying David's eagerness.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction: Ziba's reply)

→ constative aorist

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

Σιβα

Ziba

subject of εἶπεν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with βασιλέα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ object specification

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

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle (directing attention)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'behold / look'; renders Hebrew הִנֵּה; a presentative marker introducing Ziba's pointing-out of the survivor's location; it lends immediacy to the disclosure.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative: 'in the house')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

οἴκῳ

house

Dative

dative of place (locative: 'in the house of Machir')

→ sphere or reference

οἶκος: 'house / household'; here the household of Machir which gives the lame heir refuge; Machir later supports David in his flight from Absalom (2 Kgdms 17:27–29) — a loyal Transjordanian patron.

Μαχίρ

Machir

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'house of Machir')

→ participant identification

Μαχίρ: transliteration of Hebrew מַכִּיר (Machir); indeclinable in the LXX; a wealthy man of Lo-debar who sheltered Mephibosheth and later provisioned David.

υἱοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Μαχίρ ('son of Ammiel')

→ relational specification

υἱός (gen. υἱοῦ): 'son'; the patronymic 'son of Ammiel' identifies Machir within his lineage, standard for naming a notable man.

Αμμιήλ

Ammiel

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

→ participant identification

Αμμιήλ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲמִיֵּל ('my kinsman is God'); indeclinable in the LXX; Machir's father.

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (place of origin: 'from Lo-debar')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with the place-name Λαδαβαρ, marking the genitive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Λαδαβαρ

Lo-debar

genitive object of ἐκ (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Λαδαβαρ: transliteration of Hebrew לֹדֶבָר (Lo-debar), a town in Gilead east of the Jordan; indeclinable, with the feminine article τῆς supplying the case; its remoteness from Jerusalem underscores the survivor's obscure, marginal refuge.

5 καὶ ἀπέστειλεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυὶδ καὶ ἔλαβεν αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου Μαχὶρ υἱοῦ Ἀμμιὴλ ἐκ τῆς Λαδαβαρ

And King David sent and took him from the house of Machir son of Ammiel, from Lo-debar.

Narrative action: David retrieves Mephibosheth (executes the search)

καὶ ἀπέστειλεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυὶδ

The paired aorists ἀπέστειλεν ... ἔλαβεν ('sent ... took') translate David's resolve of vv. 1, 3 into deed; the verse repeats the full address of v. 4 (οἴκου Μαχὶρ ... Λαδαβαρ) verbatim, a Hebraic resumptive technique that closes the search-phase and bridges to the encounter. The royal title ὁ βασιλεὺς juxtaposed with the helpless survivor heightens the asymmetry of the coming meeting.

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 (royal dispatch)

→ constative aorist (single decisive act)

ἀποστέλλω: 'send (off / with a commission)'; renders Πῶς; the king dispatches agents to fetch the survivor — royal initiative now translates intention into action.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεὺς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject of ἀπέστειλεν (in apposition with Δαυὶδ)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; the title-plus-name ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυὶδ ('King David') gives the act full official weight.

Δαυιδ

David

nominative in apposition to ὁ βασιλεύς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (sequential)

→ 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

coordinate main verb ('took/fetched him')

→ constative aorist

λαμβάνω: 'take / receive / fetch'; renders ηἶρξ; with ἀπέστειλεν it forms the idiomatic 'sent and took' (= 'had him brought'); the king's agents physically bring the lame heir to court.

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

direct object of ἔλαβεν (Mephibosheth)

→ participant reference

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

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source: 'out of the house')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with οἴκου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκου

house

Genitive

genitive object of ἐκ ('from the house of Machir')

→ relational specification

οἶκος: 'house'; the resumptive repetition of v. 4's location signals the fulfilment of the directions just given.

Μαχὶρ

Machir

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

υἱοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Μαχὶρ ('son of Ammiel')

→ relational specification

υἱοῦ: meaning 'son'; it serves as genitive in apposition to Μαχὶρ ('son of Ammiel').

Αμμιήλ

Ammiel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (place of origin)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (marking the genitive of the place-name)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Λαδαβαρ

Lo-debar

genitive object of ἐκ (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Λαδαβαρ: Lo-debar; the repeated place-name closes the geographical frame of the search; the survivor is now removed from obscurity into the king's presence.

- 6 καὶ παραγίνεται Μεμφιβοσθε υἱὸς Ἰωναθαν υἱοῦ Σαουλ πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Δαυιδ καὶ ἔπεσεν ἐπὶ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ καὶ προσεκύνησεν αὐτῷ καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ Δαυιδ Μεμφιβοσθε καὶ εἶπεν ἰδοὺ ὁ δοῦλός σου

And Mephibosheth son of Jonathan son of Saul comes to King David, and he fell on his face and did obeisance to him; and David said to him, 'Mephibosheth!' And he said, 'Behold your servant.'

Narrative climax of arrival: the survivor meets the king

καὶ παραγίνεται Μεμφιβοσθε

The historic present παραγίνεται ('comes / arrives') foregrounds the long-awaited encounter; the full genealogy 'son of Jonathan son of Saul' formally identifies him as the legitimate Saulide heir. His prostration (ἔπεσεν ἐπὶ πρόσωπον ... προσεκύνησεν) is the posture of a subject before his sovereign — and perhaps of a man who fears a deposed dynasty's customary fate. David's single-word address (his name) and Mephibosheth's deferential ἰδοὺ ὁ δοῦλός σου set the relational frame for the grant that follows.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

παράγινεται
comes / arrives

Pres Mid Indic 3 Sg · παράγινμαι

main verb (historic present: vivid arrival)

→ historic present (dramatizing the decisive arrival)

παράγινμαι: 'come / arrive / be present'; renders ἔλθω; the historic present makes the arrival immediate and dramatic — the survivor now stands before the king who sought him.

Μεμφιβοσθε
Mephibosheth

subject of παράγινεται (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Μεμφιβοσθε: LXX transliteration of Hebrew מִפְּיִבְשֶׁת (Mephibosheth), son of Jonathan; indeclinable in the LXX; named here for the first time, the recipient of David's covenant-loyalty.

υἱός
son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Μεμφιβοσθε ('son of Jonathan')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; the appositional genealogy establishes Mephibosheth's pedigree and thus his legitimate claim — and the propriety of David's loyalty to Jonathan's line.

Ιωναθαν
of Jonathan

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

→ participant identification

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

υἱοῦ
son

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Ιωναθαν ('Jonathan son of Saul')

→ relational specification

υἱός (gen. υἱοῦ): the second-tier patronymic traces the line one further generation back to Saul, underscoring royal descent.

Σαουλ
of Saul

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πρὸς
to

preposition + accusative (direction: 'to the king')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν
the

Accusative

article (with βασιλέα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέα
king

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (David by office)

→ object specification

βασιλέα: meaning 'king'; it serves as accusative object of πρὸς (David by office).

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).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (sequential)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔπεσεν

fell

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πίπτω

coordinate main verb (act of prostration)

→ constative aorist

πίπτω: 'fall'; renders לָפַץ; the idiom ἔπεσεν ἐπὶ πρόσωπον ('fell on his face') describes full prostration — the deepest gesture of homage and self-abasement before a superior.

ἐπὶ

on / upon

preposition + accusative (direction of the fall)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πρόσωπον

face

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ ('on his face')

→ object specification

πρόσωπον: 'face / countenance'; renders פָּנָיו; the prostration ἐπὶ πρόσωπον is the conventional posture of homage in the OT (cf. Gen 17:3; 1 Kgdms 25:23).

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession ('his face')

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προσεκύνησεν

did obeisance / bowed down

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · προσκυνέω

coordinate main verb (act of homage)

→ constative aorist

προσκυνέω: 'do obeisance / prostrate oneself / worship'; renders הִשָּׁתַּחֲוָה; here directed to the human king as a gesture of submission and honor (not divine worship); reinforces ἔπεσεν ἐπὶ πρόσωπον as the full homage of a subject.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dative object of προσεκύνησεν (the one honored: David)

→ participant reference or interest

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dative indirect object (Mephibosheth, addressee)

→ participant reference or interest

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

Δαυιδ

David

subject of εἶπεν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

Μεμφιβοσθε

Mephibosheth

vocative (direct address; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Μεμφιβοσθε: here a vocative of direct address; David's single-word naming of the prostrate man is intimate and disarming, the prelude to reassurance.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction: Mephibosheth's reply)

→ constative aorist

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

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle (self-presentation)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'behold / here'; in the response ἰδοὺ ὁ δοῦλός σου ('behold your servant') it functions as a deferential 'here I am at your service' — the answer of a subject placing himself at the king's disposal (cf. 1 Kgdms 3:4).

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with δοῦλος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δοῦλος

servant

Nominative

predicate of verbless self-presentation ('your servant')

→ participant prominence

δοῦλος: 'slave / servant'; Mephibosheth, the legitimate dynastic rival, designates himself the king's 'servant' — a self-abasement that anticipates the 'dead dog' of v. 8 and submits him wholly to David's mercy.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying δοῦλος)

→ relational specification

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

7 καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ Δαυὶδ μὴ φοβοῦ ὅτι ποιῶν ποιήσω μετὰ σοῦ ἔλεος διὰ Ἰωνάθαν τὸν πατέρα σου καὶ ἀποκαταστήσω σοι πάντα ἀγρὸν Σαουλ πατρὸς τοῦ πατρὸς σου καὶ σὺ φάγη ἄρτον ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης μου διὰ παντός

And David said to him, 'Do not fear, for I will surely show you mercy for the sake of Jonathan your father, and I will restore to you all the land of Saul your father's father, and you shall eat bread at my table continually.'

Climactic royal grant: David enacts his ἔλεος (the heart of the chapter)

καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ Δαυὶδ μὴ φοβοῦ

David's reassurance μὴ φοβοῦ ('do not fear') answers the prostrate man's evident dread and opens the chapter's central speech. The causal ὅτι introduces a three-part grant: (1) covenant-loyalty pledged with the Hebraising cognate ποιῶν ποιήσω ('I will surely do'), for Jonathan's sake; (2) the restoration of all Saul's ancestral land; and (3) perpetual table-fellowship (διὰ παντός). Together these constitute full social, economic, and relational restoration of the dispossessed heir.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν
said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

αὐτῷ
to him

Dative

dative indirect object (Mephibosheth)

→ participant reference or interest

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

Δαυὶδ
David

subject of εἶπεν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

μή

not

negative particle (with prohibitive imperative)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μή: the negative used with non-indicative moods; here with the present imperative φοβοῦ it forms a prohibition.

φοβοῦ

fear

Pres Mid Impv 2 Sg · φοβέομαι

main verb (prohibitive imperative: 'do not fear')

→ present prohibitive (cease/do not continue fearing)

φοβέομαι: 'fear / be afraid'; the formula μή φοβοῦ ('do not fear') is a standard OT word of reassurance (cf. Gen 15:1; 26:24); the present imperative addresses an ongoing dread — Mephibosheth fears the fate often dealt to a deposed dynasty's heirs; David's first word disarms that fear.

ὅτι

for / because

causal conjunction (grounds the reassurance)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because / for'; introduces the ground of 'do not fear' — David's pledged ἔλεος, not retribution, awaits him.

ποιῶν

doing (surely)

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Masc Sg · ποιέω

cognate participle (Hebraism: intensifying ποιήσω)

→ intensive (rendering the Hebrew infinitive absolute: 'I will surely do')

ποιέω (pres. act. ptcp.): the construction ποιῶν ποιήσω ('doing I will do' = 'I will surely/certainly do') is the LXX's standard rendering of the Hebrew emphatic infinitive absolute הַעֲשֵׂה הַעֲשֵׂה ; the cognate participle expresses the certainty and absolute reliability of David's pledged ἔλεος — covenant-loyalty guaranteed (cf. the same idiom-type at Exod 11:1, ἐκβαλεῖ ... ἐκβολῇ).

ποιήσω

I will show

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (cognate construction with ποιῶν)

→ predictive/promissory future (David's binding pledge)

ποιέω: in the idiom ποιέω ἔλεος μετά τινος ('do mercy with'); the future ποιήσω, intensified by ποιῶν, makes the loyalty a solemn promise, fulfilling the resolve of vv. 1 and 3.

μετά

with

preposition + genitive (beneficiary of the loyal act)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά: meaning 'with'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (beneficiary of the loyal act).

σοῦ

you

Genitive

genitive object of μετά (Mephibosheth, beneficiary)

→ relational specification

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

ἔλεος

mercy

Accusative

direct object of ποιήσω (the covenant-loyalty)

→ object specification

ἔλεος: 'covenant-loyalty / lovingkindness' (τῷ); the chapter's keyword, now directly addressed to its recipient ('with you'); David's loyalty to the dead Jonathan is discharged upon the living son.

διὰ

for the sake of

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

→ spatial or relational framing

διὰ + accusative: 'because of / for the sake of'; here equivalent to ἔνεκεν of v. 1 — the motive of David's kindness is Jonathan, not Mephibosheth's merit.

Ιωναθαν

Jonathan

accusative object of διὰ (indeclinable: 'for Jonathan's sake')

→ participant identification

Ιωναθαν: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as accusative object of διὰ (indeclinable: 'for Jonathan's sake').

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with πατέρα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατέρα

father

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Ιωναθαν ('Jonathan your father')

→ object specification

πατήρ (acc. πατέρα): 'father'; the apposition recalls the covenant bond between David and Jonathan that grounds the whole act of ἔλεος.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('your father')

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (second grant)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀποκαταστήσω

I will restore

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ἀποκαθίστημι

main verb (second element of the grant: land restoration)

→ promissory future (royal grant of restitution)

ἀποκαθίστημι: 'restore / give back / reinstate'; renders בּוֹשׁ (Hiphil, 'cause to return'); the double prefix ἀπο-κατα- intensifies the sense of full restitution — the confiscated ancestral estate is returned in its entirety to its rightful heir.

σοι

to you

Dative

dative indirect object (recipient of the restored land)

→ participant reference or interest

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

πάντα

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ἀγρόν: 'all the land')

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; πάντα ἀγρόν ('all the field/estate') stresses the completeness of the restitution — not a portion but the entire ancestral holding.

ἀγρόν

field / land

Accusative

direct object of ἀποκαταστήσω (the restored estate)

→ object specification

ἀγρός: 'field / land / estate'; renders תְּחֻמֵּי; here the ancestral landholding of Saul — agricultural property that conferred economic standing; its restoration reverses the dispossession of the fallen house.

Σαουλ

of Saul

genitive of possession (indeclinable: 'land of Saul')

→ participant identification

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

πατρός

father

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Σαουλ ('Saul, the father of your father')

→ relational specification

πατήρ (gen. πατρός): 'father'; here in apposition identifying Saul as Mephibosheth's grandfather, clarifying the ancestral title to the land.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with πατρός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατρός

father

Genitive

genitive ('of your father' — defining Saul as grandfather)

→ relational specification

πατήρ: the phrase πατρός τοῦ πατρός σου ('the father of your father') = 'your grandfather', tracing the land's title through Jonathan to Saul.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (third grant)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

σύ

you

Nominative

subject (emphatic pronoun: 'you yourself')

→ participant reference

σύ: the emphatic pronoun marks the climactic third grant — beyond loyalty and land, Mephibosheth himself will share the king's table, the highest honor.

φάγη

shall eat

Fut Mid Indic 2 Sg · ἐσθίω

main verb (third element of the grant: table-fellowship)

→ promissory future (perpetual privilege)

ἐσθίω (fut. mid. φάγομαι, 2 sg. φάγη): 'eat'; renders לֶחֶם; eating bread at the king's table is the visible sign of restored honor and standing — Mephibosheth is treated as royalty (cf. vv. 10, 11, 13); the future expresses an enduring privilege.

ἄρτον

bread

Accusative

direct object of φάγη ('eat bread')

→ object specification

ἄρτος: 'bread / food'; renders ὀρέζ; here by synecdoche for the king's provision generally; 'to eat bread at someone's table' denotes ongoing maintenance and intimate fellowship.

ἐπὶ

at / upon

preposition + genitive (location: 'at the table')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with τραπέζης)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τραπέζης

table

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ ('at my table')

→ relational specification

τράπεζα: 'table'; renders יִדְּשָׁן; the king's table is the chapter's recurring image of restored covenant standing (vv. 7, 10, 11, 13); to dine there is to belong to the royal household.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession ('my table')

→ relational specification

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

διὰ

through (continually)

preposition + genitive (in idiom διὰ παντός: 'continually')

→ spatial or relational framing

διὰ + genitive: in the idiom διὰ παντός ('throughout all [time]' = 'continually / always'), renders Hebrew תָּמִיד; it makes the table-privilege permanent, not occasional.

παντός

all (time)

Genitive

*genitive in the adverbial idiom διὰ παντός
(‘continually’)*

→ relational specification

πᾶς (gen. παντός): the substantival genitive
in διὰ παντός (‘continually’); the
permanence of the grant signals that
Mephibosheth is now a fixed member of
the royal household.

8 καὶ προσεκύνησεν Μεμφιβοσθε καὶ εἶπεν τίς εἰμι ὁ δοῦλός σου ὅτι ἐπέβλεψας ἐπὶ τὸν κύνα τὸν τεθνηκότα τὸν ὅμοιον ἐμοί

And Mephibosheth did obeisance and said, 'Who am I, your servant, that you have looked upon the dead dog that I am?'

Response of self-abasement (counterpoint to David's grant)

καὶ προσεκύνησεν Μεμφιβοσθε

Mephibosheth's renewed προσκύνησις and his rhetorical question τίς εἰμι ('Who am I?') express overwhelmed unworthiness before unearned royal favor (cf. David's own 'Who am I?' in 2 Kgdms 7:18). The self-description 'the dead dog' (τὸν κύνα τὸν τεθνηκότα) is the extreme of self-abasement — a dog being the lowest, most contemptible creature, and a dead one utterly worthless; it throws David's ἔλεος into the sharpest possible relief.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προσεκύνησεν

did obeisance

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · προσκυνέω

main verb (renewed act of homage)

→ constative aorist

προσκυνέω: 'do obeisance / prostrate oneself'; the renewed homage (cf. v. 6) now responds not to fear but to astonishing grace — gratitude and unworthiness combined.

Μεμφιβοσθε

Mephibosheth

subject of προσεκύνησεν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

τίς

who

Nominative

interrogative pronoun (predicate of εἰμι: 'who am I?')

→ participant reference

τίς: interrogative 'who?'; the question τίς εἰμι ('Who am I?') is a conventional formula of humble self-deprecation before a superior (cf. Exod 3:11; 1 Kgdms 18:18; 2 Kgdms 7:18) — Mephibosheth disclaims any worthiness for such favor.

εἰμι

am

Pres Act Indic 1 Sg · εἰμί

main verb of the question (copula)

→ present (identity)

εἰμί: 'be'; the copula of the self-deprecating question.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with δοῦλος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δοῦλος

servant

Nominative

nominative in apposition to the subject of εἰμι ('I, your servant')

→ participant prominence

δοῦλος: 'servant / slave'; the appositional self-designation 'your servant' continues the deferential self-reference; the heir of the rival dynasty insists on the language of subjection.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying δοῦλος)

→ relational specification

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

ὅτι

that

conjunction (consecutive/causal: 'that you have ...')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'that / because'; here introducing the ground for the astonished 'Who am I?' — that the king should regard so worthless a person.

ἐπέβλεψας

you have looked upon / regarded

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · ἐπιβλέπω

main verb of the ὅτι-clause (the act of gracious regard)

→ constative aorist (the completed act of favor)

ἐπιβλέπω: 'look upon / regard / pay attention to'; renders ἵδῃ / ἰδέῃ; the compound ἐπι- conveys favorable attention — to 'look upon' the lowly is to show them grace (cf. 1 Kgdms 1:11; Luke 1:48); that a king should so regard a 'dead dog' is the marvel that prompts the question.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + accusative (object of regard)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with κύνα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κύνα

dog

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (self-designation: 'the dog')

→ object specification

κύων (acc. κύνα): 'dog'; renders ḏḡḡ; in the OT the dog is a byword for contempt and worthlessness (cf. 1 Kgdms 17:43; 24:15; 2 Kgdms 16:9); the self-application is the language of extreme humility.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with τεθνηκότα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τεθνηκότα

dead / having died

Perf Act Ptcp Acc Masc Sg · θνήσκω

attributive participle (modifying κύνα: 'the dead dog')

→ **resultative perfect** (the settled state of being dead)

θνήσκω (perf. act. ptcp.): 'die / be dead'; the perfect τεθνηκότα ('dead, having died') intensifies κύων to the utmost — not merely a contemptible dog but a dead one, the very emblem of worthlessness; the figure measures the distance David's grace bridges.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with ὅμοιον)

→ **noun-phrase marking**

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

ὅμοιον

like

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying κύνα: 'the one like me')

→ **object specification**

ὅμοιος: 'like / similar'; with the dative ἐμοί ('like me') it draws the comparison explicit — 'the dead dog such as I am'; the apposition completes the self-abasement.

ἐμοί

to me

Dative

dative of comparison (with ὅμοιον: 'like me')

→ **participant reference or interest**

ἐγώ (dat. ἐμοί): the emphatic dative completes ὅμοιον — the contemptible 'dead dog' is identified directly with the speaker himself.

9 καὶ ἐκάλεσεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Σιβὰ τὸ παιδάριον Σαουλ καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτόν πάντα ὅσα ἐστὶν τῷ Σαουλ καὶ ὅλῳ τῷ οἴκῳ αὐτοῦ δέδωκα τῷ υἱῷ τοῦ κυρίου σου

And the king called Ziba, Saul's servant, and said to him, 'All that belonged to Saul and to all his house I have given to your master's son.'

Administrative implementation of the grant: David instructs the steward

καὶ ἐκάλεσεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Σιβὰ

Having pledged the grant to Mephibosheth (v. 7), David now summons Ziba to enact it administratively. The fronted πάντα ὅσα ἐστὶν τῷ Σαουλ ('all that belonged to Saul') and the perfect δέδωκα ('I have given') make the conveyance legally complete and effective. The designation 'your master's son' (τῷ υἱῷ τοῦ κυρίου σου) reasserts the old feudal hierarchy: Mephibosheth, not Ziba, is the heir; Ziba is steward.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάλεσεν

called / summoned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καλέω

main verb (royal summons of the steward)

→ constative aorist

καλέω: 'call / summon'; renders קָרָא ; the king calls his administrator to give effect to the grant just announced.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεὺς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject of ἐκάλεσεν

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: meaning 'king'; it serves as subject of ἐκάλεσεν.

Σιβα

Ziba

direct object of ἐκάλεσεν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with παιδάριον, in apposition to Σιβα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδάριον

servant / attendant

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Σιβα ('Ziba, the servant of Saul')

→ object specification

παιδάριον: diminutive of παῖς, 'young servant / attendant / lad'; renders עֶבֶד ; here Saul's household steward; the term reasserts Ziba's servile role (cf. παῖς, v. 2) precisely as David assigns him his duties.

Σαουλ

of Saul

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'Saul's servant')

→ participant identification

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

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

πρός

to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (Ziba)

→ participant reference

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

πάντα

all

Accusative

direct object of δέδωκα (antecedent of ὅσα: 'all that ...')

→ object specification

παῖς: 'all / everything'; the fronted πάντα ὅσα ('everything that') stresses the totality of the conveyance — the whole Saulide estate passes to Mephibosheth.

ὅσα

as much as / whatever

Accusative

relative pronoun (object clause: 'whatever belonged')

→ participant reference

ὅσος: 'as much/many as'; the relative ὅσα ('whatever') defines the scope of πάντα — every item of Saul's property without remainder.

ἐστὶν

is / belonged

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

verb of relative clause (possessive: 'whatever is to Saul')

→ present of possession ('belongs to')

εἰμί: 'be'; with the dative τῷ Σαουλ it forms a possessive construction ('whatever is to/belongs to Saul'), rendering the Hebrew לְ of possession.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article (with Σαουλ: dative of possession)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαουλ

to Saul

dative of possession (indeclinable: 'belonging to Saul')

→ participant identification

Σαουλ: the dative τῷ Σαουλ marks possession; the article supplies the case of the indeclinable name.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὅλῳ

all / whole

Dative

attributive adjective (modifying οἶκῳ: 'all his house')

→ sphere or reference

ὅλος: 'whole / entire'; ὅλῳ τῷ οἴκῳ ('all his house') extends the conveyance from Saul personally to his entire household estate — nothing of the patrimony is withheld.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article (with οἶκῳ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκῳ

house

Dative

dative of possession ('to all his house')

→ sphere or reference

οἶκος: 'house / household / estate'; here the totality of Saul's household property, now transferred to his grandson.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession ('his house')

→ relational specification

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

δέδωκα

I have given

Perf Act Indic 1 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (performative perfect: legal conveyance)

→ performative/resultative perfect (the grant is hereby made and stands in force)

δίδωμι (perf. δέδωκα): 'give / grant'; renders ἰΠῃ; the perfect 'I have given' is performative-resultative — by uttering it the king effects the grant, which now stands as an accomplished, legally binding fact (cf. the perfect of conveyance in royal/deed language).

τῷ

to the

Dative

article (with νιῶ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱῶ

son

Dative

dative indirect object (recipient: 'to your master's son')

→ sphere or reference

υἱός (dat. υἱῶ): 'son'; the heir — Mephibosheth — designated by his relation to Saul ('your master's son'), reasserting his rightful claim to the estate over the steward.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with κυρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κυρίου

master / lord

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('your master's [son]')

→ relational specification

κύριος: here 'master / lord' in the ordinary human sense — Ziba's master, i.e. the house of Saul (NOT the Tetragrammaton); the term marks the feudal relation between steward and the Saulide household to which the heir belongs.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship (modifying κυρίου: 'your master')

→ relational specification

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

10 καὶ ἐργᾶ αὐτῷ τὴν γῆν σὺ καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ σου καὶ οἱ δοῦλοί σου καὶ εἰσοίσεις τῷ υἱῷ τοῦ κυρίου σου ἄρτους καὶ ἔδεται αὐτούς καὶ Μεμφιβοσθε υἱὸς τοῦ κυρίου σου φάγεται διὰ παντός ἄρτον ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης μου καὶ τῷ Σιβα ἦσαν πεντεκαίδεκα υἱοὶ καὶ εἴκοσι δοῦλοι

And you shall till the land for him, you and your sons and your servants, and you shall bring in for your master's son loaves, and he shall eat them; but Mephibosheth, your master's son, shall eat bread continually at my table.' Now Ziba had fifteen sons and twenty servants.

Continuation of the command: the steward's labor and the heir's privilege

καὶ ἐργᾶ ... σὺ

David spells out the working arrangement: Ziba's whole household (himself, sons, servants) is to farm the estate and bring in its produce for the heir; yet Mephibosheth himself does not depend on field-produce but eats at the royal table διὰ παντός. The adversative force (καὶ Μεμφιβοσθε ... φάγεται) sets the heir's elevated privilege over against the steward's labor. The closing narrator's note (ἦσαν πεντεκαίδεκα υἱοὶ καὶ εἴκοσι δοῦλοι) quantifies Ziba's substantial household — ample workforce for the estate.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (continuing the command)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐργᾶ

you shall till / work

Fut Mid Indic 2 Sg · ἐργάζομαι

main verb (imperative future: command to farm)

→ imperative future (a command expressed by the future)

ἐργάζομαι (contracted form ἐργᾶ): 'work / till / cultivate'; renders עֲבַד ('work the ground'); the future here has imperative force ('you shall till'), assigning Ziba the labor of cultivating the restored estate for its heir.

αὐτῷ

for him

Dative

dative of advantage ('for him' = for Mephibosheth's benefit)

→ participant reference or interest

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with γῆν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

direct object of ἐργᾶ ('till the land')

→ object specification

γῆ: 'land / ground / earth'; renders אֶרֶץ; here the agricultural estate restored to Mephibosheth, which Ziba is to cultivate.

σύ

you

Nominative

subject of ἐργᾶ (emphatic, expanded by the following nominatives)

→ participant reference

σύ: the explicit subject pronoun heads the list of laborers (you, your sons, your servants), stressing the whole household's involvement.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with υἱοί)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱοί

sons

Nominative

nominative (coordinate subject: 'and your sons')

→ participant prominence

υἱός (nom. pl. υἱοί): 'sons'; Ziba's fifteen sons (cf. the closing note) form part of the workforce for the estate.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('your sons')

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with δοῦλοι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δοῦλοί

servants / slaves

Nominative

nominative (coordinate subject: 'and your servants')

→ participant prominence

δοῦλος (nom. pl. δοῦλοι): 'slaves / servants'; Ziba's twenty servants (cf. closing note) complete the labor force assigned to the estate.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('your servants')

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἰσοίσεις

you shall bring in

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · εἰσφέρω

main verb (imperative future: command to deliver produce)

→ imperative future

εἰσφέρω: 'bring in / carry in'; renders מביא (Hiphil, 'bring in [the harvest]'); Ziba is to deliver the estate's produce as the heir's income — the agricultural support of the household.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article (with τῷ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱῷ

son

Dative

dative indirect object ('for your master's son')

→ sphere or reference

υἱός (dat. υἱῷ): 'son'; the recurring designation of Mephibosheth as the heir for whose benefit the produce is gathered.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with κυρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κυρίου

master / lord

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('your master's [son]')

→ relational specification

κύριος: 'master / lord' (human sense — Ziba's master, the house of Saul; NOT the Tetragrammaton); the repeated 'your master's son' keeps the heir's status before Ziba.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('your master')

→ relational specification

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

ἄρτους

loaves / bread

Accusative

direct object of εἰσοίσεις ('bring in loaves')

→ object specification

ἄρτος (acc. pl. ἄρτους): 'loaves / bread / food'; here the produce/provisions yielded by the estate, by synecdoche for its sustenance generally.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔδεται

he shall eat

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐσθίω

main verb (provision for the household: 'he shall eat them')

→ predictive future

ἐσθίω (fut. mid. ἔδομαι, 3 sg. ἔδεται): 'eat'; renders יאכל; the produce delivered will provide for Mephibosheth's household (the αὐτοῦς points to the ἄρτους) — even as he himself dines at the royal table.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object of ἔδεται (the loaves/produce)

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

but / and

coordinate conjunction (adversative nuance: heir vs. household)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here with mild adversative force, contrasting the heir's personal privilege (eating at the king's table) with the household's reliance on the estate's produce.

Μεμφιβοσθε

Mephibosheth

subject of φάγεται (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

υἱός

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Μεμφιβοσθε ('your master's son')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; the appositional 'your master's son' once more affirms Mephibosheth's status as the legitimate Saulide heir.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with κυρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κυρίου

master / lord

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('your master')

→ relational specification

κύριος: 'master / lord' (human sense, Ziba's master; NOT the Tetragrammaton).

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

φάγεται

shall eat

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐσθίω

main verb (the heir's perpetual privilege)

→ predictive future (enduring honor)

ἐσθίω (fut. mid. 3 sg. φάγεται): 'eat'; restates the grant of v. 7 — Mephibosheth eats at the royal table continually; the table-fellowship motif marks his full incorporation into the king's household.

διὰ

through (continually)

preposition + genitive (idiom διὰ παντός: 'continually')

→ spatial or relational framing

διὰ + genitive: in διὰ παντός ('continually / always'), renders Τῇμῃ; the perpetuity of the privilege is restated from v. 7.

παντός

all (time)

Genitive

genitive in the adverbial idiom διὰ παντός ('continually')

→ relational specification

πᾶς (gen. παντός): the substantival genitive in διὰ παντός.

ἄρτον

bread

Accusative

direct object of φάγεται ('eat bread')

→ object specification

ἄρτος: 'bread / food'; by synecdoche for the king's full provision at table.

ἐπὶ

at

preposition + genitive (location: 'at the table')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with τραπέζης)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τραπέζης

table

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπί ('at my table')

→ relational specification

τράπεζα: 'table'; the recurring image of restored covenant standing (vv. 7, 11, 13).

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession ('my table'; David still the speaker)

→ relational specification

μου: meaning 'my'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession ('my table'; David still the speaker).

καὶ

now / and

narrative conjunction (introducing narrator's parenthetical note)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here marks the shift from David's direct speech to the narrator's quantifying aside about Ziba's household.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article (with Σιβα: dative of possession)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σιβα

to Ziba

dative of possession (indeclinable: 'Ziba had ...')

→ participant identification

Σιβα: the dative τῷ Σιβα with ἦσαν forms the possessive idiom ('Ziba had ...'); the article supplies the case of the indeclinable name.

ἦσαν

were / had

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

main verb (possessive: 'to Ziba there were ...')

→ imperfect of background description (narrator's note)

εἰμί (impf. 3 pl. ἦσαν): 'be'; with the dative of possession ('to Ziba there were ...' = 'Ziba had ...'); the imperfect supplies background information about the steward's resources.

πεντεκαίδεκα

fifteen

numeral (attributive: 'fifteen sons')

→ clausal contribution

πεντεκαίδεκα: 'fifteen'; indeclinable cardinal numeral; quantifies Ziba's sons — a large household providing ample labor for the estate.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject of ἦσαν ('fifteen sons')

→ participant prominence

υἱός (nom. pl. υἱοί): 'sons'; the fifteen sons named here are the workforce referenced in v. 10a.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἴκοσι

twenty

numeral (attributive: 'twenty servants')

→ measure or count

εἴκοσι: 'twenty'; indeclinable cardinal numeral; quantifies Ziba's slaves, completing the picture of a substantial estate-household.

δοῦλοι

servants / slaves

Nominative

subject of ἦσαν (coordinate: 'and twenty servants')

→ participant prominence

δοῦλος (nom. pl. δοῦλοι): 'slaves / servants'; the twenty servants complete Ziba's household labor force.

11 καὶ εἶπεν Σιβα πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα κατὰ πάντα ὅσα ἐντέταλται ὁ κύριός μου ὁ βασιλεὺς τῷ δούλῳ αὐτοῦ οὕτως ποιήσει ὁ δοῦλός σου καὶ Μεμφιβοσθε ἤσθιεν ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης Δαυιδ καθὼς εἷς τῶν υἱῶν τοῦ βασιλέως

And Ziba said to the king, 'According to all that my lord the king has commanded his servant, so will your servant do.' And Mephibosheth was eating at David's table as one of the king's sons.

Steward's submission + narrator's summary of the outcome καὶ εἶπεν Σιβα πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα

Ziba's reply is formulaic court-submission (κατὰ πάντα ... οὕτως ποιήσει ὁ δοῦλός σου, 'according to all ... so your servant will do'), with the deferential third-person self-reference 'your servant' and the honorific 'my lord the king' (human address). The narrator then closes the scene with the chapter's thematic refrain — Mephibosheth ἤσθιεν (imperfect, 'was eating habitually') at the king's table καθὼς εἷς τῶν υἱῶν τοῦ βασιλέως ('as one of the king's sons') — the high-water mark of his restoration: the dispossessed heir is treated as royalty.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν
said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction: Ziba's reply)

→ constative aorist

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

Σιβα
Ziba

subject of εἶπεν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πρὸς
to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with βασιλέα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (David)

→ object specification

βασιλέα: meaning 'king'; it serves as accusative object of πρὸς (David).

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (norm/standard: 'according to all')

→ spatial or relational framing

κατὰ + accusative: 'according to / in conformity with'; in κατὰ πάντα ὅσα ('according to all that') it expresses complete conformity of the servant's action to the master's command.

πάντα

all

Accusative

object of κατὰ (antecedent of ὅσα: 'all that')

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the formula κατὰ πάντα ὅσα ('according to all that') is standard for total obedience to a directive.

ὅσα

as much as / whatever

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐντέταλται)

→ participant reference

ὅσος: 'as much/many as'; defines the scope of πάντα — everything the king has commanded.

ἐντέταλται

has commanded

Perf Mid/Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἐντέλλομαι

verb of relative clause (the standing royal command)

→ resultative perfect (the command stands in force)

ἐντέλλομαι (perf. mid./pass.): 'command / charge / give orders'; renders ἡλχ; the perfect marks a command issued and now binding — Ziba acknowledges a standing directive he must obey.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with κύριος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κύριος

lord / master

Nominative

subject of ἐντέταλται ('my lord the king')

→ participant prominence

κύριος: here 'lord / master' as a human honorific — Ziba addresses David as 'my lord the king' (ὁ κύριός μου ὁ βασιλεὺς), the conventional deferential court formula; NOT the Tetragrammaton.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('my lord')

→ relational specification

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεὺς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

nominative in apposition to ὁ κύριός μου ('my lord the king')

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; the apposition 'my lord the king' is the standard respectful address of a subject to the monarch.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article (with δούλῳ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δούλω

servant

Dative

dative indirect object of ἐντέταται ('to his servant')

→ sphere or reference

δούλος (dat. δούλω): 'servant / slave'; Ziba's deferential third-person self-reference ('his servant'), the court-idiom of submission.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('his servant')

→ relational specification

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

οὕτως

thus / so

adverb of manner (correlative with κατὰ πάντα: 'so')

→ adverbial qualification

οὕτως: 'thus / so / in this way'; the correlative κατὰ πάντα ... οὕτως ('according to all ... so') is the standard idiom of complete compliance.

ποιήσει

will do

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (Ziba's pledge of obedience)

→ promissory future (commitment to comply)

ποιέω: 'do / act'; the future ποιήσει ('will do') expresses Ziba's commitment to carry out the king's command in full.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with δούλος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δοῦλός

servant

Nominative

subject of ποιήσει ('your servant')

→ participant prominence

δοῦλος: 'servant'; the deferential self-designation ('your servant') again replaces the first person, marking submission to the king's will.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('your servant')

→ relational specification

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

καί

and

narrative conjunction (introducing narrator's summary)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: marks the transition from Ziba's speech to the narrator's summarizing notice about Mephibosheth's settled status.

Μεμφιβοσθε

Mephibosheth

subject of ἔσθιεν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἔσθιεν

was eating

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐσθίω

main verb (customary imperfect: habitual table-fellowship)

→ customary/iterative imperfect (habitually ate)

ἐσθίω (impf. ἔσθιεν): 'eat'; the imperfect denotes ongoing, habitual action — Mephibosheth 'used to eat / kept eating' at David's table; the customary imperfect realizes the perpetual privilege promised in vv. 7, 10 as an established practice.

ἐπὶ

at

preposition + genitive (location: 'at the table')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with τραπέζης)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τραπέζης

table

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπί ('at David's table')

→ relational specification

τράπεζα: 'table'; the recurring sign of restored covenant standing; now realized as Mephibosheth's habitual place.

Δαυιδ

of David

genitive of possession (indeclinable: 'David's table')

→ participant identification

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

καθώς

as / just as

comparative conjunction ('as one of...')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καθώς: 'just as / according as'; introduces the comparison that crowns the restoration — Mephibosheth is treated 'as one of the king's sons.'

εἷς

one

Nominative

numeral / partitive ('one of the sons')

→ measure or count

εἷς, μία, ἓν: 'one'; the masculine nominative εἷς in the partitive phrase εἷς τῶν υἱῶν ('one of the sons') marks Mephibosheth's elevation to the status of a royal son — the climactic measure of David's ἔλεος.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with υἱῶν, partitive genitive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱῶν

sons

Genitive

partitive genitive ('one of the sons')

→ relational specification

υἱός (gen. pl. υἱῶν): 'sons'; the king's own sons; that the Saulide heir dines 'as one of' them signals full incorporation into the royal family — honor, not mere survival.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with βασιλέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

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

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς (gen. βασιλέως): 'king'; 'the king's sons' = David's princes; the comparison elevates Mephibosheth to princely standing at court.

12 καὶ τῷ Μεμφιβοσθε υἱὸς μικρὸς καὶ ὄνομα αὐτῷ Μιχα καὶ πᾶσα ἡ κατοίκησις τοῦ οἴκου Σιβα δοῦλοι τοῦ Μεμφιβοσθε

And Mephibosheth had a young son, and his name was Micha; and all the household of the house of Ziba were servants of Mephibosheth.

Genealogical/administrative note (continuation of the line; the estate's staff)

καὶ τῷ Μεμφιβοσθε υἱὸς μικρὸς

Two verbless circumstantial notes round off the account: (1) Mephibosheth has a young son, Micha — signalling that Jonathan's line continues (and through Micha the Saulide line is preserved, cf. 1 Chr 8:34–40); and (2) the whole household of Ziba serves Mephibosheth, formalizing the working arrangement of vv. 9–10. Together they confirm the durability of the restoration: an heir with descendants and a staffed estate.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (introducing genealogical note)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τῷ
to the

Dative

article (with Μεμφιβοσθε: dative of possession)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Μεμφιβοσθε
to Mephibosheth

dative of possession (indeclinable: 'Mephibosheth had ...')

→ participant identification

Μεμφιβοσθε: the dative τῷ Μεμφιβοσθε in the verbless possessive clause ('to Mephibosheth [there was] a young son' = 'Mephibosheth had a young son'); the article marks the case of the indeclinable name.

υἱὸς
son

Nominative

subject of verbless possessive clause ('a son')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; the existence of a son shows that Jonathan's line continues in Mephibosheth — the restoration secures not just the man but the lineage.

μικρός

small / young

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying υἱός: 'a young son')

→ participant prominence

μικρός: 'small / little / young'; renders ילד; here 'young / little' in age — a small child, underscoring that the line is freshly continuing into a new generation.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὄνομα

name

Nominative

subject of verbless naming clause ('his name was Micha')

→ participant prominence

ὄνομα: 'name'; the naming formula ὄνομα αὐτῷ + name (cf. v. 2) introduces the son by name.

αὐτῷ

to him / his

Dative

dative of possession ('his name')

→ participant reference or interest

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

Μιχα

Micha

predicate of naming clause (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Μιχα: transliteration of Hebrew מִיכָיָה (Micha/Mica); indeclinable in the LXX; the son of Mephibosheth, through whom the Saulide line is carried forward (cf. 1 Chr 8:34–40; 9:40–44).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing second note)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πᾶσα

all / whole

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying κατοίκησις: 'all the household')

→ participant prominence

πᾶς (fem. πᾶσα): 'all / whole'; πᾶσα ἡ κατοίκησις ('the whole household') stresses that Ziba's entire establishment is in Mephibosheth's service.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with κατοίκησις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κατοίκησις

household / dwelling

Nominative

subject of verbless clause ('all the household ... were servants')

→ participant prominence

κατοίκησις: 'dwelling / habitation', here by metonymy 'household / those dwelling [in the house of Ziba]'; the whole resident establishment of Ziba is meant — the labor force that serves the heir.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with οἴκου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκου

house

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('the household of the house of Ziba')

→ relational specification

οἶκος: 'house / household'; the phrase 'the dwelling of the house of Ziba' designates Ziba's entire domestic establishment.

Σιβα

of Ziba

genitive of possession (indeclinable: 'house of Ziba')

→ participant identification

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

δοῦλοι

servants / slaves

Nominative

predicate nominative (verbless: 'were servants of Mephibosheth')

→ participant prominence

δοῦλος (nom. pl. δοῦλοι): 'slaves / servants'; the verbless predicate — Ziba's whole household 'are servants of Mephibosheth' — formalizes the labor arrangement of vv. 9–10 and the heir's lordship over the estate-staff.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with Μεμφιβοσθε: marking the genitive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Μεμφιβοσθε

of Mephibosheth

genitive of possession (indeclinable: 'servants of Mephibosheth')

→ participant identification

Μεμφιβοσθε: the genitive (marked by the article τοῦ) makes the heir the master of Ziba's household — the social reversal is complete: the steward's house now serves the once-hidden survivor.

13 καὶ Μεμφιβοσθε κατῴκει ἐν Ἱερουσαλημ ὅτι ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης τοῦ βασιλέως διὰ παντὸς ἤσθιεν καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν χωλὸς ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς ποσίν αὐτοῦ

And Mephibosheth dwelt in Jerusalem, because he ate continually at the king's table; and he was lame in both his feet.

Narrative closure: settled residence and the framing disability

καὶ Μεμφιβοσθε κατῴκει ἐν Ἱερουσαλημ

The chapter's closing summary states the abiding outcome: Mephibosheth dwelt (imperfect κατῴκει, 'kept dwelling') in Jerusalem — at the royal capital, beside the king — because (ὅτι) he ate continually at the king's table. The final clause, αὐτὸς ἦν χωλὸς ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς ποσίν ('he was lame in both his feet'), forms an inclusio with πεπληγὼς τοὺς πόδας (v. 3): the very disability that made him helpless and obscure now frames a man honored at the king's table — a closing image of grace given to the powerless.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (closing summary)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Μεμφιβοσθε

Mephibosheth

subject of κατώκει (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

κατώκει

dwelt / was dwelling

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · κατοικέω

main verb (customary imperfect: settled residence)

→ customary imperfect (ongoing, settled dwelling)

κατοικέω: 'dwell / settle / reside'; renders בָּשָׁ; the imperfect denotes a continuing state — Mephibosheth took up permanent residence in the capital, near the king, his restoration now a fixed reality.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative: 'in Jerusalem')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ιερουσαλημ

Jerusalem

dative object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name: location of residence)

→ participant identification

Ιερουσαλημ: transliteration of Hebrew יְרוּשָׁלַיִם (Jerusalem); indeclinable in the LXX; David's royal city — that the Saulide heir dwells there, at the seat of power, marks the completeness of his incorporation into the king's circle.

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction (grounds his residence in Jerusalem)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because'; explains why he dwelt in Jerusalem — his perpetual place at the king's table required his presence at court.

ἐπὶ

at

preposition + genitive (location: 'at the table')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with τραπεζῆς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τραπεζῆς

table

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ ('at the king's table')

→ relational specification

τράπεζα: 'table'; the chapter's keynote image makes its fourth and final appearance (vv. 7, 10, 11, 13), sealing table-fellowship as the enduring sign of restored covenant standing.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with βασιλέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of possession ('the king's table')

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς (gen. βασιλέως): 'king'; the royal table at which the once-hidden heir now dines as a fixed member of the household.

διὰ

through (continually)

preposition + genitive (idiom διὰ παντός: 'continually')

→ spatial or relational framing

διὰ + genitive: in διὰ παντός ('continually'), renders διηνεκῶς; the third occurrence of the perpetuity-formula (vv. 7, 10, 13), underscoring the permanence of the privilege.

παντός

all (time)

Genitive

genitive in the adverbial idiom διὰ παντός ('continually')

→ relational specification

πᾶς (gen. παντός): the substantival genitive in διὰ παντός.

ἔσθιεν

was eating / ate

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐσθίω

main verb of the ὅτι-clause (customary imperfect)

→ customary/iterative imperfect (habitually ate)

ἐσθίω (impf. ἔσθιεν): 'eat'; the customary imperfect (cf. v. 11) presents the table-fellowship as Mephibosheth's settled, habitual practice — the realized fulfilment of David's pledge.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing the framing note)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αὐτός

he

Nominative

subject (emphatic / resumptive pronoun: 'he himself')

→ participant reference

αὐτός: the intensive/resumptive pronoun ('he himself') foregrounds the closing characterization — the honored guest at the royal table is the very man lame in both feet.

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (copular: 'he was lame')

→ imperfect of state (an abiding condition)

εἰμί (impf. ἦν): 'be'; the imperfect of the continuing state frames Mephibosheth's permanent disability as the final word — the closing inclusio with v. 3.

χωλός

lame

Nominative

predicate adjective (with ἦν: 'was lame')

→ participant prominence

χωλός: 'lame / crippled'; renders חָלַל; the explicit term for lameness restates πεπληγὼς τοὺς πόδας (v. 3) and frames the whole episode by the disability that made the heir helpless and dependent on royal ἔλεος.

ἀμφοτέροις

both

Dative

attributive adjective (with ποσίν: 'in both feet')

→ sphere or reference

ἀμφοτέροι: 'both'; the dative ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς ποσίν ('in both his feet') specifies the totality of the disability — not one foot but both, complete immobility; cf. 2 Kgdms 4:4.

τοῖς

the

Dative

article (with ποσίν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ποσίν

feet

Dative

dative of respect (with χωλός: 'lame with respect to the feet')

→ sphere or reference

πούς (dat. pl. ποσίν): 'foot'; renders پا; the dative of respect locates the lameness; this closing reference to the feet matches the accusative τοὺς πόδας of v. 3, framing the narrative with the heir's defining infirmity.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession ('his feet')

→ relational specification

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

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.