

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

GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Third Book of Kingdoms, Chapter 1

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ Γ' Α'

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

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

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

Theme

David's weakness sparks Adonijah's bid for the throne, but Nathan and Bathsheba secure Solomon's anointing.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of 3 Kingdoms 1 (1 Kings) 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. In the LXX the books of Samuel and Kings form a single tetralogy of 'Reigns' (Βασιλειῶν), so that 1 Kings is 3 Kingdoms (Βασιλειῶν Γ'); this chapter opens the Solomonic succession-narrative whose Hebrew Vorlage corresponds closely to the MT of 1 Kings 1. The chapter is a tightly woven court-intrigue: David's senility and the search for Abishag the Shunammite (Αβισακ ἡ Σωμανίτις, vv. 1–4); Adonijah's self-coronation (ἐγὼ βασιλεύσω, v. 5) with chariots, fifty

runners, and the backing of Joab and Abiathar, climaxing in his sacrificial feast at the Stone of Zoheleth by En-rogel (vv. 5–10); Nathan's coaching of Bathsheba and her appeal to David's sworn oath (vv. 11–21); Nathan's corroborating audience (vv. 22–27); David's emphatic oath $\zeta\eta\ \kappa\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ('as the LORD lives', v. 29) and his decree that Solomon ride the royal mule to Gihon (vv. 28–37); the anointing by Zadok with the horn of oil from the tent, the trumpet, and the acclamation $\zeta\acute{\eta}\tau\omega\ \acute{\omicron}\ \beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma\ \Sigma\alpha\lambda\omega\mu\omega\nu$ ('Long live King Solomon!', vv. 38–40); the collapse of Adonijah's banquet at the sound of the city (vv. 41–48); and Adonijah's flight to the horns of the altar, released by Solomon under a conditional pledge of clemency (vv. 49–53). A recurring Hebraism is the deferential address $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\epsilon\ \mu\omicron\upsilon\ \beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\ \acute{\omicron}\ \kappa\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma\ \mu\omicron\upsilon\ \acute{\omicron}\ \beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ ('my lord the king'), where $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$ denotes the human sovereign David, not the Tetragrammaton; the divine name $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$ appears proper in the oath $\zeta\eta\ \kappa\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$ (v. 29), in $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\ \kappa\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\omega\ \tau\tilde{\omega}\ \theta\epsilon\tilde{\omega}$ (vv. 17, 30), and in the blessings of vv. 36–37, 47–48. The proper names $\Delta\alpha\upsilon\iota\delta$, $\Sigma\alpha\lambda\omega\mu\omega\nu$, Αδωνιας , Ναθαν , Βηρσαβεε , Σαδωκ , Αβιαθαρ and the transliterated Cherethites and Pelethites ($\acute{\omicron}\ \chi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\theta\theta\iota$, $\acute{\omicron}\ \phi\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\theta\theta\iota$) are indeclinable, while declinable names (Βαναιας , Ιωαβ , Ιωναθαν) take case-endings.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 1:1–4

David's old age and Abishag the Shunammite

The aged David cannot keep warm (vv. 1–2), so his servants seek throughout Israel a beautiful young virgin to attend and warm him. They find Abishag the Shunammite ($\text{Αβισακ ἡ Σωμανῖτις}$) and bring her to the king; she ministers to him, but he 'did not know her' (οὐκ ἔγνω αὐτήν , v. 4), a notice of David's failing potency that frames the whole succession-crisis.

B · 1:5–10

Adonijah exalts himself as king; the feast by En-rogel

Adonijah son of Haggith exalts himself, declaring ἐγὼ βασιλεύσω ('I will be king', v. 5), and assembles chariots, horsemen, and fifty runners. His unchecked father had never rebuked him (v. 6). Joab and Abiathar back him (v. 7), but Zadok, Benaiah, Nathan, and David's warriors do not (v. 8). Adonijah holds a sacrificial feast at the Stone of Zoheleth by the spring Rogel, inviting all the king's sons and the men of Judah (v. 9) — but not Nathan, Benaiah, the warriors, or Solomon (v. 10).

C · 1:11–14

Nathan counsels Bathsheba

Nathan warns Bathsheba that Adonijah has become king without David's knowledge (v. 11) and proposes a plan to save her life and Solomon's (v. 12): she is to go in to David, recall his oath that Solomon would reign, and ask why Adonijah is king (v. 13); Nathan will come in after her to confirm her words (v. 14).

D · 1:15–21

Bathsheba before David: the forgotten oath

Bathsheba enters the bedchamber where the very old king lies with Abishag attending (v. 15), bows (v. 16), and recalls David's oath sworn 'by the LORD your God' (ἐν κυρίῳ τῷ θεῷ σου, v. 17). She reports Adonijah's accession and feast and the exclusion of Solomon (vv. 18–19), declares that all Israel's eyes are on David to name a successor (v. 20), and warns that she and Solomon will be counted offenders once David sleeps with his fathers (v. 21).

E · 1:22–27

Nathan corroborates before David

As Bathsheba is still speaking, Nathan arrives (v. 22) and is announced (v. 23). He asks whether David has decreed Adonijah's reign (v. 24), reports the feast, the acclamation ζήτω ὁ βασιλεὺς Αδωνιας (v. 25), and the exclusion of himself, Zadok, Benaiah, and Solomon (v. 26), and asks pointedly whether this has been done by the king's authority without informing his servant (v. 27).

F · 1:28–31

David renews his oath: Solomon shall reign

David summons Bathsheba (v. 28) and swears by the living LORD who redeemed his life from every distress (ζῆ κύριος, v. 29) that he will fulfill this very day his sworn word that Solomon will reign in his place (v. 30). Bathsheba bows to the ground and blesses the king: ζήτω ὁ κύριός μου ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυιδ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα (v. 31).

G · 1:32–37

David's decree: anoint Solomon at Gihon

David summons Zadok, Nathan, and Benaiah (v. 32) and commands them to set Solomon on the royal mule and bring him to Gihon (v. 33), where Zadok and Nathan are to anoint him king over Israel, blow the trumpet, and cry ζήτω ὁ βασιλεὺς Σαλωμων (v. 34), for Solomon shall sit on David's throne and rule in his stead as leader over Israel and Judah (v. 35). Benaiah answers with an amen-blessing (vv. 36–37), praying that the LORD be with Solomon as with David and magnify his throne.

H · 1:38–40

Solomon anointed; the people rejoice

Zadok, Nathan, Benaiah, and the Cherethites and Pelethites set Solomon on the king's mule and bring him to Gihon (v. 38). Zadok takes the horn of oil from the tent and anoints Solomon; the trumpet sounds and all the people cry ζήτω ὁ βασιλεὺς Σαλωμων (v. 39). The whole people go up after him dancing and rejoicing with great joy, so that the earth is split by their sound (v. 40).

I · 1:41–48

Adonijah's feast hears the news; Jonathan's report and David's blessing

Adonijah and his guests hear the trumpet as they finish eating, and Joab asks the meaning of the city's uproar (v. 41). Jonathan son of Abiathar arrives (v. 42) and reports that David has truly made Solomon king (v. 43): the king sent Zadok, Nathan, Benaiah, and the Cherethites and Pelethites (v. 44), who anointed Solomon at Gihon amid rejoicing (v. 45); Solomon now sits on the royal throne (v. 46); the servants have blessed David (v. 47); and David himself has blessed the LORD for granting an heir on his throne while his own eyes still see it (v. 48).

J · 1:49–53

Adonijah's terror; the altar and Solomon's conditional clemency

Adonijah's guests scatter in terror (v. 49). Adonijah, fearing Solomon, flees and seizes the horns of the altar (v. 50), demanding that Solomon swear not to put his servant to death by the sword (v. 51). Solomon answers that if Adonijah proves a worthy man not a hair of his head shall fall, but if evil is found in him he shall die (v. 52). Solomon brings him down from the altar; Adonijah bows to King Solomon, who dismisses him to his house (v. 53).

1 καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυὶδ πρεσβύτερος προβεβηκὼς ἡμέραις καὶ περιέβαλλον αὐτὸν ἱματίοις καὶ οὐκ ἔθερμαίνετο

And king David was old, advanced in days, and they would cover him with garments, but he was not kept warm.

Narrative opening: new scene (David's senility)

καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυὶδ

The chapter opens with a circumstantial nominal clause (no finite verb for the predicate 'was old'), a Hebraizing construction (יְהִי תִּיךָ לְמַחֲוֶה) that sets the stage rather than advancing the plot; the imperfects περιέβαλλον and ἔθερμαίνετο describe ongoing, futile efforts to warm the dying king.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καὶ-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject (in apposition to Δαυὶδ)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: 'king'; renders מֶלֶךְ; the title heads the whole succession-narrative, in which the question 'who will sit on the throne after the king' (v. 20) drives the plot.

Δαυὶδ

David

appositional proper noun (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυὶδ: transliteration of Hebrew דָּוִד; indeclinable in the LXX; the once-vigorous warrior-king now appears in physical decline, framing the dynastic crisis of the chapter.

πρεσβύτερος

old

Nominative

predicate adjective (nominal clause: 'was old')

→ participant prominence

πρεσβύτερος: comparative of πρέσβυς used absolutely for 'old / advanced in age'; renders יָבֵן; the predicate stands without a copula, a Hebraizing nominal clause.

προβεβηκώς

advanced

Perf Act Ptcp Nom Masc Sg · προβαίνω

perfect participle (attributive/predicate: 'advanced in days')

→ resultative perfect (a settled state of advanced age)

προβαίνω: 'go forward / advance'; the perfect participle προβεβηκώς ἡμέραις renders יָבֵן יָמִים ('come into days'), a fixed idiom for advanced old age (cf. Gen 24:1; Josh 13:1; Luke 1:7).

ἡμέραις

in days

Dative

dative of respect (with προβεβηκώς)

→ sphere or reference

ἡμέρα: 'day'; the dative of respect ('advanced as to days') calques the Hebrew יָמִים; 'days' here is a measure of accumulated years.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

περιέβαλλον

they would cover

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · περιβάλλω

main verb (iterative imperfect)

→ iterative/conative imperfect (repeated attempts to warm him)

περιβάλλω: 'throw around / clothe / cover'; the imperfect denotes habitual, repeated wrapping of the king in garments — an ongoing effort that nonetheless fails.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object (pronoun)

→ participant reference

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

ἱματίοις

with garments

Dative

dative of instrument

→ sphere or reference

ἱμάτιον: 'garment / cloak'; renders ἱμάτια; the instrumental dative names the means used to warm the king — bedclothes heaped on him without effect.

καὶ

but

narrative conjunction (mild adversative in context)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ

not

negative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐθερμαίνετο

he was kept warm

Impf Pass Indic 3 Sg · θερμαίνω

main verb (passive)

→ imperfect of failed result (he kept not getting warm)

θερμαίνω: 'warm / heat'; the passive imperfect ἐθερμαίνετο describes the king's failure to retain bodily heat — a vivid sign of extreme old age and decline that motivates the search of vv. 2–4.

2 καὶ εἶπον οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῦ ζητησάτωσαν τῷ κυρίῳ ἡμῶν τῷ βασιλεῖ παρθένον νεάνίδα καὶ παραστήσεται τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ ἔσται αὐτὸν θάλπουσα καὶ κοιμηθήσεται μετ' αὐτοῦ καὶ θερμανθήσεται ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν ὁ βασιλεὺς

And his servants said, 'Let them seek for our lord the king a young virgin, and let her attend the king and be cherishing him; and she shall lie with him, and our lord the king shall be kept warm.'

Servants' proposed remedy (direct speech) καὶ εἶπον οἱ παῖδες

The servants propose a medical-domestic remedy. The deferential ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν ὁ βασιλεὺς ('our lord the king') is a human-honorific use of κύριος (David), not the Tetragrammaton; it recurs as a refrain throughout the chapter. A chain of jussives/futures (ζητησάτωσαν, παραστήσεται, ἔσται θάλπουσα, κοιμηθήσεται, θερμανθήσεται) lays out the plan step by step.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπον

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

λέγω: the aorist εἶπον (3 pl.) introduces the servants' counsel; the form is the LXX's regular strong-aorist plural.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with παῖδες)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παῖδες

servants

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

παῖς: 'child / servant / attendant'; renders **טַבָּחִים**; the royal household servants who attend David; παῖς is a courteous term for a court retainer.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ζητησάτωσαν

let them seek

Aor Act Impv 3 Pl · ζητέω

main verb (third-person imperative)

→ ingressive aorist imperative (let a search begin)

ζητέω: 'seek / search for'; renders $\psi\tau\alpha$; the third-person imperative is impersonal ('let them seek' = 'let there be sought'), introducing the quest fulfilled in v. 3.

τῷ

for the

Dative

article (with κυρίῳ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κυρίῳ

lord

Dative

dative of advantage ('for our lord')

→ sphere or reference

κύριος: here the human-honorific 'lord / master' addressing David, NOT the Tetragrammaton; the idiom ὁ κύριός μου / ἡμῶν ὁ βασιλεὺς ('my/our lord the king') is the standard courtly address throughout this chapter.

ἡμῶν

our

Genitive

genitive (possessive, with κυρίῳ)

→ relational specification

ἡμῶν: meaning 'our'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive (possessive, with κυρίῳ).

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with βασιλεῖ, appositional)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ

king

Dative

dative in apposition to κυρίῳ

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεὺς: in apposition to κυρίῳ, completing the honorific 'our lord the king.'

παρθένον

virgin

Accusative

direct object of ζητησάτωσαν

→ object specification

παρθένος: 'virgin / maiden'; renders $\eta\lambda\theta\iota\tau\alpha$; pairs with νεάνιδα to stress both chastity and youth of the attendant sought.

νεάνιδα

young woman

Accusative

accusative in apposition to παρθένον

→ object specification

νεᾱνις (acc. νεάνιδα): 'young woman / girl'; renders $\eta\gamma\epsilon$; the doublet παρθένον νεάνιδα specifies a young, marriageable virgin.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

παραστήσεται

let her attend

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · παρίστημι

main verb (future with jussive force)

→ volitive future (functioning as command)

παρίστημι (mid.): 'stand beside / attend / serve'; renders יָגִדְלָהּ מַגֵּן ; the middle future denotes her taking up a position of personal service before the king.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with βασιλεῖ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ

king

Dative

dative (object of παραστήσεται: 'attend the king')

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεῖ: meaning 'king'; it serves as dative (object of παραστήσεται: 'attend the king').

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔσται

she shall be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (periphrastic with θάλπουσα)

→ predictive future (periphrastic)

εἰμί: 'be'; with the participle θάλπουσα forms a periphrastic future ('she shall be cherishing'), a Hebraizing durative construction expressing continuous attendance.

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

direct object of θάλπουσα

→ participant reference

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

θάλπουσα

cherishing

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Fem Sg · θάλπω

participle (periphrastic with ἔσται)

→ durative present participle (continuous cherishing)

θάλπω: 'warm / cherish / keep warm'; renders ἰϣϣ; the participle in periphrasis with ἔσται stresses ongoing bodily warming and tender care; cf. the same verb in 1 Thess 2:7; Eph 5:29.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κοιμηθήσεται

she shall lie

Fut Pass Indic 3 Sg · κοιμάω

main verb

→ predictive future

κοιμάω (pass.): 'lie down / sleep'; renders ἰϣϣ; here of sharing the king's bed for warmth; the same verb is used euphemistically of death in v. 21 (μετὰ τῶν πατέρων αὐτοῦ).

μετ'

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment, elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of μετά

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (result)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

θερμανθήσεται

shall be kept warm

Fut Pass Indic 3 Sg · θερμαίνω

main verb (intended result)

→ predictive future (purpose/result of the plan)

θερμαίνω (pass.): 'be warmed'; the future passive answers the failed imperfect ἐθερμαίνετο of v. 1 — the proposed remedy aims precisely at the king's recovery of warmth.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with κύριος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κύριος

lord

Nominative

subject of *θερμανθήσεται* (human honorific)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: human-honorific 'lord' (David), not the Tetragrammaton; subject of the verb, again styled *ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν ὁ βασιλεὺς*.

ἡμῶν

our

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

→ relational specification

ἡμῶν: meaning 'our'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive (possessive).

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 *κύριος*

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: meaning 'king'; it serves as nominative in apposition to *κύριος*.

3 καὶ ἐζήτησαν νεάνιδα καλὴν ἐκ παντὸς ὁρίου Ἰσραὴλ καὶ εὑρον τὴν Ἀβισακ τὴν Σωμανῖτιν καὶ ἤνεγκαν αὐτὴν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα

And they sought a beautiful young woman from all the territory of Israel, and they found Abishag the Shunammite, and brought her to the king.

Execution of the servants' plan (narrative)

καὶ ἐζήτησαν

Three aorists (*ἐζήτησαν*, *εὑρον*, *ἤνεγκαν*) narrate the quest's success in rapid succession. The article before the name (*τὴν Ἀβισακ*) is a Semitic-influenced way of introducing a known/named figure; Abishag will become a pivotal figure in 1 Kings 2.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐζήτησαν

they sought

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ζητέω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ζητέω: the search commanded in v. 2 (*ζητησάτωσαν*) is now carried out, marked by the matching aorist.

νεάνιδα

young woman

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

νεᾱνις: 'young woman'; cf. v. 2; here qualified by *καλὴν*.

καλὴν

beautiful

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying *νεάνιδα*)

→ object specification

καλός: 'beautiful / good / fair'; renders *יְפֵהִי*; Abishag's beauty (intensified in v. 4 by *ἕως σφόδρα*) marks her as a fitting royal attendant and later a coveted figure.

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

παντὸς

all

Genitive

attributive adjective (modifying ὁρίου)

→ relational specification

παῖς: 'all / whole'; 'from all the territory of Israel' stresses the thoroughness of the nationwide search.

ὁρίου

territory

Genitive

genitive object of ἐκ

→ relational specification

ὄριον: 'boundary / territory / region'; renders לוֹרֵא; here the collective territory of Israel as a whole.

Ισραηλ

Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'of Israel')

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: transliteration of יִשְׂרָאֵל; indeclinable; designates the covenant nation and David's realm.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εὗρον

they found

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · εὕρισκω

main verb

→ constative aorist

εὕρισκω: 'find / discover'; renders מָצָא; the successful outcome of the search.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with Αβισακ, naming a known figure)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Αβισακ

Abishag

direct object (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αβισακ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲבִישָׁג; indeclinable; the Shunammite woman who attends David and whose person becomes the occasion of Adonijah's downfall in 1 Kings 2.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with Σωμανίτιν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σωμανίτιν

Shunammite

Accusative

gentilic adjective in apposition to Αβισακ

→ object specification

Σωμανίτις: 'Shunammite', a woman of Shunem (שֻׁנַם) in Issachar; the gentilic identifies Abishag's town of origin; cf. the Shunammite of 4 Kingdoms 4.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἤνεγκαν

they brought

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · φέρω

main verb

→ constative aorist

φέρω (aor. ἤνεγκαν): 'bring / carry'; renders מָלַךְ (Hiphil); the maiden is conducted into the royal presence.

αὐτήν

her

Accusative

direct object (pronoun)

→ participant reference

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

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with βασιλέα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ object specification

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

4 καὶ ἡ νεᾶνις καλὴ ἕως σφόδρα καὶ ἦν θάλπουσα τὸν βασιλέα καὶ ἐλειτούργει αὐτῷ καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς οὐκ ἔγνω αὐτήν

And the young woman was very beautiful indeed; and she was cherishing the king and ministering to him, but the king did not know her.

Descriptive close of the Abishag episode

καὶ ἡ νεᾶνις καλὴ

A nominal clause (καλὴ ἕως σφόδρα) plus periphrastic imperfect (ἦν θάλπουσα) and imperfect (ἐλειτούργει) paint Abishag's continuous service. The closing οὐκ ἔγνω αὐτήν ('did not know her') is a discreet notice of David's failed potency, a key narrative datum for the succession-crisis and for Adonijah's later fatal request for Abishag (1 Kings 2:13–25).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with νεᾶνις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

νεᾶνις

young woman

Nominative

subject (nominal clause)

→ participant prominence

νεᾶνις: 'young woman'; the subject of a verbless predicate ('the maiden [was] very beautiful').

καλὴ

beautiful

Nominative

predicate adjective

→ participant prominence

καλός: 'beautiful'; predicate of the nominal clause; intensified by ἕως σφόδρα.

ἕως

to (the point of)

adverbial intensifier (with σφόδρα)

→ clausal contribution

ἕως: normally 'until / as far as'; in the idiom καλὴ ἕως σφόδρα ('beautiful to an extreme degree') it functions as an intensifier, a Hebraizing rendering of טַדְּ תַּחַךְ.

σφόδρα

exceedingly

adverb of degree

→ clausal contribution

σφόδρα: 'very / exceedingly'; renders תַּחַךְ; with ἕως, 'very beautiful indeed.'

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦν

she was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (periphrastic with θάλπουσα)

→ durative imperfect (periphrastic)

εἰμί: imperfect ἦν with participle θάλπουσα forms a periphrastic imperfect ('was cherishing'), stressing continuous attendance.

θάλπουσα

cherishing

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Fem Sg · θάλλω

participle (periphrastic with ἦν)

→ durative present participle

θάλλω: 'cherish / keep warm'; cf. v. 2; the realized fulfilment of the servants' plan.

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

direct object of θάλπουσα

→ object specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐλειτουργεῖ

she ministered

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · λειτούργεω

main verb

→ durative imperfect (continuous service)

λειτούργεω: 'serve / minister / wait upon'; renders תַּרְשָׁ; though later a cultic term, here it denotes Abishag's personal household service to the king.

αὐτῷ

him

Dative

dative object of ἐλειτουργεῖ

→ participant reference or interest

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

καὶ

but

narrative conjunction (adversative in context)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

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

οὐκ

not

negative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔγνω

knew

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · γινώσκω

main verb

→ constative aorist (sexual euphemism)

γινώσκω: 'know'; the idiom οὐκ ἔγνω αὐτήν ('did not know her') is the biblical euphemism for sexual relations (cf. Gen 4:1); it discreetly attests David's impotence, a fact bearing on Adonijah's later request for Abishag and on the legitimacy questions of the succession.

αὐτήν

her

Accusative

direct object of ἔγνω (pronoun)

→ participant reference

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

5 καὶ Αδωνιας υἱὸς Αγγιθ ἐπήρετο λέγων ἐγὼ βασιλεύσω καὶ ἐποίησεν ἑαυτῷ ἄρματα καὶ ἵππεῖς καὶ πεντήκοντα ἄνδρας παρατρέχειν ἔμπροσθεν αὐτοῦ

And Adonijah son of Haggith exalted himself, saying, 'I will be king,' and he made for himself chariots and horsemen and fifty men to run before him.

New scene: Adonijah's self-exaltation (main narrative)

καὶ Αδωνιας

A fronted subject (Αδωνιας) marks a sharp scene-change from David's bedchamber to the would-be usurper. The imperfect ἐπήρετο ('was lifting himself up') with the participle λέγων introduces his boast ἐγὼ βασιλεύσω; the trappings he assembles (chariots, horsemen, fifty runners) deliberately echo Absalom's earlier coup-preparations (2 Kingdoms 15:1).

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (scene shift)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Αδωνιας
Adonijah

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αδωνιας: transliteration of Hebrew אֲדֹנִיָּא ('my lord is YAH'); David's fourth son (2 Kingdoms 3:4), now the eldest surviving and so the natural dynastic claimant; treated as indeclinable in this chapter.

υἱός
son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Αδωνιας

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; renders בן; the patronymic 'son of Haggith' distinguishes Adonijah and recalls his royal but non-promised lineage.

Αγγιθ
Haggith

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'of Haggith')

→ participant identification

Αγγιθ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲגִיֶּת, Adonijah's mother, one of David's wives (2 Kingdoms 3:4); indeclinable.

ἐπήρετο

exalted himself

Impf Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐπαίρω

main verb (reflexive/middle)

→ inceptive imperfect (began lifting himself up)

ἐπαίρω (mid.): 'lift / raise oneself up'; renders אֲשַׁמֶּנֶה (Hithpael of אָשַׁן); the middle expresses self-exaltation — Adonijah arrogates the kingship rather than receiving it; the same root marks prideful self-elevation throughout the OT.

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Masc Sg · λέγω

participle of attendant circumstance (introducing direct speech)

→ imperfective participle (pleonastic speech-marker)

λέγω: the participle λέγων is the standard LXX way of introducing direct speech after a verb of action, calquing Hebrew אָמַר.

ἐγώ

I

Nominative

subject (emphatic pronoun)

→ participant reference

ἐγώ: the emphatic first-person pronoun foregrounds Adonijah's presumption — 'I, I will be king' — usurping a decision that belongs to David and ultimately to the LORD.

βασιλεύσω

I will be king

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb (Adonijah's boast)

→ volitive/assertive future (claim of self-coronation)

βασιλεύω: 'be king / reign'; renders מֶלֶךְ; Adonijah's ἐγώ βασιλεύσω is the programmatic boast the whole chapter overturns; the same verb recurs of his rumored accession (vv. 11, 18, 25) and of Solomon's true reign (vv. 13, 17, 30).

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐποίησεν

he made

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ποιέω: 'make / provide'; renders עָשָׂה; Adonijah equips himself with the visible apparatus of royalty.

ἑαυτῷ

for himself

Dative

dative of advantage (reflexive pronoun)

→ participant reference or interest

ἑαυτοῦ: reflexive pronoun; 'for himself' underscores the self-serving, self-appointed character of the enterprise.

ἄρματα

chariots

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

ἄρμα: 'chariot'; renders רֶכֶב; a symbol of military and royal power; cf. Absalom's identical gambit at 2 Kingdoms 15:1.

καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἵππεῖς horsemen <i>Accusative</i> <i>direct object (coordinate with ἄρματα)</i> → object specification ἵππεύς: 'horseman / cavalry'; renders שָׂרָף (or מִשְׁרָף); together with chariots, the mark of a royal military retinue.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	πεντήκοντα fifty <i>numeral (modifying ἄνδρας, indeclinable cardinal)</i> → measure or count πεντήκοντα: 'fifty'; an indeclinable cardinal numeral classed as a noun-type modifier; the fifty runners are a royal honor-guard, exactly as Absalom's (2 Kingdoms 15:1).
ἄνδρας men <i>Accusative</i> <i>direct object (with πενήκοντα)</i> → object specification άνήρ: 'man'; renders שָׂרָף; the fifty men form the running escort that publicly proclaims Adonijah's royal pretensions.	παράτρεχεν to run alongside <i>Pres Act Inf · παρατρέχω</i> <i>infinitive of purpose</i> → purpose infinitive (function of the escort) παράτρεχω: 'run beside / run before'; the infinitive of purpose specifies the runners' function — to race ahead of his chariot as a royal vanguard.	ἔμπροσθεν before <i>improper preposition + genitive (position)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἔμπροσθεν: 'before / in front of'; renders יָנִיחַ; locates the runners ahead of Adonijah in the manner of a royal procession.	αὐτοῦ him <i>Genitive</i> <i>genitive object of ἔμπροσθεν</i> → relational specification αὐτοῦ: meaning 'him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive object of ἔμπροσθεν.

6 καὶ οὐκ ἀπεκώλυσεν αὐτὸν ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ οὐδέποτε λέγων διὰ τί σὺ ἐποίησας καὶ γε αὐτὸς ὡραῖος τῇ ὥσει σφόδρα καὶ αὐτὸν ἔτεκεν ὀπίσω Αβεσσαλωμ

And his father had never restrained him, saying, 'Why have you done so?' And he too was very handsome in appearance, and his mother bore him after Absalom.

Narratorial explanation (Adonijah's indulgence and standing) καὶ οὐκ ἀπεκώλυσεν

A narratorial aside accounts for Adonijah's presumption: David never disciplined him (οὐκ ἀπεκώλυσεν ... οὐδέποτε), and he is handsome and next in line after Absalom — exactly the qualities that emboldened Absalom's earlier revolt. The verse subtly indicts David's parental failure as a root of the crisis.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (introducing aside)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ

not

negative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄπεκώλυσεν

he restrained

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποκωλύω

main verb

→ constative aorist (with οὐδέποτε: 'never restrained')

ἀποκωλύω: 'hinder / restrain / forbid'; renders כָּלַץ (here in the sense 'to pain/rebuke'); with οὐκ ... οὐδέποτε, David is said never once to have checked Adonijah's behavior.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with πατήρ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατήρ

father

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

πατήρ: 'father'; renders אָב; David's failure as a father to discipline his son is here highlighted as a cause of the impending trouble.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

οὐδέποτε

never

adverb of time (reinforcing οὐκ)

→ clausal contribution

οὐδέποτε: 'never'; reinforces the preceding οὐκ to stress the total absence of paternal correction throughout Adonijah's life.

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Masc Sg · λέγω

participle (introducing the rebuke never spoken)

→ imperfective participle (pleonastic speech-marker)

λέγων: introduces the words David never uttered — the reproach 'Why have you done so?'

διὰ

because of

preposition + accusative (in the interrogative idiom διὰ τί)

→ spatial or relational framing

διὰ + acc.: in the fixed interrogative διὰ τί ('why / for what reason'); a calque of Hebrew לָמָּהּ / מַדּוּעַ.

τί

why

Accusative

interrogative pronoun (with διὰ)

→ participant reference

τίς/τί: interrogative pronoun; with διὰ forms 'why?'

σύ

you

Nominative

subject (emphatic pronoun)

→ participant reference

σύ: emphatic 'you'; the reproach would have demanded that Adonijah personally justify his conduct.

ἐποίησας

have you done

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · ποιέω

main verb of the unspoken question

→ constative aorist

ποιέω: 'do / act'; in the never-asked question 'Why have you done thus?'

καί

and

conjunction (with γε: 'and indeed')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

γε

indeed

emphatic particle (with καί)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

γε: emphatic enclitic; καί γε ('and indeed / moreover') renders Hebrew **וְגַם**, here adding a further explanatory note about Adonijah's appearance.

αὐτός

he

Nominative

subject (intensive pronoun)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: intensive 'he himself'; introduces the further description of Adonijah.

ώραϊος

handsome

Nominative

predicate adjective (nominal clause)

→ participant prominence

ώραϊος: 'fair / handsome / good-looking'; renders **טוב תואר**; like Absalom (2 Kingdoms 14:25), Adonijah's good looks add to his popular appeal and self-confidence.

τῇ

in the

Dative

article (with ὅψει)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὅψει

appearance

Dative

dative of respect ('in appearance')

→ sphere or reference

ὅψει: 'appearance / look / face'; the dative of respect specifies the sphere of his beauty — his outward appearance.

σφόδρα

very

adverb of degree

→ clausal contribution

σφόδρα: 'very / exceedingly'; intensifies ὡραϊός.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

direct object of ἔτεκεν

→ participant reference

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

ἔτεκεν

she bore

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · τίκτω

main verb (subject = his mother, implied)

→ constative aorist

τίκτω: 'bear / give birth'; the implied subject is Haggith; 'she bore him after Absalom' establishes Adonijah's birth-order — next in dynastic line after the dead rebel Absalom.

ὀπίσω

after

improper preposition + genitive (sequence)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: 'behind / after'; here of birth-sequence, marking Adonijah as Absalom's junior and thus, after Absalom's death, the senior surviving prince.

Αβεσσαλωμ

Absalom

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'after Absalom')

→ participant identification

Αβεσσαλωμ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲבִישָׁלֹם; indeclinable; David's third son, whose earlier revolt (2 Kingdoms 15–18) Adonijah's coup deliberately mirrors.

7 καὶ ἐγένοντο οἱ λόγοι αὐτοῦ μετὰ Ἰωαβ τοῦ υἱοῦ Σαρουιας καὶ μετὰ Αβιαθαρ τοῦ ἱερέως καὶ ἐβοήθουν ὀπίσω Αδωνιου

And his dealings were with Joab the son of Zeruah and with Abiathar the priest, and they helped, following after Adonijah.

Adonijah's powerful backers

καὶ ἐγένοντο οἱ λόγοι αὐτοῦ

The Hebraism ἐγένοντο οἱ λόγοι αὐτοῦ μετὰ ('his words/dealings were with') means Adonijah negotiated and conspired with the army-commander Joab and the priest Abiathar — the two heavyweights of David's old guard. ὀπίσω Αδωνιου ('after Adonijah') is the chapter's recurring idiom for political allegiance (cf. vv. 8, 40).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένοντο

were

Aor Mid Indic 3 Pl · γίνομαι

main verb (with λόγοι as subject)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: 'become / be'; the idiom ἐγένοντο οἱ λόγοι αὐτοῦ μετὰ ('his dealings were with') renders עֲמַל יִזְבֵּחַ, denoting conspiratorial negotiation and alliance.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with λόγοι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λόγοι

dealings / words

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

λόγος: 'word / matter / affair'; here in the plural idiom 'his dealings/affairs' (עֲמָלָיו), i.e., his confidential conferences and plotting with his backers.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (association)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ἰωαβ

Joab

genitive object of μετὰ (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἰωαβ: transliteration of Hebrew יואב; David's veteran army-commander and nephew (son of Zeruiah); indeclinable; his backing of Adonijah seals his fate under Solomon (1 Kings 2:28–34).

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with νίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

νίου

son

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Ἰωαβ

→ relational specification

νίος: 'son'; the patronymic 'son of Zeruiah' identifies Joab by his mother, David's sister (1 Chr 2:16).

Σαρουιας

Zeruiah

Genitive

genitive of relationship (declinable name)

→ relational specification

Σαρουια (gen. Σαρουιας): transliteration of Hebrew זְרֻיָּא; Joab's mother and David's sister; here declined with a Greek genitive ending.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (association)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Αβιαθαρ

Abiathar

genitive object of μετὰ (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αβιαθαρ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲבִיָּאֲתָר; the priest who survived Saul's massacre at Nob and joined David (1 Kingdoms 22:20–23); his support for Adonijah leads to his deposition (1 Kings 2:26–27); indeclinable.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with ἱερέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερέως

priest

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Αβιαθαρ

→ relational specification

ἱερεύς: 'priest'; renders כֹּהֵן; Abiathar's priestly authority lent religious legitimacy to Adonijah's bid, set against Zadok who supports Solomon (v. 8).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐβοήθουν

they helped

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · βοηθέω

main verb (iterative imperfect)

→ iterative/durative imperfect (ongoing support)

βοηθέω: 'help / aid / support'; renders בִּזְעַק; the imperfect denotes their ongoing partisan backing of Adonijah's cause.

ὀπίσω

after

improper preposition + genitive (allegiance idiom)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: 'after / behind'; the idiom βοηθεῖν / εἶναι ὀπίσω τινός ('to side with / follow after') renders יִרְצֵא, denoting political allegiance; it recurs at vv. 8, 40.

Αδωνίου

Adonijah

genitive of relationship (indeclinable; Greek-style genitive form Αδωνίου)

→ participant identification

Αδωνίας (here gen. Αδωνίου): the name appears with a genitive-like ending after ὀπίσω; treated as a transliterated proper name (kind x).

8 καὶ Σαδωκ ὁ ἱερεὺς καὶ Βαναιας υἱὸς Ιωδαε καὶ Ναθαν ὁ προφήτης καὶ Σεμεὶ καὶ Ρηὶ καὶ οἱ δυνατοὶ τοῦ Δαυιδ οὐκ ἦσαν ὀπίσω Αδωνίου

But Zadok the priest and Benaiah son of Jehoiada and Nathan the prophet and Shimei and Rei and David's mighty men were not on Adonijah's side.

Counter-list: those who did NOT support Adonijah καὶ Σαδωκ ὁ ἱερεὺς

The verse balances v. 7 with a roster of the loyalists who stayed off Adonijah's side: Zadok, Benaiah, Nathan, Shimei, Rei, and David's elite warriors. The negated allegiance-idiom οὐκ ἦσαν ὀπίσω Αδωνίου mirrors ἐβοήθουν ὀπίσω Αδωνίου of v. 7, drawing the battle-lines of the coming contest.

καὶ

but

narrative conjunction (contrastive in context)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Σαδωκ

Zadok

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαδωκ: transliteration of Hebrew זָדוּק; the priest loyal to David and Solomon, set against Abiathar; he will anoint Solomon (v. 39); indeclinable.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with ἱερεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερεὺς

priest

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Σαδωκ

→ participant prominence

ἱερεύς: 'priest'; cf. v. 7; Zadok's priestly support legitimates Solomon's anointing over against Abiathar's backing of Adonijah.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Βαναιας

Benaiah

Nominative

subject (declinable name, nominative)

→ participant prominence

Βαναιας: transliteration of Hebrew בְּנֵי־יָדָא; commander of David's bodyguard (the Cherethites and Pelethites); declined with Greek case-endings (cf. acc. Βαναιαν, vv. 10, 26); later Solomon's chief executioner and army-commander (1 Kings 2).

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Βαναιας

→ participant prominence

υἱός: patronymic 'son of Jehoiada.'

Ιωδαε

Jehoiada

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιωδαε: transliteration of Hebrew יְהוֹיָדָע; Benaiah's father; indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ναθαν

Nathan

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ναθαν: transliteration of Hebrew נָתָן; the court prophet who confronted David over Bathsheba (2 Kingdoms 12) and now orchestrates Solomon's accession; indeclinable.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with προφήτης)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

προφήτης

prophet

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ναθαν

→ participant prominence

προφήτης: 'prophet'; renders נָבִיא; Nathan's prophetic office lends divine sanction to Solomon's cause.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Σεμεϊ

Shimei

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σεμεϊ: transliteration of Hebrew שִׁמְעִי; one of David's loyal officials (distinct from the Shimei who cursed David, 2 Kingdoms 16); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ρηι

Rei

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ρηι: transliteration of Hebrew רֵעִי; an otherwise unknown loyal officer of David; indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἱ
the

Nominative

article (with δυνατοί)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δυνατοὶ
mighty men

Nominative

subject (substantival adjective)

→ participant prominence

δυνατός: 'mighty / powerful'; substantivized 'the mighty men' renders דָּוִדִּים, David's elite warrior-corps (cf. 2 Kingdoms 23:8–39); their loyalty to David is decisive military weight against Adonijah.

τοῦ
of

Genitive

article (with Δαυίδ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Δαυίδ
David

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

→ participant identification

Δαυίδ: indeclinable; here in the genitive of possession with the article τοῦ — 'David's mighty men.'

οὐκ
not

negative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦσαν
were

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

main verb (with ὀπίσω: allegiance)

→ stative imperfect

εἰμί: 'be'; with ὀπίσω Ἀδωνίου, 'were not after / on the side of Adonijah' — the negated allegiance-idiom balancing v. 7.

ὀπίσω
after / on the side of

improper preposition + genitive (allegiance idiom)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: cf. v. 7; here negated to mark the loyalists who refused Adonijah.

Ἀδωνίου
Adonijah

genitive of relationship (indeclinable; genitive form Ἀδωνίου)

→ participant identification

Ἀδωνίας (gen. Ἀδωνίου): cf. v. 7; transliterated proper name (kind x).

9 καὶ ἐθυσίασεν Αδωνιας πρόβατα καὶ μόσχους καὶ ἄρνας μετὰ λίθου τοῦ Ζωελεθ ὃς ἦν ἐχόμενα τῆς πηγῆς Ρωγηλ καὶ ἐκάλεσεν πάντας τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς αὐτοῦ καὶ πάντας τοὺς ἀδροὺς Ιουδα παῖδας τοῦ βασιλέως

And Adonijah sacrificed sheep and calves and lambs by the Stone of Zoheleth, which was beside the spring Rogel, and he invited all his brothers and all the nobles of Judah, the king's servants.

Adonijah's coronation-feast (climax of his bid) καὶ ἐθυσίασεν Αδωνιας

Adonijah stages a sacrificial banquet — effectively a self-coronation rite — at the Stone of Zoheleth near En-rogel, just south of Jerusalem. The guest-list (all his brothers, the Judahite nobles, the king's servants) is pointedly selective; its omissions are itemized in v. 10. The lavish sacrifice mirrors the legitimate sacrifices that will accompany Solomon's true accession.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐθυσίασεν

sacrificed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · θυσιάζω

main verb

→ constative aorist

θυσιάζω: 'sacrifice / slaughter for sacrifice'; renders תָּזַח; the feast has cultic trappings, lending Adonijah's bid a veneer of religious legitimacy; cf. the parallel θυσία in Nathan's report (v. 19) and Jonathan's (v. 25).

Αδωνιας

Adonijah

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αδωνιας; cf. v. 5; indeclinable.

πρόβατα

sheep

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

πρόβατον: 'sheep'; renders יָחַז; first of the three sacrificial animals.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

μόσχους

calves

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

μόσχος: 'calf / young bull'; renders מִקָּדָשׁ; abundant cattle signal the scale of the feast.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄρνas

lambs

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

ἄρῃν (acc. pl. ἄρνas): 'lamb'; renders מְרִימָה ('fatling') here; completes the threefold tally of slaughtered animals.

μετὰ

by

preposition + genitive (here locative: 'at / by')

→ spatial or relational framing

μετὰ + gen.: ordinarily 'with', here in a locative sense 'beside / by' the Stone of Zoheleth, a Hebraizing use rendering / לְצֶדֶק.

λίθου

stone

Genitive

genitive object of μετὰ

→ relational specification

λίθος: 'stone'; the Stone of Zoheleth (λίθος τοῦ Ζωελεθ) was a known landmark near En-rogel, likely a sacred or boundary stone fit for such a gathering.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with Ζωελεθ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ζωελεθ

Zoheleth

genitive of relationship (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ζωελεθ: transliteration of Hebrew תְּזֵלֶת ('serpent's stone'); a named rock by En-rogel; indeclinable.

ὅς

which

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἦν)

→ participant reference

ὅς: relative pronoun; masculine ὅς agrees ad sensum with λίθος ('the stone, which was...').

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

verb of relative clause

→ stative imperfect

εἰμί: imperfect ἦν in the locating relative clause ('which was beside the spring').

ἐχόμενα

adjoining

Pres Mid Ptcp Acc/Nom Neut Pl · ἔχω

participle used adverbially/prepositionally ('next to')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἔχω (mid. ptcp.): 'hold'; the middle participle ἐχόμενα + genitive is a fixed LXX idiom 'adjoining / next to / hard by' (cf. לְצֶדֶק /), locating the stone immediately beside the spring.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with πηγῆς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πηγῆς

spring

Genitive

genitive (with ἐχόμενα: 'beside the spring')

→ relational specification

πηγή: 'spring / fountain'; renders יַעַן ; the spring Rogel (En-rogel) lay in the Kidron/Hinnom valley just southeast of Jerusalem.

Ρωγηλ

Rogel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ρωγηλ: transliteration of Hebrew לָרֶגֶל (En-rogel, לָרֶגֶל יַעַן); indeclinable; a spring marking the Judah–Benjamin border (Josh 15:7; 18:16).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάλεσεν

he invited

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καλέω

main verb

→ constative aorist

καλέω: 'call / invite / summon'; renders קָרָא ; the selective invitation-list is the crux — those invited (here) and those excluded (v. 10) define the political alignment; the verb recurs throughout (vv. 10, 19, 25, 26).

πάντας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (with ἀδελφούς)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; 'all his brothers' — but the next verse notes that the key brother, Solomon, was not called.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with ἀδελφούς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀδελφούς

brothers

Accusative

direct object of ἐκάλεσεν

→ object specification

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; renders אָדוֹנִיָּהּ ; Adonijah's royal half-brothers, the other sons of David, invited as witnesses to his claim.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πάντας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (with ἀδρούς)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the second sweep of invitees — the Judahite establishment.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with ἀδρούς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀδρούς

nobles

Accusative

direct object (substantival adjective)

→ object specification

ἄδρός: 'thick / full-grown / great'; substantivized 'the great men / nobles'; renders אֲנָשֵׁי ('the men of') or the leading men of Judah — the regional power-base Adonijah courts.

Ιουδα
of Judah

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιουδα: transliteration of Hebrew יהודה; the tribe/region of Judah, David's own; indeclinable.

παῖδας
servants

Accusative

accusative in apposition (the king's servants)

→ object specification

παῖς: 'servant / officer'; in apposition, identifying the Judahite nobles as 'the king's servants' — royal officials whose presence would legitimate Adonijah.

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 servants')

→ relational specification

βασιλέως: meaning 'king'; it serves as genitive of possession ('the king's servants').

10 καὶ τὸν Ναθαν τὸν προφήτην καὶ Βαναιαν καὶ τοὺς δυνατοὺς καὶ τὸν Σαλωμων ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἐκάλεσεν

But Nathan the prophet and Benaiah and the mighty men and Solomon his brother he did not invite.

The pointed omissions from the feast

καὶ τὸν Ναθαν

Fronting the un-invited (accusatives before the negated verb οὐκ ἐκάλεσεν) throws the exclusions into relief: Nathan, Benaiah, the warriors, and above all Solomon. The omission of precisely the pro-Solomon faction reveals that Adonijah knows of a rival claim — and triggers Nathan's counter-move in v. 11.

καὶ
but

narrative conjunction (contrastive in context)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸν
the

Accusative

article (with Ναθαν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ναθαν
Nathan

direct object (fronted; indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ναθαν: cf. v. 8; here governed by the article τὸν and the later verb ἐκάλεσεν; indeclinable.

τὸν
the

Accusative

article (with προφήτην)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

προφήτην

prophet

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Ναθαν

→ object specification

προφήτης: cf. v. 8; the exclusion of the king-making prophet is especially telling.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Βαναιαν

Benaiah

Accusative

direct object (declinable name, accusative)

→ object specification

Βαναιας (acc. Βαναιαν): cf. v. 8; commander of the royal guard, declined with a Greek accusative ending.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τούς

the

Accusative

article (with δυνατούς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δυνατούς

mighty men

Accusative

direct object (substantival adjective)

→ object specification

δυνατός: cf. v. 8; David's elite warriors, omitted from the feast — a militarily significant snub.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Σαλωμων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαλωμων

Solomon

direct object (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: transliteration of Hebrew שְׁלֹמֹכֶת; David and Bathsheba's son, the promised heir (cf. 2 Kingdoms 12:24–25, where Nathan named him Jedidiah); indeclinable; the climactic omission from Adonijah's guest-list.

ἀδελφὸν

brother

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Σαλωμων

→ object specification

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; the appositive 'his brother' sharpens the affront — even his own brother and chief rival is excluded.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

οὐκ

not

negative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάλεσεν

he invited

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καλέω

main verb (negated)

→ constative aorist

καλέω: cf. v. 9; the negated οὐκ ἐκάλεσεν caps the list of the deliberately uninvited rival faction.

11 καὶ εἶπεν Ναθαν πρὸς Βηρσαβεε μητέρα Σαλωμων λέγων οὐκ ἤκουσας ὅτι ἐβασίλευσεν Αδωνιας υἱὸς Αγγιθ καὶ ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν Δαυιδ οὐκ ἔγνω

And Nathan spoke to Bathsheba the mother of Solomon, saying, 'Have you not heard that Adonijah son of Haggith has become king, and our lord David does not know it?'

Nathan's counter-initiative (new sub-scene)

καὶ εἶπεν Ναθαν

Nathan opens the loyalist response by alerting Bathsheba. His rhetorical question οὐκ ἤκουσας ('have you not heard?') conveys urgency; ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν Δαυιδ ('our lord David') is the human-honorific use of κύριος. The note that David 'does not know' (οὐκ ἔγνω) frames Adonijah's accession as a fait accompli executed behind the king's back.

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

λέγω: introduces Nathan's address to Bathsheba.

Ναθαν

Nathan

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ναθαν: cf. v. 8; 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).

Βηρσαβее

Bathsheba

accusative object of πρὸς (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Βηρσαβее: transliteration of Hebrew בַּת שֶׁבַע; David's wife and Solomon's mother (2 Kingdoms 11–12); indeclinable; not to be confused with the place-name Beersheba.

μητέρα

mother

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Βηρσαβее

→ object specification

μήτηρ: 'mother'; renders ἡ μήτηρ; the appositive 'mother of Solomon' frames the whole appeal — her son's claim and her own life are at stake (v. 12).

Σαλωμων

of Solomon

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable, here genitive ('Solomon's mother').

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Masc Sg · λέγω

participle (introducing direct speech)

→ imperfective participle (pleonastic speech-marker)

λέγω: the redundant participle λέγων after εἶπεν is a Hebraism (רָמַל).

οὐκ

not

negative particle (in rhetorical question)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἤκουσας

have you heard

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · ἀκούω

main verb of rhetorical question

→ constative aorist (in question expecting 'yes' or rousing attention)

ἀκούω: 'hear'; the question οὐκ ἤκουσας ('have you not heard?') is a rhetorical alarm-bell, presupposing the gravity of the news Nathan is about to confirm.

ὅτι

that

conjunction (introducing content clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'that'; introduces the reported fact governed by ἤκουσας.

ἐβασίλευσεν

has become king

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

verb of content clause

→ ingressive aorist (came to reign / seized the kingship)

βασιλεύω: cf. v. 5; the ingressive aorist ('became king') reports Adonijah's de facto accession; the verb echoes his own boast ἐγὼ βασιλεύσω.

Αδωνιας

Adonijah

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αδωνιας: cf. v. 5; indeclinable.

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Αδωνιας

→ participant prominence

υἱός: patronymic 'son of Haggith', repeated from v. 5 to underline his non-promised lineage.

Αγγιθ

Haggith

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Αγγιθ: cf. v. 5; indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (adding the second clause of the report)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὁ the Nominative <i>article (with κύριος)</i> → noun-phrase marking ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	κύριος lord Nominative <i>subject (human honorific)</i> → participant prominence κύριος: human-honorific 'lord' (David), NOT the Tetragrammaton; ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν Δαυιδ = 'our lord David', the deferential court title.	ἡμῶν our Genitive <i>genitive (possessive)</i> → relational specification ἡμῶν: meaning 'our'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive (possessive).	Δαυιδ David <i>nominative in apposition to κύριος (indeclinable)</i> → participant identification Δαυιδ: indeclinable; in apposition to ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν.
οὐκ not <i>negative particle</i> → discourse linkage or contrast οὐκ: meaning 'not'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἔγνω knows Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · γινώσκω <i>main verb</i> → constative aorist (resultant state: 'does not know') γινώσκω: 'know / be aware'; here 'David does not (even) know' of the coup — the king's ignorance is the leverage point for Nathan's intervention.		

12 καὶ νῦν δεῦρο συμβουλεύσω σοι δὴ συμβουλίαν καὶ ἐξελοῦ τὴν ψυχὴν σου καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν τοῦ υἱοῦ σου Σαλωμων

And now come, let me give you counsel, that you may save your own life and the life of your son Solomon.

Nathan's proposal of a plan (hortatory) καὶ νῦν δεῦρο

The transitional καὶ νῦν ('and now') pivots from problem to solution; δεῦρο ('come!') summons Bathsheba to action. The cognate construction συμβουλεύσω ... συμβουλίαν ('I will counsel you a counsel') is a Hebraizing figura etymologica. The stakes are framed as life-and-death: 'save your life and Solomon's' — Adonijah, if secure, would eliminate rivals (cf. v. 21).

καὶ
and

conjunction (with νῦν; transition)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

νῦν
now

temporal adverb (logical transition)

→ adverbial qualification

νῦν: 'now'; καὶ νῦν renders הַעַתָּה, the standard Hebrew pivot from situation to exhortation.

δεῦρο
come

adverb-imperative ('come!')

→ clausal contribution

δεῦρο: 'come here / come now'; an adverb functioning as an imperative of summons; renders הֵן / הֵן; רָאָה; rouses Bathsheba to act.

συμβουλεύσω
let me counsel

Aor Act Subj 1 Sg · συμβουλεύω

hortatory subjunctive

→ hortatory aorist subjunctive ('let me advise')

συμβουλεύω: 'advise / counsel'; the hortatory subjunctive offers guidance; with the cognate object συμβουλίαν it forms a Hebraizing figura etymologica (הַעֲזָרָה הַזֹּאת).

σοι
you

Dative

dative (indirect object: 'to you')

→ participant reference or interest

σύ (dat. σοι): 'to you'; the recipient of Nathan's counsel.

δὴ
now / please

emphatic/hortatory particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δὴ: emphatic particle 'now / indeed / pray'; renders הָעַתָּה; lends urgency and politeness to the exhortation.

συμβουλίαν
counsel

Accusative

cognate accusative (with συμβουλεύσω)

→ object specification

συμβουλία: 'counsel / advice'; the cognate accusative intensifying συμβουλεύσω ('counsel you a counsel'), a calque of the Hebrew infinitive-absolute-like figure.

καὶ
and so

conjunction (with imperative of purpose/result)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξελοῦ
save / deliver

Aor Mid Impv 2 Sg · ἐξαίρω

imperative (purpose/result of the counsel)

→ aorist middle imperative (decisive self-rescue)

ἐξαίρω (mid.): 'take out / rescue / deliver'; the middle 'rescue for yourself' renders הַצֵּל / הַצֵּל; Bathsheba is to act to preserve her own and Solomon's life.

τὴν
the

Accusative

article (with ψυχὴν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ψυχὴν
life

Accusative

direct object of ἐξελοῦ

→ object specification

ψυχὴ: 'soul / life'; renders נַפְשָׁה; here 'life' in the sense of physical survival, threatened if Adonijah's accession stands.

σου
your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	τήν the Accusative <i>article (with ψυχὴν)</i> → noun-phrase marking τήν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	ψυχὴν life Accusative <i>direct object (coordinate)</i> → object specification ψυχὴ: cf. above; the second life at stake — Solomon's.	τοῦ the Genitive <i>article (with υἱοῦ)</i> → noun-phrase marking τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.
υἱοῦ son Genitive <i>genitive of relationship</i> → relational specification υἱός: 'son'; Solomon, whose claim and survival Nathan defends.	σου your Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i> → relational specification σου: meaning 'your'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.	Σαλωμων Solomon <i>genitive in apposition to υἱοῦ (indeclinable)</i> → participant identification Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable, in apposition to 'your son.'	

13 δεῦρο εἴσελθε πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Δαυιδ καὶ ἐρεῖς πρὸς αὐτὸν λέγουσα οὐχὶ σύ κύριέ μου βασιλεῦ ὥμοσας τῇ δούλῃ σου λέγων ὅτι Σαλωμων ὁ υἱός σου βασιλεύσει μετ' ἐμὲ καὶ αὐτὸς καθιεῖται ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου μου καὶ τί ὅτι ἐβασίλευσεν Αδωνιας

Come, go in to king David and say to him, 'Did not you, my lord the king, swear to your servant, saying, "Solomon your son shall reign after me, and he shall sit upon my throne"? Why then has Adonijah become king?'

Nathan scripts Bathsheba's appeal (embedded direct speech) δεῦρο εἴσελθε

Nathan dictates Bathsheba's exact words, a speech-within-a-speech. The rhetorical οὐχὶ ... ὥμοσας ('did you not swear?') invokes David's prior oath as binding; κύριέ μου βασιλεῦ ('my lord the king') is human-honorific. The closing τί ὅτι ἐβασίλευσεν Αδωνιας ('why then has Adonijah become king?') sets the oath against the present usurpation.

δεῦρο

come

adverb-imperative ('come!')

→ clausal contribution

δεῦρο: cf. v. 12; summons to action.

εἵσελθε

go in

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · εἰσέρχομαι

main verb (imperative)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

εἰσέρχομαι: 'go in / enter'; Bathsheba is to enter the royal bedchamber (cf. v. 15), the private setting required for so delicate an appeal.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with βασιλέα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ object specification

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

Δαυιδ

David

accusative in apposition to βασιλέα (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐρεῖς

you shall say

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · λέγω

main verb (future with imperatival force)

→ volitive future (instruction)

λέγω (fut. ἐρεῖς): 'you shall say'; the future as command, scripting Bathsheba's words; renders the Hebrew weqatal of instruction.

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

→ participant reference

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

λέγουσα

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Fem Sg · λέγω

participle (introducing direct speech)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: feminine participle agreeing with Bathsheba; the Hebraizing speech-marker (לַמֶּלֶכֶת).

οὐχὶ

did not

emphatic negative (interrogative)

→ clausal contribution

οὐχὶ: emphatic form of οὐ; introducing a question expecting an affirmative answer ('did you not surely swear?').

σύ

you

Nominative

subject (emphatic pronoun)

→ participant reference

σύ: emphatic 'you (yourself)', appealing directly to David's personal oath.

κύριε

lord

Vocative

vocative of address (human honorific)

→ direct address

κύριος (voc. κύριε): human-honorific 'my lord' addressing David, NOT the Tetragrammaton; κύριέ μου βασιλεῦ is the standard deferential court address.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive (possessive, with κύριε)

→ relational specification

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

βασιλεῦ

king

Vocative

vocative in apposition to κύριε

→ direct address

βασιλεὺς (voc. βασιλεῦ): 'O king'; completes the honorific address.

ῥησας

swear

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · ῥησμι

main verb of the question

→ constative aorist (a past binding oath)

ῥησμι: 'swear (an oath)'; renders רָשָׁא; the oath is the legal-religious linchpin of the appeal — David's sworn word obligates him; the verb recurs at vv. 17, 29, 30.

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with δούλη)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δούλη

servant

Dative

dative (indirect object: 'to your handmaid')

→ sphere or reference

δούλη: 'female servant / handmaid'; renders הַעֲבֵדָה / הַעֲבָדָה; Bathsheba's self-effacing self-designation before the king, conventional court humility.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Masc Sg · λέγω

participle (introducing the content of the oath)

→ imperfective participle (pleonastic speech-marker)

λέγω: masculine participle agreeing with David (the swearer), introducing the oath's content.

ὅτι

that

conjunction (recitative, introducing oath content)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: recitative ὅτι introducing the substance of the sworn promise.

Σαλωμων

Solomon

subject of βασιλεύσει (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with νιός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱός

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Σαλωμων

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'Solomon your son' — naming the designated heir.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

βασιλεύσει

shall reign

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb of oath content

→ predictive future (sworn succession)

βασιλεύω: cf. v. 5; the sworn promise that Solomon βασιλεύσει directly counters Adonijah's claim ἐγὼ βασιλεύσω.

μετ'

after

preposition + accusative (temporal, elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά + acc.: 'after'; 'after me' = following David's death.

ἐμέ

me

Accusative

accusative object of μετά (emphatic pronoun)

→ participant reference

ἐγώ (acc. ἐμέ): emphatic 'me'; David as the predecessor.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αὐτός

he

Nominative

subject (intensive pronoun)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: intensive 'he himself' — Solomon, and no other, on the throne.

καθιεῖται

shall sit

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · καθίζω

main verb (coordinate with βασιλεύσει)

→ predictive future

καθίζω (mid.): 'sit / take one's seat'; 'sit on my throne' is the concrete image of accession; the throne-sitting motif recurs (vv. 17, 20, 24, 27, 30, 35, 46, 48).

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + genitive (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with θρόνου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θρόνου

throne

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ

→ relational specification

θρόνος: 'throne'; renders θῆδος; the central symbol of the disputed succession; David's throne, promised to Solomon.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ
and

conjunction (introducing the closing question)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τί
why

interrogative (with ὅτι: 'why then')

→ participant reference

τίς/τί: interrogative; τί ὅτι ('why is it that?') renders γιγνη; the pointed question contrasts the oath with Adonijah's accession.

ὅτι
that

conjunction (in idiom τί ὅτι)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: in the idiom τί ὅτι ('why is it that').

ἐβασίλευσεν

has become king

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb of the question

→ ingressive aorist

βασιλεύω: cf. v. 11; 'why has Adonijah become king?' — the contradiction the appeal forces David to resolve.

Αδωνιας

Adonijah

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αδωνιας: cf. v. 5; indeclinable.

14 καὶ ἰδοὺ ἔτι λαλούσης σου ἐκεῖ μετὰ τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ ἐγὼ εἰσελεύσομαι ὀπίσω σου καὶ πληρώσω τοὺς λόγους σου

And behold, while you are still speaking there with the king, I myself will come in after you and confirm your words.

Nathan's part in the plan (corroboration) καὶ ἰδοὺ

Nathan completes the two-witness strategy: a genitive absolute (ἔτι λαλούσης σου) sets the timing — he will enter while Bathsheba still speaks. πληρώσω τοὺς λόγους σου ('I will fill up/confirm your words') means he will corroborate and complete her testimony, fulfilling the legal requirement of multiple witnesses (Deut 19:15).

καὶ
and

conjunction (with ἰδοῦ)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἰδοῦ
behold

presentative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοῦ: 'behold / look!'; renders הִנֵּה; a deictic attention-marker introducing Nathan's promised intervention.

ἔτι
still

temporal adverb (with the genitive absolute)

→ clausal contribution

ἔτι: 'still / yet'; 'while you are still speaking' — the precise timing of Nathan's entry; the same construction recurs at vv. 22, 42.

λαλούσης
speaking

Pres Act Ptcp Gen Fem Sg · λαλέω

participle of genitive absolute (with σου)

→ durative present participle (action in progress)

λαλέω: 'speak!'; the genitive absolute ἔτι λαλούσης σου ('while you are still speaking') sets the temporal frame for Nathan's entrance.

σου
you

Genitive

genitive subject of the absolute participle

→ relational specification

σύ (gen. σου): subject of the genitive-absolute participle.

ἐκεῖ
there

adverb of place

→ adverbial qualification

ἐκεῖ: 'there'; i.e., in the royal bedchamber where Bathsheba will be speaking.

μετά
with

preposition + genitive (association)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

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 object of μετά

→ relational specification

βασιλέως: meaning 'king!'; it serves as genitive object of μετά.

καί
then

apodotic καί (resuming after the temporal clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here apodotic, introducing the main clause after the temporal genitive absolute — a Hebraizing construction (י of apodosis).

ἐγώ
I

Nominative

subject (emphatic pronoun)

→ participant reference

ἐγώ: emphatic 'I myself' — Nathan personally guarantees the corroboration.

εἰσελεύσομαι
will come in

Fut Mid Indic 1 Sg · εἰσερχομαι

main verb

→ predictive future

εἰσερχομαι: 'come in / enter!'; Nathan's entry 'after you' executes the staged double approach.

ὀπίσω after <i>improper preposition + genitive (sequence)</i> → spatial or relational framing ὀπίσω: 'after / behind'; here temporal-spatial, 'right after you', not the allegiance idiom of vv. 7–8.	σου you Genitive <i>genitive object of ὀπίσω</i> → relational specification σου: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive object of ὀπίσω.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	πληρώσω will confirm Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · πληρώω <i>main verb</i> → predictive future πληρώω: 'fill / fulfil / complete'; here 'fill up / confirm your words' — Nathan will complete and ratify Bathsheba's testimony, supplying the corroborating second witness.
τοὺς the Accusative <i>article (with λόγους)</i> → noun-phrase marking τοὺς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	λόγους words Accusative <i>direct object of πληρώσω</i> → object specification λόγος: 'word'; Bathsheba's words/statements, which Nathan will confirm before the king.	σου your Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i> → relational specification σου: meaning 'your'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.	

15 καὶ εἰσῆλθεν Βηρσαβεε πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα εἰς τὸ ταμίειον καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς πρεσβύτης σφόδρα καὶ Αβισακ ἡ Σωμανῖτις ἦν λειτουργοῦσα τῷ βασιλεῖ

And Bathsheba went in to the king, into the bedchamber; and the king was very old, and Abishag the Shunammite was ministering to the king.

Execution of the plan: Bathsheba enters (narrative)

καὶ εἰσῆλθεν Βηρσαβεε

The plan unfolds. Two circumstantial clauses (the king was very old; Abishag was attending) reset the scene from vv. 1–4, reminding the reader of David's frailty just as the decisive appeal begins. The detail of Abishag's presence reactivates the Abishag motif at the moment of crisis.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἰσῆλθεν
went in

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰσέρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

εἰσέρχομαι: 'go in / enter'; Bathsheba carries out Nathan's instruction (εἵσελθε, v. 13).

Βηρσαβее
Bathsheba

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Βηρσαβее: cf. v. 11; indeclinable.

πρὸς
to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν
the

Accusative

article (with βασιλέα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέα
king

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ object specification

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

εἰς
into

preposition + accusative (direction into a place)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸ
the

Accusative

article (with ταμίειον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ταμίειον
bedchamber

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

→ object specification

ταμίειον: 'inner room / private chamber / bedchamber'; renders τῆς; the king's private quarters, the setting for the confidential appeal.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (introducing circumstantial clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

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 (nominal clause)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: meaning 'king'; it serves as subject (nominal clause).

πρεσβύτης

old man

Nominative

predicate noun (nominal clause: 'was very old')

→ participant prominence

πρεσβύτης: 'old man / aged person'; renders ἡρῶ; recalls πρεσβύτερος of v. 1, reasserting David's extreme age at the pivotal moment.

σφόδρα

very

adverb of degree

→ clausal contribution

σφόδρα: 'very / exceedingly'; intensifies πρεσβύτης.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (second circumstantial clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Αβισακ

Abishag

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αβισακ: cf. v. 3; her renewed mention links the bedchamber scene to vv. 1–4.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with Σωμανίτις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σωμανίτις

Shunammite

Nominative

gentilic in apposition to Αβισακ

→ participant prominence

Σωμανίτις: cf. v. 3; 'the Shunammite.'

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (periphrastic with λειτουργοῦσα)

→ durative imperfect (periphrastic)

εἰμί: imperfect ἦν with the participle forms a periphrastic imperfect ('was ministering').

λειτουργοῦσα

ministering

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Fem Sg · λειτουργέω

participle (periphrastic with ἦν)

→ durative present participle

λειτουργέω: cf. v. 4 (ἐλειτουργεῖ); Abishag's continued personal service to the king.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with βασιλεῖ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ

king

Dative

dative object of λειτουργοῦσα

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεῖ: meaning 'king'; it serves as dative object of λειτουργοῦσα.

16 καὶ ἔκυψεν Βηρσαββε καὶ προσεκύνησεν τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεύς τί ἐστὶν σοι

And Bathsheba bowed down and did obeisance to the king; and the king said, 'What is it with you?'

Court protocol and the king's question καὶ ἔκυψεν Βηρσαββε

Bathsheba performs the obligatory homage (ἔκυψεν ... προσεκύνησεν) before speaking. The king's terse τί ἐστὶν σοι ('what is it with you?') opens the floor for her petition and propels the dialogue into its decisive phase.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔκυψεν

bowed down

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κύπτω

main verb

→ constative aorist

κύπτω: 'bend / stoop / bow down'; renders **טִירָה**; the physical bending that precedes prostration; paired conventionally with προσκυνέω (cf. v. 31).

Βηρσαββε

Bathsheba

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Βηρσαββε: cf. v. 11; indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate 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

→ constative aorist

προσκυνέω: 'do obeisance / prostrate oneself / worship'; renders **הִתְחַשְׁתָּהּ**; here court homage to the king (not religious worship), the customary deference of a subject; recurs at vv. 23, 31, 47, 53.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with βασιλεῖ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ

king

Dative

dative object of προσεκύνησεν

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεῖ: meaning 'king'; it serves as dative object of προσεκύνησεν.

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

λέγω: introduces David's question.

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

→ participant prominence

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

τί

what

Nominative

interrogative pronoun (predicate of ἐστίν)

→ participant reference

τίς/τί: interrogative 'what'; τί ἐστίν σοι ('what is it to/with you?') is an idiom inviting the petitioner to state her business; renders תְּנֵהּ לִי.

ἐστίν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (copula)

→ stative present

εἰμί: 'is'; the copula in the idiom 'what is it with you?'

σοι

with you

Dative

dative of interest ('to/with you')

→ participant reference or interest

σύ (dat. σοι): dative of interest in the idiom τί ἐστίν σοι.

17 ἡ δὲ εἶπεν κύριέ μου βασιλεῦ σὺ ὥμοσας ἐν κυρίῳ τῷ θεῷ σου τῇ δούλῃ σου λέγων ὅτι Σαλωμων ὁ υἱός σου βασιλεύσει μετ' ἐμὲ καὶ αὐτὸς καθήσεται ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου μου

And she said, 'My lord the king, you swore by the LORD your God to your servant, saying, "Solomon your son shall reign after me, and he shall sit upon my throne."'

Bathsheba's appeal (direct speech, executing v. 13)

ἡ δὲ εἶπεν

Bathsheba speaks nearly as Nathan scripted, but heightens the oath: σὺ ὥμοσας ἐν κυρίῳ τῷ θεῷ σου ('you swore by the LORD your God') — here κύριος IS the Tetragrammaton (the deity invoked in the oath), unlike the human-honorific κύριέ μου βασιλεῦ that opens her speech. The combination binds David's royal word to divine sanction.

ἡ

she

Nominative

subject (article used as pronoun with δέ)

→ participant reference

ὁ/ἡ: the article ἡ with δέ functions pronominally ('and she'), a classical/LXX narrative device for subject-switching.

δὲ

and

narrative continuative (post-positive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δέ: post-positive continuative marking the shift to Bathsheba's reply.

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

λέγω: introduces Bathsheba's appeal.

κύριέ

lord

Vocative

vocative of address (human honorific)

→ direct address

κύριος (voc.): human-honorific 'my lord' (David), NOT the Tetragrammaton; the deferential court address opening her speech.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive (possessive, with κύριε)

→ relational specification

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

βασιλεῦ

king

Vocative

vocative in apposition to κύριε

→ direct address

βασιλεύς (voc.): 'O king.'

σύ

you

Nominative

subject (emphatic pronoun)

→ participant reference

σύ: emphatic 'you (yourself)' — pressing David's personal accountability for his oath.

ὥμοσας

swore

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · ὅμνυμι

main verb

→ constative aorist (a past binding oath)

ὅμνυμι: cf. v. 13; the appeal to David's sworn word.

ἐν

by

preposition + dative (oath formula: 'by/in the name of')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: in the oath-formula ἐν κυρίῳ ('by the LORD'), renders the Hebrew בַּיהוָה; the dative names the divine guarantor of the oath.

κυρίῳ

the LORD

Dative

dative in oath-formula (divine name)

→ sphere or reference

κύριος: HERE the Tetragrammaton — the deity by whom David swore (ἐν κυρίῳ τῷ θεῷ σου), distinct from the human-honorific κύριέ μου earlier in the same verse; the oath's divine sanction makes its breach unthinkable.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with θεῷ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θεῷ

God

Dative

dative in apposition to κυρίῳ

→ sphere or reference

θεός: 'God'; renders יְהוָה; in apposition, 'the LORD your God', the covenant deity invoked as oath-witness.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with θεῶ)

→ relational specification

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with δούλη)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δούλη

servant

Dative

dative (indirect object: 'to your handmaid')

→ sphere or reference

δούλη: cf. v. 13; Bathsheba's humble self-designation.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Masc Sg · λέγω

participle (introducing oath content)

→ imperfective participle (pleonastic speech-marker)

λέγω: masculine participle agreeing with David, introducing the oath's words.

ὅτι

that

recitative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: recitative, introducing the sworn promise.

Σαλωμων

Solomon

subject of βασιλεύσει (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with υἱός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱός

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Σαλωμων

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'Solomon your son.'

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

βασιλεύσει

shall reign

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb of oath content

→ predictive future

βασιλεύω: cf. v. 13; the sworn succession of Solomon.

μετ'

after

preposition + accusative (temporal, elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἐμέ me Accusative <i>accusative object of μετά (emphatic pronoun)</i> → participant reference ἐγώ (acc. ἐμέ): David as predecessor in the quoted oath.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	αὐτός he Nominative <i>subject (intensive pronoun)</i> → participant reference αὐτός: intensive 'he himself' — Solomon and no other.	καθήσεται shall sit Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · κάθημαι <i>main verb (coordinate with βασιλεύσει)</i> → predictive future κάθημαι: 'sit'; here the future καθήσεται ('shall sit on my throne'); cf. καθιέται (καθίζω) in the parallel v. 13 — both render the throne-succession image.
ἐπὶ upon <i>preposition + genitive (position)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐπὶ: meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (position).	τοῦ the Genitive <i>article (with θρόνου)</i> → noun-phrase marking τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	θρόνου throne Genitive <i>genitive object of ἐπὶ</i> → relational specification θρόνος: cf. v. 13; David's throne.	μου my Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i> → relational specification μου: meaning 'my'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.

18 καὶ νῦν ἰδοὺ Ἀδωνιας ἐβασίλευσεν καὶ σύ κύριέ μου βασιλεῦ οὐκ ἔγνων

And now, behold, Adonijah has become king, and you, my lord the king, do not know it.

Bathsheba states the crisis (direct speech) καὶ νῦν ἰδοὺ

The pivot καὶ νῦν ἰδοὺ ('and now, behold') turns from the oath to the present emergency: the very thing David swore against has happened — Adonijah reigns, and the king is unaware (οὐκ ἔγνων). The juxtaposition of the binding oath (v. 17) and the present breach demands David's intervention.

καὶ
and

conjunction (with νῦν; transition)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

νῦν
now

temporal adverb (logical pivot)

→ adverbial qualification

νῦν: 'now'; καὶ νῦν (καὶ νῦν) pivots from the recalled oath to the present crisis.

ἰδοὺ
behold

presentative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'behold'; renders הִנֵּה; dramatizes the shocking news that follows.

Αδωνιας
Adonijah

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αδωνιας: cf. v. 5; indeclinable.

ἐβασίλευσεν
has become king

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb

→ ingressive aorist

βασιλεύω: cf. v. 11; the alarming fact stated baldly — Adonijah already reigns.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (adversative in context)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

σύ
you

Nominative

subject (emphatic pronoun)

→ participant reference

σύ: emphatic 'you' — the king, of all people, is left uninformed.

κύριέ
lord

Vocative

vocative of address (human honorific)

→ direct address

κύριος (voc.): human-honorific 'my lord' (David).

μου
my

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

→ relational specification

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

βασιλεῦ
king

Vocative

vocative in apposition to κύριε

→ direct address

βασιλεῦ: meaning 'king'; it serves as vocative in apposition to κύριε.

οὐκ
not

negative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔγνωσ
you know

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · γινώσκω

main verb

→ constative aorist (resultant state: 'you do not know')

γινώσκω: 'know'; David's ignorance of the coup (echoing v. 11) is pressed home as the urgent reason for action.

19 καὶ ἔθυσίασεν μόσχους καὶ ἄρνας καὶ πρόβατα εἰς πλῆθος καὶ ἐκάλεσεν πάντας τοὺς υἱοὺς τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ Αβιαθαρ τὸν ἱερέα καὶ Ἰωαβ τὸν ἄρχοντα τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ τὸν Σαλωμων τὸν δοῦλόν σου οὐκ ἔκάλεσεν

And he has sacrificed calves and lambs and sheep in abundance, and has invited all the sons of the king and Abiathar the priest and Joab the commander of the army; but Solomon your servant he did not invite.

Bathsheba reports the feast and exclusion (direct speech)

καὶ ἔθυσίασεν

Bathsheba narrates the events of vv. 9–10 to David, naming the key backers (Abiathar, Joab) and stressing the one fatal omission — 'Solomon your servant.' Calling Solomon ὁ δοῦλός σου ('your servant') reframes the heir as the loyal subject wrongfully excluded, intensifying the appeal.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔθυσίασεν

has sacrificed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · θυσιάζω

main verb

→ constative aorist

θυσιάζω: cf. v. 9; Bathsheba reports Adonijah's sacrificial feast.

μόσχους

calves

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

μόσχος: cf. v. 9.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄρνας

lambs

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

ἄρην: cf. v. 9.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πρόβατα

sheep

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

πρόβατον: cf. v. 9; the threefold sacrifice repeated, with order varied.

εἰς

in

preposition + accusative (measure: 'in abundance')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + acc.: in the adverbial idiom εἰς πλῆθος ('in/to abundance'), a Hebraizing measure-phrase (בְּרֶבֶץ).

πλήθος

abundance

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (measure)

→ object specification

πλήθος: 'multitude / abundance'; εἰς
πλήθος = 'in great quantity', stressing the
lavish scale of Adonijah's feast.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάλεσεν

has invited

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καλέω

main verb

→ constative aorist

καλέω: cf. v. 9; the invitation-list reported
to David.

πάντας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (with υἱούς)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; all the king's sons — except
Solomon.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with υἱούς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱούς

sons

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

υἱός: 'sons'; the king's other sons, the royal
princes.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with βασιλέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

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

→ relational specification

βασιλέως: meaning 'king'; it serves as
genitive of relationship ('the king's sons').

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Αβιαθαρ

Abiathar

direct object (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αβιαθαρ: cf. v. 7; indeclinable.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with ἱερέα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερέα

priest

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Αβιαθαρ

→ object specification

ἱερεύς: cf. v. 7.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ιωαβ
Joab

direct object (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιωαβ: cf. v. 7; indeclinable.

τὸν
the

Accusative

article (with ἄρχοντα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄρχοντα
commander

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Ιωαβ

→ object specification

ἄρχων: 'ruler / commander / chief'; renders ΓΨ; 'commander of the army' identifies Joab's office, underscoring the military weight behind Adonijah.

τῆς
the

Genitive

article (with δυνάμεως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δυνάμεως
army

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('of the army')

→ relational specification

δύναμις: 'power / force / army'; renders ΝΖΨ; 'the army', i.e., the host of Israel under Joab's command.

καὶ
but

narrative conjunction (contrastive in context)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸν
the

Accusative

article (with Σαλωμων, fronted object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαλωμων
Solomon

direct object (fronted; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable; fronted for emphasis before the negated verb.

τὸν
the

Accusative

article (with δοῦλον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δοῦλόν
servant

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Σαλωμων

→ object specification

δοῦλος: 'servant / slave'; calling Solomon 'your servant' frames him as David's loyal subject, the wronged party in the exclusion.

σου
your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

οὐκ

not

negative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάλεσεν

he invited

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καλέω

main verb (negated)

→ constative aorist

καλέω: cf. v. 10; the climactic exclusion of Solomon, repeated for David's ears.

20 καὶ σύ κύριέ μου βασιλεῦ οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ παντὸς Ἰσραὴλ πρὸς σέ ἀπαγγεῖλαι αὐτοῖς τίς καθήσεται ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου τοῦ κυρίου μου τοῦ βασιλέως μετ' αὐτόν

And you, my lord the king — the eyes of all Israel are upon you, to declare to them who shall sit upon the throne of my lord the king after him.

Bathsheba presses for a decision (direct speech)

καὶ σύ κύριέ μου βασιλεῦ

Bathsheba turns the matter back to David's authority: all Israel awaits his word on the succession. The idiom οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ ... πρὸς σέ ('the eyes are upon you') expresses expectant dependence; ὁ κύριός μου ὁ βασιλεὺς is again human-honorific. The succession-question (τίς καθήσεται ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου) is now explicit.

καὶ

and

conjunction (resumptive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

σύ

you

Nominative

pendent nominative (subject in focus)

→ participant reference

σύ: emphatic, pendent 'and you!' — focusing all attention on the king's decisive role.

κύριέ

lord

Vocative

vocative of address (human honorific)

→ direct address

κύριος (voc.): human-honorific 'my lord' (David).

μου

my

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

→ relational specification

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

βασιλεῦ

king

Vocative

vocative in apposition to κύριε

→ direct address

βασιλεῦ: meaning 'king'; it serves as vocative in apposition to κύριε.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with ὀφθαλμοί)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀφθαλμοὶ

eyes

Nominative

subject (idiom: 'the eyes are upon you')

→ participant prominence

ὀφθαλμός: 'eye'; the idiom οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ ... πρὸς σέ ('the eyes of all Israel are on you') renders עֵינֵינוּ ... עָלֶיךָ, expressing the nation's expectant reliance on David's decision.

παντὸς

of all

Genitive

attributive adjective (with Ἰσραηλ)

→ relational specification

πᾶς: 'all'; 'all Israel' — the whole nation awaits the verdict.

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ἰσραηλ: cf. v. 3; indeclinable.

πρὸς

upon

preposition + accusative (here: 'toward/upon')

→ spatial or relational framing

πρὸς + acc.: 'toward / upon'; in the idiom 'the eyes are upon you', directing the nation's expectation to the king.

σέ

you

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (emphatic pronoun)

→ participant reference

σύ (acc. σέ): the focus of the nation's expectant gaze.

ἀπαγγεῖλαι

to declare

Aor Act Inf · ἀπαγγέλλω

infinitive of purpose

→ verbal action or state

ἀπαγγέλλω: 'announce / declare / report'; the infinitive of purpose — Israel waits for David to declare his successor.

αὐτοῖς

to them

Dative

dative (indirect object: 'to them' = all Israel)

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτός (dat. pl.): 'to them', i.e., to all Israel.

τίς

who

Nominative

interrogative pronoun (subject of καθήσεται)

→ participant reference

τίς: interrogative 'who'; introduces the indirect question of the succession — the chapter's driving issue.

καθήσεται

shall sit

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · κάθημαι

verb of indirect question

→ predictive future (deliberative in force)

κάθημαι: cf. v. 17; 'who shall sit on the throne' — the explicit succession-question.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + genitive (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with θρόνου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θρόνου

throne

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ

→ relational specification

θρόνος: cf. v. 13; here 'the throne of my lord the king.'

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with κυρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κυρίου

lord

Genitive

genitive of possession (human honorific)

→ relational specification

κύριος: human-honorific 'my lord' (David), NOT the Tetragrammaton; ὁ κύριός μου ὁ βασιλεὺς in the genitive ('of my lord the king').

μου

my

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

→ relational specification

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

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 in apposition to κυρίου

→ relational specification

βασιλέως: meaning 'king'; it serves as genitive in apposition to κυρίου.

μετ'

after

preposition + accusative (temporal, elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

accusative object of μετὰ

→ participant reference

αὐτός (acc.): 'after him', i.e., after David's death.

21 καὶ ἔσται ὡς ἂν κοιμηθῇ ὁ κύριός μου ὁ βασιλεὺς μετὰ τῶν πατέρων αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔσομαι ἐγὼ καὶ ὁ υἱός μου Σαλωμων ἀμαρτωλοί

And it shall be, when my lord the king sleeps with his fathers, that I and my son Solomon will be counted offenders.

Bathsheba names the danger to herself and Solomon (direct speech) καὶ ἔσται ὡς ἂν

Bathsheba closes by spelling out the lethal consequence of inaction. The euphemism κοιμηθῇ ... μετὰ τῶν πατέρων αὐτοῦ ('sleep with his fathers') denotes David's death; ἀμαρτωλοί ('offenders / sinners') here means political criminals marked for elimination — a secured Adonijah would treat mother and son as traitors. The verbal echo of κοιμάω from v. 2 ironically reframes the king's bed-rest as his coming death.

καὶ
and

conjunction (introducing apodosis formula)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔσται

it shall be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (the 'and it shall come to pass' formula)

→ predictive future

εἰμί: 'be'; καὶ ἔσται ('and it shall be / come to pass') renders the Hebrew הָיָה, a temporal-narrative formula introducing a future scenario.

ὡς

when

temporal conjunction (with ἂν + subjunctive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὡς: 'when / as'; with ἂν and the subjunctive forms an indefinite temporal clause ('whenever / when').

ἂν

ever

modal particle (with subjunctive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἂν: modal particle marking the temporal clause as contingent/future.

κοιμηθῇ

sleeps

Aor Pass Subj 3 Sg · κοιμάω

verb of temporal clause

→ aorist subjunctive (future contingency)

κοιμάω (pass.): cf. v. 2; here the death-euphemism 'sleep with his fathers' (שָׁכַב אֲבִיתִי), the standard biblical idiom for a king's death and burial.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with κύριος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κύριος

lord

Nominative

subject (human honorific)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: human-honorific 'my lord' (David), NOT the Tetragrammaton; ὁ κύριός μου ὁ βασιλεύς.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

→ relational specification

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεύς

king

Nominative

nominative in apposition to κύριος

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: meaning 'king'; it serves as nominative in apposition to κύριος.

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with πατέρων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατέρων

fathers

Genitive

genitive object of μετὰ

→ relational specification

πατήρ: 'father / ancestor'; 'sleep with his fathers' = join the dead ancestors in the grave, the dynastic death-formula.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

then

apodotic καί (introducing the consequence)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: apodotic, introducing the main clause after the temporal protasis.

ἔσομαι

I will be

Fut Mid Indic 1 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (with compound subject)

→ predictive future

εἰμί: 'be'; the first-person singular ἔσομαι agrees with the nearest subject (ἐγώ), though the predicate (ἀμαρτωλοί) is plural by sense-construction including Solomon.

ἐγώ

I

Nominative

subject (emphatic pronoun)

→ participant reference

ἐγώ: Bathsheba herself, first of the two endangered persons.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with υἱός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱός

son

Nominative

subject (coordinate with ἐγώ)

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'my son' — Solomon, the second endangered party.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

Σαλωμων

Solomon

nominative in apposition to υιός (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable.

ἁμαρτωλοί

offenders

Nominative

predicate adjective (plural by sense)

→ participant prominence

ἁμαρτωλός: 'sinner / offender / guilty one'; renders $\Delta\text{'}\text{N}\Psi\text{N}$; here in the political sense of those deemed criminals/traitors and so liable to execution — the fate awaiting Bathsheba and Solomon if Adonijah's reign stands.

22 καὶ ἰδοὺ ἔτι αὐτῆς λαλούσης μετὰ τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ Ναθαν ὁ προφήτης ἦλθεν

And behold, while she was still speaking with the king, Nathan the prophet also came in.

Nathan's timed entrance (narrative fulfilment of v. 14) καὶ ἰδοὺ ἔτι αὐτῆς λαλούσης

The narrator fulfils Nathan's plan (v. 14) almost verbatim: the genitive absolute ἔτι αὐτῆς λαλούσης ('while she was still speaking') matches Nathan's ἔτι λαλούσης σου. The coordinated entrance stages the two-witness corroboration the prophet had promised.

καὶ

and

conjunction (with ἰδοὺ)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'behold'; dramatizes the precisely-timed arrival.

ἔτι

still

temporal adverb (with genitive absolute)

→ clausal contribution

ἔτι: 'still'; cf. v. 14; marks the overlap of Bathsheba's speech and Nathan's entry.

αὐτῆς

she

Genitive

genitive subject of the absolute participle

→ relational specification

αὐτός (gen. fem. αὐτῆς): subject of the genitive absolute, 'while she...'

λαλούσης

speaking

Pres Act Ptcp Gen Fem Sg · λαλέω

participle of genitive absolute

→ durative present participle (action in progress)

λαλέω: cf. v. 14; the genitive absolute ἔτι αὐτῆς λαλούσης fulfils Nathan's predicted timing.

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (association)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

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 object of μετὰ

→ relational specification

βασιλέως: meaning 'king'; it serves as genitive object of μετὰ.

καὶ

also

apodotic/adjunctive καί

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: apodotic καί after the genitive absolute (a Hebraism), here also adjunctive 'also/even Nathan came in.'

Ναθαν

Nathan

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ναθαν: cf. v. 8; indeclinable.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with προφήτης)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

προφήτης

prophet

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ναθαν

→ participant prominence

προφήτης: cf. v. 8.

ἦλθεν

came

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἔρχομαι: 'come'; Nathan's arrival on cue, executing his plan from v. 14.

23 καὶ ἀνηγγέλη τῷ βασιλεῖ ἰδοὺ Ναθαν ὁ προφήτης καὶ εἰσῆλθεν κατὰ πρόσωπον τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ προσεκύνησεν τῷ βασιλεῖ κατὰ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν

And it was announced to the king, 'Behold, Nathan the prophet!' And he came in before the king and did obeisance to the king with his face to the ground.

Nathan announced and admitted (narrative) καὶ ἀνηγγέλη τῷ βασιλεῖ

Court protocol is observed: Nathan is announced, enters κατὰ πρόσωπον τοῦ βασιλέως ('before the king'), and prostrates himself face to the ground (κατὰ πρόσωπον ... ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν), the full obeisance befitting the royal audience for so weighty a matter.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνηγγέλη

it was announced

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἀναγγέλλω

main verb (impersonal passive)

→ constative aorist

ἀναγγέλλω (pass.): 'announce / report'; renders Ἰθλ (Hophal); the impersonal passive 'it was reported to the king' — the herald's announcement of Nathan's arrival; the same verb recurs at v. 51.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with βασιλεῖ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ

king

Dative

dative (indirect object: 'to the king')

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεῖ: meaning 'king'; it serves as dative (indirect object: 'to the king').

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle (content of the announcement)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'behold'; the herald's words presenting Nathan.

Ναθαν

Nathan

nominative of exclamation (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ναθαν: cf. v. 8; indeclinable; 'Behold, Nathan the prophet!'

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with προφήτης)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

προφήτης

prophet

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ναθαν

→ participant prominence

προφήτης: cf. v. 8.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἰσῆλθεν
he came in

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰσέρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

εἰσέρχομαι: cf. v. 13; Nathan enters the royal presence.

κατὰ
before

preposition + accusative (in the idiom κατὰ πρόσωπον)

→ spatial or relational framing

κατά + acc.: in κατὰ πρόσωπον ('before / in the presence of'), a Hebraizing rendering of יְהוָה.

πρόσωπον
face / presence

Accusative

accusative in the prepositional idiom (with κατὰ)

→ spatial or relational framing

πρόσωπον: 'face / presence'; κατὰ πρόσωπον τοῦ βασιλέως = 'before the king', in his royal presence.

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 (with πρόσωπον)

→ relational specification

βασιλέως: meaning 'king'; it serves as genitive (with πρόσωπον).

καὶ
and

coordinate 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

→ constative aorist

προσκυνέω: cf. v. 16; Nathan's homage to the king.

τῷ
the

Dative

article (with βασιλεῖ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ
king

Dative

dative object of προσεκύνησεν

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεῖ: meaning 'king'; it serves as dative object of προσεκύνησεν.

κατὰ
on

preposition + accusative (in κατὰ πρόσωπον)

→ spatial or relational framing

κατά + acc.: here κατὰ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ = 'on his face', describing the manner of prostration.

πρόσωπον
face

Accusative

accusative (with κατὰ: 'on his face')

→ object specification

πρόσωπον: 'face'; κατὰ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν = 'face to the ground', full prostration.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (Nathan's face)

→ relational specification

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

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with γῆν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆν

ground

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ

→ object specification

γῆ: 'earth / ground'; 'to the ground' completes the picture of full prostration before the king.

24 καὶ εἶπεν Ναθαν κύριέ μου βασιλεῦ σὺ εἶπας Αδωνιας βασιλεύσει ὀπίσω μου καὶ αὐτὸς καθήσεται ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου μου

And Nathan said, 'My lord the king, did you say, "Adonijah shall reign after me, and he shall sit upon my throne"?'

Nathan's corroborating challenge (direct speech)

καὶ εἶπεν Ναθαν

Nathan corroborates Bathsheba by a leading question framed as if quoting David: σὺ εἶπας Αδωνιας βασιλεύσει. By putting the words in David's mouth ('did you say...?') he forces the king to disown them, knowing David never sanctioned Adonijah. κύριέ μου βασιλεῦ is again human-honorific.

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

λέγω: introduces Nathan's address.

Ναθαν

Nathan

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ναθαν: cf. v. 8; indeclinable.

κύριέ

lord

Vocative

vocative of address (human honorific)

→ direct address

κύριος (voc.): human-honorific 'my lord' (David).

μου

my

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

→ relational specification

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

βασιλεῦ

king

Vocative

vocative in apposition to κύριε

→ direct address

βασιλεῦ: meaning 'king'; it serves as vocative in apposition to κύριε.

σύ

you

Nominative

subject (emphatic pronoun, interrogative)

→ participant reference

σύ: emphatic 'you' — 'did you (yourself) say?', pressing the king to affirm or deny.

εἶπας

did you say

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · λέγω

main verb of the (rhetorical) question

→ constative aorist

λέγω (2 sg. εἶπας): 'did you say?'; the question imputes to David a decree he never made, compelling its disavowal.

Αδωνιας

Adonijah

subject of βασιλεύσει (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Αδωνιας: cf. v. 5; indeclinable.

βασιλεύσει

shall reign

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb of the quoted decree

→ predictive future

βασιλεύω: cf. v. 5; in the words attributed to David, pointedly substituting Adonijah for the sworn Solomon (cf. v. 13).

ὀπίσω

after

improper preposition + genitive (temporal sequence)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: 'after'; 'after me' = as David's successor (here temporal, as in v. 6).

μου

me

Genitive

genitive object of ὀπίσω

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αὐτός

he

Nominative

subject (intensive pronoun)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: intensive 'he himself' — Adonijah, in the imputed decree.

καθήσεται

shall sit

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · κάθημαι

main verb (coordinate with βασιλεύσει)

→ predictive future

κάθημαι: cf. v. 17; the throne-succession image, here applied to Adonijah in the rhetorical question.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + genitive (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with θρόνου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θρόνου

throne

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ

→ relational specification

θρόνος: cf. v. 13; David's throne.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

25 ὅτι κατέβη σήμερον καὶ ἐθυσίασεν μόσχους καὶ ἄρνας καὶ πρόβατα εἰς πλῆθος καὶ ἐκάλεσεν πάντας τοὺς υἱοὺς τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ Αβιαθαρ τὸν ἱερέα καὶ ἰδοὺ εἰσιν ἐσθίοντες καὶ πίνοντες ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ καὶ εἶπαν ζήτω ὁ βασιλεὺς Αδωνιας

For he went down today and sacrificed calves and lambs and sheep in abundance, and invited all the sons of the king and the commanders of the army and Abiathar the priest; and behold, they are eating and drinking before him, and they have said, 'Long live King Adonijah!'

Nathan's evidential report of the feast (direct speech) ὅτι κατέβη σήμερον

Nathan substantiates his challenge with eyewitness detail. The vivid periphrastic εἰσιν ἐσθίοντες καὶ πίνοντες ('they are eating and drinking') and the quoted acclamation ζήτω ὁ βασιλεὺς Αδωνιας ('Long live King Adonijah!') present the coup as already proclaimed — the very acclamation later transferred to Solomon (vv. 34, 39).

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because / for'; introduces the evidence supporting Nathan's question of v. 24.

κατέβη

he went down

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καταβαίνω

main verb

→ constative aorist

καταβαίνω: 'go down / descend'; renders טל; Adonijah went down (from the city) to En-rogel in the valley for the feast.

σήμερα

today

temporal adverb

→ clausal contribution

σήμερα: 'today'; renders היום; stresses the immediacy and urgency of the crisis — it is happening this very day.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐθυσίασεν

sacrificed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · θυσιάζω

main verb

→ constative aorist

θυσιάζω: cf. v. 9; the sacrificial feast.

μόσχους

calves

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

μόσχος: cf. v. 9.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄρνας

lambs

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

ἄρν: cf. v. 9.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πρόβατα

sheep

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

πρόβατον: cf. v. 9.

εἰς

in

preposition + accusative (measure)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + acc.: in εἰς πλῆθος ('in abundance'); cf. v. 19.

πλῆθος

abundance

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (measure)

→ object specification

πλῆθος: cf. v. 19.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάλεσεν

invited

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καλέω

main verb

→ constative aorist

καλέω: cf. v. 9.

πάντας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (with υἱούς)

→ object specification

παῖς: 'all'; the king's sons.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with υἱούς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱοὺς

sons

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

υἱός: cf. v. 19.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with βασιλέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

βασιλέως: meaning 'king'; it serves as genitive of relationship.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τούς

the

Accusative

article (with ἄρχοντας)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄρχοντας

commanders

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

ἄρχων: cf. v. 19; 'the commanders of the army' — here plural (Nathan's report broadens Joab's singular command of v. 19 to the military leadership generally).

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with δυνάμεως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δυνάμεως

army

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

δύναμις: cf. v. 19; 'of the army.'

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Αβιαθαρ

Abiathar

direct object (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αβιαθαρ: cf. v. 7; indeclinable.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with ἱερέα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερέα

priest

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Αβιαθαρ

→ object specification

ἱερεύς: cf. v. 7.

καὶ
and

conjunction (with ἰδοῦ)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἰδοῦ
behold

presentative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοῦ: 'behold'; introduces the vivid present scene of feasting.

εἰσιν
they are

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

main verb (periphrastic with participles)

→ durative present (periphrastic)

εἰμί: present εἰσιν with the participles ἐσθίοντες καὶ πίνοντες forms a periphrastic present, vividly portraying the banquet in progress.

ἐσθίοντες
eating

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Masc Pl · ἐσθίω

participle (periphrastic with εἰσιν)

→ durative present participle

ἐσθίω: 'eat'; renders לָכֵן; part of the periphrastic 'they are eating.'

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πίνοντες
drinking

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Masc Pl · πίνω

participle (periphrastic with εἰσιν)

→ durative present participle

πίνω: 'drink'; renders תִּשְׁתּוּ; 'eating and drinking' is the standard pairing for festive banqueting.

ἐνώπιον
before

improper preposition + genitive (presence)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐνώπιον: 'before / in the presence of'; renders יָלֵךְ; the guests feast in Adonijah's presence, treating him as their sovereign.

αὐτοῦ
him

Genitive

genitive object of ἐνώπιον

→ relational specification

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

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπαν
they have said

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω

main verb (introducing acclamation)

→ constative aorist

λέγω (3 pl. εἶπαν): the late/Koine aorist plural; introduces the guests' royal acclamation of Adonijah.

ζήτω
long live

Pres Act Impv 3 Sg · ζάω

main verb (acclamation: jussive)

→ imperatival/optative force ('may he live!')

ζάω (impv. ζήτω): 'let him live!'; ζήτω ὁ βασιλεὺς renders לְיָהוֹיָדָא, the standard royal acclamation 'Long live the king!'; here for Adonijah, later for Solomon (vv. 34, 39) and David (v. 31).

ὁ
the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject of ζήτω

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; in the acclamation 'Long live King Adonijah!'

Αδωνιας

Adonijah

nominative in apposition to βασιλεὺς
(indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Αδωνιας: cf. v. 5; indeclinable; hailed as king by his guests.

26 καὶ ἐμὲ αὐτὸν τὸν δοῦλόν σου καὶ Σαδωκ τὸν ἱερέα καὶ Βαναιαν υἱὸν Ἰωδαε καὶ Σαλωμων τὸν δοῦλόν σου οὐκ ἐκάλεσεν

But me, even me your servant, and Zadok the priest, and Benaiah son of Jehoiada, and Solomon your servant he did not invite.

Nathan lists the excluded loyalists (direct speech)

καὶ ἐμὲ αὐτὸν τὸν δοῦλόν σου

Nathan itemizes the snubbed loyalists — himself emphatically (ἐμὲ αὐτόν, 'me, even me'), Zadok, Benaiah, and Solomon — paralleling the exclusion-list of v. 10 and matching Bathsheba's stress on Solomon 'your servant' (v. 19). The fronting of the objects before the negated verb sharpens the affront.

καὶ

but

narrative conjunction (contrastive in context)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐμὲ

me

Accusative

direct object (fronted, emphatic pronoun)

→ participant reference

ἐγώ (acc. ἐμέ): emphatic 'me' — Nathan placing himself first among the excluded.

αὐτὸν

even me

Accusative

intensive pronoun (reinforcing ἐμέ)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: intensive, reinforcing ἐμέ ('me, my very self'); the doubling stresses the personal insult to the prophet.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with δοῦλον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δοῦλόν

servant

Accusative

accusative in apposition to ἐμέ

→ object specification

δοῦλος: 'servant'; Nathan's self-designation 'your servant', the deferential court idiom.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Σαδωκ

Zadok

direct object (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαδωκ: cf. v. 8; indeclinable; the loyal priest, excluded.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with ἱερέα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερέα

priest

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Σαδωκ

→ object specification

ἱερεύς: cf. v. 8.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Βαναιαν

Benaiah

Accusative

direct object (declinable name, accusative)

→ object specification

Βαναιας (acc. Βαναιαν): cf. v. 8; declined.

υἱόν

son

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Βαναιαν

→ object specification

υἱός: patronymic 'son of Jehoiada.'

Ιωδαε

Jehoiada

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιωδαε: cf. v. 8; indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Σαλωμων

Solomon

direct object (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable; the climactic excluded name.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with δοῦλον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δοῦλόν

servant

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Σαλωμων

→ object specification

δοῦλος: 'your servant' (Solomon), echoing v. 19; framing the heir as loyal subject.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

οὐκ

not

negative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάλεσεν

he invited

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καλέω

main verb (negated)

→ constative aorist

καλέω: cf. v. 10; the negated verb caps Nathan's exclusion-list.

27 εἰ διὰ τοῦ κυρίου μου τοῦ βασιλέως γέγονεν τὸ ῥῆμα τοῦτο καὶ οὐκ ἐγνώρισας τῷ δούλῳ σου τίς καθήσεται ἐπὶ τὸν θρόνον τοῦ κυρίου μου τοῦ βασιλέως μετ' αὐτόν

Has this thing been done by my lord the king, and you did not make known to your servant who should sit upon the throne of my lord the king after him?

Nathan's pointed closing question (direct speech) εἰ διὰ τοῦ κυρίου μου τοῦ βασιλέως

Nathan ends with a deferential but pointed interrogation: the εἰ introduces a direct question (a Hebraism for אִם) asking whether David authorized this. If so, why was his loyal servant (the prophet) not informed of so momentous a decision? ὁ κύριός μου ὁ βασιλεύς (twice) is human-honorific. The question presses David to act on what he plainly never sanctioned.

εἰ

has...?

interrogative particle (introducing a direct question)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: ordinarily 'if', here introducing a direct question (Hebraism for the interrogative הֲ): 'Has this been done...?'

διὰ

by

preposition + genitive (agency)

→ spatial or relational framing

διὰ + gen.: 'through / by means of'; here of agency — 'by my lord the king', i.e., on the king's authority.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with κυρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κυρίου

lord

Genitive

genitive object of διὰ (human honorific)

→ relational specification

κύριος: human-honorific 'my lord' (David), NOT the Tetragrammaton.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

→ relational specification

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

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 in apposition to κυρίου

→ relational specification

βασιλέως: meaning 'king'; it serves as genitive in apposition to κυρίου.

γέγονεν

has been done

Perf Act Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb of the question

→ resultative perfect (an accomplished, standing fact)

γίνομαι (perf. γέγονεν): 'has come to pass / been done'; the perfect stresses the abiding result — has this become an established royal decision?

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with ῥῆμα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ῥῆμα

thing / matter

Nominative

subject of γέγονεν

→ participant prominence

ῥῆμα: 'word / thing / matter'; renders דָּבָר (which means both 'word' and 'affair'); 'this matter' = Adonijah's accession.

τοῦτο

this

Nominative

demonstrative (modifying ῥῆμα)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this'; the demonstrative pointing to the events just reported.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing the reproachful clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ

not

negative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγνώρισας

you made known

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · γνωρίζω

main verb

→ constative aorist

γνωρίζω: 'make known / inform'; renders ὤτρ (Hiphil); 'you did not inform your servant' — the implied reproach that David's confidants were bypassed (which itself proves David did not decree it).

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with δούλῳ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δούλῳ

servant

Dative

dative (indirect object: 'to your servant')

→ sphere or reference

δοῦλος: cf. v. 26; Nathan's self-designation.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

τίς

who

Nominative

interrogative pronoun (subject of indirect question)

→ participant reference

τίς: cf. v. 20; 'who shall sit on the throne' — the same succession-question Bathsheba posed.

καθήσεται

shall sit

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · κάθηναι

verb of indirect question

→ predictive/deliberative future

κάθηναι: cf. v. 20; the throne-succession verb.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + accusative (here position 'upon')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + acc.: 'upon'; with θρόνον in the accusative (variation from the genitive construction of v. 20).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with θρόνον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θρόνον

throne

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί

→ object specification

θρόνος: cf. v. 13; here accusative ('upon the throne').

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with κυρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κυρίου

lord

Genitive

genitive of possession (human honorific)

→ relational specification

κύριος: human-honorific 'my lord' (David); 'the throne of my lord the king.'

μου

my

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

→ relational specification

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

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 in apposition to κυρίου

→ relational specification

βασιλέως: meaning 'king'; it serves as genitive in apposition to κυρίου.

μετ'

after

preposition + accusative (temporal, elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

accusative object of μετά

→ participant reference

αὐτός (acc.): 'after him', i.e., after David.

28 καὶ ἀπεκρίθη Δαυιδ καὶ εἶπεν καλέσατέ μοι τὴν Βηρσαβεε καὶ εἰσῆλθεν ἐνώπιον τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ ἔστη ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ

And David answered and said, 'Call Bathsheba to me.' And she came in before the king and stood before him.

David acts: summons Bathsheba (narrative turn)

καὶ ἀπεκρίθη Δαυιδ

The Hebraizing pair ἀπεκρίθη ... καὶ εἶπεν ('answered and said') marks David's decisive response — he is roused to action. Summoning Bathsheba back signals that he will now settle the succession by oath (v. 29). Her standing 'before the king' sets the stage for the renewed pledge.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπεκρίθη
answered

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἀποκρίνομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀποκρίνομαι: 'answer / respond'; the aorist-passive form (deponent) ἀπεκρίθη is the regular LXX form; the pair ἀπεκρίθη ... καὶ εἶπεν renders רָגַלְתִּי ... וַיֹּאמֶר, a Hebraic speech-formula.

Δαυιδ
David

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: 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

λέγω: completes the 'answered and said' formula.

καλέσατέ
call

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · καλέω

main verb (imperative to attendants)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

καλέω: cf. v. 9; here imperative 'summon!' addressed to the attendants; the same verb recurs in David's command of v. 32.

μοι
to me

Dative

dative of advantage

→ participant reference or interest

ἐγώ (dat. μοι): 'to/for me' — bring her into my presence.

τὴν
the

Accusative

article (with Βηρσαβεε, naming a known figure)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Βηρσαβεε
Bathsheba

direct object (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Βηρσαβεε: cf. v. 11; indeclinable; (she had withdrawn when Nathan entered, v. 23).

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἰσῆλθεν
she came in

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰσέρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

εἰσέρχομαι: cf. v. 15; Bathsheba re-enters the royal presence.

ἐνώπιον
before

improper preposition + genitive (presence)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐνώπιον: cf. v. 25; 'before the king', in his presence.

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 object of ἐνώπιον

→ relational specification

βασιλέως: meaning 'king'; it serves as genitive object of ἐνώπιον.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔστη

stood

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἵστημι

main verb

→ constative aorist (entering a standing position)

ἵστημι: 'stand / take one's stand'; the intransitive aorist ἔστη; Bathsheba stands before the king to receive his answer.

ἐνώπιον

before

improper preposition + genitive (presence)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐνώπιον: 'before him', the posture of an attendant awaiting the royal word.

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of ἐνώπιον

→ relational specification

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

29 καὶ ὥμοσεν ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ εἶπεν ζῇ κύριος ὃς ἐλυτρώσατο τὴν ψυχὴν μου ἐκ πάσης θλίψεως

And the king swore and said, 'As the LORD lives, who has redeemed my life out of every distress,'

David's solemn oath (direct speech, oath-formula) καὶ ὥμοσεν ὁ βασιλεὺς

David answers Bathsheba's appeal to his oath (vv. 13, 17) by swearing afresh. The oath-formula ζῇ κύριος ('as the LORD lives') invokes the living God — here κύριος IS the Tetragrammaton. The relative clause ὃς ἐλυτρώσατο ... ἐκ πάσης θλίψεως grounds the oath in David's lifelong experience of YHWH's deliverance (cf. 2 Kingdoms 4:9), lending it maximal solemnity.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὤμοσεν

swore

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ὤμνυμι

main verb

→ constative aorist

ὤμνυμι: cf. v. 13; David now performs the binding oath demanded by the appeal.

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

→ participant prominence

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

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 (introducing oath)

→ constative aorist

λέγω: introduces the oath's content.

ζῇ

lives

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ζάω

main verb of oath-formula

→ gnomic present (in the fixed oath-formula)

ζάω: 'live'; ζῇ κύριος ('as the LORD lives') renders יהוה חי, the standard assertory oath-formula invoking the living God as guarantor; the present tense affirms YHWH's living reality.

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

subject of ζῇ (divine name)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: HERE the Tetragrammaton — the living God invoked in the oath ζῇ κύριος; distinct from the human-honorific 'my lord the king' elsewhere in the chapter.

ὃς

who

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἐλυτρώσατο)

→ participant reference

ὃς: relative pronoun introducing the clause that characterizes YHWH as David's deliverer.

ἐλυτρώσατο

has redeemed

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · λυτρόω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist (summing up a lifetime of deliverance)

λυτρόω (mid.): 'ransom / redeem / deliver'; renders לָנָצַח / הִצִּיץ; the middle 'redeemed for himself'; David's confession that YHWH has rescued his life from every distress echoes 2 Kingdoms 4:9 and grounds the oath in covenant faithfulness.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with ψυχὴν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ψυχὴν

life

Accusative

direct object of ἐλυτρώσατο

→ object specification

ψυχὴ: cf. v. 12; here 'my life / my soul', the object of YHWH's repeated deliverance.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ἐκ

out of

preposition + genitive (source/separation)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πάσης

every

Genitive

attributive adjective (with θλίψεως)

→ relational specification

πάς: 'every / all'; 'out of every distress' — the comprehensive scope of YHWH's deliverances throughout David's life.

θλίψεως

distress

Genitive

genitive object of ἐκ

→ relational specification

θλίψις: 'affliction / tribulation / distress'; renders תַּצַּר; the dangers and oppressions from which YHWH rescued David (Saul, Absalom, foreign foes).

30 ὅτι καθὼς ὥμοσά σοι ἐν κυρίῳ τῷ θεῷ Ἰσραὴλ λέγων ὅτι Σαλωμων ὁ υἱός σου βασιλεύσει μετ' ἐμὲ καὶ αὐτὸς καθήσεται ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου μου ἀντ' ἐμοῦ ὅτι οὕτως ποιήσω τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ταύτῃ

surely as I swore to you by the LORD the God of Israel, saying, 'Solomon your son shall reign after me, and he shall sit upon my throne in my place,' so will I do this very day.

Content of the oath: David confirms Solomon (direct speech)

ὅτι καθὼς ὥμοσά σοι

The oath's substance: David ratifies his earlier sworn word, adding ἀντ' ἐμοῦ ('in my place') and the decisive temporal marker τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ταύτῃ ('this very day') — the matter will be settled at once. Here ἐν κυρίῳ τῷ θεῷ Ἰσραὴλ uses κύριος as the Tetragrammaton (the oath's divine witness). The καθὼς ... οὕτως ('just as ... so') correlates past oath and present fulfilment.

ὅτι

surely

asseverative conjunction (introducing oath content)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: after an oath-formula, asseverative 'surely / that' (rendering Hebrew וַיֵּשֶׁב of oaths), introducing what is solemnly affirmed.

καθὼς

just as

comparative conjunction (correlative with οὕτως)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καθὼς: 'just as / according as'; renders כַּכ; correlated with οὕτως below ('just as I swore ... so I will do').

ὥμοσά

I swore

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · ὤμνημι

main verb of comparative clause

→ constative aorist

ὤμνημι: cf. v. 13; David recalls his own prior oath to Bathsheba.

σοι

to you

Dative

dative (indirect object)

→ participant reference or interest

σύ (dat. σοι): 'to you', Bathsheba, the original recipient of the oath.

ἐν

by

preposition + dative (oath formula)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: in the oath-formula ἐν κυρίῳ ('by the LORD'); cf. v. 17.

κυρίῳ

the LORD

Dative

dative in oath-formula (divine name)

→ sphere or reference

κύριος: HERE the Tetragrammaton — the divine witness 'by the LORD the God of Israel', not the human-honorific use.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with θεῷ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θεῷ

God

Dative

dative in apposition to κυρίῳ

→ sphere or reference

θεός: cf. v. 17; 'the God of Israel.'

Ισραηλ

of Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: cf. v. 3; indeclinable; 'the God of Israel.'

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Masc Sg · λέγω

participle (introducing the oath's words)

→ imperfective participle (pleonastic speech-marker)

λέγω: introduces the quoted content of David's prior oath.

ὅτι

that

recitative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: recitative, introducing the sworn promise verbatim.

Σαλωμων

Solomon

subject of βασιλεύσει (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with υἱός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱός

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Σαλωμων

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'Solomon your son.'

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

βασιλεύσει

shall reign

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb of oath content

→ predictive future

βασιλεύω: cf. v. 13; the sworn succession, now ratified by the king himself.

μετ'

after

preposition + accusative (temporal, elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἐμέ

me

Accusative

accusative object of μετά (emphatic pronoun)

→ participant reference

ἐγώ (acc. ἐμέ): David as predecessor.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αὐτός

he

Nominative

subject (intensive pronoun)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: intensive 'he himself' — Solomon.

καθήσεται

shall sit

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg· κάθημαι

main verb (coordinate with βασιλεύσει)

→ predictive future

κάθημαι: cf. v. 17; the throne-succession verb.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + genitive (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with θρόνου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θρόνου

throne

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ

→ relational specification

θρόνος: cf. v. 13; David's throne.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ἀντ'

in place of

preposition + genitive (substitution, elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀντί + gen.: 'instead of / in place of'; ἀντ' ἐμοῦ ('in my place / in my stead') makes Solomon David's direct successor; the same phrase recurs at v. 35.

ἐμοῦ

me

Genitive

genitive object of ἀντί (emphatic pronoun)

→ relational specification

ἐγώ (gen. ἐμοῦ): David, whose place Solomon takes.

ὅτι

that

asseverative conjunction (resuming the oath)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: resumptive asseverative, picking up the main affirmation after the quoted oath: 'so I will do.'

οὕτως

so

adverb (correlative with καθώς)

→ adverbial qualification

οὕτως: 'thus / so'; correlated with καθώς — 'just as I swore ... so I will do', binding past oath to present action.

ποιήσω

I will do

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (apodosis of the comparison)

→ predictive/volitive future (committed action)

ποιέω: cf. v. 5; David commits to enact his oath — 'so will I do!'

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with ἡμέρα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμέρα

day

Dative

dative of time ('on this day')

→ sphere or reference

ἡμέρα: 'day'; τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ταύτῃ ('this very day') marks the immediacy of David's resolve — the succession will be enacted at once.

ταύτη

this

Dative

demonstrative (modifying ἡμέρα)

→ participant reference or interest

οὗτος: 'this'; emphatic — 'this present day!'

31 καὶ ἔκυψεν Βηρσαββε ἐπὶ πρόσωπον ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν καὶ προσεκύνησεν τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ εἶπεν ζήτω ὁ κύριός μου ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυιδ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα

And Bathsheba bowed with her face to the ground and did obeisance to the king and said, 'Long live my lord King David forever!'

Bathsheba's grateful homage and acclamation (narrative + direct speech)

καὶ ἔκυψεν Βηρσαββε

Bathsheba responds with full prostration and the royal acclamation ζήτω ... εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα ('Long live ... forever!'). Addressed to David himself (ὁ κύριός μου ὁ βασιλεὺς, human-honorific), the cry expresses gratitude and loyalty; the hyperbolic 'forever' is conventional court flattery, poignant against the dying king's frailty.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔκυψεν
bowed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κύπτω

main verb

→ constative aorist

κύπτω: cf. v. 16; here intensified by 'face to the ground.'

Βηρσαβее
Bathsheba

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Βηρσαβее: cf. v. 11; indeclinable.

ἐπὶ
on

preposition + accusative (manner of bowing)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + acc.: 'on / to'; ἐπὶ πρόσωπον = 'on her face', describing the prostration.

πρόσωπον
face

Accusative

accusative (with ἐπί: 'on her face')

→ object specification

πρόσωπον: cf. v. 23; 'on her face to the ground'; full obeisance.

ἐπὶ
to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν
the

Accusative

article (with γῆν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆν
ground

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί

→ object specification

γῆ: cf. v. 23; 'to the ground.'

καὶ
and

coordinate 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

→ constative aorist

προσκυνέω: cf. v. 16; Bathsheba's grateful homage.

τῷ
the

Dative

article (with βασιλεῖ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ
king

Dative

dative object of προσεκύνησεν

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεῖ: meaning 'king'; it serves as dative object of προσεκύνησεν.

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 (introducing acclamation)

→ constative aorist

λέγω: introduces Bathsheba's acclamation.

ζήτω
long live

Pres Act Impv 3 Sg · ζάω

main verb (acclamation: jussive)

→ imperativ/optative force ('may he live!')

ζάω (impv. ζήτω): cf. v. 25; here the loyal acclamation of David himself.

ὁ
the

Nominative

article (with κύριος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κύριός lord Nominative <i>subject of ζήτη (human honorific)</i> → participant prominence κύριος: human-honorific 'my lord' (David), NOT the Tetragrammaton; ὁ κύριός μου ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυιδ.	μου my Genitive <i>genitive (possessive)</i> → relational specification μου: meaning 'my'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive (possessive).	ὁ the Nominative <i>article (with βασιλεὺς)</i> → noun-phrase marking ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	βασιλεὺς king Nominative <i>nominative in apposition to κύριος</i> → participant prominence βασιλεὺς: meaning 'king'; it serves as nominative in apposition to κύριος.
Δαυιδ David <i>nominative in apposition (indeclinable)</i> → participant identification Δαυιδ: indeclinable; named in the acclamation 'King David.'	εἰς for <i>preposition + accusative (extent of time)</i> → spatial or relational framing εἰς + acc.: 'for / unto'; εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα ('forever') renders 𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤕, the hyperbolic court-wish for the king's perpetual life.	τὸν the Accusative <i>article (with αἰῶνα)</i> → noun-phrase marking τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	αἰῶνα age / forever Accusative <i>accusative object of εἰς (extent of time)</i> → object specification αἰών: 'age / eternity'; εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα = 'forever', the conventional acclamation-formula for a monarch.

32 καὶ εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυιδ καλέσατέ μοι Σαδωκ τὸν ἱερέα καὶ Ναθαν τὸν προφήτην καὶ Βαναιαν υἱὸν Ἰωδαε καὶ εἰσῆλθον ἐνώπιον τοῦ βασιλέως

And king David said, 'Call to me Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet and Benaiah son of Jehoiada.' And they came in before the king.

David summons the loyalist officers (narrative turn to action) καὶ εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυιδ

David moves from oath to execution, summoning the three men who will enthrone Solomon: Zadok (priest), Nathan (prophet), and Benaiah (military). Their combined religious, prophetic, and martial authority will legitimate and secure the anointing of vv. 38–40.

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

λέγω: introduces David's command.

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

→ participant prominence

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

Δαυιδ
David

nominative in apposition to βασιλεὺς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: indeclinable.

καλέσατέ
call

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · καλέω

main verb (imperative)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

καλέω: cf. v. 28; summon the named officers.

μοι
to me

Dative

dative of advantage

→ participant reference or interest

ἐγώ (dat. μοι): 'to/for me!'

Σαδωκ
Zadok

direct object (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαδωκ: cf. v. 8; indeclinable.

τὸν
the

Accusative

article (with ἱερέα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερέα
priest

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Σαδωκ

→ object specification

ἱερεύς: cf. v. 8.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ναθαν
Nathan

direct object (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ναθαν: cf. v. 8; indeclinable.

τὸν
the

Accusative

article (with προφήτην)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

προφήτην
prophet

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Ναθαν

→ object specification

προφήτης: cf. v. 8.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Βαναιαν
Benaiah

Accusative

direct object (declinable name, accusative)

→ object specification

Βαναιας (acc. Βαναιαν): cf. v. 8; declined.

υἰόν son Accusative <i>accusative in apposition to Βασιαν</i> → object specification υἰός: patronymic 'son of Jehoiada.'	Ιωδαε Jehoiada <i>genitive of relationship (indeclinable)</i> → participant identification Ιωδαε: cf. v. 8; indeclinable.	καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	εἰσῆλθον they came in Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰσέρχομαι <i>main verb</i> → constative aorist εἰσέρχομαι: cf. v. 13; the three officers enter the royal presence to receive their orders.
ἐνώπιον before <i>improper preposition + genitive (presence)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐνώπιον: cf. v. 28; 'before the king.'	τοῦ the Genitive <i>article (with βασιλέως)</i> → noun-phrase marking τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	βασιλέως king Genitive <i>genitive object of ἐνώπιον</i> → relational specification βασιλέως: meaning 'king'; it serves as genitive object of ἐνώπιον.	

33 καὶ εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτοῖς λάβετε τοὺς δούλους τοῦ κυρίου ὑμῶν μεθ' ὑμῶν καὶ ἐπιβιάσατε τὸν υἰόν μου Σαλωμων ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμίονον τὴν ἐμήν καὶ καταγάγετε αὐτὸν εἰς τὸν Γιβων

And the king said to them, 'Take with you the servants of your lord, and set my son Solomon upon my own mule, and bring him down to Gihon.'

David's coronation decree, part 1: the procession to Gihon (direct speech)

καὶ εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτοῖς

David issues precise coronation instructions. Mounting Solomon on the king's own mule (τὴν ἡμίονον τὴν ἐμήν) is a public symbol of designated succession — riding the royal beast signals royal status. Gihon, a spring just outside the city (in contrast to Adonijah's En-rogel), becomes the legitimate coronation site. ὁ κύριος ὑμῶν is human-honorific (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

λέγω: introduces David's coronation decree.

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

→ participant prominence

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

αὐτοῖς

to them

Dative

dative (indirect object: the three officers)

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτός (dat. pl.): 'to them', i.e., Zadok, Nathan, and Benaiah.

λάβετε

take

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · λαμβάνω

main verb (imperative)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

λαμβάνω: 'take / bring along'; renders ΠῚ; the first command of the coronation sequence — take the royal retinue.

τούς

the

Accusative

article (with δούλους)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δούλους

servants

Accusative

direct object of λάβετε

→ object specification

δούλος: cf. v. 19; here 'the servants of your lord' = the royal guard/officials who give the procession its authority.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with κυρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κυρίου

lord

Genitive

genitive of possession (human honorific)

→ relational specification

κύριος: human-honorific 'your lord' (David), NOT the Tetragrammaton; the king refers to himself in the third person ('the servants of your lord').

ὑμῶν

your

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

→ relational specification

ὑμῶν: meaning 'your'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive (possessive).

μεθ'

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment, elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά + gen.: 'with'; 'with you', the retinue accompanying the procession.

ὕμῶν

you

Genitive

genitive object of μετά

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπιβιάσατε

set / mount

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · ἐπιβιάζω

main verb (imperative)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

ἐπιβιάζω: 'set upon / mount (someone on an animal)'; renders כָּבַד (Hiphil); to place Solomon on the royal mule — a public act of designation.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with νιόν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

νιόν

son

Accusative

direct object of ἐπιβιάσατε

→ object specification

νιός: 'my son' — David personally claims Solomon as heir.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

Σαλωμων

Solomon

accusative in apposition to νιόν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + accusative (position onto)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with ἡμίονον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμίονον

mule

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ

→ object specification

ἡμίονος: 'mule'; renders הָרֶמֶל; the king's personal mule was a royal mount (cf. 2 Kingdoms 13:29; 18:9); riding it publicly marks Solomon as the designated king.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with ἐμήν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐμήν

my own

Accusative

possessive adjective (modifying ἡμίονον)

→ object specification

ἐμός: 'my own'; the emphatic possessive τὴν ἐμήν stresses that it is the king's own royal mule — a deliberate sign of designated succession.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

καταγάγετε
bring down

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · κατάγω

main verb (imperative)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

κατάγω: 'bring down / lead down'; renders טָרַן (Hiphil); the procession descends from the city to the spring of Gihon.

αὐτὸν
him

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

εἰς
to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν
the

Accusative

article (with Γῖων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Γῖων
Gihon

accusative object of εἰς (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Γῖων: transliteration of Hebrew גִּיחֹן ; the spring on the east side of Jerusalem (the city's main water source), here the legitimate coronation site, pointedly distinct from Adonijah's En-rogel; indeclinable.

34 καὶ χρισάτω αὐτὸν ἐκεῖ Σαδωκ ὁ ἱερεὺς καὶ Ναθαν ὁ προφῆτης εἰς βασιλέα ἐπὶ Ἰσραὴλ καὶ σαλπίσσατε κερατίνη καὶ ἐρεῖτε ζήτω ὁ βασιλεὺς Σαλωμων

And let Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet anoint him there as king over Israel; and blow the trumpet and say, 'Long live King Solomon!'

David's coronation decree, part 2: anointing and acclamation (direct speech)

καὶ χρισάτω αὐτὸν ἐκεῖ

The decree specifies the three legitimating acts of accession: anointing (χρισάτω ... εἰς βασιλέα) by the priest and prophet, the trumpet-blast (σαλπίσσατε κερατίνη), and the public acclamation ζήτω ὁ βασιλεὺς Σαλωμων — the very cry the conspirators raised for Adonijah (v. 25), now lawfully transferred to Solomon.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

χρισάτω
let him anoint

Aor Act Impv 3 Sg · χρίω

main verb (third-person imperative)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

χρίω: 'anoint'; renders חָשַׁב; the cultic act constituting Solomon חִישָׁב ('anointed one / messiah'); the third-person imperative (singular, by the nearer subject Zadok) commands the priestly anointing; cf. the fulfilment in v. 39.

αὐτὸν
him

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

ἐκεῖ
there

adverb of place

→ adverbial qualification

ἐκεῖ: 'there', i.e., at Gihon.

Σαδωκ
Zadok

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαδωκ: cf. v. 8; indeclinable; the anointing priest.

ὁ
the

Nominative

article (with ἱερεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερεὺς
priest

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Σαδωκ

→ participant prominence

ἱερεύς: cf. v. 8.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ναθαν
Nathan

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ναθαν: cf. v. 8; indeclinable; the prophet shares in the legitimating act.

ὁ
the

Nominative

article (with προφήτης)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

προφήτης
prophet

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ναθαν

→ participant prominence

προφήτης: cf. v. 8.

εἰς
as

preposition + accusative (predicative: 'to be king')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + acc.: predicative 'as / to be'; εἰς βασιλέα ('as king') is a Hebraizing use of ἵ rendering the role into which Solomon is anointed.

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

predicate accusative (with εἰς; 'as king')

→ object specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the office to which Solomon is anointed.

ἐπὶ

over

preposition + accusative (rule over)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ + acc.: 'over'; 'king over Israel', the scope of Solomon's rule.

Ισραηλ

Israel

accusative object of ἐπὶ (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: cf. v. 3; indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

σαλπίσατε

blow

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · σαλπίζω

main verb (imperative)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

σαλπίζω: 'sound a trumpet'; renders נִפְתָּח (נִפְתָּח); the trumpet-blast publicly proclaims the accession; fulfilled in v. 39.

κερατίνη

with the trumpet

Dative

dative of instrument

→ sphere or reference

κερατίνη: 'horn / ram's-horn trumpet (shophar)'; renders רֶפֶשׁ; the instrumental dative names the means of the signal-blast.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐρεῖτε

you shall say

Fut Act Indic 2 Pl · λέγω

main verb (future with imperatival force)

→ volitive future (command)

λέγω (fut. ἐρεῖτε): 'you shall say'; the future as command, prescribing the acclamation.

ζήτω

long live

Pres Act Impv 3 Sg · ζάω

main verb (acclamation: jussive)

→ imperatival/optative force ('may he live!')

ζάω (impv. ζήτω): cf. v. 25; the royal acclamation, here lawfully for Solomon.

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 ζήτω

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: in the acclamation 'Long live King Solomon!'

Σαλωμων

Solomon

nominative in apposition to βασιλεύς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable.

35 καὶ καθήσεται ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου μου καὶ αὐτὸς βασιλεύσει ἀντ' ἐμοῦ καὶ ἐγὼ ἐνετειλάμην τοῦ εἶναι εἰς ἡγούμενον ἐπὶ Ἰσραηλ καὶ Ἰουδα

And he shall sit upon my throne, and he shall reign in my place; and I have commanded that he be ruler over Israel and Judah.

David's coronation decree, part 3: Solomon's installed rule (direct speech)

καὶ καθήσεται ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου μου

David seals the decree: Solomon will sit on the throne and reign ἀντ' ἐμοῦ ('in my place'). The emphatic ἐγὼ ἐνετειλάμην ('I have commanded') asserts the royal authority behind the act, and the title ἡγούμενος ('leader / ruler') over both Israel and Judah signals rule over the whole united kingdom.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

καθήσεται

he shall sit

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · κάθημαι

main verb

→ predictive future

κάθημαι: cf. v. 17; Solomon's installation on the throne, now decreed as fact.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + genitive (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with θρόνου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θρόνου

throne

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ

→ relational specification

θρόνος: cf. v. 13; David's throne.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αὐτὸς

he

Nominative

subject (intensive pronoun)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: intensive 'he himself' — Solomon, the legitimate successor.

βασιλεύσει

shall reign

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb

→ predictive future

βασιλεύω: cf. v. 5; Solomon will reign — the fulfilment of the sworn word against Adonijah's claim.

ἀντ'

in place of

preposition + genitive (substitution, elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀντί + gen.: cf. v. 30; 'in my stead', Solomon as David's direct successor.

ἐμοῦ

me

Genitive

genitive object of ἀντί (emphatic pronoun)

→ relational specification

ἐγώ (gen. ἐμοῦ): David.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγώ

I

Nominative

subject (emphatic pronoun)

→ participant reference

ἐγώ: emphatic 'I myself' — the royal authority behind the appointment.

ἐνετείλάμην

have commanded

Aor Mid Indic 1 Sg · ἐντέλλομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist (a decisive decree)

ἐντέλλομαι: 'command / charge / enjoin'; renders תִּצַּח; David's formal royal mandate appointing Solomon.

τοῦ

the

articular-infinitive marker (with εἶναι)

→ clausal contribution

τοῦ + infinitive: the genitive article with the infinitive expresses purpose/content ('that he be'); a common LXX construction rendering a Hebrew infinitive clause.

εἶναι

to be

Pres Act Inf · εἰμί

articular infinitive (content of the command)

→ verbal action or state

εἰμί: 'be'; the articular infinitive τοῦ εἶναι ('that he be') states the content of David's command.

εἰς

as

preposition + accusative (predicative: 'to be ruler')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + acc.: predicative 'as / to be'; εἰς ἡγούμενον ('as ruler'), a Hebraizing ḥ-construction.

ἡγούμενον

ruler

Accusative

predicate accusative (substantival participle, with εἰς)

→ object specification

ἡγέομαι (ptcp. ἡγούμενος): 'lead / rule'; the substantival participle 'leader / ruler / prince' renders תִּלָּךְ, the designation for the divinely-appointed leader of Israel (cf. 1 Kingdoms 9:16; 2 Kingdoms 5:2).

ἐπὶ

over

preposition + accusative (rule over)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ + acc.: 'over'; the scope of Solomon's rule.

Ισραηλ

Israel

accusative object of ἐπὶ (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: cf. v. 3; indeclinable; the northern tribes / the nation.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ιουδα
Judah

accusative object of ἐπί (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιουδα: cf. v. 9; indeclinable; the explicit pairing 'Israel and Judah' marks rule over the whole united kingdom.

36 καὶ ἀπεκρίθη Βαναιας υἱὸς Ἰωδαε τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ εἶπεν γένοιτο οὕτως πιστώσαι κύριος ὁ θεὸς τοῦ κυρίου μου τοῦ βασιλέως

And Benaiah son of Jehoiada answered the king and said, 'So be it! May the LORD, the God of my lord the king, confirm it.'

Benaiah's amen-response (direct speech, blessing)

καὶ ἀπεκρίθη Βαναιας

Benaiah, the military commander, voices loyal assent. The optative γένοιτο ('so be it / amen', rendering ἰμῶν) ratifies the decree; the wish πιστώσαι κύριος ('may the LORD confirm') invokes divine ratification — here κύριος is the Tetragrammaton (ὁ θεὸς τοῦ κυρίου μου, 'the God of my lord the king', where ὁ κύριός μου ὁ βασιλεὺς is the human David).

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπεκρίθη
answered

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἀποκρίνομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀποκρίνομαι: cf. v. 28; Benaiah's response to the royal decree.

Βαναιας

Benaiah

Nominative

subject (declinable name, nominative)

→ participant prominence

Βαναιας: cf. v. 8; declined.

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Βαναιας

→ participant prominence

υἱός: patronymic 'son of Jehoiada'

Ιωδαε

Jehoiada

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιωδαε: cf. v. 8; indeclinable.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with βασιλεῖ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ

king

Dative

dative (indirect object: 'answered the king')

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεῖ: meaning 'king'; it serves as dative (indirect object: 'answered the king').

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

λέγω: completes the 'answered ... and said' formula.

γένοιτο

so be it

Aor Mid Opt 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (optative of wish)

→ optative of wish (amen-formula)

γίνομαι (opt. γένοιτο): 'may it be / so be it'; renders יֵשׁ / יִמָּנֶה; the volitive optative expressing assent and the wish for fulfilment — 'amen!'

οὕτως

so

adverb (with γένοιτο)

→ adverbial qualification

οὕτως: 'thus / so'; γένοιτο οὕτως = 'so be it / may it be thus.'

πιστώσαι

may he confirm

Aor Act Opt 3 Sg · πιστόω

main verb (optative of wish)

→ optative of wish (invoking divine ratification)

πιστόω: 'confirm / make sure / establish'; renders יִמָּנֶה (Hiphil); Benaiah prays that YHWH himself ratify the king's word.

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

subject of πιστώσαι (divine name)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: HERE the Tetragrammaton — 'may the LORD confirm'; the divine subject invoked to guarantee the succession; distinguished from the human ὁ κύριός μου ὁ βασιλεὺς that follows.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with θεός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θεός

God

Nominative

nominative in apposition to κύριος

→ participant prominence

θεός: 'God'; 'the LORD, the God of my lord the king' — the covenant deity who guarantees the Davidic dynasty.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with κυρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κυρίου

lord

Genitive

genitive of relationship (human honorific)

→ relational specification

κύριος: human-honorific 'my lord' (David), NOT the Tetragrammaton; 'the God OF my lord the king' — note the same word κύριος used in both senses within one verse.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

→ relational specification

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

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 in apposition to κυρίου

→ relational specification

βασιλέως: meaning 'king'; it serves as genitive in apposition to κυρίου.

37 καθὼς ἦν κύριος μετὰ τοῦ κυρίου μου τοῦ βασιλέως οὕτως εἴη μετὰ Σαλωμων καὶ μεγαλύναι τὸν θρόνον αὐτοῦ ὑπὲρ τὸν θρόνον τοῦ κυρίου μου τοῦ βασιλέως Δαυιδ

As the LORD has been with my lord the king, so may he be with Solomon, and may he make his throne greater than the throne of my lord King David.

Benaiah's blessing continued (direct speech) καθὼς ἦν κύριος

Benaiah extends his amen into a dynastic blessing structured on καθὼς ... οὕτως ('as ... so'): as YHWH was with David, may he be with Solomon, and exalt his throne even higher. Here κύριος (ἦν κύριος μετά) is the Tetragrammaton; ὁ κύριός μου ὁ βασιλεύς (twice) is the human David. The wish for a throne 'greater than David's' anticipates Solomon's unrivaled glory (cf. 3 Kingdoms 3:13; 10:23).

καθὼς

as

comparative conjunction (correlative with οὕτως)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καθὼς: cf. v. 30; correlated with οὕτως ('as ... so').

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb of comparative clause

→ durative imperfect (sustained divine presence)

εἰμί: 'be'; ἦν κύριος μετά ('the LORD was with') is the covenant-presence formula (cf. 1 Kingdoms 18:14), here recalling YHWH's lifelong favor toward David.

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

subject (divine name)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: HERE the Tetragrammaton — 'the LORD was with my lord the king'; the divine subject, distinguished from the human ὁ κύριός μου that follows.

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with κυρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κυρίου

lord

Genitive

genitive object of μετά (human honorific)

→ relational specification

κύριος: human-honorific 'my lord' (David), NOT the Tetragrammaton.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

→ relational specification

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

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 in apposition to κυρίου

→ relational specification

βασιλέως: meaning 'king'; it serves as genitive in apposition to κυρίου.

οὕτως

so

adverb (correlative with καθώς)

→ adverbial qualification

οὕτως: 'so'; completing the comparison ('as ... so').

εἴη

may he be

Pres Act Opt 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (optative of wish)

→ optative of wish

εἰμί (opt. εἴη): 'may he be'; the volitive optative expressing the wish that YHWH's presence accompany Solomon as it did David.

μετά

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Σαλωμων

Solomon

genitive object of μετά (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable.

καί

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

μεγαλύναι

may he magnify

Aor Act Opt 3 Sg · μεγαλύνω

main verb (optative of wish)

→ optative of wish

μεγαλύνω: 'make great / magnify / exalt'; renders לָאֵל (Piel); the wish that YHWH exalt Solomon's throne even above David's; the same verb recurs in the servants' blessing (v. 47).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with θρόνον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θρόνον

throne

Accusative

direct object of μεγαλύναι

→ object specification

θρόνος; cf. v. 13; Solomon's throne, the object of the exaltation-wish.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (Solomon's)

→ relational specification

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

ὑπὲρ

above

preposition + accusative (comparison)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὑπὲρ + acc.: 'above / beyond / more than'; comparative, 'greater than the throne of David.'

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with θρόνον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θρόνον

throne

Accusative

accusative object of ὑπέρ

→ object specification

θρόνος; David's throne, the standard of comparison.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with κυρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κυρίου

lord

Genitive

genitive of possession (human honorific)

→ relational specification

κύριος: human-honorific 'my lord' (David).

μου

my

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

→ relational specification

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

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 in apposition to κυρίου

→ relational specification

βασιλέως: meaning 'king'; it serves as genitive in apposition to κυρίου.

Δαυιδ

David

genitive in apposition (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: indeclinable; 'King David.'

38 καὶ κατέβη Σαδωκ ὁ ἱερεὺς καὶ Ναθαν ὁ προφήτης καὶ Βαναιας υἱὸς Ἰωδαε καὶ ὁ χερεθθι καὶ ὁ φελεθθι καὶ ἐπεκάθισαν τὸν Σαλωμων ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμίονον τοῦ βασιλέως Δαυιδ καὶ ἀπήγαγον αὐτὸν εἰς τὸν Γιων

And Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet and Benaiah son of Jehoiada and the Cherethites and the Pelethites went down, and they set Solomon upon king David's mule and led him away to Gihon.

Execution of the decree: procession to Gihon (narrative)

καὶ κατέβη Σαδωκ ὁ ἱερεὺς

The officers carry out David's orders exactly (cf. v. 33). The royal bodyguard — the Cherethites (χερεθθι) and Pelethites (φελεθθι), Benaiah's elite foreign mercenaries — accompany the procession, providing the armed security that ensures the coronation cannot be reversed.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κατέβη

went down

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καταβαίνω

main verb (singular with compound subject)

→ constative aorist

καταβαίνω: cf. v. 25; the singular verb with a compound subject (a common Hebraizing/Greek agreement) — the party descends to Gihon.

Σαδωκ

Zadok

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαδωκ: cf. v. 8; indeclinable.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with ἱερεὺς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερεὺς

priest

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Σαδωκ

→ participant prominence

ἱερεὺς: cf. v. 8.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ναθαν

Nathan

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ναθαν: cf. v. 8; indeclinable.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with προφήτης)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

προφήτης

prophet

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ναθαν

→ participant prominence

προφήτης: cf. v. 8.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Βαναιας

Benaiah

Nominative

subject (declinable name, nominative)

→ participant prominence

Βαναιας: cf. v. 8; declined; commander of the bodyguard named next.

υἱός

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Βαναιας

→ participant prominence

υἱός: patronymic 'son of Jehoiada'

Ιωδαε

Jehoiada

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιωδαε: cf. v. 8; indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with χερεθθι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χερεθθι

Cherethites

subject (indeclinable transliterated term)

→ clausal contribution

χερεθθι: transliteration of Hebrew כְּרִיתִי, the Cherethites — foreign (likely Cretan/Philistine) mercenaries forming part of David's royal bodyguard under Benaiah (2 Kingdoms 8:18; 20:23); indeclinable, used collectively.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with φελεθθι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φελεθθι

Pelethites

subject (indeclinable transliterated term)

→ clausal contribution

φελεθθι: transliteration of Hebrew פְּלִתִי, the Pelethites — the second corps of David's foreign bodyguard, paired always with the Cherethites; indeclinable, used collectively.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπεκάθισαν

they set

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐπικαθίζω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἐπικαθίζω: 'set / seat upon'; renders בָּרַךְ (Hiphil); executing David's command ἐπιβιάσατε (v. 33) — they mount Solomon on the royal mule; recurs at v. 44.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Σαλωμων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαλωμων

Solomon

direct object (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + accusative (position onto)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with ἡμίονον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμίονον

mule

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ

→ object specification

ἡμίονος: cf. v. 33; the king's mule, the symbol of designated succession.

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 ('king David's mule')

→ relational specification

βασιλέως: meaning 'king'; it serves as genitive of possession ('king David's mule').

Δαυιδ

David

genitive in apposition (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: indeclinable; 'king David's'.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπήγαγον

led away

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀπάγω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀπάγω: 'lead away / conduct'; renders גִּיחוּ; the procession conducts Solomon to Gihon, fulfilling καταγάγετε (v. 33).

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Γῖων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Γῖων

Gihon

accusative object of εἰς (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Γῖων: cf. v. 33; indeclinable; the coronation site.

39 καὶ ἔλαβεν Σαδωκ ὁ ἱερεὺς τὸ κέρας τοῦ ἐλαίου ἐκ τῆς σκηνῆς καὶ ἔχρισεν τὸν Σαλωμων καὶ ἐσάλπισεν τῇ κερατίνῃ καὶ εἶπεν πᾶς ὁ λαός ζήτω ὁ βασιλεὺς Σαλωμων

And Zadok the priest took the horn of oil from the tent and anointed Solomon; and he blew the trumpet, and all the people said, 'Long live King Solomon!'

The anointing of Solomon (narrative climax) καὶ ἔλαβεν Σαδωκ ὁ ἱερεὺς

The coronation reaches its climax: Zadok anoints Solomon with oil from the horn taken ἐκ τῆς σκηνῆς ('from the tent', the sacred tent housing the ark in Jerusalem). The trumpet sounds and the whole people raise the acclamation ζήτω ὁ βασιλεὺς Σαλωμων — fulfilling David's decree (v. 34) and decisively eclipsing Adonijah's rival cry (v. 25).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔλαβεν

took

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαμβάνω

main verb

→ constative aorist

λαμβάνω: cf. v. 33; Zadok takes the anointing oil.

Σαδωκ

Zadok

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαδωκ: cf. v. 8; indeclinable; the anointing priest.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with ἱερεὺς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερεὺς

priest

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Σαδωκ

→ participant prominence

ἱερεὺς: cf. v. 8.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with κέρας)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κέρας

horn

Accusative

direct object of ἔλαβεν

→ object specification

κέρας: 'horn'; renders יַדִּי; the horn-flask of anointing oil; cf. 1 Kingdoms 16:13 (Samuel anointing David with a horn of oil).

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with ἐλαίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐλαίου

oil

Genitive

genitive of content ('horn of oil')

→ relational specification

ἐλαίου: 'olive oil'; renders יַדִּי; the holy anointing oil that consecrates the king.

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with σκηνῆς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σκηνῆς

tent

Genitive

genitive object of ἐκ

→ relational specification

σκηνή: 'tent / tabernacle'; renders טַבֵּרָא; the sacred tent David pitched for the ark in Jerusalem (2 Kingdoms 6:17); the oil's holy origin sanctifies the anointing.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔχρισεν

anointed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · χρίω

main verb

→ constative aorist

χρίω: cf. v. 34; the decisive act — Solomon is now the LORD's anointed (χριστός), king over Israel.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Σαλωμων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαλωμων

Solomon

direct object (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐσάλπισεν

blew

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · σαλπίζω

main verb

→ constative aorist

σαλπίζω: cf. v. 34; the trumpet-blast publicly proclaiming the new king.

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with κερατίνη)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κερατίνη

trumpet

Dative

dative of instrument

→ sphere or reference

κερατίνη: cf. v. 34; the ram's-horn trumpet (shophar).

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 (singular with collective subject)

→ constative aorist

λέγω: the singular verb with the collective subject πᾶς ὁ λαός ('all the people'), a regular agreement; introduces the popular acclamation.

πᾶς

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (with λαός)

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'all'; the whole assembled people.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with λαός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαός

people

Nominative

subject of εἶπεν

→ participant prominence

λαός: cf. Exodus exemplar; 'all the people', the popular ratification of Solomon's kingship.

ζήτω

long live

Pres Act Impv 3 Sg · ζάω

main verb (acclamation: jussive)

→ imperatival/optative force ('may he live!')

ζάω (impv. ζήτω): cf. v. 25; now the whole nation's acclamation of Solomon, fulfilling v. 34.

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 ζήτω

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: 'Long live King Solomon!'

Σαλωμων

Solomon

nominative in apposition to βασιλεύς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable.

40 καὶ ἀνέβη πᾶς ὁ λαὸς ὀπίσω αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐχόρευον ἐν χοροῖς καὶ εὐφραινόμενοι εὐφροσύνην μεγάλην καὶ ἑρράγη ἡ γῆ ἐν τῇ φωνῇ αὐτῶν

And all the people went up after him, and they danced in dances and rejoiced with great joy, so that the earth was split by their sound.

Popular jubilation (narrative) καὶ ἀνέβη πᾶς ὁ λαὸς

The people's exuberant response is described in three coordinated clauses: they go up after Solomon, dance, and rejoice with the cognate-accusative εὐφραινόμενοι εὐφροσύνην μεγάλην ('rejoicing a great joy', a Hebraism). The hyperbole ἑρράγη ἡ γῆ ('the earth was split') conveys the deafening volume of acclaim — a sound that will reach Adonijah's feast in v. 41. ὀπίσω αὐτοῦ here means literal procession behind Solomon.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνέβη

went up

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναβαίνω

main verb (singular with collective subject)

→ constative aorist

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up / ascend'; renders ἦλθον; the people go back up (from Gihon to the city) in triumphal procession behind the new king.

πᾶς

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (with λαός)

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'all'; the whole people.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with λαός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαός

people

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

λαός: cf. v. 39; the rejoicing populace.

ὀπίσω

after

improper preposition + genitive (procession behind)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: 'after / behind'; here literal — the people process behind Solomon (not the allegiance-idiom of vv. 7–8).

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of ὀπίσω

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐχόρευον

they danced

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · χορεύω

main verb (durative imperfect)

→ durative imperfect (sustained celebration)

χορεύω: 'dance / celebrate in a chorus'; the imperfect depicts ongoing festal dancing; with the cognate ἐν χοροῖς it forms a Hebraizing figure.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (manner/instrument)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

χοροῖς

dances

Dative

dative (cognate with ἐχόρευον: 'danced in dances')

→ sphere or reference

χορός: 'dance / round-dance / festal chorus'; renders בְּחֹרֵק; ἐχόρευον ἐν χοροῖς ('danced in dances') is a cognate Hebraizing expression of exuberant celebration.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εὐφραίνόμενοι

rejoicing

Pres Mid Ptcp Nom Masc Pl · εὐφραίνω

participle of attendant circumstance

→ durative present participle (accompanying celebration)

εὐφραίνω (mid./pass.): 'rejoice / make merry'; renders נִשְׂמְּחִים; the participle with the cognate εὐφροσύνην forms a Hebraizing figura etymologica ('rejoicing a great joy').

εὐφροσύνην

joy

Accusative

cognate accusative (with εὐφραίνόμενοι)

→ object specification

εὐφροσύνη: 'gladness / joy'; the cognate accusative intensifying the verb — 'rejoicing with great joy', calquing the Hebrew infinitive-absolute-like construction.

μεγάλην

great

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying εὐφροσύνην)

→ object specification

μέγας: 'great'; intensifies the joy; the magnitude of celebration matches the magnitude of the event.

καὶ

so that

narrative conjunction (consecutive in context)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐρράγη

was split

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ῥήγνυμι

main verb (hyperbole)

→ constative aorist (hyperbolic result)

ῥήγνυμι (aor. pass. ἐρράγη): 'break / burst / split / rend'; renders נִשְׁבַּח; the hyperbole 'the earth was split by their sound' conveys the overwhelming volume of acclamation — audible even at distant En-rogel (v. 41).

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with γῆ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆ

earth

Nominative

subject of ἐρράγη

→ participant prominence

γῆ: 'earth / land / ground'; the subject of the hyperbolic splitting.

ἐν

by

preposition + dative (cause/instrument)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + dat.: here causal/instrumental, 'by/at their sound', a Hebraizing use of אֶת.

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with φωνῇ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φωνῇ

sound / voice

Dative

dative of cause/instrument

→ sphere or reference

φωνή: 'voice / sound / noise'; renders בִּרְקָ; the roar of the celebrating crowd; the same word frames Joab's alarmed question in v. 41.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

41 καὶ ἤκουσεν Αδωνιας καὶ πάντες οἱ κλητοὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτοὶ συνετέλεσαν φαγεῖν καὶ ἤκουσεν Ἰωαβ τὴν φωνὴν τῆς κερατίνης καὶ εἶπεν τίς ἡ φωνὴ τῆς πόλεως ἡχούσης

And Adonijah and all his guests heard it, just as they had finished eating; and Joab heard the sound of the trumpet and said, 'What is the sound of the city in uproar?'

The rival feast hears the noise (narrative reversal)

καὶ ἤκουσεν Αδωνιας

The scene cuts to En-rogel at the exact moment Adonijah's banquet ends. The sound of Solomon's coronation intrudes. The repeated ἤκουσεν ('heard') and the keyword φωνή link back to v. 40; Joab, the seasoned soldier, instantly senses danger, asking τίς ἡ φωνὴ τῆς πόλεως ἡχούσης ('what is this sound of the city in uproar?'), and the genitive absolute ἡχούσης stresses the tumult.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἤκουσεν

heard

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀκούω

main verb (singular with compound subject)

→ constative aorist

ἀκούω: cf. v. 11; the noise of the coronation reaches Adonijah's company.

Αδωνιας

Adonijah

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αδωνιας: cf. v. 5; indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πάντες

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (with κλητοί)

→ participant prominence

παῖς: 'all'; all the invited guests.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with κλητοί)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κλητοί

guests

Nominative

subject (substantial adjective)

→ participant prominence

κλητός: 'called / invited'; substantivized 'the invited ones / guests'; renders אֲדֹנִיָּהּ; Adonijah's banquet guests, recurring at v. 49.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

now

narrative conjunction (circumstantial)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αὐτοί

they

Nominative

subject (intensive pronoun)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: intensive 'they'; introduces the circumstantial note about the timing — they had just finished the feast.

συνετέλεσαν

had finished

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · συνετέλω

main verb

→ constative aorist (completed action)

συντελέω: 'complete / finish'; renders הֵלֵךְ; the banquet had just ended — the news arrives at the worst moment, as celebration turns to dread.

φαγεῖν

eating

Aor Act Inf · ἐσθίω

complementary infinitive (with συνετέλεσαν)

→ verbal action or state

ἐσθίω (aor. inf. φαγεῖν): 'to eat'; the complementary infinitive 'finished eating'; the suppletive aorist of ἐσθίω.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἤκουσεν

heard

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀκούω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀκούω: cf. above; Joab specifically hears the trumpet.

Ιωαβ

Joab

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιωαβ: cf. v. 7; indeclinable; the soldier first to recognize the alarm.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with φωνήν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φωνήν

sound

Accusative

direct object of ἤκουσεν

→ object specification

φωνή: cf. v. 40; here 'the sound of the trumpet.'

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with κερατίνης)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κερατίνης

trumpet

Genitive

genitive (with φωνήν: 'sound of the trumpet')

→ relational specification

κερατίνη: cf. v. 34; the coronation trumpet, its sound now ominous to the rival party.

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

λέγω: introduces Joab's alarmed question.

τίς

what

Nominative

interrogative pronoun (predicate)

→ participant reference

τίς: interrogative 'what / why'; here 'what is the meaning of...?'

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with φωνή)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φωνή

sound

Nominative

subject of the nominal question

→ participant prominence

φωνή: cf. v. 40; 'the sound of the city' — Joab senses an extraordinary event.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with πόλεως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλεως

city

Genitive

genitive subject of the absolute participle (and with φωνή)

→ relational specification

πόλις: 'city'; renders ירוּשָׁלַם, Jerusalem, ringing with the coronation tumult.

ἡχούσης

in uproar

Pres Act Ptcp Gen Fem Sg · ἡχέω

participle (genitive absolute/attributive with πόλεως)

→ durative present participle (ongoing tumult)

ἡχέω: 'sound / resound / be in uproar'; the participle τῆς πόλεως ἡχούσης ('the city resounding / in uproar') describes the city in commotion; cf. the cognate verb at v. 45.

42 ἔτι αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος καὶ ἰδοὺ Ἰωναθαν υἱὸς Ἀβιαθαρ τοῦ ἱερέως ἦλθεν καὶ εἶπεν Ἀδωνιας εἴσελθε ὅτι ἀνὴρ δυνάμεως εἶ σύ καὶ ἀγαθὰ εὐαγγέλισαι

While he was still speaking, behold, Jonathan son of Abiathar the priest arrived; and Adonijah said, 'Come in, for you are a worthy man, and you bring good news.'

Jonathan the messenger arrives (narrative) ἔτι αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος

The same 'still speaking' genitive absolute (ἔτι αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος) that staged Nathan's entrance (vv. 14, 22) now stages Jonathan's. Adonijah's wishful greeting — ἀνὴρ δυνάμεως εἶ ('you are a worthy man') who brings ἀγαθὰ ('good news') — is dramatically ironic: the news will be catastrophic for him.

ἔτι

still

temporal adverb (with genitive absolute)

→ clausal contribution

ἔτι: cf. vv. 14, 22; 'while he was still speaking.'

αὐτοῦ

he

Genitive

genitive subject of the absolute participle

→ relational specification

αὐτός (gen.): subject of the genitive absolute (Joab).

λαλοῦντος

speaking

Pres Act Ptcp Gen Masc Sg · λαλέω

participle of genitive absolute

→ durative present participle (action in progress)

λαλέω: cf. vv. 14, 22; the genitive absolute setting the timing of Jonathan's arrival.

καὶ

then

apodotic καί (after temporal clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: apodotic καί after the genitive absolute (Hebraism), with ἰδοῦ.

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοῦ: 'behold'; dramatizes the messenger's sudden appearance.

Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἰωναθαν: transliteration of Hebrew יְהוֹנָתָן; son of the priest Abiathar; a courier in David's service (cf. 2 Kingdoms 15:27, 36; 17:17); indeclinable.

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ἰωναθαν

→ participant prominence

υἱός: patronymic 'son of Abiathar.'

Ἀβιαθαρ

Abiathar

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ἀβιαθαρ: cf. v. 7; indeclinable; ironically Jonathan, son of Adonijah's own backer, brings the ruinous news.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with ἱερέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερέως

priest

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Αβιαθαρ

→ relational specification

ἱερεύς; cf. v. 7.

ἦλθεν

arrived

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἔρχομαι: cf. v. 22; Jonathan's arrival at the feast.

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

λέγω: introduces Adonijah's greeting.

Αδωνιας

Adonijah

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αδωνιας; cf. v. 5; indeclinable.

εἰσελθε

come in

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · εἰσέρχομαι

main verb (imperative)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

εἰσέρχομαι: cf. v. 13; Adonijah welcomes the courier in.

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because / for'; gives the reason for the welcome.

άνήρ

man

Nominative

predicate noun (with εἶ)

→ participant prominence

άνήρ: 'man'; άνήρ δυνάμεως ('a man of worth / valor') renders לִיָּהּ אִישׁ, an idiom for a capable, honorable man; Adonijah assumes such a man brings good tidings.

δυνάμεως

of worth

Genitive

genitive of quality (with άνήρ)

→ relational specification

δύναμις; cf. v. 19; here in the idiom άνήρ δυνάμεως ('man of valor/worth'), a genitive of quality; cf. the same phrase υἱός δυνάμεως at v. 52.

εἶ

you are

Pres Act Indic 2 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (copula)

→ stative present

εἰμί: 'are'; the copula of the predication 'you are a worthy man.'

σύ

you

Nominative

subject (emphatic pronoun)

→ participant reference

σύ: emphatic 'you'; reinforcing the flattering address.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀγαθὰ
good things

Accusative

direct object of εὐαγγέλισαι

→ object specification

ἀγαθός: 'good'; substantivized neuter plural 'good things / good news'; renders בִּשְׂרָא; the object of the announcing — ironically the opposite of what Jonathan reports.

εὐαγγέλισαι
you bring good news

Aor Mid Impv 2 Sg · εὐαγγελίζω

main verb (imperative/jussive)

→ aorist middle imperative ('announce good news!')

εὐαγγελίζω (mid.): 'bring/announce good news'; renders נִשְׂרָא; Adonijah confidently presumes Jonathan carries glad tidings — heavy dramatic irony given the catastrophic report to come.

43 καὶ ἀπεκρίθη Ἰωναθαν καὶ εἶπεν καὶ μάλα ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυὶδ ἐβασίλευσεν τὸν Σαλωμων

And Jonathan answered and said, 'On the contrary! Our lord King David has made Solomon king.'

Jonathan's devastating report (direct speech) καὶ ἀπεκρίθη Ἰωναθαν

Jonathan's blunt reply shatters Adonijah's hope. The emphatic καὶ μάλα ('on the contrary! / indeed!') corrects the false expectation of 'good news.' ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυὶδ is human-honorific. The causative ἐβασίλευσεν τὸν Σαλωμων ('made Solomon king') reports the accomplished fact.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπεκρίθη
answered

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἀποκρίνομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀποκρίνομαι: cf. v. 28; Jonathan's reply.

Ἰωναθαν
Jonathan

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἰωναθαν: cf. v. 42; 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

λέγω: completes the 'answered and said' formula.

καὶ

on the contrary

particle (with μάλα: strong asseveration/correction)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here in the emphatic combination καὶ μάλα ('indeed / quite so / on the contrary'), correcting Adonijah's false hope — rendering Hebrew לִיָּא ('truly / however').

μάλα

indeed

intensive adverb (with καί)

→ clausal contribution

μάλα: 'very / indeed / certainly'; the emphatic καὶ μάλα signals an emphatic, corrective 'quite the opposite!'

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with κύριος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κύριος

lord

Nominative

subject (human honorific)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: human-honorific 'our lord' (David), NOT the Tetragrammaton; ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν ὁ βασιλεὺς Δαυιδ.

ἡμῶν

our

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

→ relational specification

ἡμῶν: meaning 'our'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive (possessive).

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 κύριος

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: meaning 'king'; it serves as nominative in apposition to κύριος.

Δαυιδ

David

nominative in apposition (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: indeclinable.

ἐβασίλευσεν

has made king

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb (causative/transitive use)

→ constative aorist (causative: 'made king')

βασιλεύω: cf. v. 5; here transitive/causative with the accusative τὸν Σαλωμων ('made Solomon king'), the Hiphil-sense (לְיָלֵךְ); the verb that framed Adonijah's boast now reports Solomon's installation by David.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Σαλωμων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαλωμων

Solomon

direct object (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable; the one whom David has made king.

44 καὶ ἀπέστειλεν ὁ βασιλεὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ τὸν Σαδωκ τὸν ἱερέα καὶ Ναθαν τὸν προφήτην καὶ Βαναιαν υἱὸν Ἰωδαε καὶ τὸν χερεθθι καὶ τὸν φελεθθι καὶ ἐπεκάθισαν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμίονον τοῦ βασιλέως

And the king sent with him Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet and Benaiah son of Jehoiada and the Cherethites and the Pelethites, and they set him upon the king's mule.

Jonathan reports the coronation details (direct speech) καὶ ἀπέστειλεν ὁ βασιλεὺς

Jonathan recounts the events of vv. 38–39 to prove the report: David dispatched the full legitimating delegation (priest, prophet, commander, bodyguard) who mounted Solomon on the royal mule. The detailed witness leaves Adonijah no room for doubt.

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

→ constative aorist

ἀποστέλλω: 'send / dispatch'; renders πῆψ; David sent the official delegation with Solomon.

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

→ participant prominence

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

μετ'
with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment, elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά + gen.: 'with'; 'with him' (Solomon).

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of μετά

→ relational specification

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Σαδωκ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαδωκ

Zadok

direct object (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαδωκ: cf. v. 8; indeclinable.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with *ἱερέα*)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερέα

priest

Accusative

accusative in apposition to *Σαδωκ*

→ object specification

ἱερεύς: cf. v. 8.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ναθαν

Nathan

direct object (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ναθαν: cf. v. 8; indeclinable.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with *προφήτην*)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

προφήτην

prophet

Accusative

accusative in apposition to *Ναθαν*

→ object specification

προφήτης: cf. v. 8.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Βαναιαν

Benaiah

Accusative

direct object (declinable name, accusative)

→ object specification

Βαναιας (acc. Βαναιαν): cf. v. 8; declined.

υἱὸν

son

Accusative

accusative in apposition to *Βαναιαν*

→ object specification

υἱός: patronymic 'son of Jehoiada.'

Ιωδαε

Jehoiada

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιωδαε: cf. v. 8; indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with *χερεθθι*)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χερεθθι

Cherethites

direct object (indeclinable transliterated term)

→ clausal contribution

χερεθθι: cf. v. 38; indeclinable; the royal bodyguard.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with *φελεθθι*)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φελεθθι

Pelethites

direct object (indeclinable transliterated term)

→ clausal contribution

φελεθθι: cf. v. 38; indeclinable; the second bodyguard corps.

καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἐπεκάθισαν they set Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐπικαθίζω <i>main verb</i> → constative aorist ἐπικαθίζω: cf. v. 38; they mounted Solomon on the royal mule.	αὐτὸν him Accusative <i>direct object</i> → participant reference αὐτὸν: meaning 'him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object.	ἐπὶ upon <i>preposition + accusative (position onto)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐπὶ: meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (position onto).
τὴν the Accusative <i>article (with ἡμίονον)</i> → noun-phrase marking τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	ἡμίονον mule Accusative <i>accusative object of ἐπὶ</i> → object specification ἡμίονος: cf. v. 33; the king's mule, the sign of designated succession.	τοῦ the Genitive <i>article (with βασιλέως)</i> → noun-phrase marking τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	βασιλέως king Genitive <i>genitive of possession ('the king's mule')</i> → relational specification βασιλέως: meaning 'king'; it serves as genitive of possession ('the king's mule').

45 καὶ ἔχρισαν αὐτὸν Σαδωκ ὁ ἱερεὺς καὶ Ναθαν ὁ προφήτης εἰς βασιλέα ἐν τῷ Γιων καὶ ἀνέβησαν ἐκεῖθεν εὐφραινόμενοι καὶ ἤχησεν ἡ πόλις αὕτη ἡ φωνὴ ἣν ἠκούσατε

And Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet anointed him king at Gihon, and they went up from there rejoicing, and the city resounded — this is the sound that you heard.

Jonathan reports the anointing and the source of the noise (direct speech)

καὶ ἔχρισαν αὐτὸν

Jonathan completes the report (cf. vv. 39–40): the anointing at Gihon, the rejoicing ascent, and the resounding city — explicitly identifying the uproar as the very sound Joab heard (ἣν ἠκούσατε). The keyword chain φωνή/ἡχέω closes the loop with v. 41, confirming the irreversible accession.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔχρισαν

anointed

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · χρίω

main verb

→ constative aorist

χρίω: cf. v. 39; the anointing, here reported by Jonathan.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

Σαδωκ

Zadok

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαδωκ: cf. v. 8; indeclinable.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with ἱερεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερεύς

priest

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Σαδωκ

→ participant prominence

ἱερεύς: cf. v. 8.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ναθαν

Nathan

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ναθαν: cf. v. 8; indeclinable.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with προφήτης)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

προφήτης

prophet

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ναθαν

→ participant prominence

προφήτης: cf. v. 8.

εἰς

as

preposition + accusative (predicative: 'as king')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + acc.: predicative 'as king'; cf. v. 34.

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

predicate accusative (with εἰς)

→ object specification

βασιλεύς: 'as king', the office into which Solomon was anointed.

ἐν

at

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + dat.: 'in / at'; ἐν τῷ Γιων = 'at Gihon.'

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with Γιων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Γιων

Gihon

dative object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Γιων: cf. v. 33; indeclinable; the legitimate coronation site.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνέβησαν

they went up

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀναβαίνω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀναβαίνω: cf. v. 40; the triumphal ascent from Gihon back to the city.

ἐκεῖθεν

from there

adverb of place (source)

→ clausal contribution

ἐκεῖθεν: 'from there / thence'; i.e., from Gihon.

εὐφραίνόμενοι

rejoicing

Pres Mid Ptcp Nom Masc Pl · εὐφραίνω

participle of attendant circumstance

→ durative present participle

εὐφραίνω (mid./pass.): cf. v. 40; the rejoicing that accompanies the procession back up.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἤχησεν

resounded

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἠχέω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἠχέω: cf. v. 41 (ἠχούσης); 'the city resounded' — the same uproar Joab heard, now explained.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with πόλις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλις

city

Nominative

subject of ἤχησεν

→ participant prominence

πόλις: cf. v. 41; Jerusalem ringing with the acclamation.

αὕτη

this

Nominative

demonstrative (resumptive: 'this is the sound')

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this'; here the demonstrative αὕτη with ἡ φωνή identifies the noise — 'this (is) the sound...'; the syntax is somewhat loose (a Hebraizing identification).

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with φωνή)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φωνή

sound

Nominative

subject/predicate in identifying clause

→ participant prominence

φωνή: cf. v. 40; explicitly identified as the sound Joab heard.

ἣν

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἠκούσατε)

→ participant reference

ὅς: relative pronoun; 'which you heard', linking the explanation to Joab's question of v. 41.

ἠκούσατε

you heard

Aor Act Indic 2 Pl · ἀκούω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

ἀκούω: cf. v. 41; the sound the feasters heard, now named as Solomon's coronation acclaim.

46 καὶ ἐκάθισεν Σαλωμων ἐπὶ θρόνον τῆς βασιλείας

And Solomon has taken his seat upon the throne of the kingdom.

Jonathan reports the enthronement (direct speech)

καὶ ἐκάθισεν Σαλωμων

A terse, decisive statement: Solomon now sits ἐπὶ θρόνον τῆς βασιλείας ('on the royal throne'). The fulfilment of the throne-succession motif (vv. 13, 17, 35) is reported as accomplished fact — the kingship is settled.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάθισεν

has taken his seat

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καθίζω

main verb

→ constative aorist (accomplished enthronement)

καθίζω: 'sit / take one's seat / be enthroned'; the aorist reports the completed act — Solomon is now enthroned; the throne-sitting motif of the chapter reaches its fulfilment.

Σαλωμων

Solomon

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + accusative (position onto)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + acc.: 'upon'; with θρόνον in the accusative (motion-onto sense, 'took his seat upon').

θρόνον

throne

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί

→ object specification

θρόνος: cf. v. 13; here 'the throne of the kingdom' — the royal seat of authority.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with βασιλείας)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλείας

kingdom

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('throne of the kingdom')

→ relational specification

βασιλεία: 'kingdom / kingship / royal rule'; renders מַלְכוּת / מְמַלְכָּה; θρόνος τῆς βασιλείας = 'the royal throne', the seat of sovereign power Solomon now occupies.

47 καὶ εἰσῆλθον οἱ δοῦλοι τοῦ βασιλέως εὐλογῆσαι τὸν κύριον ἡμῶν τὸν βασιλέα Δαυιδ λέγοντες ἀγαθύναι ὁ θεὸς τὸ ὄνομα Σαλωμων τοῦ υἱοῦ σου ὑπὲρ τὸ ὄνομά σου καὶ μεγαλύναι τὸν θρόνον αὐτοῦ ὑπὲρ τὸν θρόνον σου καὶ προσεκύνησεν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ τὴν κοίτην αὐτοῦ

And the servants of the king have come in to bless our lord King David, saying, 'May God make the name of Solomon your son better than your name, and may he make his throne greater than your throne'; and the king bowed himself upon his bed.

Jonathan reports the courtiers' blessing and David's worship (direct speech)

καὶ εἰσῆλθον οἱ δοῦλοι

Jonathan adds the royal servants' blessing of David, echoing Benaiah's (v. 37) with the verbs ἀγαθύναι and μεγαλύναι ('make better / make greater'). Here ὁ θεός and ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν are distinguished — God blesses, David is the human lord. David's bowing 'upon his bed' (προσεκύνησεν ἐπὶ τὴν κοίτην) is an act of worship/thanks-giving from the frail king, leading into his doxology in v. 48.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἰσῆλθον

have come in

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰσέρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

εἰσέρχομαι: cf. v. 13; the king's servants enter to congratulate David.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with δοῦλοι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δοῦλοι

servants

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

δοῦλος: cf. v. 19; the royal officials/courtiers.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with βασιλέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

βασιλέως: meaning 'king'; it serves as genitive of relationship.

εὐλογῆσαι

to bless

Aor Act Inf · εὐλογέω

infinitive of purpose

→ verbal action or state

εὐλογέω: 'bless / speak well of'; renders ἵνα; the infinitive of purpose — they came to congratulate/bless the king.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with κύριον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κύριον

lord

Accusative

direct object of εὐλογῆσαι (human honorific)

→ object specification

κύριος: human-honorific 'our lord' (David), NOT the Tetragrammaton; τὸν κύριον ἡμῶν τὸν βασιλέα Δαυιδ.

ἡμῶν

our

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

→ relational specification

ἡμῶν: meaning 'our'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive (possessive).

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 in apposition to κύριον

→ object specification

βασιλέα: meaning 'king'; it serves as accusative in apposition to κύριον.

Δαυιδ

David

accusative in apposition (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: indeclinable.

λέγοντες

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Masc Pl · λέγω

participle (introducing direct speech)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: introduces the servants' blessing.

ἀγαθύναι

may he make better

Aor Act Opt 3 Sg · ἀγαθύνω

main verb (optative of wish)

→ optative of wish

ἀγαθύνω: 'make good / make better / prosper'; renders בִּטְּ (Hiphil); the wish that God make Solomon's renown surpass even David's.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with θεός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θεός

God

Nominative

subject of ἀγαθύναι (divine name)

→ participant prominence

θεός: 'God'; renders אֱלֹהִים; the divine subject of the blessing (a designation of the deity, distinct from the human κύριος of this verse).

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with ὄνομα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὄνομα

name

Accusative

direct object of ἀγαθύναι

→ object specification

ὄνομα: 'name / renown / reputation'; renders ὄψ; 'name' here connotes fame and honor — may Solomon's renown exceed David's.

Σαλωμων

of Solomon

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable; 'the name of Solomon.'

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with υἱοῦ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Σαλωμων

→ relational specification

υἱός: 'your son', addressing David.

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.

ὑπὲρ

above

preposition + accusative (comparison)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὑπέρ + acc.: cf. v. 37; 'better than / above your name.'

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with ὄνομα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὄνομα

name

Accusative

accusative object of ὑπέρ

→ object specification

ὄνομα: David's name/reown, the standard of comparison.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καί

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

μεγαλύναι

may he make greater

Aor Act Opt 3 Sg · μεγαλύνω

main verb (optative of wish)

→ optative of wish

μεγαλύνω: cf. v. 37; the wish that God exalt Solomon's throne above David's, echoing Benaiah's blessing.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with θρόνον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θρόνον

throne

Accusative

direct object of μεγαλύναι

→ object specification

θρόνος: cf. v. 13; Solomon's throne.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (Solomon's)

→ relational specification

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

ὑπὲρ

above

preposition + accusative (comparison)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὑπὲρ + acc.: 'above / greater than'; cf. v. 37.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with θρόνον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θρόνον

throne

Accusative

accusative object of ὑπὲρ

→ object specification

θρόνος: David's throne, the standard of comparison.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προσεκύνησεν

bowed himself

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · προσκυνέω

main verb

→ constative aorist

προσκυνέω: cf. v. 16; here David's own act of worship/thanksgiving to God (bowing on his bed), not homage to another — the dying king reverences the LORD who secured his succession.

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

→ participant prominence

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

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + accusative (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with κοίτην)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κοίτην

bed

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ

→ object specification

κοίτη: 'bed / couch'; renders בַּשֵּׁכָב; the frail David worships from his sickbed — a poignant image of the dying king's gratitude.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

48 καὶ γε οὕτως εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεὺς εὐλογητὸς κύριος ὁ θεὸς Ἰσραὴλ ὃς ἔδωκεν σήμερον ἐκ τοῦ σπέρματός μου καθήμενον ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου μου καὶ οἱ ὀφθαλμοί μου βλέπουσιν

And moreover the king said thus, 'Blessed be the LORD, the God of Israel, who has given today one of my seed sitting upon my throne, while my own eyes see it.'

Jonathan reports David's doxology (direct speech within report)

καὶ γε οὕτως εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεὺς

The climax of Jonathan's report: David's doxology. The benediction εὐλογητὸς κύριος ὁ θεὸς Ἰσραὴλ ('Blessed be the LORD, the God of Israel') uses κύριος as the Tetragrammaton. David thanks God for granting a successor 'of my seed' on the throne while his own eyes still behold it (οἱ ὀφθαλμοί μου βλέπουσιν) — a fulfilled dynastic promise (cf. 2 Kingdoms 7). The report of this praise seals Adonijah's defeat.

καὶ
and

conjunction (with γε: 'and moreover')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

γε
moreover

emphatic particle (with καί)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

γε: emphatic enclitic; καί γε ('and moreover / and indeed') renders $\kappa\alpha\iota\gamma\epsilon$, adding David's further words; cf. v. 6.

οὕτως
thus

adverb (with εἶπεν)

→ adverbial qualification

οὕτως: 'thus / in this way'; introducing the manner/content of David's speech.

εἶπεν
said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

λέγω: introduces David's doxology (reported by Jonathan).

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

→ participant prominence

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

εὐλογητὸς
blessed

Nominative

predicate adjective (benediction formula)

→ participant prominence

εὐλογητός: 'blessed / worthy of praise'; renders בְּרֵכָה ; the standard benediction-formula εὐλογητὸς κύριος ('Blessed be the LORD'), a doxological exclamation.

κύριος
the LORD

Nominative

subject of the benediction (divine name)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: HERE the Tetragrammaton — 'Blessed be the LORD, the God of Israel'; the object of David's praise, not the human-honorable use.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with θεός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θεός

God

Nominative

nominative in apposition to κύριος

→ participant prominence

θεός: 'God'; 'the God of Israel', the covenant deity who fulfills the dynastic promise.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: cf. v. 3; indeclinable; 'the God of Israel.'

ὃς

who

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἔδωκεν)

→ participant reference

ὃς: relative pronoun introducing the ground of the blessing.

ἔδωκεν

has given

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist (an accomplished gift)

δίδωμι: 'give'; renders ἰΠῃ; God has granted a successor — the fulfilment of the Davidic promise (2 Kingdoms 7:12–16).

σήμερον

today

temporal adverb

→ clausal contribution

σήμερον: cf. v. 25; 'this very day' — the promise fulfilled within David's own lifetime.

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ + gen.: 'from / of'; 'one from my seed', i.e., a descendant.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with σπέρματος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σπέρματος

seed

Genitive

genitive object of ἐκ (source)

→ relational specification

σπέρμα: 'seed / offspring / descendant'; renders ὡΠῃ; 'of my seed' — Solomon as David's dynastic heir, key term of the covenant promise (2 Kingdoms 7:12).

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καθήμενον

sitting

Pres Mid Ptcp Acc Masc Sg · κάθημαι

participle (object of ἔδωκεν: 'gave one sitting')

→ durative present participle

κάθημαι: cf. v. 17; the substantival participle 'one sitting (on my throne)' — the gift God gave is a descendant enthroned; the throne-motif fulfilled.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + genitive (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ the Genitive <i>article (with θρόνου)</i> → noun-phrase marking τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	θρόνου throne Genitive <i>genitive object of ἐπὶ</i> → relational specification θρόνος: cf. v. 13; David's throne, now occupied by his seed.	μου my Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i> → relational specification μου: meaning 'my'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.	καὶ while <i>narrative conjunction (circumstantial)</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'while'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.
οἱ the Nominative <i>article (with ὀφθαλμοί)</i> → noun-phrase marking οἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	ὀφθαλμοί eyes Nominative <i>subject of βλέπουσιν</i> → participant prominence ὀφθαλμός: cf. v. 20; 'my eyes see it' — David's joy at witnessing the fulfilment before his death.	μου my Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i> → relational specification μου: meaning 'my'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.	βλέπουσιν see Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · βλέπω <i>main verb</i> → descriptive present (present witnessing) βλέπω: 'see / behold'; the present tense stresses David's living, present witnessing of the promise's fulfilment — he sees his successor enthroned with his own eyes.

49 καὶ ἐξέστησαν καὶ ἐξανέστησαν πάντες οἱ κλητοὶ τοῦ Αδωνίου καὶ ἀπῆλθον ἄνῃρ εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν αὐτοῦ

And all the guests of Adonijah were terrified and rose up, and each man went off on his own way.

The feast disperses in panic (narrative) καὶ ἐξέστησαν

Adonijah's coalition collapses instantly. The paronomastic pair ἐξέστησαν ... ἐξανέστησαν ('were terrified ... rose up') and the distributive ἀπῆλθον ἄνῃρ εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν αὐτοῦ ('each man went his own way', a Hebraism, כִּי יָדָהּ אִישׁ) depict the abrupt scattering of the would-be king's supporters.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξέστησαν
were terrified

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐξίστημι

main verb

→ ingressive aorist (fell into terror)

ἐξίστημι: 'be amazed / be beside oneself / be terrified'; the intransitive aorist; the guests are thrown into panic by the news — wordplay with ἐξανέστησαν following.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξανέστησαν
rose up

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐξανίστημι

main verb

→ ingressive aorist

ἐξανίστημι: 'rise up / stand up'; the intransitive aorist; the guests spring up from the banquet to flee; the paronomasia ἐξέστησαν/ἐξανέστησαν heightens the sense of sudden upheaval.

πάντες
all

Nominative

attributive adjective (with κλητοί)

→ participant prominence

παῖς: 'all'; the entire company.

οἱ
the

Nominative

article (with κλητοί)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κλητοί
guests

Nominative

subject (substantival adjective)

→ participant prominence

κλητός: cf. v. 41; Adonijah's invited guests.

τοῦ
of

Genitive

article (with Ἀδωνίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἀδωνίου
Adonijah

genitive of relationship (indeclinable; genitive form Ἀδωνίου)

→ participant identification

Ἀδωνίας (gen. Ἀδωνίου): cf. v. 7; transliterated proper name (kind x); 'Adonijah's guests.'

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπῆλθον
went off

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀπέρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀπέρχομαι: 'go away / depart'; renders ἄλλοι; the guests scatter, abandoning Adonijah.

ἄνῃρ
each man

Nominative

distributive apposition to the subject ('each man')

→ participant prominence

ἄνῃρ: 'man'; here distributive 'each man' (ἄνθρωπος), in the idiom ἄνῃρ εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν αὐτοῦ ('each on his own way'), a Hebraism for total dispersal.

εἰς

on

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with ὁδόν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὁδόν

way

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

→ object specification

ὁδός: 'way / road / journey'; renders נֶחֱד; 'each on his own way' — every guest flees in his own direction.

αὐτοῦ

his own

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

50 καὶ Ἀδωνίας ἐφοβήθη ἀπὸ προσώπου Σαλωμων καὶ ἀνέστη καὶ ἀπῆλθεν καὶ ἐπελάβετο τῶν κεράτων τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου

And Adonijah was afraid before Solomon, and he rose up and went off and laid hold of the horns of the altar.

Adonijah flees to the altar (narrative)

καὶ Ἀδωνίας ἐφοβήθη

Abandoned, Adonijah fears Solomon's reprisal. The idiom ἐφοβήθη ἀπὸ προσώπου ('feared from before the face of') is a Hebraism (יָצַח מִלִּפְנֵי). He seizes the horns of the altar (τῶν κεράτων τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου), claiming the ancient right of sanctuary (cf. Exod 21:14) — a desperate bid for asylum from the new king.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ἀδωνίας

Adonijah

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἀδωνίας; cf. v. 5; indeclinable.

ἐφοβήθη

was afraid

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg: φοβέω

main verb

→ ingressive aorist (became afraid)

φοβέω (pass.): 'fear / be afraid'; renders נִצַּח; with ἀπὸ προσώπου ('from before the face of') it is a Hebraism for terror of a person; Adonijah dreads Solomon's vengeance.

ἀπὸ

before

preposition + genitive (in the idiom ἀπὸ προσώπου)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπό: in ἀπὸ προσώπου ('from before / on account of'), a Hebraizing rendering of יָצַח.

προσώπου

face / presence

Genitive

genitive in the prepositional idiom (with ἀπό)

→ spatial or relational framing

πρόσωπον: cf. v. 23; ἀπό προσώπου
Σαλωμων = 'before Solomon / from
Solomon's presence', the object of
Adonijah's fear.

Σαλωμων

Solomon

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable; the new
king Adonijah fears.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνέστη

rose up

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀνίστημι

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀνίστημι: 'rise / stand up'; the intransitive
aorist; Adonijah rises to flee.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπῆλθεν

went off

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀπέρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀπέρχομαι: cf. v. 49; Adonijah departs — to
the altar for refuge.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπελάβετο

laid hold of

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐπιλαμβάνω

main verb (middle + genitive)

→ constative aorist

ἐπιλαμβάνω (mid.): 'take hold of / grasp';
the middle takes a genitive object;
Adonijah grasps the altar-horns, the classic
gesture of seeking sanctuary.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with κεράτων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κεράτων

horns

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπελάβετο

→ relational specification

κέρας: cf. v. 39 (κέρας of oil); here the
projecting 'horns' at the four corners of the
altar (Exod 27:2); grasping them claimed
asylum (cf. Exod 21:14; 1 Kings 2:28).

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with θυσιαστηρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θυσιαστηρίου

altar

Genitive

genitive of relationship ('horns of the altar')

→ relational specification

θυσιαστήριον: 'altar'; renders ἑβֶּטֶח; the
altar (likely at the tent of v. 39) as a place of
sacred refuge; the horns symbolized the
altar's power and sanctuary.

51 καὶ ἀνηγγέλη τῷ Σαλωμων λέγοντες ἰδοὺ Ἀδωνιας ἐφοβήθη τὸν βασιλέα Σαλωμων καὶ κατέχει τῶν κεράτων τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου λέγων ὁμοσάτω μοι σήμερον ὁ βασιλεὺς Σαλωμων εἰ οὐ θανατώσει τὸν δοῦλον αὐτοῦ ἐν ῥομφαίᾳ

And it was reported to Solomon, 'Behold, Adonijah is afraid of King Solomon, and he is holding fast to the horns of the altar, saying, "Let King Solomon swear to me today that he will not put his servant to death by the sword."'

Adonijah's plea relayed to Solomon (narrative + embedded speech) καὶ ἀνηγγέλη τῷ Σαλωμων

Adonijah's situation is reported to Solomon. His demand for an oath of clemency (ὁμοσάτω ... εἰ οὐ θανατώσει) uses the Hebraizing negative-oath construction εἰ οὐ ('that he will not' — εἰ in oaths negates strongly). He styles himself 'his servant' (τὸν δοῦλον αὐτοῦ), an act of submission acknowledging Solomon as king. θανατώσει ... ἐν ῥομφαίᾳ specifies death by the sword, the typical fate of a defeated rival.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνηγγέλη

it was reported

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἀναγγέλλω

main verb (impersonal passive)

→ constative aorist

ἀναγγέλλω (pass.): cf. v. 23; 'it was reported to Solomon.'

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with Σαλωμων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαλωμων

Solomon

dative (indirect object; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable; here dative with the article τῷ — 'to Solomon.'

λέγοντες

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Masc Pl · λέγω

participle (introducing report; constructio ad sensum)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω: the masculine plural participle (the unnamed reporters), a constructio ad sensum after the impersonal passive ἀνηγγέλη — a Hebraizing way of introducing reported speech (רמלל).

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'behold'; presents the situation to Solomon.

Ἀδωνίας

Adonijah

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἀδωνίας: cf. v. 5; indeclinable.

ἐφοβήθη

is afraid of

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · φοβέω

main verb (with accusative object)

→ constative/resultant aorist

φοβέω (pass.): cf. v. 50; here transitive with the accusative τὸν βασιλέα ('fears King Solomon').

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

direct object of ἐφοβήθη

→ object specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; Solomon is now styled 'King Solomon', his kingship recognized even by his rival.

Σαλωμων

Solomon

accusative in apposition to βασιλέα (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κατέχει

is holding fast

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · κατέχω

main verb (vivid present)

→ descriptive present (ongoing grip)

κατέχω: 'hold fast / cling to / seize'; the present tense vividly portrays Adonijah still clinging to the altar; with the genitive τῶν κεράτων ('holds fast to the horns').

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with κεράτων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κεράτων

horns

Genitive

genitive object of κατέχει

→ relational specification

κέρας: cf. v. 50; the altar-horns of refuge.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with θυσιαστηρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θυσιαστηρίου

altar

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

θυσιαστήριον: cf. v. 50; the altar of sanctuary.

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Masc Sg · λέγω

participle (introducing Adonijah's demand)

→ imperfective participle (pleonastic speech-marker)

λέγω: introduces Adonijah's own words within the report.

ὁμοσάτω

let him swear

Aor Act Impv 3 Sg · ὁμνυμι

main verb (third-person imperative)

→ aorist imperative (demand for an oath)

ὁμνυμι: cf. v. 13; Adonijah demands a sworn guarantee of safety from the new king.

μοι

to me

Dative

dative (indirect object)

→ participant reference or interest

ἐγώ (dat. μοι): 'to me', the recipient of the requested oath.

σήμερον

today

temporal adverb

→ clausal contribution

σήμερον: cf. v. 25; the oath is demanded at once, while Adonijah still holds the altar.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject of ὁμοσάτω

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: 'King Solomon', whose oath is sought.

Σαλωμων

Solomon

nominative in apposition to βασιλεύς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable.

εἰ

that...not

particle (Hebraizing negative-oath formula)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: in oath-contexts εἰ (with οὐ) renders the Hebrew כִּי of negative oaths, giving an emphatic negation ('[swear] that he will surely NOT put me to death'); a strong Hebraism.

οὐ

not

negative particle (with the oath εἰ)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ: negative; εἰ οὐ θανατώσει = 'that he will not kill', the negated content of the oath.

θανατώσει

will put to death

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · θανατόω

verb of the oath-content

→ predictive future (negated in oath)

θανατόω: 'put to death / kill'; renders תָּהַיָּה; the action Adonijah seeks assurance against; cf. v. 52 (θανατωθήσεται).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with δοῦλον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δοῦλον

servant

Accusative

direct object of θανατώσει

→ object specification

δοῦλος: cf. v. 19; Adonijah's self-designation 'his servant' — a submission acknowledging Solomon's sovereignty.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (Solomon's servant)

→ relational specification

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

ἐν

by

preposition + dative (instrument)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + dat.: instrumental, 'by the sword' (a Hebraizing א of means).

ρόμφαία

sword

Dative

dative of instrument

→ sphere or reference

ρόμφαία: 'sword / large blade'; renders בִּרְיָ; the instrument of execution Adonijah fears — death by the sword being the fate of a defeated usurper.

52 καὶ εἶπεν Σαλωμων ἐὰν γένηται εἰς υἱὸν δυνάμεως εἰ πεσεῖται τῶν τριχῶν αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν καὶ ἐὰν κακία εὔρεθῇ ἐν αὐτῷ θανατωθήσεται

And Solomon said, 'If he proves to be a worthy man, not a hair of his shall fall to the ground; but if evil is found in him, he shall die.'

Solomon's conditional clemency (direct speech)

καὶ εἶπεν Σαλωμων

Solomon's measured reply grants conditional pardon. The idiom υἱὸς δυνάμεως ('son of valor / worthy man') matches Adonijah's earlier flattery of Jonathan (v. 42). The proverbial οὐ πεσεῖται ... τῶν τριχῶν ('not a hair shall fall', here introduced by the oath-particle εἰ negating strongly) guarantees safety for good behavior; but ἐὰν κακία εὔρεθῇ ('if evil is found') leaves the door open for the execution carried out in 1 Kings 2:25.

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

λέγω: introduces Solomon's verdict.

Σαλωμων

Solomon

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable; the new king pronounces judgment, displaying early royal wisdom and restraint.

ἐὰν

if

conditional conjunction (with subjunctive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἐάν: 'if'; introduces the first (favorable) condition with the subjunctive γένηται.

γένηται

he proves

Aor Mid Subj 3 Sg · γίνομαι

verb of conditional clause

→ aorist subjunctive (future contingency)

γίνομαι: 'become / prove to be'; γένηται εἰς υἱὸν δυνάμεως ('become / prove a worthy man') uses the Hebraizing εἰς + predicate (ῥ); 'if he shows himself loyal and capable.'

εἰς

as

preposition + accusative (predicative)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + acc.: predicative 'to be / as'; a Hebraizing ῥ-construction with γίνομαι.

υἱὸν

son

Accusative

predicate accusative (with εἰς)

→ object specification

υἱός: in the idiom υἱὸς δυνάμεως ('son of valor / worthy man'), a Hebraism (לִּיָּדָוָה); cf. ἀνὴρ δυνάμεως at v. 42; Solomon picks up the very idiom of Adonijah's banquet.

δυνάμεως

of worth

Genitive

genitive of quality (with υἱόν)

→ relational specification

δύναμις: cf. v. 19; here 'of valor/worth' in the idiom 'son of valor!'

εἰ

surely...not

particle (Hebraizing negative-oath formula)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: cf. v. 51; the oath-particle εἰ here gives an emphatic negation ('there shall surely NOT fall...'), rendering the Hebrew ׀ of negative oaths.

πεσεῖται

shall fall

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · πίπτω

main verb (apodosis, negated by oath εἰ)

→ predictive future (negated in oath)

πίπτω: 'fall'; the proverbial 'not a hair shall fall to the ground' (cf. 1 Kingdoms 14:45; Luke 21:18; Acts 27:34) guarantees complete safety; the partitive genitive τῶν τριχῶν is the subject ('[none] of his hairs shall fall').

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with τριχῶν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τριχῶν

hairs

Genitive

partitive genitive (subject of πεσεῖται: 'none of his hairs')

→ relational specification

θρίξ (gen. pl. τριχῶν): 'hair'; renders שְׁעָרָי; the partitive genitive in the idiom 'not [one] of his hairs shall fall' — a proverbial pledge of total protection.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with γῆν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆν

ground

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ

→ object specification

γῆ: cf. v. 23; 'to the ground'; completing the proverbial expression of safety.

καὶ but <i>coordinate conjunction (contrastive in context)</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'but'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἐάν if <i>conditional conjunction (with subjunctive)</i> → discourse linkage or contrast ἐάν: 'if'; introduces the second (unfavorable) condition.	κακία evil Nominative <i>subject of εὐρεθῇ</i> → participant prominence κακία: 'evil / wickedness / wrongdoing'; renders πῦρ; any treasonous or wicked act would void the clemency — the condition realized in 1 Kings 2.	εὐρεθῇ is found Aor Pass Subj 3 Sg · εὕρισκω <i>verb of conditional clause</i> → aorist passive subjunctive (future contingency) εὕρισκω (pass.): cf. v. 3; 'if evil is found in him' — the conditional clause leaving Adonijah's fate dependent on his future conduct.
ἐν in <i>preposition + dative (locative)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (locative).	αὐτῷ him Dative <i>dative object of ἐν</i> → participant reference or interest αὐτῷ: meaning 'him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative object of ἐν.	θανατωθήσεται he shall die Fut Pass Indic 3 Sg · θανατόω <i>main verb (apodosis of second condition)</i> → predictive future (sentence of death) θανατόω (pass.): cf. v. 51; the passive 'he shall be put to death'; the conditional death-sentence ultimately executed at 1 Kings 2:25.	

53 καὶ ἀπέστειλεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Σαλωμων καὶ κατήνεγκεν αὐτὸν ἀπάνωθεν τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου καὶ εἰσῆλθεν καὶ προσεκύνησεν τῷ βασιλεῖ Σαλωμων καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ Σαλωμων δεῦρο εἰς τὸν οἶκόν σου

And King Solomon sent and brought him down from the altar; and he came in and did obeisance to King Solomon, and Solomon said to him, 'Go to your house.'

Adonijah released and dismissed (narrative resolution)

καὶ ἀπέστειλεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Σαλωμων

The chapter closes with Adonijah's submission. Solomon has him brought down from the altar; Adonijah does obeisance (προσεκύνησεν), formally recognizing Solomon's kingship, and is dismissed with the curt δεῦρο εἰς τὸν οἶκόν σου ('go to your house'). The reprieve is real but provisional (cf. v. 52), and the curtailed dismissal leaves the tension that erupts in 1 Kings 2. The repeated ὁ βασιλεὺς Σαλωμων / τῷ βασιλεῖ Σαλωμων underscores that Solomon, not Adonijah, is now king.

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

→ constative aorist

ἀποστέλλω: cf. v. 44; Solomon sends men to fetch Adonijah from the altar.

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

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: 'King Solomon' — the title now firmly Solomon's.

Σαλωμων
Solomon

nominative in apposition to βασιλεὺς (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κατήνεγκεν
brought down

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καταφέρω

main verb

→ constative aorist

καταφέρω: 'bring down / carry down'; Solomon's men bring Adonijah down from the altar where he had taken refuge.

αὐτὸν
him

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

ἀπάνωθεν
from upon

improper preposition + genitive (separation from above)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπάνωθεν: 'from above / down from'; renders ἔγχε; Adonijah is removed from the altar he was clinging to.

τοῦ
the

Genitive

article (with θυσιαστηρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θυσιαστηρίου
altar

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπάνωθεν

→ relational specification

θυσιαστήριον: cf. v. 50; the altar of refuge, now left behind.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἰσῆλθεν

he came in

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰσέρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

εἰσέρχομαι: cf. v. 13; Adonijah enters Solomon's presence.

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

→ constative aorist

προσκυνέω: cf. v. 16; Adonijah's homage formally submits to Solomon's kingship — the rival now bows to the king.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with βασιλεῖ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ

king

Dative

dative object of προσεκύνησεν

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεῦς: 'King Solomon', to whom Adonijah submits.

Σαλωμων

Solomon

dative in apposition to βασιλεῖ (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

λέγω: introduces Solomon's dismissal.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dative (indirect object)

→ participant reference or interest

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

Σαλωμων

Solomon

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: cf. v. 10; indeclinable; the king who speaks the final word of the chapter.

δεῦρο

go

adverb-imperative ('go!')

→ clausal contribution

δεῦρο: cf. v. 12; here a command of dismissal, 'go / be off (to your house)'; the curt release leaves Adonijah on probation, setting up the events of 1 Kings 2.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with οἶκον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκόν

house

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

→ object specification

οἶκος: 'house / household'; renders תִּבְנִי; 'to your house' — Adonijah is dismissed to private life under conditional clemency.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

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.