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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Third Book of Kingdoms, Chapter 16

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ Γ' ΙΖ'

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

Northern instability deepens from Baasha to Omri, and Ahab's rise with Jezebel drives Israel further into evil.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of 3 Kingdoms (1 Kings) 16 follows the standard critical text of the Septuagint as established in the Rahlfs–Hanhart edition (Septuaginta, rev. ed. 2006), an ancient and public-domain text; the critical apparatus is not reproduced. The chapter is a rapid annalistic survey of the unstable northern monarchy: the prophetic word of Ιου (Jehu) son of Ανάνι against Βαασα (Baasha), echoing the dynastic-doom formula already pronounced over Jeroboam (vv. 1–4); Baasha's death and the two-year reign of his son Ηλα (Elah) (vv. 6–8); the coup of Ζαμβρι (Zimri), commander of half the chariotry, who kills Elah while he is drunk and exterminates the house of Baasha in fulfilment of the oracle (vv. 9–13);

Zimri's reign of seven days, the army's acclamation of Ὀμρι (Omri), and Zimri's suicide by fire in the burning palace (vv. 15–19); the civil war between the partisans of Omri and Θιβνι (Tibni) and Omri's victory (vv. 21–22); Omri's purchase of the hill of Σεμερων from Σεμηρ and the building of Σαμαρεία, with the verdict that he did worse than all before him (vv. 23–28); and the accession of Ἀχααβ (Ahab) son of Omri, who marries Ἰεζαβελ (Jezebel) daughter of the Sidonian king Ἰεθεβααλ, serves Βααλ, builds a Baal temple and an ἄλσος ('grove / Asherah'), and provokes the LORD more than all the kings of Israel before him (vv. 29–33). The chapter closes with the notice that Ἀχιηλ (Hiel) the Bethelite rebuilt Ἰεριχώ (Jericho) at the cost of his firstborn and youngest sons, fulfilling the curse spoken through Joshua son of Nun (v. 34). A distinctive feature of the Old Greek here is the long synchronistic plus at v. 28 (marked [a]–[h] in printed editions), a Septuagintal summary of the reign of Jehoshaphat of Judah inserted at Omri's death-notice; in the printed source these inserted units are flagged with editorial sigla, which are stripped here so that only the verbatim Greek text is annotated.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 16:1–4

The prophetic oracle against Baasha (Jehu son of Hanani)

The word of the LORD comes by the hand of Ἰου (Jehu) son of Ἀνανι against Βαασα (Baasha): because YHWH raised Baasha from the dust and made him ἡγούμενον ('leader') over Israel, yet he walked in the way of Jeroboam and made Israel sin, YHWH will sweep away his house exactly as he swept away the house of Jeroboam (vv. 1–3). The dynastic-doom formula is sealed by the dog-and-bird curse (v. 4): Baasha's dead in the city the dogs will devour, and his dead in the field the birds of heaven.

B · 16:5–14

Baasha's death, Elah's brief reign, and Zimri's exterminating coup

The regnal-summary formula closes Baasha's reign (v. 5); he sleeps with his fathers and is buried in Θερσα (Tirzah), succeeded by his son Ηλα (Elah) (v. 6). A retrospective note reiterates that the oracle came through Jehu against Baasha for provoking the LORD (v. 7). Elah reigns two years (v. 8) before Ζαμβρι (Zimri), commander of half the chariotry, strikes him down while he is drunk in the steward's house and seizes the throne (vv. 9–10), then exterminates the whole house of Baasha κατὰ τὸ ῥῆμα κυρίου ('according to the word of the LORD') spoken through Jehu (vv. 11–13). Elah's reign-summary formula closes the unit (v. 14).

C · 16:15–22

Zimri's seven days and suicide; the Omri–Tibni civil war

Zimri reigns only seven days in Tirzah while Israel's army besieges Γαβαθων (Gibbethon) (v. 15). On hearing of the coup the army proclaims its commander Αμβρι (Omri) king and marches up to besiege Tirzah (vv. 16–17). Seeing the city taken, Zimri burns the royal house over himself and dies (v. 18) for his sins in the way of Jeroboam (v. 19); his reign-summary formula closes (v. 20). The people then split: half follow Θαμνι (Tibni) son of Γωναθ, half follow Omri (v. 21); Omri's faction prevails, Tibni dies, and Omri reigns (v. 22).

D · 16:23–28

Omri builds Samaria and does evil; the Jehoshaphat synchronism (v. 28 plus)

Omri begins to reign in the thirty-first year of Asa and reigns twelve years, six of them in Tirzah (v. 23). He buys the hill of Σεμερων from Σεμηρ for two talents of silver, builds on it, and names the city Σαμαρεία after Shemer (v. 24). Omri does evil and ἐπονηρεύσατο ὑπὲρ πάντας ('did worse than all') before him (v. 25), walking in the way of Jeroboam (v. 26); his reign-summary formula closes (v. 27). He sleeps with his fathers and is buried in Samaria; Ahab his son succeeds him (v. 28) — to which the Old Greek appends a long synchronistic plus on the reign of Jehoshaphat of Judah.

E · 16:29–33

Ahab, Jezebel, and the worship of Baal

Ahab son of Omri begins to reign over Israel in Samaria and reigns twenty-two years (v. 29). He does evil and outdoes all before him (v. 30): not content to walk in Jeroboam's sins, he marries Ιεζαβελ (Jezebel), daughter of the Sidonian king Ιεθεβαλ, and serves and worships Βααλ (Baal) (v. 31). He erects an altar to Baal in the Baal-temple he builds in Samaria (v. 32) and makes an ἄλσος ('grove / Asherah'), provoking the LORD more than all the kings of Israel before him (v. 33).

F · 16:34

Hiel rebuilds Jericho: Joshua's curse fulfilled

In Ahab's days Αχιηλ (Hiel) the Bethelite rebuilds Ιεριχω (Jericho); he lays its foundation at the cost of Αβιρων (Abiram) his firstborn and sets up its gates at the cost of Σεγουβ (Segub) his youngest, κατὰ τὸ ῥῆμα κυρίου ('according to the word of the LORD') spoken by the hand of Ιησου (Joshua) son of Ναυη (Nun) — the fulfilment of Joshua's ancient curse over the ruined city (Josh 6:26).

1 καὶ ἐγένετο λόγος κυρίου ἐν χειρὶ Ιου υἱοῦ Ανανι πρὸς Βαασα

And the word of the LORD came by the hand of Jehu son of Hanani against Baasha, saying,

Prophetic word-event formula opening the oracle unit καὶ ἐγένετο λόγος κυρίου

The clause καὶ ἐγένετο λόγος κυρίου renders the Hebrew prophetic word-event formula וַיְהִי דְבַר יְהוָה; the instrumental ἐν χειρὶ ('by the hand of') marks Jehu son of Hanani as the mediating prophet, framing the doom-oracle against Baasha that follows in vv. 2–4.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καί-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένετο

came / happened

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (impersonal word-event formula)

→ constative aorist (discrete prophetic word-event)

γίνομαι (aor. mid. ἐγένετο): 'become / come to be / happen'; in the formula καὶ ἐγένετο λόγος κυρίου it renders Hebrew וַיְהִי דְבַר יְהוָה, the standard introduction to a prophetic oracle (cf. 3 Kgdms 17:2; 21:17 LXX).

λόγος

word

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

λόγος: 'word / message'; renders דְבַר; λόγος κυρίου is the technical designation for a revelatory prophetic communication, here a verdict of dynastic judgment.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of source (with λόγος)

→ relational specification

κύριος: the standard LXX rendering of the Tetragrammaton יְהוָה; the genitive κυρίου marks the word as YHWH's own utterance, not the prophet's invention.

ἐν

by / in

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

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + dative: here instrumental, rendering the Hebrew בְּיָד ('by the hand of'); the prophet is the channel through which the divine word reaches its target.

χειρὶ

hand

Dative

dative of instrument (idiom: 'by the hand of')

→ sphere or reference

χείρ: 'hand'; ἐν χειρὶ renders בְּיָד, a Hebraism for prophetic agency/mediation (cf. the same idiom at v. 7 and v. 34).

Ιου

Jehu

genitive of agent (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιου: transliteration of Hebrew יְהוּ; indeclinable in the LXX; the prophet Jehu son of Hanani (distinct from the later king Jehu), here the bearer of the word against Baasha.

υἱοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive in apposition (patronymic: 'son of Hanani')

→ relational specification

υἱός: 'son'; in patronymic apposition identifying the prophet by his father.

Ανανι

Hanani

genitive patronymic (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ανανι: transliteration of Hebrew יְחֲנָנִי;
indeclinable; Hanani, father of the prophet
Jehu.

πρὸς

against / to

*preposition + accusative (hostile direction of the
oracle)*

→ spatial or relational framing

πρὸς + accusative: 'to / against'; here
marking Baasha as the addressee/target of
the judgment-oracle.

Βαασα

Baasha

*accusative object of πρὸς (indeclinable proper
noun)*

→ participant identification

Βαασα: transliteration of Hebrew בַּעֲשָׁא;
indeclinable in the LXX; third king of the
northern kingdom, founder of a dynasty
doomed by this oracle.

2 ἀνθ' ὧν ὑψωσά σε ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς καὶ ἔδωκά σε ἡγούμενον ἐπὶ τὸν λαόν μου Ἰσραὴλ καὶ ἐπορεύθης ἐν τῇ
ὁδῷ Ἱεροβοάμ καὶ ἐξήμαρτες τὸν λαόν μου τὸν Ἰσραὴλ τοῦ παροργίσει με ἐν τοῖς ματαίοις αὐτῶν

Because I exalted you from the earth and made you leader over my people Israel, and you walked in
the way of Jeroboam and made my people Israel to sin, provoking me with their vanities,

Causal ground of the verdict (indictment) ἀνθ' ὧν

ἀνθ' ὧν ('because / in return for which') introduces the judicial indictment: the verdict of vv. 3–4 rests
on the contrast between YHWH's elevation of Baasha (ὑψωσά ... ἔδωκά) and Baasha's apostasy
(ἐπορεύθης ... ἐξήμαρτες). The structure mirrors the Jeroboam oracle of 3 Kgdms 14:7–9.

ἀνθ̑

because / in return for

preposition + genitive (causal, elided ἀντί)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀντί (elided ἀνθ̑ before rough breathing): with the relative ὧν forms the causal idiom ἀνθ̑ ὧν ('because / in return for the fact that'), rendering Hebrew רַשָּׁע יָעֹן; standard introduction to a prophetic indictment.

ὧν

which

Genitive

relative pronoun (genitive with ἀντί, causal idiom)

→ relational specification

ὅς, ἧ, ὅ: relative pronoun; the genitive plural ὧν is attracted into the causal idiom ἀνθ̑ ὧν.

ὑψωσά

I exalted

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · ὑψόω

main verb (divine benefaction, first member of indictment)

→ constative aorist (completed act of elevation)

ὑψόω: 'lift up / exalt / raise high'; renders Hebrew רוּם / הָרִים; YHWH's elevation of Baasha 'from the earth/dust' echoes the elevation language used of Jeroboam and David, underscoring the ingratitude of the apostasy that follows.

σε

you

Accusative

direct object (Baasha)

→ participant reference

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

ἀπό

from

preposition + genitive (source: 'from the earth')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆς

earth / ground

Genitive

genitive of source (with ἀπό)

→ relational specification

γῆ: 'earth / ground / dust'; ἀπό τῆς γῆς renders מִן הָעֹפָר ('from the dust'), the language of lowly origins raised to royal status (cf. 1 Kgdms 2:8; 3 Kgdms 14:7).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔδωκά

I gave / appointed

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (divine appointment, with double accusative)

→ constative aorist (act of installation)

δίδωμι: 'give'; here with double accusative (σε ... ἡγούμενον) = 'I appointed you as leader', rendering the Hebrew יָדָן used for installation to office (cf. 3 Kgdms 14:7).

σε

you

Accusative

direct object (first accusative of double-accusative construction)

→ participant reference

σε: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object (first accusative of double-accusative construction).

ἡγούμενον

leader / ruler

Pres Mid Part Acc Sg Masc · ἡγέομαι

predicate accusative participle (substantial: 'as leader')

→ substantival participle (title of office)

ἡγέομαι (pres. mid. part. ἡγούμενος): 'lead / govern'; the substantival participle ἡγούμενον ('leader / ruler / prince') renders Hebrew מַלְאָךְ, the designation for a divinely-designated ruler (cf. 1 Kgdms 9:16; 3 Kgdms 14:7).

ἐπὶ

over

preposition + accusative (authority over)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαόν

people

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί (the realm of rule)

→ object specification

λαός: 'people'; standard LXX term for Israel as YHWH's covenant people (rendering עַם); the possessive μου ('my people') stresses that the kingship is a stewardship over YHWH's own.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession (with λαόν)

→ relational specification

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

Ισραηλ

Israel

accusative in apposition to λαόν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: transliteration of Hebrew יִשְׂרָאֵל; indeclinable in the LXX; here the northern kingdom over which Baasha was set.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (turning to the indictment)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπορεύθης

you walked

Aor Pass Indic 2 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (charge of apostasy)

→ constative aorist (settled course of conduct)

πορεύομαι (aor. pass. dep. ἐπορεύθης): 'go / walk / conduct oneself'; the idiom 'walk in the way of (Jeroboam)' renders הִלַּךְ בְּדֶרֶךְ, the Deuteronomistic formula for following an evil precedent.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (idiom: 'in the way')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὁδῶ

way

Dative

dative of place/manner (idiom: 'in the way of Jeroboam')

→ sphere or reference

ὁδός: 'way / road / manner of life'; ἐν τῇ ὁδῶ renders הִלַּךְ; the 'way of Jeroboam' is the paradigmatic sin of northern cultic apostasy (the golden calves).

Ιεροβοαμ

Jeroboam

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιεροβοαμ: transliteration of Hebrew יְרֹבָאָם; indeclinable; Jeroboam son of Nabat, first king of the northern kingdom and archetype of its cultic apostasy.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξήμαρτες

you made to sin

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · ἐξαμαρτάνω

main verb (causative charge: led the people into sin)

→ constative aorist (completed corporate effect)

ἐξαμαρτάνω: 'cause to sin / lead into sin'; here transitive/causative with τὸν λαόν as object, rendering the Hiphil אֵיטְוָה ('he made Israel sin'); the standard verb for a king who corrupts the nation (cf. v. 13, v. 19, v. 26).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαόν

people

Accusative

direct object of ἐξήμαρτες

→ object specification

λαόν: meaning 'people'; it serves as direct object of ἐξήμαρτες.

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.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (in apposition: 'the Israel')

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

accusative in apposition to λαόν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τοῦ

to / so as to

articular infinitive marker (genitive of purpose/result)

→ clausal contribution

τοῦ + infinitive: the articular genitive infinitive expresses purpose or result ('so as to provoke me'), a frequent LXX construction rendering the Hebrew לְ + infinitive.

παροργίσαι

to provoke

Aor Act Inf · παροργίζω

articular infinitive of result/purpose

→ telic/consecutive aorist infinitive (the upshot of the apostasy)

παροργίζω: 'provoke to anger / enrage'; renders Hebrew עִצְּבָה; the standard Deuteronomistic verb for cultic provocation of YHWH (cf. v. 7, v. 13, v. 26, v. 33).

με

me

Accusative

direct object of παροργίσαι

→ participant reference

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

ἐν

with / by

preposition + dative (instrumental: 'with their vanities')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῖς

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ματαίους

vanities / idols

Dative

dative of instrument (substantival adjective: 'vanities')

→ sphere or reference

μάταιος: 'vain / worthless / empty'; substantivized τὰ μάταια ('vanities') is a LXX dysphemism for idols, rendering Hebrew עִשְׁבָּן ('vapors / vanities'); the worthlessness of the idols is contrasted with the living God they provoke (cf. v. 13, v. 26).

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession (with ματαίους)

→ relational specification

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

3 ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ ἐξεγείρω ὀπίσω Βαασα καὶ ὅπισθεν τοῦ οἴκου αὐτοῦ καὶ δώσω τὸν οἶκόν σου ὡς τὸν οἶκον Ιεροβοαμ υἱοῦ Ναβατ

behold, I am stirring up after Baasha and after his house, and I will make your house like the house of Jeroboam son of Nabat.

Verdict / sentence (apodosis of the indictment)

ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ

ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ ('behold, I') with a futuristic verb is the classic LXX announcement-of-judgment formula (rendering יְהוָה); the verdict assimilates Baasha's fate to that of Jeroboam's house — total dynastic extermination — making the punishment fit the imitative crime of v. 2.

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle (attention-marker)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'behold / look'; frozen aorist imperative of εἶδον used as an interjection; renders Hebrew הִנֵּה; ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ introduces a solemn divine announcement of imminent action.

ἐγὼ

I

Nominative

subject (emphatic first-person pronoun: YHWH himself)

→ participant reference

ἐγὼ: the emphatic pronoun stresses YHWH's direct personal agency as the executor of the dynastic judgment.

ἐξεγείρω

I am stirring up / will rouse

Pres Act Indic 1 Sg · ἐξεγείρω

main verb (announcement of judgment, futuristic present)

→ futuristic present (imminent divine act announced as already underway)

ἐξεγείρω: 'rouse / stir up / raise up'; renders Hebrew מְבַעֵר ('I will consume/burn') or the imagery of sweeping away a dynasty; with ὀπίσω ('after') it denotes raising up judgment against Baasha and his line.

ὀπίσω

after

preposition + genitive (sequence/pursuit: 'after Baasha')

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: 'after / behind'; renders יְאַחֲזֵר; here in the sense of pursuing/sweeping away what comes after Baasha (his posterity).

Βαασα

Baasha

genitive object of *ὀπίσω* (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Βαασα: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive object of *ὀπίσω* (indeclinable proper noun).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὀπισθεν

behind / after

preposition + genitive (parallel to *ὀπίσω*: 'after his house')

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπισθεν: 'behind / after'; here synonymous with *ὀπίσω*, extending the judgment to Baasha's whole household.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκου

house

Genitive

genitive object of *ὀπισθεν* (the dynasty)

→ relational specification

οἶκος: 'house / household / dynasty'; renders *בַּיִת*; 'the house of Baasha' denotes his royal line, the object of extermination (cf. v. 11).

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.

δώσω

I will make / give

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · *δίδωμι*

main verb (verdict: 'I will make your house like...')

→ predictive future (certain divine sentence)

δίδωμι (fut. δώσω): 'give / make / render'; with the comparative *ὥς* it means 'I will make your house like', rendering the Hebrew *יְהִי* used for assigning a fate; the comparison is to the doomed house of Jeroboam.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκόν

house

Accusative

direct object of *δώσω*

→ object specification

οἶκος: here 'your house' = Baasha's dynasty, the object that will be assimilated to Jeroboam's fate.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession (with *οἶκόν*)

→ relational specification

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

ὥς

like / as

comparative particle (introducing the simile)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: 'as / like'; renders Hebrew *כִּי*; introduces the comparison assimilating Baasha's house to Jeroboam's annihilated dynasty.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκον

house

Accusative

accusative of comparison (object of ὥς)

→ object specification

οἶκος: 'the house of Jeroboam', the paradigm of total dynastic destruction (cf. 3 Kgdms 14:10–11; 15:29).

Ιεροβοαμ

Jeroboam

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

υἱοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive in apposition (patronymic: 'son of Nabat')

→ relational specification

υἱός: 'son'; in patronymic apposition identifying Jeroboam by his father Nabat.

Ναβατ

Nabat

genitive patronymic (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ναβατ: transliteration of Hebrew נָבָט; indeclinable; Nabat, father of Jeroboam I.

4 τὸν τεθνηκότα τοῦ Βαασα ἐν τῇ πόλει καταφάγονται αὐτὸν οἱ κύνες καὶ τὸν τεθνηκότα αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ καταφάγονται αὐτὸν τὰ πετεινὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ

Him of Baasha who dies in the city the dogs shall devour, and him of his who dies in the field the birds of heaven shall devour.

Curse-elaboration of the verdict (dishonored death) τὸν τεθνηκότα τοῦ Βαασα

The dog-and-bird curse — unburied corpses devoured by scavengers in city and field — is the stereotyped LXX/Deuteronomistic image of dishonored, accursed death (cf. 3 Kgdms 14:11; 21:24); the fronted accusative τὸν τεθνηκότα with resumptive αὐτόν is a Hebraizing casus pendens construction.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with substantival participle)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τεθνηκότα

dead one / one who has died

Perf Act Part Acc Sg Masc · θνήσκω

substantival participle (fronted accusative, casus pendens)

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

θνήσκω (perf. act. part. τεθνηκώς): 'be dead / have died'; the perfect substantival participle 'the dead one' renders Hebrew תָּמָּת; the perfect stresses the resultant state of being a corpse, exposed to scavengers.

τοῦ

of

Genitive

article (with possessive genitive Βαασα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Βαασα

Baasha

genitive of possession ('the dead one of Baasha' = of his house)

→ participant identification

Βαασα: here genitive of possession/relationship; 'the dead one belonging to Baasha' = any member of his house who dies.

ἐν

in

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

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλει

city

Dative

dative of place (locative)

→ sphere or reference

πόλις: 'city'; renders עִיר; the city-field merism (πόλις / πεδίων) encompasses every place of death, so that no member of Baasha's house escapes the dishonor of an unburied corpse.

καταφάγονται

shall devour

Fut Mid Indic 3 Pl · κατεσθίω

main verb (curse-prediction: dogs devour)

→ predictive future (certain accursed fate)

κατεσθίω (fut. mid. καταφάγομαι): 'eat up / devour completely'; the perfective κατα-intensifies; renders Hebrew לָכַךְ; the devouring of corpses by dogs marks the absence of honorable burial — a curse-death.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

resumptive direct object (casus pendens, resuming τὸν τεθνηκότα)

→ participant reference

αὐτός; the resumptive pronoun αὐτόν picks up the fronted τὸν τεθνηκότα, a Hebraizing pendent-accusative construction.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κύνες

dogs

Nominative

subject of καταφάγονται

→ participant prominence

κύων: 'dog'; renders כָּלֵב; in the OT scavenging dogs of the city are agents of curse, devouring the corpses of the accursed (cf. 3 Kgdms 14:11; 21:23–24; 22:38).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing parallel clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with substantival participle)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τεθνηκότα

dead one

Perf Act Part Acc Sg Masc · θνήσκω

substantival participle (fronted accusative, second clause)

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

θνήσκω (perf. part.): the second 'dead one', now located in the field — parallel to the city-corpse, completing the merism.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession ('the dead one of his')

→ relational specification

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

ἐν

in

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

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πεδῖω

field / plain

Dative

dative of place (locative)

→ sphere or reference

πεδῖον: 'plain / open field / countryside'; renders חַדְשׁ; the open field is where the birds of heaven, rather than dogs, consume the unburied dead.

καταφάγονται

shall devour

Fut Mid Indic 3 Pl · κατεσθίω

main verb (curse-prediction: birds devour)

→ predictive future (certain accursed fate)

κατεσθίω (fut. mid.): the same verb repeated, now with the birds of heaven as subject, completing the parallel curse.

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

resumptive direct object (casus pendens)

→ participant reference

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

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ΠΕΤΕΙΝΑ

birds

Nominative

subject of καταφάγονται (second clause)

→ participant prominence

ΠΕΤΕΙΝΟΝ: 'bird / winged creature'; substantivized neuter adjective ('flying things'); τὰ ΠΕΤΕΙΝΑ ΤΟΥ ΟὐΡΑΝΟΥ renders מְעוֹפְּוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם ('the birds of the heavens'), scavengers of the field-dead.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οὐρανοῦ

heaven / sky

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with ΠΕΤΕΙΝΑ: 'birds of heaven')

→ relational specification

οὐρανός: 'heaven / sky'; renders שָׁמַיִם; the genitive 'of heaven' is the fixed epithet of the wild birds in this curse-formula.

5 καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν λόγων Βαασα καὶ πάντα ἃ ἐποίησεν καὶ αἱ δυναστεῖαι αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἰδοὺ ταῦτα γεγραμμένα ἐν βιβλίῳ λόγων τῶν ἡμερῶν τῶν βασιλέων Ἰσραηλ

And the rest of the acts of Baasha, and all that he did, and his deeds of might — are these not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel?

Regnal-summary (annalistic citation) formula καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν λόγων

The citation-formula 'the rest of the acts ... are they not written in the book of the chronicles' (καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ... οὐκ ... γεγραμμένα ἐν βιβλίῳ λόγων τῶν ἡμερῶν) is the stereotyped Deuteronomistic close to a reign; the rhetorical οὐκ ('are they not ...?') expects an affirmative answer and refers the reader to a now-lost royal annal.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὰ

the

Nominative

article (with substantival adjective λοιπά)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λοιπὰ

rest / remainder

Nominative

substantival adjective (subject: 'the rest of the acts')

→ participant prominence

λοιπός: 'remaining / rest'; substantivized τὰ λοιπά ('the remaining matters'); τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν λόγων renders יְהִי רְשׁוֹן ('the rest of the acts/words of'), the fixed opening of the regnal-summary formula.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λόγων

acts / words / matters

Genitive

partitive genitive (with λοιπά: 'rest of the acts')

→ relational specification

λόγος: here in the plural λόγοι = 'deeds / affairs / acts' (rendering לְדָבָרִים), the annalistic sense of the word rather than 'words'; refers to the recorded acts of Baasha's reign.

Βαασα

of Baasha

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πάντα

all

Nominative

substantival adjective (subject: 'all that he did')

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'all / everything'; the neuter plural πάντα ('all the things') with the relative ἃ summarizes the totality of Baasha's deeds.

ἃ

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐποίησεν)

→ participant reference

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ: relative pronoun; neuter plural ἃ ('the things which') introducing the relative clause modifying πάντα.

ἐποίησεν

he did

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg· ποιέω

verb of relative clause ('all that he did')

→ constative aorist (summary of completed deeds)

ποιέω: 'do / make'; renders ΠΩΥ; the summary 'all that he did' is a fixed component of the annalistic citation-formula.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δυναστεῖαι

deeds of might / dominions

Nominative

subject ('his might / mighty deeds')

→ participant prominence

δυναστεία: 'power / might / mighty deed'; renders Hebrew גְּבוּרָה ('might / valor'); the plural αἱ δυναστεῖαι denotes Baasha's exploits of power, a standard item in the regnal summary (cf. v. 27).

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 (rhetorical question marker)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ (οὐκ before vowel): negative; here the οὐκ ... ; introduces the rhetorical question 'are these not written ...?' expecting the answer 'yes', referring the reader to the royal annals.

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle (with οὐκ: 'lo, are they not...')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'behold'; in the formula οὐκ ἰδοὺ it reinforces the rhetorical appeal to the written record (a Hebraism for הִנֵּה לִפְנֵי).

ταῦτα

these things

Nominative

subject (demonstrative: 'these things')

→ participant prominence

οὗτος; demonstrative; neuter plural ταῦτα ('these matters') resuming the deeds just listed, the subject of the periphrastic γεγραμμένα.

γεγραμμένα

written

Perf Pass Part Nom Pl Neut · γράφω

predicate participle (periphrastic perfect passive: 'are written')

→ resultative perfect (standing record)

γράφω (perf. pass. part. γεγραμμένος): 'write'; the perfect passive participle (here with implied εἰσίν, periphrastic) denotes the abiding recorded state — 'these stand written'; renders the Hebrew passive participle כְּתוּבִים.

ἐν

in

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

→ spatial or relational framing

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

βιβλίῳ

book / scroll

Dative

dative of place (the record-source)

→ sphere or reference

βιβλίον: 'book / scroll / document'; renders רִצְּ; βιβλίον λόγων τῶν ἡμερῶν renders סֵפֶר דְּבָרֵי הַיָּמִים ('the book of the chronicles / annals'), the royal annal of the northern kings.

λόγων

of the chronicles / matters

Genitive

genitive of content (with βιβλίῳ)

→ relational specification

λόγος; here again the annalistic sense ('acts / records'); λόγων τῶν ἡμερῶν = 'records of the days' = chronicles.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμερῶν

days

Genitive

genitive (with λόγων: 'records of the days' = annals)

→ relational specification

ἡμέρα: 'day'; λόγων τῶν ἡμερῶν ('words/acts of the days') is the LXX calque of סֵפֶר דְּבָרֵי הַיָּמִים, the title of the royal chronicle-source.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέων

kings

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with ἡμερῶν: 'of the kings')

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the chronicle is specifically that 'of the kings of Israel' (the northern kingdom), distinguished from the parallel annal 'of the kings of Judah' (cf. the v. 28 plus).

Ισραηλ

of Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

6 καὶ ἐκοιμήθη Βαασα μετὰ τῶν πατέρων αὐτοῦ καὶ θάπτεται ἐν Θερσα καὶ βασιλεύει Ηλα υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἀντ' αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ εἰκοστῷ ἔτει βασιλέως Ασα

And Baasha slept with his fathers and is buried in Tirzah, and Elah his son reigns in his place in the twentieth year of King Asa.

Death-and-succession formula καὶ ἐκοιμήθη Βαασα

The death-notice formula 'slept with his fathers ... and X his son reigned in his place' (ἐκοιμήθη ... μετὰ τῶν πατέρων ... βασιλεύει ... ἀντ' αὐτοῦ) is the standard Deuteronomistic regnal close; the historic presents θάπτεται and βασιλεύει vivify the succession, and the synchronism with Asa of Judah anchors the northern chronology.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκοιμήθη

slept / fell asleep

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · κοιμάομαι

main verb (death-formula)

→ constative aorist (the king's death)

κοιμάομαι (aor. pass. ἐκοιμήθη): 'sleep / fall asleep'; the euphemism ἐκοιμήθη μετὰ τῶν πατέρων αὐτοῦ renders יָרַח בְּרַחֲמָיו ('he lay down with his fathers'), the standard LXX death-notice for a king dying peacefully (cf. v. 28).

Βαασα

Baasha

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment: 'with his fathers')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατέρων

fathers / ancestors

Genitive

genitive object of μετά

→ relational specification

πατήρ: 'father / ancestor'; μετά τῶν πατέρων αὐτοῦ renders יִתְבַּחֵם, the death-formula evoking burial in the ancestral grave / reunion with forebears.

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.

θάπτεται

is buried

Pres Pass Indic 3 Sg · θάπτω

main verb (historic present: burial)

→ historic present (vivid narration of burial)

θάπτω (pres. pass. θάπτεται): 'bury'; renders תָּבַח; the historic present (a feature of this LXX section's lively narrative style) reports the burial as though before the reader's eyes.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative: 'in Tirzah')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Θερσα

Tirzah

dative-equivalent object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Θερσα: transliteration of Hebrew תִּרְצָח (Tirzah); indeclinable in the LXX; the northern royal capital before Samaria, here the place of Baasha's burial (cf. vv. 8, 9, 15, 17, 23).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing succession)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

βασιλεύει

reigns

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb (historic present: accession)

→ historic present (vivid narration of accession)

βασιλεύω: 'be king / reign'; renders מָלַךְ; the historic present βασιλεύει marks Elah's accession in the succession-formula (cf. v. 23, v. 28).

Ηλα

Elah

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ηλα: transliteration of Hebrew הִלָּה (Elah); indeclinable in the LXX; son of Baasha and fourth king of the northern kingdom, who reigns two years before Zimri's coup.

υἱός

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ηλα ('his son')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; identifying Elah as Baasha's heir in the dynastic succession that the oracle of vv. 3–4 has already doomed.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (with υἱός)

→ relational specification

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

ἀντ'

in place of

preposition + genitive (substitution, elided ἀντί)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀντί (elided ἀντ'): 'instead of / in place of'; ἀντ' αὐτοῦ renders יַבְיָבָה ('in his stead'), the fixed succession-phrase.

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of ἀντί ('in place of him')

→ relational specification

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (temporal: 'in the year')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

εἰκοστῷ

twentieth

Dative

ordinal adjective (with ἔτει: 'in the twentieth year')

→ sphere or reference

εἰκοστός: 'twentieth'; the ordinal in the synchronistic dating formula correlating Elah's accession with the regnal year of Asa of Judah.

ἔτει

year

Dative

dative of time (synchronistic dating)

→ sphere or reference

ἔτος: 'year'; ἐν τῷ ... ἔτει renders נִבְשָׁב, the synchronism-formula correlating the reigns of the two kingdoms.

βασιλέως

of king

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with ἔτει: 'year of King Asa')

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; here genitive 'of King Asa', dating the northern event by the Judahite reign.

Ασα

Asa

genitive in apposition to βασιλέως (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ασα: transliteration of Hebrew אָסָא (Asa); indeclinable in the LXX; king of Judah, used throughout the chapter as the synchronistic reference-point (cf. vv. 8, 23, 28, 29).

7 καὶ ἐν χειρὶ Ιου υἱοῦ Ανανι ἐλάλησεν κύριος ἐπὶ Βαασα καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ πᾶσαν τὴν κακίαν ἣν ἐποίησεν ἐνώπιον κυρίου τοῦ παροργίσει αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις τῶν χειρῶν αὐτοῦ τοῦ εἶναι κατὰ τὸν οἶκον Ιεροβοαμ καὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦ πατάξαι αὐτόν

And by the hand of Jehu son of Hanani the LORD spoke against Baasha and against his house — all the evil that he did before the LORD, provoking him to anger by the works of his hands, by being like the house of Jeroboam — and because he struck him down.

Retrospective theological comment (oracle reprise) καὶ ἐν χειρὶ Ιου

v. 7 is a narratorial flashback recapitulating the prophetic word of vv. 1–4: it restates that the oracle came διὰ Jehu, names Baasha's twofold guilt (his own evil works and his striking down of Jeroboam's house, which made him the unwitting executor and then heir of the same apostasy), and so justifies the doom on his dynasty.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (resumptive flashback)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐν

by

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

→ spatial or relational framing

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

χειρὶ

hand

Dative

dative of instrument (idiom: 'by the hand of')

→ sphere or reference

χείρ: 'hand'; ἐν χειρὶ renders טַדָּ, prophetic-mediation idiom repeated from v. 1 to frame the flashback.

Ιου

Jehu

genitive of agent (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιου: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive of agent (indeclinable proper noun).

υἱοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive in apposition (patronymic)

→ relational specification

υἱοῦ: meaning 'son'; it serves as genitive in apposition (patronymic).

Ανανι

Hanani

genitive patronymic (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ανανι: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive patronymic (indeclinable proper noun).

ἐλάλησεν

spoke

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαλέω

main verb (the divine speech against Baasha)

→ constative aorist (the prophetic pronouncement)

λαλέω: 'speak'; renders דָּבַר; here YHWH is the subject, and the speaking is the doom-oracle delivered through Jehu against Baasha's house.

κύριος

LORD

Nominative

subject (the divine speaker)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the divine name as subject confirms that the doom on Baasha is YHWH's own pronouncement, mediated by the prophet.

ἐπὶ

against

preposition + accusative (hostile: 'against Baasha')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + accusative: here hostile, 'against'; renders עַל; marks Baasha and his house as the object of the judgment-speech.

Βαασα

Baasha

accusative object of ἐπί (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπὶ

against

preposition + accusative (extending: 'against his house')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ: meaning 'against'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (extending: 'against his house').

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκον

house

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί (the dynasty)

→ object specification

οἶκος: 'house / dynasty'; the doom falls on Baasha's whole line, as in v. 3.

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.

πάντα

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (with κακίαν: 'all the evil')

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; the feminine accusative πάντα agrees with κακίαν; the accusative of respect/content specifying what YHWH 'spoke against' — all the evil Baasha did.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κακίαν

evil / wickedness

Accusative

accusative of content (the evil that prompted the oracle)

→ object specification

κακία: 'evil / wickedness / harm'; renders הָעֲוֹן; the totality of Baasha's evil 'before the LORD' is the ground of the dynastic judgment.

ἣν

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐποίησεν)

→ participant reference

ὃς, ἥ, ὅ: relative pronoun; feminine accusative ἣν agreeing with κακίαν.

ἐποίησεν

he did

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

verb of relative clause ('the evil that he did')

→ constative aorist (completed wrongdoing)

ποιέω: 'do / commit'; here of doing evil ἐνώπιον κυρίου, the Deuteronomistic indictment-formula.

ἐνώπιον

before / in the sight of

preposition + genitive (evaluative: 'before the LORD')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐνώπιον: 'before / in the presence of'; Hebraism rendering לְפָנַי / לְפָנֶיךָ; 'evil before the LORD' = evil as YHWH judges it (cf. v. 19, v. 25, v. 30).

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive object of ἐνώπιον

→ relational specification

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the evaluating presence before whom the evil is reckoned.

τοῦ

so as to

articular infinitive marker (genitive of result)

→ clausal contribution

τοῦ + infinitive: genitive articular infinitive of result/purpose ('so as to provoke').

παροργίσαι

to provoke

Aor Act Inf · παροργίζω

articular infinitive of result ('provoking him to anger')

→ telic/consecutive aorist infinitive (the upshot of the apostasy)

παροργίζω: 'provoke to anger'; renders סִיגְוֶה; the cultic-provocation verb recurring through the chapter (cf. v. 2, v. 13, v. 26, v. 33).

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object of παροργίσαι (the LORD provoked)

→ participant reference

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

ἐν

by

preposition + dative (instrumental: 'by the works')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῖς

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἔργοις

works / deeds

Dative

dative of instrument ('by the works of his hands')

→ sphere or reference

ἔργον: 'work / deed'; ἔργα τῶν χειρῶν ('works of the hands') is a Hebraism (יְדֵי הַפְּעֻלָּה) here denoting idol-fabrication or sinful conduct that provokes YHWH.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χειρῶν

hands

Genitive

genitive of source (with ἔργοις: 'works of his hands')

→ relational specification

χείρ: 'hand'; the genitive 'of his hands' completes the idiom for human-made works (especially idols) that anger God.

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.

τοῦ

so as to / in

articular infinitive marker (genitive of manner/result)

→ clausal contribution

τοῦ + infinitive: here epexegetical/resultative ('in that he was like...').

εἶναι

to be / being

Pres Act Inf · εἶμί

articular infinitive (resultative: 'being like the house of Jeroboam')

→ verbal action or state

εἶμί (pres. inf. εἶναι): 'be'; the articular infinitive τοῦ εἶναι κατὰ τὸν οἶκον Ἱεροβοάμ = 'so as to be like the house of Jeroboam', identifying Baasha's apostasy with the archetypal northern sin.

κατὰ

according to / like

preposition + accusative (comparison: 'like the house')

→ spatial or relational framing

κατὰ + accusative: 'according to / like'; renders ⲭ; here marking conformity to the pattern of Jeroboam's house.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκον

house

Accusative

accusative object of κατὰ (the model: Jeroboam's house)

→ object specification

οἶκος: 'house / dynasty'; the house of Jeroboam as the negative paradigm Baasha imitated and thus shared in its doom.

Ἱεροβοάμ

of Jeroboam

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (adding second ground)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὕπέρ

because of / on account of

preposition + genitive (causal: 'because he struck him')

→ spatial or relational framing

ὕπέρ + genitive: here causal, 'because of / on account of'; with the articular infinitive τοῦ πατάξαι gives the additional ground: Baasha's striking down of Jeroboam's house.

τοῦ

that / because

articular infinitive marker (genitive, causal with ὑπέρ)

→ clausal contribution

τοῦ + infinitive: with ὑπέρ forms the causal 'because he struck him down'.

πατάξαι

to strike / smite

Aor Act Inf · πατάσσω

articular infinitive (causal: 'because of his striking him')

→ telic aorist infinitive (the hoped-for blow)

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite / kill'; renders הִכָּהּ / הִכְהָהּ; refers to Baasha's massacre of the house of Jeroboam (3 Kgdms 15:27–29) — an act that both fulfilled prophecy and, through his subsequent apostasy, incurred his own doom.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object of πατάξαι (Jeroboam's house, struck down)

→ participant reference

αὐτόν: meaning 'him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object of πατάξαι (Jeroboam's house, struck down).

8 καὶ Ηλα υἱὸς Βαασα ἐβασίλευσεν ἐπὶ Ἰσραηλ δύο ἔτη ἐν Θερσα

And Elah son of Baasha reigned over Israel two years in Tirzah.

Accession-summary formula (new reign opened) καὶ Ηλα υἱὸς Βαασα

The accession-formula (king + patronymic + ἐβασίλευσεν + length + place) opens the brief reign of Elah; the mention of only 'two years' signals from the outset the instability that will end in Zimri's coup (vv. 9–10).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ηλα

Elah

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ηλα: Hebrew הֵלָה (Elah); indeclinable; son of Baasha, whose two-year reign is the setting for Zimri's coup.

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition (patronymic: 'son of Baasha')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; identifying Elah's dynastic descent from Baasha, the line under judgment.

Βαασα

of Baasha

genitive patronymic (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Βαασα: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive patronymic (indeclinable proper noun).

ἐβασίλευσεν

reigned / became king

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb (accession-formula)

→ constative/ingressive aorist (the reign as a whole / its inception)

βασιλεύω: 'reign / become king'; renders ἡλθῆναι; the aorist ἐβασίλευσεν in the accession-formula sums up the whole (brief) reign.

ἐπὶ

over

preposition + accusative (authority over)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ + accusative: 'over'; renders ὑπὲρ; marking the realm of Elah's rule.

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

accusative object of ἐπὶ (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

δύο

two

numeral (with ἔτη: 'two years')

→ measure or count

δύο: 'two'; indeclinable numeral here; the short two-year reign foreshadows the coming coup.

ἔτη

years

Accusative

accusative of extent of time ('for two years')

→ object specification

ἔτος: 'year'; accusative of duration; the reign-length component of the accession-formula.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative: 'in Tirzah')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Θερσα

Tirzah

dative-equivalent object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Θερσα: Hebrew תִּרְצַח (Tirzah); indeclinable; the northern capital and seat of Elah's reign.

9 καὶ συνέστρεψεν ἐπ' αὐτὸν Ζαμβρι ὁ ἄρχων τῆς ἡμίσεως τῆς ἵππου καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν ἐν Θερσα πίνων μεθύων ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ Ωσα τοῦ οἰκονόμου ἐν Θερσα

And Zimri, the commander of half the cavalry, conspired against him; and he was in Tirzah drinking himself drunk in the house of Arza the steward in Tirzah.

Conspiracy-notice (peripeteia of the reign)

καὶ συνέστρεψεν ἐπ' αὐτὸν Ζαμβρι

The verb συνέστρεψεν ('conspired / banded together against') marks the coup; the circumstantial clause αὐτὸς ἦν ... πίνων μεθύων ('he was drinking himself drunk') is a moral cameo highlighting Elah's vulnerable dissipation — drunk in a steward's house while his commander plots regicide.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

συνέστρεψεν

conspired / banded together

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · συστρέφω

main verb (conspiracy-notice)

→ ingressive aorist (formation of the plot)

συστρέφω: 'gather / band together / conspire'; renders Hebrew שָׁקַד ('conspire'); with ἐπὶ + acc. ('against him') it is the technical verb for a seditious coup (cf. συνεστράφη in v. 16).

ἐπὶ

against

preposition + accusative (hostile, elided ἐπὶ)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ (elided ἐπὶ): 'against'; with συστρέφω marks the target of the conspiracy.

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (Elah)

→ participant reference

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

Ζαμβρι

Zimri

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ζαμβρι: transliteration of Hebrew זִמְרִי (Zimri); indeclinable in the LXX; commander of half the chariotry, whose coup gives him a seven-day reign (vv. 10, 15–18).

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with ἄρχων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄρχων

commander / ruler

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ζαμβρι ('the commander')

→ participant prominence

ἄρχων: 'ruler / officer / commander'; substantivized participle of ἄρχω, here a fixed title; renders שָׂרָא ('captain'); Zimri commands half the war-chariotry.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμίους

half

Genitive

substantival adjective (genitive: 'of the half')

→ relational specification

ἡμίους: 'half'; substantivized τὸ ἥμισυ ('the half'); renders חֲצִי מִן; Zimri commands half the chariot-force, the other half presumably under another officer.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἵππου

cavalry / chariotry

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with ἡμίους: 'half the cavalry')

→ relational specification

ἵππος: 'horse'; the feminine collective ἡ ἵππος = 'the cavalry / chariot-force' (rendering כְּבָרִי, 'the chariotry'); Zimri commands half of this corps.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing circumstantial clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αὐτός

he

Nominative

subject (emphatic: 'he, Elah')

→ participant prominence

αὐτός: intensive pronoun 'he himself'; subject of the circumstantial clause describing Elah's drunken state at the moment of the coup.

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb of circumstantial clause (with participles: periphrastic)

→ descriptive imperfect (ongoing state at the time of the coup)

εἰμί (impf. ἦν): 'be'; with the participles πίνων μεθύων forms a periphrastic imperfect ('he was drinking himself drunk'), depicting Elah's continuous dissipation.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative: 'in Tirzah')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Θερσα

Tirzah

dative-equivalent object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Θερσα: Hebrew תִּרְצָח; indeclinable; the capital where Elah carouses.

πίνων

drinking

Pres Act Part Nom Sg Masc · πίνω

supplementary participle (periphrastic with ἦν)

→ verbal action or state

πίνω (pres. part. πίνων): 'drink'; renders תִּשָּׁשׁ; the present participle in the periphrasis stresses the ongoing carousing.

μεθύων

getting drunk

Pres Act Part Nom Sg Masc · μεθύω

supplementary participle (intensifying πίνων: 'drinking drunk')

→ verbal action or state

μεθύω (pres. part. μεθύων): 'be drunk / get drunk'; renders שָׁכַר; paired with πίνων it underscores Elah's helpless intoxication, the very opposite of royal vigilance.

ἐν

in

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

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκῳ

house

Dative

dative of place (the steward's house)

→ sphere or reference

οἶκος: 'house'; here a private dwelling — the steward's residence — not the palace, heightening the indignity of the king's drunken end.

Ἀρζα

Arza

genitive of possession (indeclinable proper noun: 'of Arza')

→ participant identification

Ἀρζα: the LXX form of Hebrew אֲרָצָא (Arza); indeclinable; the royal steward (οἰκονόμος) in whose house Elah was killed.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with οἰκονόμου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἰκονόμου

steward / house-manager

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Ἀρζα ('the steward')

→ relational specification

οἰκονόμος: 'steward / manager of the household'; renders עַל הַבַּיִת ('who is over the house'), the court official in charge of the palace; Arza held this office.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative, repeated: 'in Tirzah')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Θερσα

Tirzah

dative-equivalent object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name, emphatic repetition)

→ participant identification

Θερσα: the repeated locative ἐν Θερσα frames the scene of the assassination, a Hebraizing resumptive doubling.

10 καὶ εἰσῆλθεν Ζαμβρι καὶ ἐπάταξεν αὐτὸν καὶ ἐθανάτωσεν αὐτὸν καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἀντ' αὐτοῦ

And Zimri went in and struck him and killed him, and reigned in his place.

Coup executed (rapid καί-chain) καὶ εἰσῆλθεν Ζαμβρι

A staccato chain of four aorists (εἰσῆλθεν ... ἐπάταξεν ... ἐθανάτωσεν ... ἐβασίλευσεν) narrates the lightning regicide-and-usurpation; the doubled 'struck him ... killed him' is a Hebraizing intensification stressing the completeness of the assassination.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἰσῆλθεν

went in / entered

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰσέρχομαι

main verb (entry to the scene of the killing)

→ constative aorist (the decisive entrance)

εἰσέρχομαι (aor. εἰσῆλθεν): 'go in / enter'; renders זָבַד; Zimri enters the house where the drunken Elah is feasting.

Ζαμβρι

Zimri

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπάταξεν

struck

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb (the blow)

→ constative aorist (the fatal stroke)

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite'; renders **הָכָה**; the first member of the doubled killing-formula 'struck him and killed him'.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object (Elah)

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐθανάτωσεν

put to death / killed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · θανατόω

main verb (intensifying ἐπάταξεν)

→ constative aorist (completed killing)

θανατόω: 'put to death / kill'; renders **תָּמַת**; the second member of the doubled killing-formula, confirming Elah's death.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object (Elah)

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐβασίλευσεν

reigned / became king

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb (usurpation)

→ ingressive aorist (seizure of the throne)

βασιλεύω: 'become king / reign'; renders **הָלַךְ**; the ingressive aorist marks Zimri's immediate (and short-lived) usurpation.

ἀντ'

in place of

preposition + genitive (substitution, elided ἀντί)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀντί (elided ἀντ'): 'in place of'; ἀντ' αὐτοῦ renders **יָרַח**, the succession-phrase — here marking a usurpation rather than a legitimate succession.

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of ἀντί

→ relational specification

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

11 καὶ ἐγενήθη ἐν τῷ βασιλεῦσαι αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ καθίσαι αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐπάταξεν ὅλον τὸν οἶκον Βαασα

And it happened, when he became king, as soon as he sat on his throne, that he struck down the whole house of Baasha.

Temporal-circumstantial frame + main event (purge) καὶ ἐγενήθη ἐν τῷ βασιλεῦσαι

The 'and it came to pass when ...' construction (καὶ ἐγενήθη + articular infinitive of time) is a Hebraizing temporal frame (כִּי יָהִי + inf.); the two parallel infinitival clauses ('when he reigned ... when he sat on his throne') stress that the very first act of Zimri's reign was the dynastic purge that fulfils the oracle.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγενήθη
it happened

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (impersonal temporal frame)

→ constative aorist (event-introducing formula)

γίνομαι (aor. pass. ἐγενήθη): 'become / happen'; the impersonal καὶ ἐγενήθη ... renders יָהִי, the Hebraizing 'and it came to pass' that introduces a temporally framed event.

ἐν

when / in

preposition + articular infinitive (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν τῷ + infinitive: temporal idiom 'when / while', rendering כִּי + infinitive; here 'when he became king'.

τῷ
the

articular infinitive marker (with ἐν, temporal)

→ clausal contribution

τῷ + infinitive: the dative articular infinitive after ἐν forms the temporal clause.

βασιλεῦσαι

to reign / became king

Aor Act Inf · βασιλεύω

articular infinitive of time ('when he reigned')

→ ingressive aorist infinitive (entry into kingship)

βασιλεύω (aor. inf. βασιλεῦσαι): 'reign / become king'; in the temporal idiom ἐν τῷ βασιλεῦσαι αὐτόν = 'when he became king'.

αὐτόν

he / him

Accusative

accusative subject of the infinitive βασιλεῦσαι

→ participant reference

αὐτός: accusative subject of the articular infinitive (Greek idiom for the logical subject within ἐν τῷ + inf.).

ἐν

when / as soon as

preposition + articular infinitive (temporal, parallel)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν τῷ + infinitive: second parallel temporal clause, 'as soon as he sat'.

τῷ
the

articular infinitive marker (with ἐν, temporal)

→ clausal contribution

τῷ: meaning 'the'; it shapes the local clause or phrase relation in this passage.

καθίσαι

to sit / sat down

Aor Act Inf · καθίζω

articular infinitive of time ('when he sat on his throne')

→ verbal action or state

καθίζω (aor. inf. καθίσαι): 'sit / be seated / take one's seat'; renders כּוּשׁ; 'sitting on the throne' = formally assuming royal power, the moment the purge begins.

αὐτόν

he / him

Accusative

accusative subject of the infinitive καθίσαι

→ participant reference

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

ἐπὶ

on / upon

preposition + genitive (position: 'on the throne')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θρόνου

throne

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπί (the seat of royal power)

→ relational specification

θρόνος: 'throne / seat of power'; renders כּוּשׁ; sitting on the throne marks the formal assumption of kingship from which Zimri orders the purge.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (with θρόνου)

→ relational specification

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

καί

and / that

coordinate conjunction (apodosis after the temporal frame)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here the apodotic καί introducing the main clause after the Hebraizing temporal frame (a Septuagintal 'then').

ἐπάταξεν

struck down / smote

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb (the dynastic purge)

→ constative aorist (the completed massacre)

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite / kill'; renders הִכָּה; here of the wholesale slaughter of Baasha's house — the fulfilment of the oracle of vv. 3–4 and 7.

ὅλον

whole / entire

Accusative

attributive adjective (with οἶκον: 'the whole house')

→ object specification

ὅλος: 'whole / entire'; renders כּוּשׁ; ὅλον τὸν οἶκον stresses the completeness of the extermination — no survivor of Baasha's line, as the oracle decreed.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκον

house

Accusative

direct object of ἐπάταξεν (Baasha's dynasty)

→ object specification

οἶκος: 'house / dynasty'; the house of Baasha, annihilated exactly as Baasha had annihilated the house of Jeroboam (cf. v. 7).

Βαασα

of Baasha

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

12 κατὰ τὸ ῥῆμα ὃ ἐλάλησεν κύριος ἐπὶ τὸν οἶκον Βαασα πρὸς Ιου τὸν προφήτην

according to the word that the LORD spoke against the house of Baasha through Jehu the prophet,

Prophecy-fulfilment formula κατὰ τὸ ῥῆμα

The fulfilment-formula κατὰ τὸ ῥῆμα ... ὃ ἐλάλησεν κύριος ('according to the word that the LORD spoke') explicitly ties Zimri's purge to the oracle of vv. 1–4, naming Jehu as ὁ προφήτης; the prophetic word, not Zimri's ambition, is the true cause of the dynasty's fall.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (conformity: 'according to the word')

→ spatial or relational framing

κατά + accusative: 'according to / in conformity with'; renders כַּדְבָר / דָּ; introduces the prophecy-fulfilment formula.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ῥῆμα

word / utterance

Accusative

accusative object of κατὰ (the fulfilled prophetic word)

→ object specification

ῥῆμα: 'word / saying / matter'; renders רִבְרִי; κατὰ τὸ ῥῆμα κυρίου ('according to the word of the LORD') is the fixed fulfilment-formula (cf. v. 34).

ὃ

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐλάλησεν)

→ participant reference

ὃς, ἡ, ὅ: relative pronoun; neuter accusative ὃ agreeing with ῥῆμα.

ἐλάλησεν

spoke

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαλέω

verb of relative clause ('the word that the LORD spoke')

→ constative aorist (the prophetic pronouncement)

λαλέω: 'speak'; renders רִבְרִי; the LORD is subject, the speaking being the doom-oracle now fulfilled.

κύριος

LORD

Nominative

subject of ἐλάλησεν

→ participant prominence

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the divine author of the fulfilled word.

ἐπὶ

against

preposition + accusative (hostile: 'against the house')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + accusative: 'against'; renders עַל; the word was spoken against Baasha's house.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκον house Accusative <i>accusative object of ἐπί (Baasha's dynasty)</i> → object specification οἶκος: 'house / dynasty'; the target of the oracle, now purged.	Βαασα of Baasha <i>genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)</i> → participant identification Βαασα: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun).	πρὸς through / by <i>preposition + accusative (mediation: 'through Jehu')</i> → spatial or relational framing πρὸς + accusative: here marking the prophet as the one through/to whom the word was given (cf. 7); Jehu is the channel of the oracle.	Ιου Jehu <i>accusative object of πρὸς (indeclinable proper noun)</i> → participant identification Ιου: Hebrew יְהוּ; indeclinable; the prophet through whom the doom-oracle came (cf. vv. 1, 7).
τὸν the Accusative <i>article (with προφήτην)</i> → noun-phrase marking τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	προφήτην prophet Accusative <i>accusative in apposition to Ιου ('Jehu the prophet')</i> → object specification προφήτης: 'prophet'; renders נָבִי; the explicit title confirms Jehu son of Hanani's prophetic office and the divine authority of his word against Baasha.		

13 περὶ πασῶν τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν Βαασα καὶ Ηλα τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ ὡς ἐξήμαρτεν τὸν Ἰσραὴλ τοῦ παροργίσαι κύριον τὸν θεὸν Ἰσραὴλ ἐν τοῖς ματαίοις αὐτῶν

concerning all the sins of Baasha and of Elah his son, in that he made Israel to sin, provoking the LORD the God of Israel with their vanities.

Theological ground of the judgment (sin-summary) περὶ πασῶν τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν

v. 13 supplies the moral rationale of the purge: it was 'concerning all the sins of Baasha and Elah'; the relative clause ὡς ἐξήμαρτεν τὸν Ἰσραὴλ and the purpose infinitive τοῦ παροργίσαι echo verbatim the indictment of v. 2, closing the literary frame around the doomed dynasty.

περὶ

concerning / because of

preposition + genitive (cause/reference: 'concerning the sins')

→ spatial or relational framing

περί + genitive: 'concerning / on account of'; renders **לְ**; introduces the catalogue of sins that justify the dynastic doom.

πασῶν

all

Genitive

attributive adjective (with ἁμαρτιῶν: 'all the sins')

→ relational specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the feminine genitive plural πασῶν agrees with ἁμαρτιῶν, stressing the totality of the guilt.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἁμαρτιῶν

sins

Genitive

genitive object of περὶ (the cause of judgment)

→ relational specification

ἁμαρτία: 'sin / transgression'; renders **תּוֹשָׁעַת**; the accumulated sins of the dynasty (especially cultic apostasy) are the ground of its annihilation.

Βαασα

of Baasha

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ἡλα

of Elah

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἡλα: Hebrew **הִלָּא**; indeclinable; here named alongside his father as co-guilty in the dynastic sin.

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 Ἡλα ('his son')

→ relational specification

υἱός: 'son'; identifying Elah as Baasha's son, sharing his guilt and his fate.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ὥς

in that / as / how

conjunction (exegetical: 'in that he made Israel sin')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: here explicative/causal ('in that / inasmuch as'); renders **כִּי**; introduces the specification of the sin — making Israel sin.

ἐξήμαρτεν

he made to sin

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξῆμαρτάνω

verb of explicative clause (causative: 'made Israel sin')

→ constative aorist (the corporate corruption)

ἐξῆμαρτάνω: 'cause to sin'; causative with τὸν Ἰσραὴλ, rendering the Hiphil **אִשְׁחַלֵּךְ**; the dynastic crime of leading the nation into apostasy (cf. v. 2, v. 19, v. 26).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ισραηλ

Israel

accusative object of ἐξήμαρτεν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τοῦ

so as to

articular infinitive marker (genitive of result)

→ clausal contribution

τοῦ + infinitive: genitive articular infinitive of result/purpose ('so as to provoke').

παροργίσαι

to provoke

Aor Act Inf · παροργίζω

articular infinitive of result ('provoking the LORD')

→ telic/consecutive aorist infinitive (the upshot of the apostasy)

παροργίζω: 'provoke to anger'; renders דיַעֲרִיב; the cultic-provocation verb, here with the divine title as object (cf. v. 2, v. 7, v. 26, v. 33).

κύριον

the LORD

Accusative

direct object of παροργίσει

→ object specification

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the one provoked by the dynasty's idolatry.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with θεόν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θεόν

God

Accusative

accusative in apposition to κύριον ('the God of Israel')

→ object specification

θεός: 'God'; renders יהוה; κύριον τὸν θεόν Ισραηλ ('the LORD the God of Israel') is the full covenant-title, sharpening the irony that the people's own God is the one they provoke.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ἐν

with / by

preposition + dative (instrumental: 'with their vanities')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῖς

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ματαίους

vanities / idols

Dative

dative of instrument (substantival adjective: 'vanities')

→ sphere or reference

μάταιος: 'vain / worthless'; substantivized τὰ μάταια ('vanities') = idols, rendering דיַלִּבָּי; verbatim echo of v. 2, closing the indictment-frame.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession (with ματαίους)

→ relational specification

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

14 καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν λόγων Ηλα καὶ πάντα ἃ ἐποίησεν οὐκ ἰδοὺ ταῦτα γεγραμμένα ἐν βιβλίῳ λόγων τῶν ἡμερῶν τῶν βασιλέων Ισραηλ

And the rest of the acts of Elah, and all that he did — are these not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel?

Regnal-summary (annalistic citation) formula καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν λόγων Ηλα

The standard citation-formula closes Elah's brief reign, identical in form to v. 5; its bare formulaic application even to so short and ignominious a reign underscores the annalistic regularity of the Deuteronomistic framework.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὰ

the

Nominative

article (with substantival adjective λοιπά)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λοιπὰ

rest / remainder

Nominative

substantival adjective (subject: 'the rest of the acts')

→ participant prominence

λοιπός: 'remaining'; τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν λόγων renders יְהִיָּהּ, the regnal-summary opening (cf. v. 5).

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λόγων

acts / matters

Genitive

partitive genitive (with λοιπά)

→ relational specification

λόγος: annalistic 'acts / deeds' (rendering יְהִיָּהּ); the recorded affairs of Elah's reign.

Ηλα

of Elah

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πάντα

all

Nominative

substantival adjective (subject: 'all that he did')

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'all'; neuter plural πάντα with relative ἃ summing up Elah's deeds.

ἃ

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐποίησεν)

→ participant reference

ὅς, ἡ, ὅ: relative pronoun; neuter plural ἃ ('the things which').

ἐποίησεν

he did

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

verb of relative clause ('all that he did')

→ constative aorist (summary of deeds)

ποιέω: 'do / make'; renders תָּשַׁע; fixed component of the citation-formula.

οὐκ

not

negative particle (rhetorical question marker)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ (οὐκ): negative; οὐκ ἰδοὺ introduces the rhetorical 'are they not written?' expecting an affirmative answer.

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle (with οὐκ: 'lo, are they not...')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'behold'; in οὐκ ἰδοὺ reinforces the appeal to the written record (Hebraism for הִנֵּה לֹא הָיָה).

ταῦτα

these things

Nominative

subject (demonstrative: 'these things')

→ participant prominence

οὗτος; demonstrative; ταῦτα resuming the deeds as subject of the periphrastic γεγραμμένα.

γεγραμμένα

written

Perf Pass Part Nom Pl Neut · γράφω

predicate participle (periphrastic perfect passive: 'are written')

→ resultative perfect (standing record)

γράφω (perf. pass. part. γεγραμμένος): 'write'; perfect passive denoting the abiding recorded state; renders the Hebrew passive participle כְּתוּבִים.

ἐν

in

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

→ spatial or relational framing

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

βιβλίῳ

book / scroll

Dative

dative of place (the record-source)

→ sphere or reference

βιβλίον: 'book / scroll'; βιβλίον λόγων τῶν ἡμερῶν renders סֵפֶר הַיָּמִים ('the book of the chronicles').

λόγων

of the chronicles

Genitive

genitive of content (with βιβλίῳ)

→ relational specification

λόγος; annalistic 'records'; λόγων τῶν ἡμερῶν = 'records of the days' = chronicles.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμερῶν

days

Genitive

genitive (with λόγων: 'records of the days' = annals)

→ relational specification

ἡμέρα: 'day'; λόγων τῶν ἡμερῶν calques מִסְכְּרֵי הַיָּמִים, the chronicle-title.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέων

kings

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with ἡμερῶν: 'of the kings')

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the chronicle of the kings of Israel (northern kingdom).

Ισραηλ

of Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

15 καὶ Ζαμβρι ἐβασίλευσεν ἑπτὰ ἡμέρας ἐν Θερσα καὶ ἡ παρεμβολὴ Ἰσραηλ ἐπὶ Γαβαθων τὴν τῶν ἀλλοφύλων

And Zimri reigned seven days in Tirzah, while the army of Israel was encamped against Gibbethon of the Philistines.

Accession-summary with ironic brevity + scene-setting

καὶ Ζαμβρι ἐβασίλευσεν ἑπτὰ ἡμέρας

The accession-formula is here pointedly truncated to 'seven days', the shortest reign in Kings; the circumstantial nominal clause (ἡ παρεμβολὴ Ἰσραηλ ἐπὶ Γαβαθων) sets the military backdrop — the army is besieging Gibbethon, far from Tirzah, which both explains Zimri's window of opportunity and prepares for the army's counter-acclamation of Omri (v. 16).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ζαμβρι

Zimri

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ἐβασίλευσεν

reigned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb (accession-summary)

→ constative aorist (the whole — minimal — reign)

βασιλεύω: 'reign / be king'; renders ἔβη; the aorist sums up Zimri's entire reign of seven days.

ἑπτὰ

seven

numeral (with ἡμέρας: 'seven days')

→ measure or count

ἑπτὰ: 'seven'; indeclinable numeral; the proverbially complete number here marks the shortest of all the reigns — kingship gained and lost within a single week.

ἡμέρας

days

Accusative

accusative of extent of time ('for seven days')

→ object specification

ἡμέρα: 'day'; accusative of duration measuring the brevity of the reign.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative: 'in Tirzah')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Θερσα

Tirzah

dative-equivalent object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Θερσα: Hebrew תִּרְצַח; indeclinable; the capital Zimri briefly holds.

καὶ

and / while

coordinate conjunction (introducing circumstantial nominal clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with παρεμβολή)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παρεμβολή

army / camp

Nominative

subject of nominal clause ('the army of Israel')

→ participant prominence

παρεμβολή: 'camp / encampment / army in the field'; renders תַּחֲנִיחַ; here the Israelite military host besieging Gibbethon, soon to make Omri king.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ἐπὶ

against / at

preposition + accusative (military position: 'against Gibbethon')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ + accusative: here 'against / encamped at' (a siege-position); renders לַעֲנִי; the army is besieging the Philistine town.

Γαβαθων

Gibbethon

accusative object of ἐπὶ (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Γαβαθων: transliteration of Hebrew גִּבְתֹּן (Gibbethon); indeclinable; a Philistine town in the Danite/Philistine border region, under Israelite siege (cf. 3 Kgdms 15:27).

τήν

the (one)

Accusative

article (substantival, with genitive: 'the town of the Philistines')

→ noun-phrase marking

ἡ (article): the feminine article τήν, agreeing with the implied city/town, governs the partitive-possessive genitive τῶν ἀλλοφύλων ('the one of the Philistines').

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀλλοφύλων

Philistines / foreigners

Genitive

genitive of possession ('the town of the Philistines')

→ relational specification

ἀλλόφυλος: 'of another tribe / foreigner'; the LXX's standard rendering of תַּיִשְׁלִי ('Philistines'), lit. 'people of another stock'; Gibbethon belonged to them.

16 καὶ ἤκουσεν ὁ λαὸς ἐν τῇ παρεμβολῇ λεγόντων συνεστράφη Ζαμβρι καὶ ἔπαισεν τὸν βασιλέα καὶ ἐβασίλευσαν ἐν Ἰσραὴλ τὸν Ἀμβρι τὸν ἡγούμενον τῆς στρατιᾶς ἐπὶ Ἰσραὴλ ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ ἐν τῇ παρεμβολῇ

And the people in the camp heard it said, 'Zimri has conspired and struck down the king'; and they made Omri, the commander of the army, king over Israel on that day in the camp.

Counter-acclamation (the army's response) καὶ ἤκουσεν ὁ λαός

On hearing the report of Zimri's coup (introduced by λεγόντων + direct speech), the army in the field at once proclaims its own commander Omri king — a rival acclamation 'on that day, in the camp' that sets the stage for the march on Tirzah (v. 17) and the civil war (vv. 21–22).

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 (the army receives the report)

→ constative aorist (the moment of hearing)

ἀκούω (aor. ἤκουσεν): 'hear'; renders נָשָׁע; the singular verb with the collective ὁ λαός; the army's hearing of the coup triggers the counter-acclamation.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with λαός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαός

people / army

Nominative

subject (collective: 'the people in the camp')

→ participant prominence

λαός: 'people'; here specifically the military host (מַעֲבֵד as army), the soldiers encamped against Gibbethon who become kingmakers.

ἐν

in

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

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παρεμβολῇ

camp / army

Dative

dative of place (locative: where the people heard)

→ sphere or reference

παρεμβολῇ: 'camp / encampment'; renders גִּבְעֹת; the siege-camp at Gibbethon where the report arrives.

λεγόντων

saying

Pres Act Part Gen Pl Masc · λέγω

participle of indirect report (genitive absolute / loosely construed: 'as they said')

→ present participle (quotative, introducing the report)

λέγω (pres. part. λεγόντων): 'say'; the genitive plural participle introduces the reported speech; the loose construction (a Hebraizing גִּבְעֹת) reports the rumor circulating through the camp.

συνεστράφη

has conspired

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · συστρέφω

main verb of reported speech ('Zimri has conspired')

→ constative aorist (the reported coup)

συστρέφω (aor. pass. συνεστράφη): 'conspire / band together'; renders שָׁרְפוּ; the same verb as v. 9 (συνέστρεψεν), now in the soldiers' report of the regicide.

Ζαμβρι

Zimri

subject of reported speech (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ζαμβρι: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as subject of reported speech (indeclinable proper noun).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (within reported speech)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔπαισεν

struck / smote

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · παίω

main verb of reported speech ('struck the king')

→ constative aorist (the reported killing)

παίω (aor. ἔπαισεν): 'strike / smite'; here synonymous with πατάσσω; the soldiers' report that Zimri 'struck the king' (= killed Elah).

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 ἔπαισεν (Elah)

→ object specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; here Elah, the king Zimri struck down.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (resuming main narrative)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐβασίλευσαν

they made king

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · βασιλεύω

main verb (the army's acclamation; transitive/causative)

→ constative aorist (the act of king-making)

βασιλεύω (aor. 3 pl. ἐβασίλευσαν): normally intransitive 'reign', here used transitively/causatively ('they made Omri king'), rendering the Hiphil מְלִיכָה; the object τὸν Αμβρι makes the causative sense plain.

ἐν

in / over

preposition + dative (idiom: 'made king in/over Israel')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + dative; here in the kingship-idiom 'reign in/over Israel' (rendering Hebrew מלך / with מלך).

Ισραηλ

Israel

dative-equivalent object of ἐν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as dative-equivalent object of ἐν (indeclinable proper noun).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Ἀμβρι, marking the object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἀμβρι

Omri

accusative object of ἐβασίλευσαν (indeclinable proper noun, here articular)

→ participant identification

Ἀμβρι: the LXX form of Hebrew אֲמֹרִי (Omri); indeclinable, though here marked as object by the article τὸν; commander of the army, made king and founder of the Omride dynasty (cf. vv. 17, 21–30).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with ἡγούμενον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡγούμενον

commander / leader

Pres Mid Part Acc Sg Masc · ἡγέομαι

substantival participle in apposition to Ἀμβρι ('the commander')

→ substantival participle (title of office)

ἡγέομαι (pres. mid. part. ἡγούμενος): 'lead / command'; substantival 'commander / leader'; here of Omri as commander of the army (στρατιά), the basis of his acclamation.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article (with στρατιάς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

στρατιάς

army / host

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with ἡγούμενον: 'commander of the army')

→ relational specification

στρατιά: 'army / host'; renders נֶצַח; Omri commanded the whole army, which makes his elevation a military coup against the usurper Zimri.

ἐπὶ

over

preposition + accusative (authority: 'over Israel')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ + accusative: 'over'; here marking Omri's commission as commander over Israel's army (and now its king).

Ισραηλ

Israel

accusative object of ἐπὶ (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ἐν

on / in

preposition + dative (temporal: 'on that day')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμέρα

day

Dative

dative of time ('on that day')

→ sphere or reference

ἡμέρα: 'day'; ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ ('on that day') stresses the immediacy of the army's response to the news.

ἐκείνη

that

Dative

demonstrative adjective (with ἡμέρα: 'that day')

→ sphere or reference

ἐκεῖνος: 'that'; the demonstrative pointing to the very day of the coup-report, when the rival acclamation occurred.

ἐν

in

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

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παρεμβολῇ

camp

Dative

dative of place (locative: the site of the acclamation)

→ sphere or reference

παρεμβολῇ: 'camp'; the acclamation 'in the camp' (not the capital) marks Omri's kingship as army-made, the rival of Zimri's palace-coup.

17 καὶ ἀνέβη Αμβρι καὶ πᾶς Ἰσραὴλ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐκ Γαβαθων καὶ περιεκάθισαν ἐπὶ Θερσα

And Omri went up, and all Israel with him, from Gibbethon, and they besieged Tirzah.

Military advance (the siege of Tirzah) καὶ ἀνέβη Αμβρι

The army abandons the Gibbethon siege and 'goes up' (ἀνέβη — the standard verb for a military expedition) against the capital; the rapid shift from external warfare to internal siege concentrates the whole nation's force against the week-old usurper Zimri.

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 (military advance)

→ constative aorist (the campaign-move)

ἀναβαίνω (aor. ἀνέβη): 'go up / advance'; renders תַּחַץ; the standard verb for marching on a city to besiege it; here Omri leads the army up from Gibbethon to Tirzah.

Αμβρι

Omri

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πᾶς

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (with Ἰσραηλ: 'all Israel')

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'all'; πᾶς Ἰσραηλ ('all Israel') denotes the whole army/nation rallying behind Omri.

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

subject in apposition (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

μετ'

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment, elided μετά)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά (elided μετ): 'with'; renders ׀ַ; the army accompanies Omri in the march.

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.

ἐκ

from / out of

preposition + genitive (source: 'from Gibbethon')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ + genitive: 'from / out of'; renders מִן; the army's departure-point, the abandoned siege of Gibbethon.

Γαβαθων

Gibbethon

genitive object of ἐκ (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Γαβαθων: Hebrew גִּבְתֹּן; indeclinable; the Philistine town whose siege is lifted to march on Tirzah.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

περικάθισαν

besieged / sat down around

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · περικαθίζω

main verb (the siege)

→ constative/ingressive aorist (the laying of siege)

περικαθίζω (aor. περικάθισαν): 'sit down around / besiege / blockade'; the compound περι- ('around') marks encirclement; renders the siege-idiom (צוֹר / עָלָהּ); the army encircles Tirzah.

ἐπὶ

against

preposition + accusative (siege-position: 'against Tirzah')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + accusative: 'against / upon'; with περικαθίζω marks the besieged city.

Θερσα

Tirzah

accusative object of ἐπί (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Θερσα: Hebrew תִּרְזָה; indeclinable; the capital where Zimri has barricaded himself.

18 καὶ ἐγενήθη ὥς εἶδεν Ζαμβρι ὅτι προκατείλημπται αὐτοῦ ἡ πόλις καὶ εἰσπορεύεται εἰς ἄντρον τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ ἐνεπύρισεν ἐπ' αὐτὸν τὸν οἶκον τοῦ βασιλέως ἐν πυρὶ καὶ ἀπέθανεν

And it happened, when Zimri saw that his city was already taken, that he went into the inner chamber of the king's house and burned the king's house down over himself with fire, and died,

Temporal frame + climactic suicide

καὶ ἐγενήθη ὥς εἶδεν Ζαμβρι

The 'and it came to pass when ...' frame (καὶ ἐγενήθη ὥς + aorist) leads to Zimri's desperate self-immolation: rather than be captured he retreats to the citadel-chamber and burns the palace over himself — a grimly ironic end for a reign of seven days, dying in the very seat of power he had usurped.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγενήθη

it happened

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (impersonal temporal frame)

→ constative aorist (event-introducing formula)

γίνομαι (aor. pass. ἐγενήθη): the impersonal καὶ ἐγενήθη renders יָהִי, the Hebraizing 'and it came to pass' before a temporal clause.

ὥς

when / as

temporal conjunction ('when Zimri saw')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: 'when / as'; temporal; renders / רַשָּׁא; introduces the perception-clause.

εἶδεν

saw

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ὁράω

verb of temporal clause ('when he saw')

→ constative aorist (the moment of realization)

ὁράω (aor. εἶδεν): 'see / perceive'; renders רָאָה; Zimri's perception of the city's fall triggers his suicide.

Ζαμβρι

Zimri

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ὅτι

that

conjunction (introducing object clause of εἶδεν)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'that'; renders יַד; introduces the content of what Zimri saw — the capture of the city.

προκατείλημται

has been taken beforehand / already seized

Perf Pass Indic 3 Sg · προκαταλαμβάνω

verb of object clause (perfect: 'the city was already taken')

→ resultative perfect (accomplished, irreversible capture)

προκαταλαμβάνω (perf. pass. προκατείλημται): 'seize beforehand / capture in advance'; the double compound (προ- + κατα-) stresses that the city was taken before Zimri could act; the perfect marks the settled, hopeless state — the capture is a fait accompli.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (with ἡ πόλις: 'his city')

→ relational specification

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

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 προκατείλημται ('his city')

→ participant prominence

πόλις: 'city'; renders תִּרְזַח; Tirzah, now captured by Omri's forces.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (apodosis after the temporal frame)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἰσπορεύεται

he goes in / enters

Pres Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰσπορεύομαι

main verb (historic present: retreat into the citadel)

→ historic present (vivid narration of the final act)

εἰσπορεύομαι (pres. εἰσπορεύεται): 'go in / enter'; renders נִכְנַס; the historic present dramatizes Zimri's retreat into the inner stronghold of the palace.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (direction: 'into the chamber')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἄντρον

inner chamber / citadel

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (the innermost stronghold)

→ object specification

ἄντρον: lit. 'cave / cavern', here 'inner chamber / keep / citadel'; renders מְצֻדָּה ('citadel / palace-keep'); the fortified innermost part of the royal house, Zimri's last refuge.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (with οἴκου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκου

house

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with ἄντρον: 'chamber of the house')

→ relational specification

οἴκος: 'house'; here the royal palace, whose inner keep Zimri enters.

τοῦ

of 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 (with οἴκου: 'the king's house')

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the 'king's house' = the royal palace at Tirzah.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐνεπύρισεν

burned / set on fire

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐμπυρίζω

main verb (the self-immolation)

→ constative aorist (the act of arson-suicide)

ἐμπυρίζω (aor. ἐνεπύρισεν): 'set on fire / burn up'; renders שָׂרַף הַמְצֻדָּה; Zimri burns the palace 'over himself' (ἐπ' αὐτόν), making the citadel his pyre.

ἐπ'

over / upon

preposition + accusative (over himself, elided ἐπ')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπ' (elided ἐπ'): 'over / upon'; ἐπ' αὐτόν ('over himself') marks the suicidal burning of the house upon its occupant.

αὐτόν

himself

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπ' (reflexive: 'over himself')

→ participant reference

αὐτός: here reflexive in sense ('over himself'); Zimri perishes in the conflagration he sets.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with οἴκου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκον

house

Accusative

direct object of ἐνεπύρισεν (the palace burned)

→ object specification

οἴκος: 'house'; the royal palace, the object burned.

τοῦ of 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 (with οἶκον: 'the king's house') → relational specification βασιλεύς: 'king'; the king's house, now Zimri's funeral pyre.	ἐν with / by preposition + dative (instrumental: 'with fire') → spatial or relational framing ἐν: meaning 'with'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (instrumental: 'with fire').	πυρὶ fire Dative dative of instrument ('with fire') → sphere or reference πῦρ: 'fire'; ἐν πυρί ('with fire') renders שָׁרַף; the instrument of the self-destruction.
καὶ and coordinate conjunction → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἀπέθανεν he died Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποθνήσκω main verb (the death) → constative aorist (Zimri's death) ἀποθνήσκω (aor. ἀπέθανεν): 'die'; renders תָּמָּ; the blunt verb sealing the seven-day reign in self-inflicted death.		

19 ὑπὲρ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν αὐτοῦ ὧν ἐποίησεν τοῦ ποιῆσαι τὸ πονηρὸν ἐνώπιον κυρίου πορευθῆναι ἐν ὁδῷ
 Ιεροβοαμ υἱοῦ Ναβατ καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις αὐτοῦ ὡς ἐξήμαρτεν τὸν Ἰσραηλ

because of his sins which he committed, doing what was evil before the LORD, walking in the way of
 Jeroboam son of Nabat, and in his sins, in that he made Israel to sin.

Theological evaluation (cause of Zimri's death)

ὑπὲρ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν αὐτοῦ

Even Zimri's seven-day reign receives the full Deuteronomistic evaluation: he too 'did evil before the LORD' and 'walked in the way of Jeroboam'; the causal ὑπὲρ ('because of his sins') interprets his fiery death not as mere political defeat but as divine retribution, conforming his fate to the chapter's recurring theology.

ὕπέρ

because of

preposition + genitive (causal: 'because of his sins')

→ spatial or relational framing

ὕπέρ + genitive: here causal, 'on account of / because of'; introduces the theological reason for Zimri's death.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἁμαρτιῶν

sins

Genitive

genitive object of ὕπέρ (the cause of judgment)

→ relational specification

ἁμαρτία: 'sin'; renders תּחַטֹּחַ; Zimri's sins, like those of his predecessors, the ground of his fall.

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.

ᾧ

which

Genitive

relative pronoun (genitive by attraction, object of ἐποίησεν)

→ relational specification

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ: relative pronoun; the genitive ᾧ is attracted to its antecedent ἁμαρτιῶν ('the sins which').

ἐποίησεν

he committed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

verb of relative clause ('the sins which he did')

→ constative aorist (completed sins)

ποιέω: 'do / commit'; renders עָשָׂה; of committing the sins enumerated.

τοῦ

so as to / in

articular infinitive marker (genitive, epexegetical)

→ clausal contribution

τοῦ + infinitive: epexegetical articular infinitive ('namely, to do evil').

ποιῆσαι

to do

Aor Act Inf · ποιέω

articular infinitive (epexegetical: 'doing what is evil')

→ constative aorist infinitive

ποιέω (aor. inf. ποιῆσαι): 'do'; τοῦ ποιῆσαι τὸ πονηρόν ('to do the evil') specifies the content of his sin in the Deuteronomistic idiom.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with πονηρόν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πονηρόν

evil

Accusative

substantival adjective (object of ποιῆσαι: 'the evil')

→ object specification

πονηρός: 'evil / wicked'; substantivized τὸ πονηρόν ('the evil thing'); τὸ πονηρόν ἐνώπιον κυρίου renders הָרַע בְּעֵינֵי יְהוָה ('the evil in the eyes of the LORD'), the fixed judgment-formula (cf. v. 25, v. 30).

ἐνώπιον

before / in the sight of

preposition + genitive (evaluative: 'before the LORD')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐνώπιον: 'before / in the sight of'; Hebraism for בְּעֵינֵי; the evil is reckoned as YHWH sees it.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive object of ἐνώπιον

→ relational specification

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יְהוָה; the evaluating presence.

πορευθῆναι

to walk

Aor Pass Inf · πορεύομαι

exegetical infinitive ('walking in the way of Jeroboam')

→ **telic aorist infinitive**

πορεύομαι (aor. pass. inf. πορευθῆναι); 'go / walk / conduct oneself'; the infinitive specifies the manner of the evil — walking in Jeroboam's apostate way (cf. v. 2, v. 26).

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (idiom: 'in the way')

→ **spatial or relational framing**

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

ὁδῷ

way

Dative

dative of manner (idiom: 'in the way of Jeroboam')

→ **sphere or reference**

ὁδός: 'way / manner of life'; ἐν ὁδῷ renders יְהוֹשָׁפָט; the 'way of Jeroboam' = the northern cultic apostasy.

Ιεροβοαμ

of Jeroboam

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ **participant identification**

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

υἱοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive in apposition (patronymic: 'son of Nabat')

→ **relational specification**

υἱός: 'son'; patronymic identifying Jeroboam by his father Nabat.

Ναβατ

Nabat

genitive patronymic (indeclinable proper noun)

→ **participant identification**

Ναβατ: Hebrew נָבָט; indeclinable; father of Jeroboam I.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ **discourse linkage or contrast**

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative-causal: 'in his sins')

→ **spatial or relational framing**

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

ταῖς

the

Dative

article (with ἀμαρτίαις)

→ **noun-phrase marking**

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

ἀμαρτίαις

sins

Dative

dative (the sphere of his walking: 'in his sins')

→ **sphere or reference**

ἀμαρτία: 'sin'; the repeated noun resumes the catalogue, framing Zimri's brief reign within the same apostasy.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ **relational specification**

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

ὥς

in that / how

conjunction (exegetical: 'in that he made Israel sin')

→ **discourse linkage or contrast**

ὥς: explicative/causal ('in that'); renders וַיַּעַשׂ; specifying the corporate effect of the sin.

ἐξήμαρτεν

he made to sin

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξαμαρτάνω

verb of explicative clause (causative: 'made Israel sin')

→ constative aorist (the corporate corruption)

ἐξαμαρτάνω: 'cause to sin'; causative with τὸν Ἰσραὴλ, rendering the Hiphil מִשְׁחָתָהּ; the recurring dynastic indictment (cf. v. 2, v. 13, v. 26).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἰσραὴλ

Israel

accusative object of ἐξήμαρτεν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

20 καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν λόγων Ζαμβρι καὶ τὰς συνάψεις αὐτοῦ ἃς συνήψεν οὐκ ἰδοὺ ταῦτα γεγραμμένα ἐν βιβλίῳ λόγων τῶν ἡμερῶν τῶν βασιλέων Ἰσραὴλ

And the rest of the acts of Zimri, and his conspiracies which he made — are these not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel?

Regnal-summary (annalistic citation) formula

καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν λόγων Ζαμβρι

The citation-formula closes Zimri's reign; in place of the usual 'all that he did' it names τὰς συνάψεις ... ἃς συνήψεν ('the conspiracies he made'), a pointed substitution that reduces his entire 'reign' to the act of treason that defined it.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὰ

the

Nominative

article (with substantival adjective λοιπά)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λοιπὰ

rest / remainder

Nominative

substantival adjective (subject: 'the rest of the acts')

→ participant prominence

λοιπός: 'remaining'; τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν λόγων = the regnal-summary opening (cf. v. 5, v. 14).

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λόγων

acts / matters

Genitive

partitive genitive (with λοιπά)

→ relational specification

λόγος: annalistic 'acts / deeds' (rendering ידבר).

Ζαμβρι

of Zimri

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὰς

the

Accusative

article (with συνάψεις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

συνάψεις

conspiracies / plots

Accusative

direct object (the conspiracies, governed by the formula)

→ object specification

σύναψις: 'a joining together / league / conspiracy'; from συνάπτω; here in the sense of the seditious 'plots / leagues' Zimri formed, the verbal substitute for the usual 'all that he did'.

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.

ἃς

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of συνῆψεν)

→ participant reference

ἃς, ἡ, ὃ: relative pronoun; feminine accusative plural ἃς agreeing with συνάψεις.

συνῆψεν

he made / contrived

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · συνάπτω

verb of relative clause (cognate with συνάψεις: 'the plots he plotted')

→ constative aorist (the contriving of the plots)

συνάπτω (aor. συνῆψεν): 'join together / contrive / form a league'; the cognate verb of συνάψεις forms a figura etymologica ('the conspiracies he conspired'), emphasizing the treasonous character of his career.

οὐκ

not

negative particle (rhetorical question marker)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ (οὐκ): negative; οὐκ ἰδοῦ introduces the rhetorical appeal to the written record.

ἰδοῦ

behold

presentative particle (with οὐκ: 'lo, are they not...')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοῦ: 'behold'; in οὐκ ἰδοῦ, Hebraism for הִלֵּא.

ταῦτα

these things

Nominative

subject (demonstrative)

→ participant prominence

οὗτος: demonstrative; subject of the periphrastic γεγραμμένα.

γεγραμμένα

written

Perf Pass Part Nom Pl Neut · γράφω

predicate participle (periphrastic perfect passive: 'are written')

→ resultative perfect (standing record)

γράφω (perf. pass. part.): the abiding recorded state; renders כְּתוּבִים.

ἐν in <i>preposition + dative (locative)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (locative).	βιβλίῳ book / scroll Dative <i>dative of place (the record-source)</i> → sphere or reference βιβλίον: 'book / scroll'; βιβλίον λόγων τῶν ἡμερῶν = the royal chronicle.	λόγων of the chronicles Genitive <i>genitive of content (with βιβλίῳ)</i> → relational specification λόγος: annalistic 'records'.	τῶν of the Genitive <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τῶν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.
ἡμερῶν days Genitive <i>genitive (with λόγων: 'records of the days')</i> → relational specification ἡμέρα: 'day'; λόγων τῶν ἡμερῶν calques יְרֵמְיָהּ יְרֵמְיָהּ.	τῶν of the Genitive <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τῶν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	βασιλέων kings Genitive <i>genitive of relationship (with ἡμερῶν)</i> → relational specification βασιλεύς: 'king'; the chronicle of the kings of Israel.	Ισραηλ of Israel <i>genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)</i> → participant identification Ισραηλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun).

21 τότε μερίζεται ὁ λαὸς Ισραηλ ἡμισυ τοῦ λαοῦ γίνεται ὀπίσω Θαμνι υἱοῦ Γωναθ τοῦ βασιλεῦσαι αὐτόν καὶ τὸ ἡμισυ τοῦ λαοῦ γίνεται ὀπίσω Αμβρι

Then the people of Israel were divided: half the people went after Tibni son of Ginath to make him king, and half the people went after Omri.

Civil-war division (the schism of the people) τότε μερίζεται ὁ λαὸς

τότε ('then') and the historic present μερίζεται open the account of the dynastic civil war: the people split into two factions, the partisans of Tibni and those of Omri; the balanced ἡμισυ ... καὶ τὸ ἡμισυ ('half ... and half') depicts a nation evenly torn between rival claimants.

τότε

then

temporal adverb (sequential: 'then')

→ adverbial qualification

τότε: 'then' / 'at that time'; renders תָּהִי; marks the new phase — the schism following Zimri's death.

μερίζεται

is divided

Pres Pass Indic 3 Sg · μερίζω

main verb (historic present: the division)

→ historic present (vivid narration of the schism)

μερίζω (pres. pass. μερίζεται): 'divide / split into parts'; renders נָחַץ; the historic present dramatizes the splitting of the people into two royal factions.

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 ('the people of Israel')

→ participant prominence

λαός: 'people'; the nation as a political body, here divided between two would-be kings.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ἡμις

half

Nominative

substantival adjective (subject: 'half of the people')

→ participant prominence

ἡμις: 'half'; substantivized neuter τὸ ἡμις ('the half'); renders תְּחִמִּי; the first faction, that of Tibni.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (with λαοῦ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαοῦ

people

Genitive

partitive genitive (with ἡμις: 'half of the people')

→ relational specification

λαός: partitive genitive specifying the half-portion of the populace.

γίνεται

becomes / sides

Pres Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (historic present: 'sides with / goes after')

→ historic present (vivid narration of partisanship)

γίνομαι (pres. γίνεται): 'become / come to be'; with ὀπίσω ('after') = 'sides with / follows' — the half-people become Tibni's partisans (Hebraism יִרְחֹצֵחַ הַיָּדָיִם).

ὀπίσω

after / behind

preposition + genitive (allegiance: 'after Tibni')

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: 'after / behind'; renders אַחֲרַי; the idiom 'be after (someone)' = 'to follow as partisan/supporter.

Θαμνι

Tibni

genitive object of ὀπίσω (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Θαμνι: transliteration of Hebrew תִּבְנִי (Tibni); indeclinable; the rival claimant to the throne against Omri.

υἱοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive in apposition (patronymic: 'son of Ginath')

→ relational specification

υἱός: 'son'; patronymic identifying Tibni.

Γωναθ

Ginath

genitive patronymic (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Γωναθ: transliteration of Hebrew גִּנְיָא (Ginath); indeclinable; father of Tibni.

τοῦ

to / in order to

articular infinitive marker (genitive of purpose)

→ clausal contribution

τοῦ + infinitive: genitive articular infinitive of purpose ('to make him king').

βασιλεῦσαι

to make king

Aor Act Inf · βασιλεύω

articular infinitive of purpose (causative: 'to make him king')

→ ingressive aorist infinitive (entry into kingship)

βασιλεύω (aor. inf. βασιλεῦσαι): here causative/transitive with object αὐτόν = 'to make him king' (rendering the Hiphil וַיַּמְלִיכֵהוּ); the faction's purpose in following Tibni.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

accusative object of the causative infinitive (Tibni)

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing the other half)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with ἡμῖς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμῖς

half

Nominative

substantival adjective (subject: 'the other half')

→ participant prominence

ἡμῖς: 'half'; the second faction, that of Omri.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (with λαοῦ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαοῦ

people

Genitive

partitive genitive (with ἡμῖς)

→ relational specification

λαοῦ: meaning 'people'; it serves as partitive genitive (with ἡμῖς).

γίνεται

becomes / sides

Pres Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (historic present: 'sides with Omri')

→ historic present (vivid narration)

γίνομαι (pres. γίνεται): with ὀπίσω = 'sides with / follows'; the other half become Omri's partisans.

ὀπίσω

after / behind

preposition + genitive (allegiance: 'after Omri')

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: 'after'; the partisanship-idiom, now for Omri.

Αμβρι

Omri

genitive object of ὀπίσω (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αμβρι: Hebrew אֲמֹרִי; indeclinable; the army's candidate, who will prevail in the civil war.

22 ὁ λαὸς ὁ ὢν ὀπίσω Ἀμβρι ὑπερεκράτησεν τὸν λαὸν τὸν ὀπίσω Θαμνι υἱοῦ Γωναθ καὶ ἀπέθανεν Θαμνι καὶ Ἰωραμ ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ καιρῷ ἐκείνῳ καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν Ἀμβρι μετὰ Θαμνι

The people who were after Omri prevailed over the people who were after Tibni son of Ginath; and Tibni died, and Joram his brother, at that time, and Omri reigned after Tibni.

Resolution of the civil war (Omri prevails)

ὁ λαὸς ὁ ὢν ὀπίσω Ἀμβρι ὑπερεκράτησεν

The civil war is resolved: Omri's faction 'prevailed over' (ὑπερεκράτησεν) Tibni's; the deaths of Tibni and his brother Joram remove the rival claim, and Omri's reign 'after Tibni' is now uncontested — setting up the full regnal account of vv. 23–28.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with λαός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαὸς

people

Nominative

subject ('the people who were after Omri')

→ participant prominence

λαός: 'people'; here Omri's faction.

ὁ

the (one)

Nominative

article (substantizing the participle ὢν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὢν

being / who were

Pres Act Part Nom Sg Masc · εἰμί

attributive participle ('the people who were after Omri')

→ verbal action or state

εἰμί (pres. part. ὢν): 'be'; the articular participle ὁ ὢν ὀπίσω = 'the one who is/were after', identifying the faction by its allegiance.

ὀπίσω

after

preposition + genitive (allegiance: 'after Omri')

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: 'after'; partisanship-idiom (cf. v. 21).

Ἀμβρι

Omri

genitive object of ὀπίσω (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ὑπερεκράτησεν

prevailed over / overpowered

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ὑπερκρατέω

main verb (the victory of Omri's faction)

→ constative aorist (the decisive triumph)

ὑπερκρατέω (aor. ὑπερεκράτησεν): 'prevail over / be stronger than / overpower'; the compound ὑπερ- ('over') stresses superiority; renders the Hebrew קָיָם ('was stronger than'); Omri's faction overcomes Tibni's.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with λαόν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαὸν

people

Accusative

direct object of ὑπερεκράτησεν (Tibni's faction)

→ object specification

λαός: 'people'; here the defeated faction of Tibni.

τὸν

the (one)

Accusative

article (substantival, with ὀπίσω: 'the one after Tibni')

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀπίσω

after

preposition + genitive (allegiance: 'after Tibni')

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: 'after'; partisanship-idiom for Tibni's supporters.

Θαμνι

Tibni

genitive object of ὀπίσω (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

υἱοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive in apposition (patronymic: 'son of Ginath')

→ relational specification

υἱός: 'son'; patronymic identifying Tibni.

Γωναθ

Ginath

genitive patronymic (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Γωναθ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive patronymic (indeclinable proper noun).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπέθανεν

died

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποθνήσκω

main verb (the death of the rival)

→ constative aorist (Tibni's death)

ἀποθνήσκω (aor. ἀπέθανεν): 'die'; renders Τῆ; the death of Tibni (and his brother) ends the contest for the throne.

Θαμνι

Tibni

subject of ἀπέθανεν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (second subject)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ιωραμ

Joram

subject of ἀπέθανεν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιωραμ: transliteration of Hebrew יֹרָאִם (Joram); indeclinable; here Tibni's brother, who dies with him (an Old Greek plus over against the MT).

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with ἀδελφός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀδελφός

brother

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ἰωραμ ('his brother')

→ participant prominence

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; renders תִּבְנִי; identifying Joram as Tibni's brother and fellow-casualty.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (with ἀδελφός)

→ relational specification

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

ἐν

at / in

preposition + dative (temporal: 'at that time')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with καιρῷ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

καιρῷ

time / season

Dative

dative of time ('at that time')

→ sphere or reference

καιρός: 'time / occasion / decisive moment'; ἐν τῷ καιρῷ ἐκείνῳ ('at that time') renders מִן הַיָּמִים הַהֵם, locating the deaths at the climax of the civil war.

ἐκείνῳ

that

Dative

demonstrative adjective (with καιρῷ: 'that time')

→ sphere or reference

ἐκεῖνος: 'that'; pointing to the moment of Omri's triumph.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐβασίλευσεν

reigned / became king

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb (Omri's uncontested accession)

→ ingressive aorist (the now-undisputed reign)

βασιλεύω (aor. ἐβασίλευσεν): 'become king / reign'; renders מָלַךְ; Omri reigns 'after Tibni' — i.e., with the rival removed, his kingship is secure.

Αμβρι

Omri

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

μετά

after

preposition + genitive (temporal: 'after Tibni')

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά + genitive: here temporal, 'after'; ('after Tibni') = once Tibni was dead and out of the way.

Θαμνι

Tibni

genitive object of μετά (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

23 ἐν τῷ ἔτει τῷ τριακοστῷ καὶ πρώτῳ τοῦ βασιλέως Ασα βασιλεύει Ἀμβρι ἐπὶ Ἰσραηλ δώδεκα ἔτη ἐν Θερσα βασιλεύει ἕξ ἔτη

In the thirty-first year of King Asa, Omri reigns over Israel twelve years; in Tirzah he reigns six years.

Synchronistic accession-formula (full regnal notice) ἐν τῷ ἔτει τῷ τριακοστῷ καὶ πρώτῳ

The full accession-formula now opens Omri's secure reign: synchronism with Asa's thirty-first year, total length (twelve years), and the note that six of these were in Tirzah — the rest, by implication, in the new capital Samaria (v. 24); the historic present βασιλεύει gives the regnal notice immediacy.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (temporal: 'in the year')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with ἔτει)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἔτει

year

Dative

dative of time (synchronistic dating)

→ sphere or reference

ἔτος: 'year'; ἐν τῷ ἔτει renders תַּנְשָׁא, the synchronism-formula.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with ordinal)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τριακοστῷ

thirtieth

Dative

ordinal adjective (with πρώτῳ: 'thirty-first')

→ sphere or reference

τριακοστός: 'thirtieth'; with καὶ πρώτῳ forms the compound ordinal 'thirty-first' (year of Asa).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (joining compound ordinal)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πρώτῳ

first

Dative

ordinal adjective (with τριακοστῷ: 'thirty-first')

→ sphere or reference

πρώτος: 'first'; the second element of the compound ordinal 'thirty-first'.

τοῦ

of 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 (with ἔτει: 'year of King Asa')

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the dating is by the regnal year of Asa of Judah.

Ασα

Asa

genitive in apposition to βασιλέως (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ασα: Hebrew אָסָא; indeclinable; king of Judah, the synchronistic reference.

βασιλεύει

reigns

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb (historic present: accession)

→ historic present (vivid regnal notice)

βασιλεύω (pres. βασιλεύει): 'reign / be king'; renders ἔλη; the historic present opens Omri's full regnal notice.

Αμβρι

Omri

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ἐπὶ

over

preposition + accusative (authority: 'over Israel')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + accusative: 'over'; the realm of Omri's rule.

Ισραηλ

Israel

accusative object of ἐπί (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

δώδεκα

twelve

numeral (with ἔτη: 'twelve years')

→ clausal contribution

δώδεκα: 'twelve'; indeclinable numeral; the total length of Omri's reign.

ἔτη

years

Accusative

accusative of extent of time ('twelve years')

→ object specification

ἔτος: 'year'; accusative of duration; the reign-length component of the formula.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative: 'in Tirzah')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Θερσα

Tirzah

dative-equivalent object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Θερσα: Hebrew תִּרְצַח; indeclinable; the old capital where Omri reigned his first six years before founding Samaria.

βασιλεύει

reigns

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb (historic present, repeated: 'he reigns six years')

→ historic present (vivid notice of the Tirzah-period)

βασιλεύω (pres. βασιλεύει): the repeated verb specifies the portion of the reign spent in Tirzah.

ἕξ

six

numeral (with ἔτη: 'six years')

→ clausal contribution

ἕξ: 'six'; indeclinable numeral; the six years in Tirzah, half of the total twelve.

ἔτη

years

Accusative

accusative of extent of time ('six years')

→ object specification

ἔτος: 'year'; accusative of duration for the
Tirzah-period.

24 καὶ ἐκτίσας Ἀμβρι τὸ ὄρος τὸ Σεμερων παρὰ Σεμηρ τοῦ κυρίου τοῦ ὄρους δύο ταλάντων ἀργυρίου καὶ
ὠκοδόμησεν τὸ ὄρος καὶ ἐπεκάλεσεν τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ ὄρους οὗ ὠκοδόμησεν ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι Σεμηρ τοῦ
κυρίου τοῦ ὄρους Σαεμηρων

And Omri bought the hill of Shemer from Shemer the owner of the hill for two talents of silver,
and he built on the hill and called the name of the hill that he built, after the name of Shemer the
owner of the hill, Saemeron.

Founding of Samaria (the capital purchase) καὶ ἐκτίσας Ἀμβρι τὸ ὄρος

The foundation-notice for Samaria: Omri purchases the hill from its private owner Shemer, builds the
new capital on it, and names it for the former owner. The repeated κύριος here means 'owner /
master' (of the hill) — a secular usage, not the divine name; the chapter's only non-Tetragrammaton
occurrences of the word.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκτήσατο

bought / acquired

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · κτάομαι

main verb (the purchase)

→ constative aorist (the acquisition)

κτάομαι (aor. mid. ἐκτήσατο): 'acquire / buy / get for oneself'; renders תָּקַח; the legal acquisition of the hill that becomes Samaria — a rare note of a king buying, not seizing, land.

Αμβρι

Omri

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with ὄρος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὄρος

hill / mountain

Accusative

direct object of ἐκτήσατο (the hill purchased)

→ object specification

ὄρος: 'mountain / hill'; renders תְּהַר; the hill of Shemer, future site of the capital Samaria.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with the name Σεμερων, attributive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σεμερων

Shemer / Samaria

accusative in attributive apposition to ὄρος (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Σεμερων: the LXX form of Hebrew שֹׁמְרוֹן (Shomron / Samaria); indeclinable; here the name of the hill (τὸ ὄρος τὸ Σεμερων = 'the hill, the Shemer'), derived from the owner Shemer.

παρά

from

preposition + genitive (source of purchase: 'from Shemer')

→ spatial or relational framing

παρά + genitive: 'from (the side of)'; renders תֵּיכָף; the seller from whom Omri bought the hill.

Σεμηρ

Shemer

genitive object of παρά (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σεμηρ: the LXX form of Hebrew שֹׁמֵר (Shemer); indeclinable; the private owner of the hill, after whom Samaria is named.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with κυρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κυρίου

owner / master

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Σεμηρ ('the owner of the hill')

→ relational specification

κύριος: here in its secular sense 'owner / master / proprietor' (rendering יָדָא / לְעֵלֵךְ of property), NOT the divine name; Shemer is the legal proprietor of the hill — the chapter's only non-Tetragrammaton use of κύριος.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (with ὄρους)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὄρους

hill

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with κυρίου: 'owner of the hill')

→ relational specification

ὄρος: 'hill'; the property of which Shemer was κύριος ('owner').

δύο

two

numeral (with ταλάντων: 'two talents')

→ measure or count

δύο: 'two'; indeclinable numeral; the price of the hill.

ταλάντων

talents

Genitive

genitive of price (with ἀργυρίου: 'two talents of silver')

→ relational specification

τάλαντον: 'talent' (a large unit of weight/value); renders 𐤕𐤓𐤕; genitive of price — the cost of the purchase.

ἀργυρίου

of silver

Genitive

genitive of material (with ταλάντων: 'talents of silver')

→ relational specification

ἀργύριον: 'silver / money'; renders 𐤁𐤓𐤕; the medium of payment for the hill.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὠκοδόμησεν

built

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · οἰκοδομέω

main verb (the building of the city on the hill)

→ constative aorist (the founding act)

οἰκοδομέω (aor. ὠκοδόμησεν): 'build / construct'; renders 𐤕𐤓𐤕; Omri builds the new capital on the purchased hill (cf. v. 32 of Ahab's Baal-temple).

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with ὄρος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὄρος

hill

Accusative

direct object of ὠκοδόμησεν (the hill built upon)

→ object specification

ὄρος: 'hill'; here the object of building — Omri built (a city on) the hill.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπεκάλεσεν

called / named

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐπικαλέω

main verb (the naming of the city)

→ constative aorist (the act of naming)

ἐπικαλέω (aor. ἐπεκάλεσεν): 'call / name / give a name to'; ἐπεκάλεσεν τὸ ὄνομα ('he called the name') renders 𐤁𐤓 𐤕𐤓 𐤕𐤓𐤕, the naming-formula.

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 ἐπεκάλεσεν ('called the name')

→ object specification

ὄνομα: 'name'; renders 𐤁𐤓; the name given to the new city.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (with ὅρους)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὅρους

hill

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with ὄνομα: 'the name of the hill')

→ relational specification

ὄρος: 'hill'; the hill whose name is given.

οὗ

which

Genitive

relative pronoun (genitive, modifying ὅρους: 'the hill which he built')

→ relational specification

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ: relative pronoun; genitive οὗ agreeing with ὅρους ('the hill which').

ᾠκοδόμησεν

he built

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · οἰκοδομέω

verb of relative clause ('the hill which he built')

→ constative aorist (the building act)

οἰκοδομέω (aor.): 'build'; the form ᾠκοδόμησεν is the spelling found in the source text (a Hellenistic itacistic variant of ᾠκοδόμησεν), retained here verbatim; refers again to Omri's building of the city.

ἐπὶ

after / according to

preposition + dative (basis: 'after the name')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + dative: here 'after / on the basis of'; ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι ('after the name of') = naming the city in reference to its former owner.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with ὀνόματι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀνόματι

name

Dative

dative object of ἐπὶ ('after the name of Shemer')

→ sphere or reference

ὄνομα: 'name'; ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι Σεμὴρ ('after the name of Shemer') gives the etymology of Samaria's name.

Σεμὴρ

Shemer

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σεμὴρ: Hebrew שֵׁמֶר; indeclinable; the owner after whom Samaria (Σαμηνων) is named.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with κυρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κυρίου

owner / master

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Σεμὴρ ('the owner of the hill')

→ relational specification

κύριος: again secular 'owner / proprietor' (not the divine name); the repeated identification of Shemer as κύριος τοῦ ὄρους ('owner of the hill').

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (with ὅρους)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὄρους

hill

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with κυρίου: 'owner of the hill')

→ relational specification

ὄρος: 'hill'; the property of which Shemer was owner.

Σαμερων

Saemeron / Samaria

*accusative of naming (predicate of ἐπεκάλεσεν;
indeclinable place-name)*

→ participant identification

Σαμερων: a LXX form of Hebrew שֶׁמֶר (Samaria); indeclinable; the name finally given to the new capital, formed from the owner's name Shemer — the city that becomes the seat of the Omride/Ahab dynasty (cf. v. 28, v. 29, v. 32).

25 καὶ ἐποίησεν Αμβρι τὸ πονηρὸν ἐνώπιον κυρίου καὶ ἐπονηρεύσατο ὑπὲρ πάντας τοὺς γενομένους ἔμπροσθεν αὐτοῦ

And Omri did what was evil before the LORD, and did worse than all who were before him.

Deuteronomistic evaluation (escalation formula)

καὶ ἐποίησεν Αμβρι τὸ πονηρὸν

Omri receives the evil-evaluation in escalated form: not merely 'did evil' but ἐπονηρεύσατο ὑπὲρ πάντας ('did worse than all before him') — the comparative-superlative formula that will be applied again, even more strongly, to his son Ahab (v. 30, v. 33), tracing a downward dynastic spiral.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐποίησεν

did

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (the evil deed)

→ constative aorist (the reign's character)

ποιέω: 'do'; ἐποίησεν τὸ πονηρὸν renders עָשָׂה הָרָע, the Deuteronomistic verdict-formula.

Αμβρι

Omri

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with πονηρὸν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πονηρὸν

evil

Accusative

substantival adjective (object of ἐποίησεν: 'the evil')

→ object specification

πονηρός: 'evil'; τὸ πονηρὸν ἐνώπιον κυρίου renders יהוה בְּעֵינֵי יְהוָה, the fixed judgment-formula (cf. v. 19, v. 30).

ἐνώπιον

before / in the sight of

preposition + genitive (evaluative)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐνώπιον: 'before'; Hebraism for בְּעֵינֵי; the evil reckoned as YHWH sees it.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive object of ἐνώπιον

→ relational specification

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the evaluating presence.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπονηρεύσατο

did wickedly / did worse

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · πονηρεύομαι

main verb (escalation: 'acted more wickedly')

→ constative aorist (the surpassing wickedness)

πονηρεύομαι (aor. mid. ἐπονηρεύσατο): 'act wickedly / do evil'; with ὑπὲρ πάντας ('beyond all') it renders מְרַעֵם כָּל ('did worse than all'), the comparative escalation-formula marking Omri as more wicked than all his predecessors.

ὑπὲρ

beyond / more than

preposition + accusative (comparison: 'more than all')

→ spatial or relational framing

ὑπὲρ + accusative: 'beyond / more than'; the comparative use rendering מִן ('more than'); ὑπὲρ πάντας = 'worse than all (his predecessors)'.

πάντας

all

Accusative

substantival adjective (object of ὑπέρ: 'all who were before')

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the totality of previous kings, all surpassed in wickedness by Omri.

τοὺς

the (ones)

Accusative

article (substantizing the participle γενομένων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γενομένων

who came to be / who were

Aor Mid Part Acc Pl Masc · γίνομαι

substantival participle ('those who were before him')

→ verbal action or state

γίνομαι (aor. mid. part. γενομένων): 'become / come to be'; the substantival participle τοὺς γενομένους ἔμπροσθεν αὐτοῦ = 'those who came before him', i.e., the earlier kings.

ἔμπροσθεν

before / prior to

preposition + genitive (temporal/sequential: 'before him')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἔμπροσθεν: 'before / in front of'; here temporal ('prior to'), rendering מִלְפָּנֵי; the predecessors against whom Omri's wickedness is measured.

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of ἔμπροσθεν

→ relational specification

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

26 καὶ ἐπορεύθη ἐν πάσῃ ὁδῷ Ιεροβοαμ υἱοῦ Ναβατ καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις αὐτοῦ αἷς ἐξήμαρτεν τὸν Ισραηλ τοῦ παροργίσει τὸν κύριον θεὸν Ισραηλ ἐν τοῖς ματαίοις αὐτῶν

And he walked in all the way of Jeroboam son of Nabat and in his sins, by which he made Israel to sin, provoking the LORD God of Israel with their vanities.

Specification of the evil (Jeroboam-formula) καὶ ἐπορεύθη ἐν πάσῃ ὁδῷ Ιεροβοαμ

v. 26 specifies Omri's evil with the full Jeroboam-formula (walking 'in all the way of Jeroboam', leading Israel into sin, provoking YHWH with vanities), echoing almost verbatim the indictment against Baasha (v. 2, v. 13) and tying the whole chain of doomed dynasties to the one original northern apostasy.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπορεύθη

he walked

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (charge of apostasy)

→ constative aorist (settled course of conduct)

πορεύομαι (aor. pass. dep. ἐπορεύθη): 'go / walk / conduct oneself'; 'walked in the way of Jeroboam' renders יִרְדּוּ בַדֶּרֶךְ, the apostasy-formula (cf. v. 2, v. 19).

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (idiom: 'in the way')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πάσῃ

all / every

Dative

attributive adjective (with ὁδῷ: 'all the way')

→ sphere or reference

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; πάσῃ ὁδῷ ('all the way') intensifies — Omri followed Jeroboam's apostasy completely.

ὁδῷ

way

Dative

dative of manner (idiom: 'in the way of Jeroboam')

→ sphere or reference

ὁδός: 'way / manner of life'; ἐν ὁδῷ renders יִרְדּוּ; the 'way of Jeroboam' = northern cultic apostasy.

Ιεροβοαμ

of Jeroboam

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

υἱοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive in apposition (patronymic)

→ relational specification

υἱός: 'son'; patronymic identifying Jeroboam.

Ναβατ

Nabat

genitive patronymic (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ναβατ: Hebrew נַבָּט; indeclinable; father of Jeroboam I.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (sphere: 'in his sins')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ταῖς

the

Dative

article (with ἁμαρτίας)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἁμαρτίαις

sins

Dative

dative (sphere of his walking: 'in his sins')

→ sphere or reference

ἁμαρτία: 'sin'; the sins of Jeroboam, in which Omri persisted.

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.

αἷς

by which

Dative

relative pronoun (dative of instrument: 'by which he made Israel sin')

→ participant reference or interest

ὅς, ἣ, ὅ: relative pronoun; dative plural αἷς ('by/with which') agreeing with ἁμαρτίαις, instrumental.

ἐξήμαρτεν

he made to sin

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξᾠμαρτάνω

verb of relative clause (causative: 'made Israel sin')

→ constative aorist (the corporate corruption)

ἐξᾠμαρτάνω: 'cause to sin'; causative with τὸν Ἰσραηλ, rendering the Hiphil נִשְׁחָדַק (cf. v. 2, v. 13, v. 19).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

accusative object of ἐξήμαρτεν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τοῦ

so as to

articular infinitive marker (genitive of result)

→ clausal contribution

τοῦ + infinitive: genitive articular infinitive of result/purpose.

παροργίσαι

to provoke

Aor Act Inf · παροργίζω

articular infinitive of result ('provoking the LORD')

→ telic/consecutive aorist infinitive (the upshot of the apostasy)

παροργίζω: 'provoke to anger'; renders שִׁחַדָּה (cf. v. 2, v. 13, v. 33).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with κύριον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κύριον the LORD Accusative <i>direct object of παροργίσαι</i> → object specification κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the one provoked by the apostasy.	θεὸν God Accusative <i>accusative in apposition to κύριον ('God of Israel')</i> → object specification θεός: 'God'; κύριον θεὸν Ἰσραὴλ ('the LORD God of Israel') is the covenant-title, underscoring that the people's own God is the one provoked (cf. v. 13).	Ἰσραὴλ of Israel <i>genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)</i> → participant identification Ἰσραὴλ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun).	ἐν with / by <i>preposition + dative (instrumental: 'with their vanities')</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐν: meaning 'with'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (instrumental: 'with their vanities').
τοῖς the Dative <i>article (with ματαίοις)</i> → noun-phrase marking τοῖς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	ματαίοις vanities / idols Dative <i>dative of instrument (substantival adjective: 'vanities')</i> → sphere or reference μάταιος: 'vain / worthless'; substantivized τὰ μάταια ('vanities') = idols, rendering מַלְבָּדִים; verbatim echo of v. 2 and v. 13.	αὐτῶν their Genitive <i>genitive of possession (with ματαίοις)</i> → relational specification αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession (with ματαίοις).	

27 καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν λόγων Ἀμβρι καὶ πάντα ἃ ἐποίησεν καὶ ἡ δυναστεία αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἰδοὺ ταῦτα γεγραμμένα ἐν βιβλίῳ λόγων τῶν ἡμερῶν τῶν βασιλέων Ἰσραὴλ

And the rest of the acts of Omri, and all that he did, and his might — are these not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel?

Regnal-summary (annalistic citation) formula

καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν λόγων Ἀμβρι

The standard citation-formula closes Omri's reign, here with ἡ δυναστεία αὐτοῦ ('his might') in the singular — a fitting note for a king whose dynasty proved the most powerful of the northern lines, even as the narrative condemns its religion.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὰ

the

Nominative

article (with λοιπά)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λοιπὰ

rest / remainder

Nominative

substantival adjective (subject: 'the rest of the acts')

→ participant prominence

λοιπός: 'remaining'; τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν λόγων = the regnal-summary opening (cf. v. 5, v. 14, v. 20).

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λόγων

acts / matters

Genitive

partitive genitive (with λοιπά)

→ relational specification

λόγος: annalistic 'acts / deeds' (rendering יִגְבַּרְתָּ).

Αμβρι

of Omri

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πάντα

all

Nominative

substantival adjective (subject: 'all that he did')

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'all'; neuter plural πάντα with relative ἃ summing up Omri's deeds.

ἃ

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐποίησεν)

→ participant reference

ὅς, ἧ, ὅ: relative pronoun; neuter plural ἃ ('the things which').

ἐποίησεν

he did

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

verb of relative clause ('all that he did')

→ constative aorist (summary of deeds)

ποιέω: 'do / make'; renders ΠΨΥ; fixed component of the citation-formula.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with δυναστεία)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δυναστεία

might / power

Nominative

subject ('his might')

→ participant prominence

δυναστεία: 'power / might / mighty deed'; renders הַגְּבוּרָה; the singular ἡ δυναστεία αὐτοῦ ('his might') notes Omri's exploits of power (cf. the plural at v. 5).

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 (rhetorical question marker)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ (οὐκ): negative; οὐκ ἰδοῦ introduces the rhetorical appeal to the record.

ἰδοῦ

behold

presentative particle (with οὐκ)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοῦ: 'behold'; in οὐκ ἰδοῦ, Hebraism for הִנֵּה אֵלֶיךָ.

ταῦτα

these things

Nominative

subject (demonstrative)

→ participant prominence

οὗτος: demonstrative; subject of the periphrastic γεγραμμένα.

γεγραμμένα

written

Perf Pass Part Nom Pl Neut · γράφω

predicate participle (periphrastic perfect passive)

→ resultative perfect (standing record)

γράφω (perf. pass. part.): the abiding recorded state; renders כְּתוּבִים.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

βιβλίῳ

book / scroll

Dative

dative of place (the record-source)

→ sphere or reference

βιβλίον: 'book / scroll'; the royal chronicle.

λόγων

of the chronicles

Genitive

genitive of content (with βιβλίῳ)

→ relational specification

λόγος: annalistic 'records'.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμερῶν

days

Genitive

genitive (with λόγων: 'records of the days')

→ relational specification

ἡμέρα: 'day'; λόγων τῶν ἡμερῶν calques מִדְּבָרֵי הַיָּמִים.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέων

kings

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with ἡμερῶν)

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the chronicle of the kings of Israel.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

28 καὶ ἐκοιμήθη Ἀμβρι μετὰ τῶν πατέρων αὐτοῦ καὶ θάπτεται ἐν Σαμαρείᾳ καὶ βασιλεύει Ἀχααβ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἀντ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐν τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ τῷ ἐνδεκάτῳ τοῦ Ἀμβρι βασιλεύει Ἰωσαφατ υἱὸς Ἀσα ἐτῶν τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ αὐτοῦ καὶ εἴκοσι πέντε ἔτη ἐβασίλευσεν ἐν Ἱερουσαλημ καὶ ὄνομα τῆς μητρὸς αὐτοῦ Γαζουβα θυγάτηρ Σελεῖ καὶ ἐπορεύθη ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ Ἀσα τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ οὐκ ἐξέκλινεν ἀπ' αὐτῆς τοῦ ποιεῖν τὸ εὐθὲς ἐνώπιον κυρίου πλην τῶν ὑψηλῶν οὐκ ἐξῆραν ἔθυσον ἐν τοῖς ὑψηλοῖς καὶ ἐθυμίων καὶ ἃ συνέθετο Ἰωσαφατ καὶ πᾶσα ἡ δυναστεία ἣν ἐποίησεν καὶ οὐς ἐπολέμησεν οὐκ ἰδοὺ ταῦτα γεγραμμένα ἐν βιβλίῳ λόγων τῶν ἡμερῶν τῶν βασιλέων Ἰουδα καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν συμπλοκῶν ἃς ἐπέθεντο ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις Ἀσα τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ ἐξῆρεν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς καὶ βασιλεὺς οὐκ ἦν ἐν Συρίᾳ νασιβ καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἰωσαφατ ἐποίησεν ναῦν εἰς Θαρσις πορεύεσθαι εἰς Σωφίρ ἐπὶ τὸ χρυσίον καὶ οὐκ ἐπορεύθη ὅτι συνετρίβη ἡ ναὺς ἐν Γασιωνγαβερ τότε εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἰσραηλ πρὸς Ἰωσαφατ ἐξαποστελῶ τοὺς παῖδάς σου καὶ τὰ παιδάριά μου ἐν τῇ νηί καὶ οὐκ ἐβούλετο Ἰωσαφατ καὶ ἐκοιμήθη Ἰωσαφατ μετὰ τῶν πατέρων αὐτοῦ καὶ θάπτεται μετὰ τῶν πατέρων αὐτοῦ ἐν πόλει Δαυὶδ καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν Ἰωραμ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἀντ' αὐτοῦ

And Omri slept with his fathers and is buried in Samaria, and Ahab his son reigns in his place. And in the eleventh year of Omri, Jehoshaphat son of Asa reigns, thirty-five years old at his accession, and he reigned twenty-five years in Jerusalem; and the name of his mother was Gazouba, daughter of Seleï. And he walked in the way of Asa his father and did not turn aside from it, doing what was right before the LORD; only the high places they did not remove — they were sacrificing on the high places and burning incense. And the things that Jehoshaphat agreed, and all his might that he exercised, and those whom he warred against — are these not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah? And the rest of the leagues which they laid in the days of Asa his father, he removed from the land. And there was no king in Syria, [but] a deputy. And King Jehoshaphat built a ship to go to Tarshish, to Sophir for the gold, but it did not go, because the ship was wrecked at Gasiongaber. Then the king of Israel said to Jehoshaphat, 'I will send your servants and my young

men in the ship'; but Jehoshaphat would not. And Jehoshaphat slept with his fathers and is buried with his fathers in the city of David, and Joram his son reigned in his place.

Omri death-and-succession formula + Old-Greek Jehoshaphat synchronism (long plus)

καὶ ἐκοιμήθη Αμβρι

The verse opens with the standard death-and-succession formula for Omri (buried in his new capital Samaria; Ahab succeeds), and then carries the Old Greek's long synchronistic plus — a self-contained summary of the reign of Jehoshaphat of Judah (accession-synchronism, regnal data, mother's name, Deuteronomistic evaluation, citation-formula, foreign-policy and Tarshish-ship notices, and his own death-notice). In printed editions these inserted units are flagged with the sigla [a]–[h]; all such markers have been stripped here so that only the continuous verbatim Greek is annotated, with no word-object created for them.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκοιμήθη

slept / fell asleep

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · κοιμάομαι

main verb (death-formula)

→ constative aorist (Omri's death)

κοιμάομαι (aor. pass. ἐκοιμήθη): 'sleep'; ἐκοιμήθη μετὰ τῶν πατέρων αὐτοῦ renders יִתְבַּחַם עִם בְּכָבֶד, the death-notice for a king (cf. v. 6).

Αμβρι

Omri

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

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

→ 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'; μετὰ τῶν πατέρων αὐτοῦ renders יִתְבַּחַם עִם בְּכָבֶד.

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.

θάπτεται

is buried

Pres Pass Indic 3 Sg · θάπτω

main verb (historic present: burial)

→ **historic present (vivid narration)**

θάπτω (pres. pass. θάπτεται): 'bury'; renders **קבר**; Omri is buried in Samaria, the city he founded.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ **spatial or relational framing**

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

Σαμαρεία

Samaria

Dative

dative of place (locative: 'in Samaria')

→ **sphere or reference**

Σαμάρεια (dat. Σαμαρείᾳ): the declinable Greek form of Hebrew **שָׁמֶרֶן** (Samaria); first-declension feminine; the new Omride capital, place of Omri's burial (cf. v. 24, v. 29, v. 32).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (succession)

→ **discourse linkage or contrast**

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

βασιλεύει

reigns

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb (historic present: accession)

→ **historic present (vivid succession-notice)**

βασιλεύω (pres. βασιλεύει): 'reign'; Ahab's accession in the succession-formula.

Αχααβ

Ahab

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ **participant identification**

Αχααβ: transliteration of Hebrew **אָחָאָב** (Ahab); indeclinable; son of Omri, the most notorious of the northern kings (cf. vv. 29–33).

υἱός

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition ('his son')

→ **participant prominence**

υἱός: 'son'; Ahab as Omri's heir.

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.

ἀντ'

in place of

preposition + genitive (substitution, elided ἀντί)

→ **spatial or relational framing**

ἀντί (elided ἀντ'): 'in place of'; ἀντ' αὐτοῦ renders **יְהוֹשָׁפָט**.

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of ἀντί

→ **relational specification**

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (opening the Jehoshaphat plus)

→ **discourse linkage or contrast**

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (temporal: 'in the year')

→ **spatial or relational framing**

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with ἐνιαυτῷ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐνιαυτῷ

year

Dative

dative of time (synchronistic dating)

→ sphere or reference

ἐνιαυτός: 'year'; here in the synchronism-formula dating Jehoshaphat's accession to Omri's eleventh year.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with ordinal)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐνδεκάτῳ

eleventh

Dative

ordinal adjective (with ἐνιαυτῷ: 'eleventh year')

→ sphere or reference

ἐνδέκατος: 'eleventh'; the year of Omri's reign synchronized with Jehoshaphat's accession.

τοῦ

of

Genitive

article (with Ἀμβρι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἀμβρι

of Omri

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἀμβρι: here genitive ('of Omri'), the northern king by whose reign the Judahite accession is dated.

βασιλεύει

reigns / becomes king

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb (historic present: Jehoshaphat's accession)

→ historic present (vivid regnal notice)

βασιλεύω (pres. βασιλεύει): 'reign'; Jehoshaphat of Judah begins to reign.

Ιωσαφατ

Jehoshaphat

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιωσαφατ: transliteration of Hebrew יְהוֹשָׁפָט (Jehoshaphat); indeclinable; king of Judah, son of Asa, subject of this Old-Greek synchronistic plus.

υἱός

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition (patronymic: 'son of Asa')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; Jehoshaphat as Asa's heir.

Ἀσα

of Asa

genitive patronymic (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἀσα: Hebrew אָסָא; indeclinable; Asa, king of Judah, Jehoshaphat's father.

ἐτῶν

years (old)

Genitive

genitive of measure (age: 'of thirty-five years')

→ relational specification

ἔτος: 'year'; the genitive of measure ἐτῶν τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε ('thirty-five years old') states Jehoshaphat's age at accession.

τριάκοντα

thirty

numeral (with πέντε: 'thirty-five')

→ measure or count

τριάκοντα: 'thirty'; indeclinable numeral; with καὶ πέντε = 'thirty-five', Jehoshaphat's accession-age.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (joining compound numeral)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πέντε

five

numeral (with τριάκοντα: 'thirty-five')

→ measure or count

πέντε: 'five'; indeclinable numeral; completes 'thirty-five'.

ἐν

at / in

preposition + dative (temporal: 'at his accession')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with βασιλεία)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεία

reign / accession

Dative

dative of time (at the beginning of his reign')

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεία: 'kingdom / reign / kingship'; ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ αὐτοῦ here = 'when he became king / at his accession', the point at which his age is given.

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.

εἴκοσι

twenty

numeral (with πέντε: 'twenty-five')

→ measure or count

εἴκοσι: 'twenty'; indeclinable numeral; with πέντε = 'twenty-five', the length of Jehoshaphat's reign.

πέντε

five

numeral (with εἴκοσι: 'twenty-five')

→ measure or count

πέντε: 'five'; completes 'twenty-five years'.

ἔτη

years

Accusative

accusative of extent of time ('twenty-five years')

→ object specification

ἔτος: 'year'; accusative of duration; the length of the reign.

ἐβασίλευσεν

he reigned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb (the reign as a whole)

→ constative aorist (the entire reign)

βασιλεύω (aor. ἐβασίλευσεν): 'reign'; sums up Jehoshaphat's twenty-five-year reign in Jerusalem.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ιερουσαλημ

Jerusalem

dative-equivalent object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ιερουσαλημ: transliteration of Hebrew יְרוּשָׁלַיִם (Jerusalem); indeclinable in the LXX; the Judahite capital and seat of Jehoshaphat's reign.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing nominal clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὄνομα

name

Nominative

subject of nominal clause ('the name of his mother was...')

→ participant prominence

ὄνομα: 'name'; the mother's-name notice (ὄνομα τῆς μητρός) is a fixed element of the Judahite regnal formula.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article (with μητρός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

μητρός

mother

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with ὄνομα: 'name of his mother')

→ relational specification

μήτηρ: 'mother'; the queen-mother, named in the regnal 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.

Γαζουβα

Gazouba (Azubah)

predicate nominative (indeclinable proper noun: the mother's name)

→ participant identification

Γαζουβα: the LXX form of Hebrew גַּזְזוּבָּא (Azubah); indeclinable; Jehoshaphat's mother.

θυγάτηρ

daughter

Nominative

nominative in apposition ('daughter of Selei')

→ participant prominence

θυγάτηρ: 'daughter'; identifying Gazouba by her father.

Σελει

Selei (Shilhi)

genitive patronymic (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σελει: the LXX form of Hebrew שִׁלְחִי (Shilhi); indeclinable; father of Azubah/Gazouba.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (beginning the evaluation)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπορεύθη

he walked

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg: πορεύομαι

main verb (positive evaluation: walked in Asa's way)

→ constative aorist (settled righteous conduct)

πορεύομαι (aor. pass. ἐπορεύθη): 'walk / conduct oneself'; here positively — Jehoshaphat walked in the godly way of his father Asa (contrast the northern kings' walking in Jeroboam's way).

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (idiom: 'in the way')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with ὁδῶ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὁδῶ

way

Dative

dative of manner (idiom: 'in the way of Asa')

→ sphere or reference

ὁδός: 'way'; ἐν τῇ ὁδῶ renders יְרֵדָה; the righteous 'way of Asa', the positive counterpart of the 'way of Jeroboam'.

Ἀσα

of Asa

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with πατρός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατρός

father

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Ἀσα ('his father')

→ relational specification

πατήρ: 'father'; Asa as Jehoshaphat's father and righteous model.

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.

οὐκ

not

negative particle (with ἐξέκλινεν)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ (οὐκ): negative; 'did not turn aside'.

ἐξέκλινεν

turned aside

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐκκλίνω

main verb (negated: 'did not deviate')

→ constative aorist (consistent fidelity)

ἐκκλίνω (aor. ἐξέκλινεν): 'turn aside / deviate'; renders יָסַר / סָר; 'he did not turn aside from it' = he kept consistently to Asa's righteous way.

ἀπ

from

preposition + genitive (separation, elided ἀπό)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπό (elided ἀπ): 'from'; 'turn aside from it' (the way).

αὐτῆς

it (the way)

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό (referring to ὁδῶ)

→ relational specification

αὐτός: pronoun referring back to the feminine ὁδός ('the way'), from which he did not turn.

τοῦ

so as to

articular infinitive marker (genitive, epexegetical)

→ clausal contribution

τοῦ + infinitive: epexegetical/result articular infinitive ('doing what is right').

ποιεῖν

to do

Pres Act Inf · ποιεῖω

articular infinitive (epexegetical: 'doing what is right')

→ present infinitive (ongoing performance)

ποιεῖω (pres. inf. ποιεῖν); 'do'; τοῦ ποιεῖν τὸ εὐθές ('to do what is right') is the positive Deuteronomistic verdict-formula.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with εὐθές)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

εὐθές

right / upright thing

Accusative

substantival adjective (object of ποιεῖν: 'the right')

→ object specification

εὐθής; 'straight / right / upright'; substantivized τὸ εὐθές ('the right thing'); τὸ εὐθές ἐνώπιον κυρίου renders רַשְׁדִּי הוּא הַיְיָ, the positive verdict-formula (opposite of τὸ πονηρόν).

ἐνώπιον

before

preposition + genitive (evaluative)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐνώπιον: 'before'; Hebraism for בְּעֵינֵי.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive object of ἐνώπιον

→ relational specification

κύριος; rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the one before whom Jehoshaphat did right.

πλὴν

only / except

adversative particle (qualification: 'only the high places...')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

πλὴν; 'except / only / nevertheless'; renders כִּי; introduces the standard qualification on a good Judahite king — the high places were not removed.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article (with ὑψηλῶν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὑψηλῶν

high places

Genitive

partitive/object genitive (with ἐξῆραν: 'the high places they did not remove')

→ relational specification

ὑψηλός; 'high / lofty'; substantivized τὰ ὑψηλά ('the high places') = the local cult-shrines (rendering מִזְבְּחֵיהֶם); their non-removal is the recurring qualification on the godly kings of Judah.

οὐκ

not

negative particle (with ἐξῆραν)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ (οὐκ); negative; 'they did not remove'.

ἐξῆραν

they removed

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐξαίρω

main verb (negated: 'they did not remove')

→ constative aorist (the unremoved shrines)

ἐξαίρω (aor. ἐξῆραν); 'take away / remove / abolish'; renders יָרַח; the high places were not abolished — the blemish on an otherwise good reign.

ἔθουν

they were sacrificing

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · θύω

main verb (descriptive imperfect: 'they kept sacrificing')

→ iterative/customary imperfect (ongoing practice)

θύω (impf. ἔθουν); 'sacrifice / slay'; renders כָּבַד; the imperfect denotes the continuing practice of the people sacrificing at the high places.

ἐν

in / on

preposition + dative (locative: 'on the high places')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῖς

the

Dative

article (with ὑψηλοῖς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὑψηλοῖς

high places

Dative

dative of place (locative: 'on the high places')

→ sphere or reference

ὑψηλός; substantivized τὰ ὑψηλά ('the high places'); the locale of the unauthorized sacrifices.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐθυμίων

they were burning incense

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · θυμιάω

main verb (descriptive imperfect: 'kept burning incense')

→ iterative/customary imperfect (ongoing practice)

θυμιάω (impf. ἐθυμίων): 'burn incense / offer incense'; renders ἱψך; paired with ἔθνον to describe the continuing high-place cult.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (beginning the citation-formula)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἃ

which (things)

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of συνέθετο; substantival)

→ participant reference

ὅς, ἧ, ὅ: relative pronoun; neuter plural ἃ ('the things which') opening the regnal-summary content for Jehoshaphat.

συνέθετο

agreed / arranged / made covenant

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · συντίθηναι

verb of relative clause ('the things he agreed')

→ constative aorist (the arrangements/treaties)

συντίθηναι (aor. mid. συνέθετο): 'agree / arrange / make a compact'; here of the treaties/agreements Jehoshaphat concluded — part of the summary of his deeds.

Ἰωσαφατ

Jehoshaphat

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πᾶσα

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (with δυναστεία: 'all his might')

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; feminine nominative πᾶσα agreeing with δυναστεία.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with δυναστεία)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δυναστεία

might / power

Nominative

subject ('all his might')

→ participant prominence

δυναστεία: 'might / power / mighty deed'; renders הַגְּבוּרָה; Jehoshaphat's exploits of power.

ἣν

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐποίησεν)

→ participant reference

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ: relative pronoun; feminine accusative ἣν agreeing with δυναστεία.

ἐποίησεν

he did / exercised

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

verb of relative clause ('the might which he exercised')

→ constative aorist (his deeds of power)

ποιέω: 'do / perform'; of exercising his might.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὓς

whom

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐπολέμησεν)

→ participant reference

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ: relative pronoun; masculine accusative plural οὓς ('those whom').

ἐπολέμησεν

he warred against / fought

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πολεμέω

verb of relative clause ('those whom he fought')

→ constative aorist (his wars)

πολεμέω (aor. ἐπολέμησεν): 'wage war / fight'; renders יְהוֹשָׁפָט; Jehoshaphat's military campaigns, a further item of the summary.

οὐκ

not

negative particle (rhetorical question marker)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ (οὐκ): negative; οὐκ ἰδοῦ introduces the rhetorical appeal to the record.

ἰδοῦ

behold

presentative particle (with οὐκ)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοῦ: 'behold'; in οὐκ ἰδοῦ, Hebraism for יְהוָה אֵלֵינוּ.

ταῦτα

these things

Nominative

subject (demonstrative)

→ participant prominence

οὗτος: demonstrative; subject of periphrastic γεγραμμένα.

γεγραμμένα

written

Perf Pass Part Nom Pl Neut · γράφω

predicate participle (periphrastic perfect passive)

→ resultative perfect (standing record)

γράφω (perf. pass. part.): the abiding recorded state; renders כְּתוּבִים.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

βιβλίῳ

book / scroll

Dative

dative of place (the record-source)

→ sphere or reference

βιβλίον: 'book / scroll'; the royal chronicle.

λόγων

of the chronicles

Genitive

genitive of content (with βιβλίῳ)

→ relational specification

λόγος: annalistic 'records'.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμερῶν

days

Genitive

genitive (with λόγων: 'records of the days')

→ relational specification

ἡμέρα: 'day'; λόγων τῶν ἡμερῶν calques
יְהוָה יְהוָה יְהוָה

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέων

kings

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with ἡμερῶν)

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; here the chronicle of the kings of JUDAH (not Israel), since this plus concerns the Judahite Jehoshaphat.

Ιουδα

of Judah

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιουδα: transliteration of Hebrew יְהוּדָה (Judah); indeclinable; the southern kingdom whose royal annal is here cited — marking this unit as a Judahite plus.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὰ

the

Nominative

article (with λοιπά)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λοιπὰ

rest / remainder

Nominative

substantival adjective (subject: 'the rest of the leagues')

→ participant prominence

λοιπός: 'remaining'; τὰ λοιπά here governs τῶν συμπλοκῶν ('the rest of the leagues/entanglements').

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article (with συμπλοκῶν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

συμπλοκῶν

leagues / entanglements / alliances

Genitive

partitive genitive (with λοιπά: 'the rest of the leagues')

→ relational specification

συμπλοκή: 'a twining together / entanglement / league'; here of the political entanglements or cultic-alliances (perhaps the remaining male cult-prostitutes/idolatrous leagues) which Jehoshaphat purged from the land.

ἃς

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐπέθεντο)

→ participant reference

ἃς, ἥ, ὅ: relative pronoun; feminine accusative plural ἃς agreeing with συμπλοκῶν.

ἐπέθεντο

they laid / set up / established

Aor Mid Indic 3 Pl · ἐπιτίθημι

verb of relative clause ('which they had established')

→ constative aorist (the prior establishment)

ἐπιτίθημι (aor. mid. ἐπέθεντο): 'lay upon / set up / impose'; here of the leagues/entanglements that had been set up in Asa's days and that Jehoshaphat removed.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (temporal: 'in the days')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ταῖς

the

Dative

article (with ἡμέραις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμέραις

days

Dative

dative of time ('in the days of Asa')

→ sphere or reference

ἡμέρα: 'day'; ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ('in the days of') = during the reign of Asa.

Ἀσα

of Asa

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with πατρός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατὴρ

father

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Ἀσα ('his father')

→ relational specification

πατήρ: 'father'; Asa as Jehoshaphat's father.

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.

ἐξῆρεν

he removed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξαίρω

main verb (Jehoshaphat removed the leagues)

→ constative aorist (the purge)

ἐξαίρω (aor. ἐξῆρεν): 'remove / take away'; Jehoshaphat removed from the land the remaining cultic-entanglements left from Asa's reign.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (separation: 'from the land')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with γῆς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆς

land

Genitive

genitive of separation (with ἀπό: 'from the land')

→ relational specification

γῆ: 'land'; renders γῆ; the territory of Judah, cleansed of the leagues.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (foreign-policy note)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject ('there was no king')

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the note that there was no (independent) king in Edom/Syria but only a deputy.

οὐκ

not

negative particle (with ἦν)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ (οὐκ): negative; 'there was no king'.

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (existential: 'there was no king')

→ descriptive imperfect (state of affairs)

εἰμί (impf. ἦν): 'be'; existential 'there was'; the absence of a native king reflects vassal-status.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Συρία

Syria / Edom

Dative

dative of place (locative: 'in Syria')

→ sphere or reference

Συρία (dat. Συρίᾳ): declinable Greek place-name; in the LXX often rendering ܫܪܝܐ (Aram/Syria), though here corresponding to MT ֶדְּמוֹן (Edom); the region without an independent king in Jehoshaphat's day.

νασιβ

a deputy / garrison-officer (nasib)

predicate noun (untranslated Hebrew loanword)

→ clausal contribution

νασιβ: an untranslated transliteration of Hebrew נָסִיב ('deputy / prefect / garrison-officer'); indeclinable; the LXX leaves the term untranslated — instead of a king there was only a Judah-appointed 'deputy' governing the region.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (Tarshish-ship notice)

→ 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 ('King Jehoshaphat')

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: 'king'; here ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἰωσαφατ = 'King Jehoshaphat', subject of the ship-building venture.

Ἰωσαφατ

Jehoshaphat

nominative in apposition to βασιλεύς (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ἐποίησεν

made / built

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (built a ship)

→ constative aorist (the ship-building)

ποιέω: 'make / build'; here of building a Tarshish-ship for the gold trade (cf. 3 Kgdms 22:48–49).

ναῦν

ship

Accusative

direct object of ἐποίησεν

→ object specification

ναῦς: 'ship'; renders תַּרְשִׁישִׁי / תַּרְשִׁישִׁי; a large sea-going vessel of the 'Tarshish' type, built for the gold-trade.

εἰς

to / for

preposition + accusative (destination/purpose: 'to Tarshish')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Θαρσις

Tarshish

accusative object of εἰς (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Θαρσις: transliteration of Hebrew תַּרְשִׁישׁ (Tarshish); indeclinable; a distant trading destination, here naming the ship-type/route for the gold-voyage.

πορεύεσθαι

to go / sail

Pres Mid Inf · πορεύομαι

infinitive of purpose ('to go to Sophir')

→ verbal action or state

πορεύομαι (pres. inf. πορεύεσθαι): 'go / travel'; the infinitive of purpose — the ship was made to sail to Sophir.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (destination: 'to Sophir')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Σωφῖρ

Sophir / Ophir

accusative object of εἰς (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Σωφῖρ: the LXX form of Hebrew אוֹפִיר (Ophir); indeclinable; the famed source of gold to which the ship was bound.

ἐπὶ

for

preposition + accusative (purpose: 'for the gold')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ + accusative: here purposive, 'for / after'; the voyage's objective was the gold.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with χρυσίον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χρυσίον

gold

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (the goal of the voyage)

→ object specification

χρυσίον: 'gold / gold coin'; renders כֶּהָן; the cargo the ship was to fetch from Ophir.

καὶ

but / and

coordinate conjunction (adversative in sense)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ

not

negative particle (with ἐπορεύθη)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ (οὐκ): negative; 'it did not go / sail'.

ἐπορεύθη

it went / sailed

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (negated: 'the ship did not go')

→ constative aorist (the failed voyage)

πορεύομαι (aor. pass. ἐπορεύθη): 'go'; the voyage never happened because the ship was wrecked.

ὅτι

because

conjunction (causal: 'because the ship was wrecked')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because'; renders כִּי; introduces the reason for the voyage's failure.

συνετρίβη

was wrecked / broken

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · συνετρίβω

verb of causal clause ('the ship was wrecked')

→ constative aorist (the wreck)

συνετρίβω (aor. pass. συνετρίβη): 'shatter / break in pieces / wreck'; renders עֲצַבָּה; the ship was wrecked at Ezion-geber before it could sail.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with ναῦς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ναῦς

ship

Nominative

subject of συνετρίβη

→ participant prominence

ναῦς: 'ship'; the wrecked vessel.

ἐν

at / in

preposition + dative (locative: 'at Gasiongeber')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Γασιωνγαβερ

Gasiongeber (Ezion-geber)

dative-equivalent object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Γασιωνγαβερ: the LXX form of Hebrew עֶזְיוֹן גִּבְעָר (Ezion-geber); indeclinable; the Red Sea port where Jehoshaphat's fleet was wrecked.

τότε

then

temporal adverb (sequential)

→ adverbial qualification

τότε: 'then'; renders יָדָא; marks the king of Israel's subsequent overture to Jehoshaphat.

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist (the proposal)

λέγω (aor. εἶπεν): 'say'; introduces the proposal of the king of Israel (Ahaziah) to share the maritime venture.

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 ('the king of Israel')

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: 'king'; here the king of Israel (the northern king, Ahaziah son of Ahab), making the proposal.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

πρός

to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

πρός + accusative: 'to'; marking Jehoshaphat as addressee.

Ιωσαφατ

Jehoshaphat

accusative object of πρὸς (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ἐξαποστελῶ

I will send

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ἐξαποστέλλω

main verb of direct speech (the proposal)

→ **voluntative future (offer/intention)**

ἐξαποστέλλω (fut. ἐξαποστελῶ): 'send off / dispatch'; the king of Israel offers to send his men to sail with Jehoshaphat's servants.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with παῖδας)

→ **noun-phrase marking**

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

παῖδας

servants

Accusative

direct object of ἐξαποστελῶ ('your servants')

→ **object specification**

παῖς: 'servant / attendant / boy'; renders ַגְּזַי / ַגְּזַי; here Jehoshaphat's servants, whom the northern king proposes to add his own men to.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession (with παῖδας)

→ **relational specification**

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ **discourse linkage or contrast**

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

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with παιδάρια)

→ **noun-phrase marking**

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

παιδάρια

young men / servants

Accusative

direct object of ἐξαποστελῶ ('my young men')

→ **object specification**

παιδάριον: 'young man / lad / servant' (diminutive of παῖς); renders ַגְּזַי; the northern king's own crew, offered for the joint venture.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession (with παιδάρια)

→ **relational specification**

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

ἐν

in

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

→ **spatial or relational framing**

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with νηί)

→ **noun-phrase marking**

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

νηί

ship

Dative

dative of place (locative: 'in the ship')

→ **sphere or reference**

ναῦς (dat. νηί): 'ship'; the dative of the same noun ναῦς; the vessel in which the joint crews would sail.

καὶ

but / and

coordinate conjunction (adversative in sense)

→ **discourse linkage or contrast**

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

οὐκ

not

negative particle (with ἐβούλετο)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ (οὐκ): negative; 'Jehoshaphat was not willing'.

ἐβούλετο

was willing / wished

Impf Mid Indic 3 Sg · βούλομαι

main verb (negated: 'he would not')

→ descriptive imperfect (the settled refusal)

βούλομαι (impf. ἐβούλετο): 'wish / be willing'; renders 𐤒𐤕𐤍; Jehoshaphat declines the northern king's offer of partnership.

Ἰωσαφάτ

Jehoshaphat

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (Jehoshaphat death-formula)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκοιμήθη

slept / fell asleep

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · κοιμάομαι

main verb (death-formula)

→ constative aorist (Jehoshaphat's death)

κοιμάομαι (aor. pass. ἐκοιμήθη): 'sleep'; the death-notice for Jehoshaphat, closing the synchronistic plus.

Ἰωσαφάτ

Jehoshaphat

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

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

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατέρων

fathers

Genitive

genitive object of μετά

→ relational specification

πατήρ: 'father'; μετά τῶν πατέρων αὐτοῦ, the 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

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

θάπτεται

is buried

Pres Pass Indic 3 Sg · θάπτω

main verb (historic present: burial)

→ historic present (vivid narration)

θάπτω (pres. pass. θάπτεται): 'bury'; Jehoshaphat is buried with his fathers in the city of David.

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

→ 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'; buried 'with his fathers', in the royal tombs.

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.

ἐν

in

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

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πόλει

city

Dative

dative of place (locative: 'in the city of David')

→ sphere or reference

πόλις: 'city'; ἐν πόλει Δαυὶδ ('in the city of David') = Jerusalem, the burial-place of the Davidic kings.

Δαυὶδ

of David

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Δαυὶδ: transliteration of Hebrew דָּוִד (David); indeclinable; 'the city of David' is the royal necropolis in Jerusalem.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (succession)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐβασίλευσεν

reigned / became king

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb (succession)

→ ingressive aorist (Joram's accession)

βασιλεύω (aor. ἐβασίλευσεν): 'reign'; Joram son of Jehoshaphat succeeds him on the throne of Judah, closing the plus.

Ιωραμ

Joram

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιωραμ: Hebrew יְהוֹרָם (Jehoram/Joram); indeclinable; here the son of Jehoshaphat and his successor as king of Judah (distinct from the Tibni's brother of v. 22).

υἱός

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition ('his son')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; Joram as Jehoshaphat's heir.

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.

ἀντ'

in place of

preposition + genitive (substitution, elided ἀντί)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀντί (elided ἀντ'): 'in place of'; ἀντ' αὐτοῦ renders יְהוֹשָׁפָט, the succession-phrase closing the Jehoshaphat plus.

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of ἀντί

→ relational specification

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

29 ἐν ἔτει δευτέρῳ τῷ Ιωσαφατ βασιλεύει Αχααβ υἱὸς Αμβρι ἐβασίλευσεν ἐπὶ Ισραηλ ἐν Σαμαρείᾳ εἴκοσι καὶ δύο ἔτη

In the second year of Jehoshaphat, Ahab son of Omri reigns; he reigned over Israel in Samaria twenty-two years.

Synchronistic accession-formula (Ahab's reign opened)

ἐν ἔτει δευτέρῳ τῷ Ιωσαφατ βασιλεύει Αχααβ

The accession-formula now opens the long and notorious reign of Ahab: synchronism with Jehoshaphat's second year, capital Samaria, and a substantial twenty-two-year reign — the longest in the chapter, framing the climactic account of Baal-worship that follows (vv. 30–33).

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἔτει

year

Dative

dative of time (synchronistic dating)

→ sphere or reference

ἔτος: 'year'; ἐν ἔτει renders תַּנְשֵׁב, the synchronism-formula.

δευτέρῳ

second

Dative

ordinal adjective (with ἔτει: 'second year')

→ sphere or reference

δεύτερος: 'second'; the year of Jehoshaphat synchronized with Ahab's accession.

τῷ

of

Dative

article (with Ιωσαφατ, marking the genitival relation)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ιωσαφατ
of Jehoshaphat

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun, articular)

→ participant identification

Ιωσαφατ: Hebrew יְהוֹשָׁפָט; indeclinable; the Judahite king by whose second year Ahab's accession is dated.

βασιλεύει
reigns

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb (historic present: accession)

→ historic present (vivid regnal notice)

βασιλεύω (pres. βασιλεύει): 'reign'; opens Ahab's accession-notice.

Αχααβ
Ahab

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αχααβ: Hebrew אַחֲזַב; indeclinable; son of Omri, the chapter's climactic apostate king.

υἱός
son

Nominative

nominative in apposition (patronymic: 'son of Omri')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; Ahab as Omri's heir.

Αμβρι
of Omri

genitive patronymic (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αμβρι: Hebrew אֲמִרִי; indeclinable; founder of the dynasty Ahab continues.

ἐβασίλευσεν
reigned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb (the reign as a whole)

→ constative aorist (the entire reign)

βασιλεύω (aor. ἐβασίλευσεν): 'reign'; sums up Ahab's full twenty-two-year reign.

ἐπὶ
over

preposition + accusative (authority: 'over Israel')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ + accusative: 'over'; the realm of Ahab's rule.

Ισραηλ
Israel

accusative object of ἐπὶ (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ἐν
in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Σαμαρεία
Samaria

Dative

dative of place (locative: 'in Samaria')

→ sphere or reference

Σαμάρεια (dat. Σαμαρείᾳ): declinable Greek form of שָׁמֶרֶן; the Omride capital, seat of Ahab's reign (cf. v. 24, v. 28, v. 32).

εἴκοσι
twenty

numeral (with δύο: 'twenty-two')

→ measure or count

εἴκοσι: 'twenty'; indeclinable numeral; with καὶ δύο = 'twenty-two', the length of Ahab's reign.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (joining compound numeral)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

δύο

two

numeral (with εἴκοσι: 'twenty-two')

→ measure or count

δύο: 'two'; completes 'twenty-two years'.

ἔτη

years

Accusative

accusative of extent of time ('twenty-two years')

→ object specification

ἔτος: 'year'; accusative of duration; the reign-length.

30 καὶ ἐποίησεν Ἀχααβ τὸ πονηρὸν ἐνώπιον κυρίου ἐπονηρεύσατο ὑπὲρ πάντας τοὺς ἔμπροσθεν αὐτοῦ

And Ahab did what was evil before the LORD; he did worse than all who were before him.

Deuteronomistic evaluation (escalation formula, climactic)

καὶ ἐποίησεν Ἀχααβ τὸ πονηρὸν

Ahab receives the same escalation-formula applied to his father Omri (v. 25), now as the culmination of the downward spiral: 'he did worse than all before him' — a verdict v. 33 will sharpen still further, making Ahab the worst of all the kings of Israel.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐποίησεν

did

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (the evil deed)

→ constative aorist (the reign's character)

ποιέω: 'do'; ἐποίησεν τὸ πονηρὸν renders עָרַע הַפֶּשַׁע, the verdict-formula (cf. v. 19, v. 25).

Ἀχααβ

Ahab

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with πονηρὸν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πονηρόν

evil

Accusative

substantival adjective (object of ἐποίησεν: 'the evil')

→ object specification

πονηρός: 'evil'; τὸ πονηρὸν ἐνώπιον κυρίου renders יהוה בְּעֵינֵי יְהוָה.

ἐνώπιον

before

preposition + genitive (evaluative)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐνώπιον: 'before'; Hebraism for בְּעֵינֵי.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive object of ἐνώπιον

→ relational specification

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה.

ἐπονηρεύσατο

did worse / acted wickedly

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · πονηρεύομαι

main verb (escalation: 'acted more wickedly')

→ constative aorist (surpassing wickedness)

πονηρεύομαι (aor. mid. ἐπονηρεύσατο): 'act wickedly'; with ὑπὲρ πάντας renders יהוה מְכַל ('did worse than all'); the comparative escalation, applied to Ahab as to Omri (v. 25).

ὑπὲρ

more than / beyond

preposition + accusative (comparison)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὑπὲρ + accusative: comparative 'more than'; ὑπὲρ πάντας = 'worse than all'.

πάντας

all

Accusative

substantival adjective (object of ὑπέρ)

→ object specification

παῖς: 'all'; the totality of previous kings surpassed in wickedness.

τοὺς

the (ones)

Accusative

article (substantival, with ἔμπροσθεν: 'those before him')

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἔμπροσθεν

before / prior to

preposition + genitive (temporal: 'before him')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἔμπροσθεν: 'before'; here temporal ('prior to'); the predecessors against whom Ahab's wickedness is measured.

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of ἔμπροσθεν

→ relational specification

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

31 καὶ οὐκ ἦν αὐτῷ ἱκανὸν τοῦ πορεύεσθαι ἐν ταῖς ἀμαρτίαις Ιεροβοαμ υἱοῦ Ναβατ καὶ ἔλαβεν γυναῖκα τὴν Ιεζαβελ θυγατέρα Ιεθεβααλ βασιλέως Σιδωνίων καὶ ἐπορεύθη καὶ ἐδούλευσεν τῷ Βααλ καὶ προσεκύνησεν αὐτῷ

And it was not enough for him to walk in the sins of Jeroboam son of Nabat; he also took as wife Jezebel, daughter of Ethbaal king of the Sidonians, and went and served Baal and worshiped him.

Aggravation of the apostasy (beyond Jeroboam to Baal) καὶ οὐκ ἦν αὐτῷ ἱκανὸν

The litotes 'it was not enough for him' (οὐκ ἦν αὐτῷ ἱκανόν) marks the decisive escalation: Ahab surpasses even the Jeroboam-apostasy by importing the Sidonian Baal-cult through his marriage to Jezebel; the chain ἔλαβεν ... ἐπορεύθη ... ἐδούλευσεν ... προσεκύνησεν traces the steps from political alliance to full apostate worship.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ

not

negative particle (with ἦν)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ (οὐκ): negative; in the litotes 'it was not enough'.

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (impersonal: 'it was not enough')

→ descriptive imperfect (the insufficiency)

εἰμί (impf. ἦν): 'be'; impersonal οὐκ ἦν αὐτῷ ἱκανόν ('it was not enough for him') is a litotes intensifying the magnitude of Ahab's sin.

αὐτῷ

for him

Dative

dative of reference ('for him')

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτός: dative of reference; 'enough for him'.

ἰκανὸν

enough / sufficient

Nominative

predicate adjective (impersonal: 'it was not enough')

→ participant prominence

ἰκανός: 'sufficient / enough'; the neuter ἰκανόν as impersonal predicate ('a sufficient thing'); the idiom conveys that Ahab's wickedness exceeded all bounds.

τοῦ

to

articular infinitive marker (genitive, epexegetical)

→ clausal contribution

τοῦ + infinitive: epexegetical articular infinitive ('to walk').

πορεύεσθαι

to walk

Pres Mid Inf · πορεύομαι

articular infinitive (subject of ἦν ἰκανόν: 'to walk... was not enough')

→ verbal action or state

πορεύομαι (pres. inf. πορεύεσθαι): 'walk / conduct oneself'; 'walking in the sins of Jeroboam' was not enough for Ahab — he went further into Baalism.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (sphere: 'in the sins')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ταῖς

the

Dative

article (with ἁμαρτίαις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἁμαρτίαις

sins

Dative

dative (sphere of the walking: 'in the sins of Jeroboam')

→ sphere or reference

ἁμαρτία: 'sin'; the sins of Jeroboam, the baseline apostasy Ahab exceeds.

Ἱεροβοαμ

of Jeroboam

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

υἱοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive in apposition (patronymic)

→ relational specification

υἱός: 'son'; patronymic identifying Jeroboam.

Ναβατ

Nabat

genitive patronymic (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ναβατ: Hebrew נָבָט; indeclinable; father of Jeroboam I.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (the further step)

→ 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 (took a wife)

→ constative aorist (the marriage)

λαμβάνω (aor. ἔλαβεν): 'take'; ἔλαβεν γυναῖκα ('took a wife') renders הָשָׂא חֵקֶל, the marriage-idiom; the foreign marriage is the conduit of the Baal-cult.

γυναῖκα

wife / woman

Accusative

direct object of ἔλαβεν (predicate: 'as wife')

→ object specification

γυνή: 'woman / wife'; renders הָשָׂא; the object of Ahab's marriage.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with *Ιεζαβελ*, marking the object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ιεζαβελ

Jezebel

accusative in apposition to *γυναῖκα* (indeclinable proper noun, articular)

→ participant identification

Ιεζαβελ: transliteration of Hebrew *יְזַבֵּל* (Jezebel); indeclinable, here marked as object by the article τὴν; the Sidonian princess whose patronage of Baal makes her the archvillainess of the Elijah cycle.

θυγατέρα

daughter

Accusative

accusative in apposition to *Ιεζαβελ* ('daughter of *Ethbaal*')
→ object specification

θυγάτηρ: 'daughter'; identifying Jezebel by her royal Sidonian father.

Ιεθεβαλ

Ethbaal

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιεθεβαλ: transliteration of Hebrew *יְתֵבָל* (Ethbaal, 'with Baal'); indeclinable; king of the Sidonians and Jezebel's father — his very name advertises the Baal-cult.

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive in apposition to *Ιεθεβαλ* ('king of the Sidonians')

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; Ethbaal as king of the Sidonians, making the marriage a foreign royal alliance.

Σιδωνίων

Sidonians

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with *βασιλέως*: 'king of the Sidonians')

→ relational specification

Σιδώνιος: 'Sidonian'; gentilic adjective used substantively; renders *סִדְוִי*; the Phoenician people whose Baal-Melqart cult Jezebel imports into Israel.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπορεύθη

he went

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (went after Baal)

→ constative aorist (the apostate turning)

πορεύομαι (aor. pass. ἐπορεύθη): 'go / proceed'; here of going over to / following the Baal-cult; the verb of apostate conduct.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐδούλευσεν

served

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δουλεύω

main verb (served Baal)

→ constative aorist (the cultic service)

δουλεύω (aor. ἐδούλευσεν): 'serve / be a slave to'; renders *עָבַד*; cultic service of a deity; Ahab 'served Baal', the gravest breach of covenant exclusivity.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with *Βααλ*, marking the dative object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Βααλ

Baal

dative object of *ἐδούλευσεν* (indeclinable divine name, articular)

→ participant identification

Βααλ: transliteration of Hebrew *בַּעַל* ('Baal', lit. 'lord / master'); indeclinable in the LXX, here governed by the dative article τῷ; the Canaanite/Phoenician storm-god whose worship Ahab institutes (cf. v. 32).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προσεκύνησεν

worshiped / bowed down to

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · προσκυνέω

main verb (worshiped Baal)

→ constative aorist (the act of worship)

προσκυνέω (aor. προσεκύνησεν): 'bow down / do obeisance / worship'; renders 𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤔𐤕; the prostrate worship reserved for God, here given to Baal — the culmination of Ahab's apostasy.

αὐτῷ

him / it

Dative

dative object of προσεκύνησεν (Baal)

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτός: dative pronoun referring to Baal, the object of Ahab's worship.

32 καὶ ἔστησεν θυσιαστήριον τῷ Βααλ ἐν οἴκῳ τῶν προσοχθισμάτων αὐτοῦ ὃν ᾠκοδόμησεν ἐν Σαμαρείᾳ

And he set up an altar to Baal in the house of his abominations, which he built in Samaria.

Institutionalizing of the Baal-cult (the temple and altar)

καὶ ἔστησεν θυσιαστήριον τῷ Βααλ

Ahab's apostasy is now institutionalized: he erects an altar to Baal within a purpose-built Baal-temple in the capital. The narrator's dysphemism οἶκος τῶν προσοχθισμάτων ('house of abominations') replaces the neutral 'temple of Baal', branding the sanctuary itself as an object of divine loathing.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔστησεν

set up / erected

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἵστημι

main verb (erected an altar)

→ constative aorist (the act of erection)

ἵστημι (aor. ἔστησεν): 'set / set up / erect'; renders 𐤏𐤕𐤕; Ahab erects an altar to Baal, the cultic apparatus of the imported worship.

θυσιαστήριον

altar

Accusative

direct object of ἔστησεν

→ object specification

θυσιαστήριον: 'altar (of sacrifice)'; renders 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕; the LXX uses this term for legitimate altars too, but here it serves the Baal-cult — a desecration.

τῷ

the / to

Dative

article (with Βααλ, marking the dative of advantage)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Βααλ

Baal

dative of advantage ('to/for Baal'; indeclinable divine name, articular)

→ participant identification

Βααλ: Hebrew בַּעַל; indeclinable, governed by the dative article τῷ; the altar is 'for Baal', dedicated to the foreign god (cf. v. 31).

ἐν

in

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

→ spatial or relational framing

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

οἶκῳ

house / temple

Dative

dative of place (the Baal-temple)

→ sphere or reference

οἶκος: 'house'; here 'temple' (οἶκος = תֵּיבָה, as in 'house of the LORD'); the Baal-sanctuary in Samaria.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article (with προσοχθισμάτων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

προσοχθισμάτων

abominations / things loathed

Genitive

genitive of content (with οἶκῳ: 'house of abominations')

→ relational specification

προσόχθισμα: 'an object of loathing / abomination'; from προσοχθίζω ('be vexed/disgusted at'); a LXX dysphemism for idols (rendering מַלְאָכִים / מַשְׁכָּנִים); οἶκος τῶν προσοχθισμάτων brands the Baal-temple as a house of detestable things.

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.

ὃν

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ὠκοδόμησεν, referring to οἶκος)

→ participant reference

ὃς, ἡ, ὅ: relative pronoun; masculine accusative ὃν agreeing with οἶκος ('the house which he built').

ὠκοδόμησεν

he built

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · οἰκοδομέω

verb of relative clause ('which he built')

→ constative aorist (the building of the temple)

οἰκοδομέω (aor. ὠκοδόμησεν): 'build'; renders בָּנָה; Ahab built the Baal-temple in Samaria (cf. Omri's building at v. 24).

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Σαμαρεία

Samaria

Dative

dative of place (locative: 'in Samaria')

→ sphere or reference

Σαμάρεια (dat. Σαμαρείᾳ): declinable Greek form of שַׁמְרֹן; the capital where Ahab built the Baal-temple (cf. v. 24, v. 28, v. 29).

33 καὶ ἐποίησεν Αἰααβ ἄλσος καὶ προσέθηκεν Αἰααβ τοῦ ποιῆσαι παροργίσματα τοῦ παροργίσει τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἐξολεθρευθῆναι ἐκακοποίησεν ὑπὲρ πάντας τοὺς βασιλεῖς Ισραηλ τοὺς γενομένους ἔμπροσθεν αὐτοῦ

And Ahab made a grove, and Ahab continued to make provocations, provoking his own soul to its destruction; he did evil beyond all the kings of Israel who were before him.

Climactic verdict (the worst of all the kings) καὶ ἐποίησεν Αἰααβ ἄλσος

The chapter's theological climax: Ahab adds an ἄλσος ('grove / Asherah') and 'continued to make provocations', so that the escalation-formula reaches its superlative — ἐκακοποίησεν ὑπὲρ πάντας τοὺς βασιλεῖς Ισραηλ ('he did evil beyond all the kings of Israel before him'). The striking phrase τοῦ παροργίσει τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἐξολεθρευθῆναι ('provoking his own soul to destruction') turns the provocation back upon Ahab himself, sealing the doom that the Elijah narrative will unfold.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐποίησεν
made

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (made a grove)

→ constative aorist (the cultic fabrication)

ποιέω: 'make'; renders ἡψυ; Ahab makes an ἄλσος, the wooden cult-symbol of the goddess Asherah.

Αἰααβ
Ahab

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ἄλσος
grove / sacred pole (Asherah)

Accusative

direct object of ἐποίησεν

→ object specification

ἄλσος: 'grove / sacred wood'; the LXX's standard rendering of ἡψυ (Asherah), the wooden cult-object/sacred pole of the Canaanite mother-goddess; its making compounds the Baal-cult of v. 32.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προσέθηκεν
continued / added

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · προστίθῃμι

main verb (auxiliary: 'continued to make')

→ constative aorist (the persistence in provocation)

προστίθῃμι (aor. προσέθηκεν): 'add / put to'; with the articular infinitive (προσέθηκεν τοῦ ποιῆσαι) it is a Hebraism (תוֹשַׁעַל הָעַל) meaning 'he continued / did yet more to make', stressing the relentless escalation of his apostasy.

Αχαβ
Ahab

subject (indeclinable proper noun, repeated)

→ participant identification

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

τοῦ
to

articular infinitive marker (genitive, complementary to προσέθηκεν)

→ clausal contribution

τοῦ + infinitive: complementary articular infinitive after προστίθῃμι ('continued to make').

ποιῆσαι
to make / do

Aor Act Inf · ποιέω

complementary infinitive (with προσέθηκεν: 'continued to make')

→ constative aorist infinitive

ποιέω (aor. inf. ποιῆσαι): 'make / do'; the infinitive completing 'continued to make provocations'.

παροργίσματα
provocations / things that provoke

Accusative

direct object of ποιῆσαι ('provocations')

→ object specification

παρόργισμα: 'a provocation / cause of anger'; a noun from παροργίζω; the idolatrous objects/acts by which Ahab provoked YHWH to anger.

τοῦ
so as to

articular infinitive marker (genitive of result)

→ clausal contribution

τοῦ + infinitive: genitive articular infinitive of result ('so as to provoke').

παροργίσαι
to provoke

Aor Act Inf · παροργίζω

articular infinitive of result ('provoking his own soul')

→ telic/consecutive aorist infinitive (the upshot of the apostasy)

παροργίζω: 'provoke to anger'; renders סִיפֵּיכָה (cf. v. 2, v. 7, v. 13, v. 26); here, strikingly, the object of provocation is Ahab's own soul.

τὴν
the

Accusative

article (with ψυχὴν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ψυχὴν
soul / life

Accusative

direct object of παροργίσαι ('his own soul')

→ object specification

ψυχή: 'soul / life / self'; renders נַפְשִׁי; the provocation rebounds upon Ahab's own life — his sin is self-destructive.

αὐτοῦ
his

Genitive

genitive of possession (with ψυχὴν)

→ relational specification

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

τοῦ
so as to

articular infinitive marker (genitive of result)

→ clausal contribution

τοῦ + infinitive: genitive articular infinitive of result ('to be destroyed').

ἐξολεθρευθῆναι

to be utterly destroyed

Aor Pass Inf · ἐξολεθρεύω

articular infinitive of result ('to its destruction')

→ aorist passive infinitive (the completed destruction)

ἐξολεθρεύω (aor. pass. inf. ἐξολεθρευθῆναι): 'destroy utterly / exterminate'; renders תִּמְשֶׁךְ / תִּרְצֶךְ; the compound ἐξ- intensifies; the result of Ahab's self-provocation is his (and his house's) utter destruction — fulfilled in the Elijah/Jehu narratives.

ἐκακοποίησεν

did evil

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κακοποιέω

main verb (the climactic verdict)

→ constative aorist (the surpassing wickedness)

κακοποιέω (aor. ἐκακοποίησεν): 'do evil / do harm'; with ὑπὲρ πάντας it renders the superlative verdict 'he did evil beyond all', marking Ahab as the worst of all the northern kings.

ὑπὲρ

beyond / more than

preposition + accusative (comparison: 'beyond all the kings')

→ spatial or relational framing

ὑπὲρ + accusative: comparative 'beyond / more than'; the superlative measure of Ahab's wickedness.

πάντας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (with βασιλεῖς: 'all the kings')

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the totality of the kings of Israel, all surpassed by Ahab in evil.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with βασιλεῖς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖς

kings

Accusative

accusative object of ὑπὲρ ('all the kings of Israel')

→ object specification

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; the kings of Israel, the comparative baseline.

Ἰσραηλ

of Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τοὺς

the (ones)

Accusative

article (substantizing the participle γενομένων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γενομένωνς

who were / came before

Aor Mid Part Acc Pl Masc · γίνομαι

substantival participle ('those who were before him')

→ verbal action or state

γίνομαι (aor. mid. part. γενομένωνς): 'become / come to be'; τοὺς γενομένωνς ἔμπροσθεν αὐτοῦ = 'those who were before him' (cf. v. 25); the predecessors Ahab surpassed in evil.

ἔμπροσθεν

before / prior to

preposition + genitive (temporal: 'before him')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἔμπροσθεν: 'before'; temporal ('prior to'); the kings who reigned before Ahab.

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of ἔμπροσθεν

→ relational specification

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

34 ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις αὐτοῦ ὠκοδόμησεν Ἀχιλὼς ὁ Βαιθηλίτης τὴν Ἰεριχώ ἐν τῷ Ἀβιρων τῷ πρωτοτόκῳ αὐτοῦ
ἐθεμελίωσεν αὐτὴν καὶ τῷ Σεγουβ τῷ νεωτέρῳ αὐτοῦ ἐπέστησεν θύρας αὐτῆς κατὰ τὸ ῥῆμα κυρίου ὃ
ἐλάλησεν ἐν χειρὶ Ἰησοῦ υἱοῦ Νουν

In his days Hiel the Bethelite built Jericho: at the cost of Abiram his firstborn he laid its foundation, and at the cost of Segub his youngest he set up its gates, according to the word of the LORD that he spoke by the hand of Joshua son of Nun.

Closing fulfilment-notice (Joshua's curse on Jericho) ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις αὐτοῦ ὠκοδόμησεν Ἀχιλὼς

The chapter closes with a fulfilment-notice framing the whole apostate age: in Ahab's days Hiel rebuilds the anciently cursed Jericho, losing his firstborn at the foundation and his youngest at the gates — κατὰ τὸ ῥῆμα κυρίου ('according to the word of the LORD') spoken through Joshua (Josh 6:26). The note that the curse falls in 'his days' subtly ties Ahab's reign to the climax of covenant-defiance and certain divine retribution.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (temporal: 'in his days')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ταῖς

the

Dative

article (with ἡμέραις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμέραις

days

Dative

dative of time ('in his days')

→ sphere or reference

ἡμέρα: 'day'; ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις αὐτοῦ ('in his days') renders יְדֵי, dating the Jericho-rebuilding to Ahab's reign.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (with ἡμέραις: 'his days')

→ relational specification

αὐτός: pronoun referring to Ahab; the event falls within his reign.

ὠκοδόμησεν

built / rebuilt

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · οἰκοδομέω

main verb (the rebuilding of Jericho)

→ constative aorist (the act of rebuilding)

οἰκοδομέω (aor. ὠκοδόμησεν): 'build / rebuild'; renders יָבַן; Hiel rebuilds the long-ruined and cursed city of Jericho.

Αχιλ

Hiel

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αχιλ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲחִיָּהּ (Hiel); indeclinable; the man of Bethel who rebuilds Jericho and thereby incurs Joshua's curse.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with Βαιθηλίτης)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Βαιθηλίτης

the Bethelite

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Αχιλ ('the Bethelite')

→ participant prominence

Βαιθηλίτης: 'Bethelite, man of Bethel'; a gentilic noun (declinable) formed from the place-name Βαιθηλ (Bethel); identifies Hiel's origin.

τήν

the

Accusative

article (with Ιεριχω, marking the object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ιεριχω

Jericho

accusative object of ὠκοδόμησεν (indeclinable place-name, articular)

→ participant identification

Ιεριχω: transliteration of Hebrew יִרְיָח (Jericho); indeclinable, here marked as object by the article τήν; the city destroyed and cursed under Joshua, now rebuilt.

ἐν

at the cost of / with

preposition + dative (price/cost: 'at the cost of Abiram')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + dative: here of price/cost ('at the cost of'), rendering the Hebrew אֶת of price; the foundation cost Hiel his firstborn son's life.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with Αβιρων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Αβιρων

Abiram

dative of price (indeclinable proper noun, articular: 'at the cost of Abiram')

→ participant identification

Αβιρων: transliteration of Hebrew אֲבִירָא (Abiram); indeclinable, here governed by the dative article τῷ; Hiel's firstborn, who died when the foundation was laid.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with πρωτοτόκῳ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πρωτοτόκῳ

firstborn

Dative

adjective in apposition to Αβιρων ('his firstborn')

→ sphere or reference

πρωτότοκος: 'firstborn'; renders רִאשֹׁנֹתָא; Abiram as Hiel's firstborn, lost at the founding of Jericho.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (with πρωτοτόκῳ)

→ relational specification

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

ἐθεμελίωσεν

laid the foundation of

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · θεμελιόω

main verb (laid the foundation)

→ constative aorist (the foundation-laying)

θεμελιόω (aor. ἐθεμελίωσεν): 'lay a foundation / found'; renders תִּבְנֶה; Hiel laid Jericho's foundation — the first half of Joshua's curse (Josh 6:26).

αὐτήν

it (Jericho)

Accusative

direct object of ἐθεμελίωσεν (Jericho)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the feminine Ιεριχω; the city whose foundation was laid.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with Σεγούβ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σεγούβ

Segub

dative of price (indeclinable proper noun, articular: 'at the cost of Segub')

→ participant identification

Σεγούβ: transliteration of Hebrew סֶגֶב (Segub); indeclinable, here governed by the dative article τῷ; Hiel's youngest son, who died when the gates were set up.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with νεωτέρῳ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

νεωτέρῳ

younger / youngest

Dative

comparative adjective in apposition to Σεγούβ ('his youngest')

→ sphere or reference

νέος (compar. νεώτερος): 'young / younger / youngest'; renders נָעִר; Segub as Hiel's youngest son, lost at the completion of the gates.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (with νεωτέρῳ)

→ relational specification

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

ἐπέστησεν

set up / installed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐφίστημι

main verb (set up the gates)

→ constative aorist (the gate-installation)

ἐφίστημι (aor. ἐπέστησεν): 'set up / set in place / install'; renders יָצַיִן; Hiel set up the city-gates — the second half of Joshua's curse (Josh 6:26).

θύρας

doors / gates

Accusative

direct object of ἐπέστησεν ('its gates')

→ object specification

θύρα: 'door / gate'; renders דְּלָתַיִם; the city-gates of Jericho, whose installation cost Hiel his youngest son.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession (with θύρας: 'its gates')

→ relational specification

αὐτῆς: pronoun referring to Jericho; 'its gates'.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (conformity: 'according to the word')

→ spatial or relational framing

κατά + accusative: 'according to'; introduces the prophecy-fulfilment formula (cf. v. 12).

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with ῥῆμα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ῥῆμα

word

Accusative

accusative object of κατά (the fulfilled prophetic word)

→ object specification

ῥῆμα: 'word / saying'; renders רָצָה; κατά τὸ ῥῆμα κυρίου ('according to the word of the LORD') is the fulfilment-formula (cf. v. 12).

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of source (with ῥῆμα)

→ relational specification

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the divine author of the curse-word fulfilled in Hiel's losses.

ὃ

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐλάλησεν)

→ participant reference

ὃς, ἡ, ὅ: relative pronoun; neuter accusative ὃ agreeing with ῥῆμα.

ἐλάλησεν

spoke

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαλέω

verb of relative clause ('the word which he spoke')

→ constative aorist (the ancient pronouncement)

λαλέω (aor. ἐλάλησεν): 'speak'; renders רָצָה; the LORD spoke the curse on Jericho long before, through Joshua.

ἐν

by

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

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + dative: instrumental, 'by the hand of'; the prophetic-mediation idiom (cf. v. 1, v. 7).

χειρὶ

hand

Dative

dative of instrument (idiom: 'by the hand of Joshua')

→ sphere or reference

χείρ: 'hand'; ἐν χειρὶ renders יָד; Joshua is the mediator of the original curse on the rebuilder of Jericho.

Ιησοῦ

Joshua

genitive of agent (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιησοῦ: the LXX form (gen.) of Hebrew יְהוֹשֻׁעַ (Joshua); indeclinable; Joshua son of Nun, who pronounced the curse on whoever would rebuild Jericho (Josh 6:26).

υἱοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive in apposition (patronymic: 'son of Nun')

→ relational specification

υἱός: 'son'; patronymic identifying Joshua by his father Nun.

Ναυη

Nun

genitive patronymic (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ναυη: the LXX form of Hebrew נֹחַ (Nun); indeclinable; father of Joshua — the chapter's final word, anchoring Ahab's age to the fulfilment of Joshua's ancient curse.

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.