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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Third Book of Kingdoms, Chapter 21

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ Γ' ΚΑ'

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

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

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

Theme

The Lord gives Ahab victory over Aram, but his mercy to Ben-hadad becomes disobedience and sentence.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of 3 Kingdoms (Βασιλειῶν Γ', the LXX equivalent of 1 Kings) chapter 21 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. IMPORTANT CHAPTER-NUMBERING NOTE: at this point the LXX and the Masoretic Text diverge in chapter order — the Greek and Hebrew SWAP chapters 20 and 21. Thus LXX 3 Kingdoms 21 corresponds to MT 1 Kings 20 (the Aramean wars), while LXX 3 Kingdoms 20 corresponds to MT 1 Kings 21 (Naboth's vineyard). Readers comparing English versions based on the Hebrew should look to 1 Kings 20 for the content annotated here. The

chapter narrates the two campaigns of Ben-Hadad of Syria (ὁ υἱὸς Ἀδερ) against Ahab: (1) the siege of Samaria, Ben-Hadad's escalating demands for Ahab's silver, gold, wives, and children, Ahab's defiant proverb 'let not the one girding on his armor boast like the one taking it off' (ἱκανούσθω μὴ καυχάσθω ὁ κυρτὸς ὡς ὁ ὀρθός, v. 11), and the rout of the Arameans through the young men of the provincial governors (τὰ παιδάρια τῶν ἀρχόντων τῶν χωρῶν, vv. 13–21); (2) the Aramean theological calculation that the LORD is 'a god of the mountains and not a god of the valleys' (θεὸς ὀρέων ... καὶ οὐ θεὸς κοιλάδων, v. 23), the spring campaign at Aphek and the great slaughter of one hundred thousand foot-soldiers (vv. 26–30); and finally Ahab's sparing of Ben-Hadad and the covenant of 'my brother' (ἀδελφός μου ἔστιν, v. 32), which a son of the prophets condemns by the acted parable of the escaped prisoner: 'your life shall be for his life, and your people for his people' (ἔσται ἡ ψυχὴ σου ἀντὶ τῆς ψυχῆς αὐτοῦ, v. 42), because Ahab released a man YHWH had devoted to destruction (ἄνδρα ὀλέθριον). The Greek renders the Aramaic/Hebrew personal name ܒܢܗܕܕܐ by the calque ὁ υἱὸς Ἀδερ ('the son of Hader'), treating Ἀδερ as an indeclinable transliteration; Συρία/Σύρος is the LXX's standard rendering of ܣܘܪܝܐ ('Aram'), and Δαμασκός of ܕܡܫܩܝܐ.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 21:1–12

Ben-Hadad besieges Samaria: the escalating demands and Ahab's defiance

Ben-Hadad of Syria with thirty-two vassal kings besieges Samaria (v. 1) and sends to Ahab a demand for his silver, gold, wives, and children (vv. 2–3); Ahab submits abjectly ('I am yours and all that is mine', v. 4). When Ben-Hadad escalates — his servants will plunder the city by hand (vv. 5–6) — Ahab consults the elders, who counsel refusal (vv. 7–8), and he sends back a partial defiance (v. 9). Ben-Hadad's drunken boast that Samaria's dust will not suffice his troops (v. 10) is met by Ahab's proverb 'let not the one girding on boast like the one taking off' (v. 11), and Ben-Hadad orders the assault from his tents (v. 12).

B · 21:13–21

The prophet's word and the rout by the young men of the provincial governors

An unnamed prophet promises Ahab victory over the great host so that he may know the LORD (v. 13); the instrument will be the young men of the provincial governors (τὰ παιδάρια τῶν ἀρχόντων τῶν χωρῶν), with Ahab himself joining battle (v. 14). The 232 young men and 60,000 troops are mustered (v. 15); they sally out at noon while Ben-Hadad and his thirty-two allies drink themselves drunk (v. 16). Ben-Hadad orders the scouts taken alive (vv. 17–19), but each Israelite strikes down his man, Syria flees, and Ben-Hadad escapes on horseback (vv. 20–21).

C · 21:22–30

The second Aramean campaign and the slaughter at Aphek

The prophet warns Ahab to prepare for a renewed attack at the turn of the year (v. 22). The Aramean counselors reason that Israel's God is 'a god of the mountains, not of the valleys' and advise replacing the kings with satraps and fighting on the plain (vv. 23–25). Ben-Hadad musters Syria and advances to Aphek (v. 26); Israel, like two little flocks of goats, faces the land-filling Syrian host (v. 27). The man of God again promises victory so that Ahab may know the LORD (v. 28); after seven days Israel strikes down 100,000 Aramean foot-soldiers in one day (v. 29), and a falling wall kills 27,000 survivors at Aphek while Ben-Hadad hides in an inner chamber (v. 30).

D · 21:31–34

Ahab spares Ben-Hadad: the covenant of 'my brother'

Ben-Hadad's servants, trusting that the kings of Israel are merciful, put sackcloth on their loins and ropes on their heads and plead for his life (vv. 31–32a). Ahab calls him 'my brother' (v. 32b); the men seize on the favorable word and bring Ben-Hadad up onto Ahab's chariot (v. 33). Ben-Hadad offers to restore captured cities and grant trading-quarters in Damascus, and Ahab makes a covenant and releases him (v. 34).

E · 21:35–43

The prophet's acted parable: 'your life shall be for his life'

A son of the prophets, by the word of the LORD, has a companion wound him; the first man's refusal brings a lion's death (vv. 35–36), a second wounds him (v. 37), and he disguises himself with a bandage and waits for the king (v. 38). He tells Ahab the parable of a prisoner entrusted to him on pain of life or a talent of silver, who escaped through negligence (vv. 39–40); Ahab pronounces his own sentence. Removing the bandage, the prophet is recognized (v. 41) and declares the LORD's verdict: because Ahab released the man under the ban, his life shall answer for that life and his people for that people (v. 42); the king goes home to Samaria sullen and dispirited (v. 43).

1 καὶ συνήθροισεν υἱὸς Ἀδερ πᾶσαν τὴν δύναμιν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀνέβη καὶ περιεκάθισεν ἐπὶ Σαμάρειαν καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ δύο βασιλεῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ καὶ πᾶς ἵππος καὶ ἄρμα καὶ ἀνέβησαν καὶ περιεκάθισαν ἐπὶ Σαμάρειαν καὶ ἐπολέμησαν ἐπ' αὐτήν

And the son of Hader gathered all his force and went up and laid siege against Samaria, and thirty-two kings were with him and every horse and chariot; and they went up and besieged Samaria and made war against it.

New narrative episode (the Aramean siege of Samaria opens) καὶ συνήθροισεν

The chapter opens with the standard Hebraizing καί-parataxis introducing a new military episode. A chain of aorists (συνήθροισεν, ἀνέβη, περιεκάθισεν, ἀνέβησαν, περιεκάθισαν, ἐπολέμησαν) telescopes the mobilization, march, and investment of Samaria. The doubling of the verbs of ascent and siege (singular then plural) reflects the LXX's close mirroring of Hebrew narrative repetition.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καί-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

συνήθροισεν
gathered together

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · συναθροίζω

main verb (opening the episode)

→ constative aorist (completed mobilization)

συναθροίζω: 'gather together / assemble'; renders שָׁבַר / הִתְאָסַף; the compound συν- stresses the massing of the whole Aramean coalition into a single force.

υἱὸς
son

Nominative

subject (with Ἀδερ: 'the son of Hader')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; here part of the calque ὁ υἱὸς Ἀδερ, the LXX's standard rendering of the dynastic name בְּנֵי-חֲדָד ('Ben-Hadad') of Syria; the Greek treats the Hebrew patronymic woodenly as 'son of Hader'.

Ἀδερ
Hader

indeclinable proper noun (genitival: 'son of Hader')

→ participant identification

Ἀδερ: transliteration of Hebrew חֲדָד (Hadad), the Aramean storm-god whose name forms the royal name Ben-Hadad; indeclinable in the LXX, functioning here as a genitive of relationship to υἱός.

πᾶσαν

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying δύναμιν)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; the feminine accusative πᾶσαν agrees with δύναμιν, stressing the totality of the muster.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δύναμιν

force / army

Accusative

direct object of συνήθροισεν

→ object specification

δύναμις: 'power / force / army'; in military contexts the LXX uses δύναμις for לְיָהוָה ('army / host'); here the assembled Aramean army.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying δύναμιν)

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (sequential)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνέβη

went up

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναβαίνω

main verb (advance)

→ constative aorist

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up / advance'; renders הָלַךְ; standard verb for a military advance against a city, here up to the hill-city of Samaria.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

περικαθίσεν

laid siege

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · περικαθίζω

main verb (investment of the city)

→ constative aorist

περικαθίζω: 'sit around / besiege / blockade'; the compound περι- denotes encircling investment; renders יָצַח ('lay siege').

ἐπὶ

against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Σαμάρειαν

Samaria

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (target of siege)

→ object specification

Σαμάρεια: the capital of the northern kingdom, founded by Omri (1 Kgs 16:24); declined as a first-declension noun in the LXX (acc. Σαμάρειαν, gen. Σαμαρείας), rendering Hebrew שָׁמֶרֶן.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τριάκοντα

thirty

indeclinable numeral (with δύο: 'thirty-two')

→ measure or count

τριάκοντα: 'thirty'; indeclinable cardinal; the coalition of thirty-two vassal kings underlines Ben-Hadad's imperial reach over Aram and its client states.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (joining the compound numeral)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

δύο
two

indeclinable numeral (with τριάκοντα)

→ measure or count

δύο: 'two'; here invariant; 'thirty-two kings' renders מלךים ושלשים.

βασιλεῖς
kings

Nominative

subject (predicated as present 'with him')

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the vassal-kings (renders מלךים) are local rulers subject to Ben-Hadad of Damascus.

μετ'
with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment, elided before vowel)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτοῦ
him

Genitive

genitive object of μετά

→ relational specification

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

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πᾶς
every

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying ἵππος)

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'every / all'; the masculine nominative agrees with ἵππος, here a collective for the whole cavalry arm.

ἵππος
horse / cavalry

Nominative

subject (collective: the mounted force)

→ participant prominence

ἵππος: 'horse'; in military idiom the singular collective denotes cavalry as an arm (cf. **סוס** used collectively); paired with ἄρμα for the chariot corps.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄρμα
chariot

Nominative

subject (collective: the chariot force)

→ participant prominence

ἄρμα: 'chariot'; renders רכב; chariotry and cavalry were the elite striking arms of Aramean armies on the open plain.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνέβησαν
they went up

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀναβαίνω

main verb (plural resumption of the advance)

→ constative aorist

ἀναβαίνω (3 pl.): the plural resumes the advance now with the whole host as subject, a Hebraizing doublet of the singular ἀνέβη above.

καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	περικάθισαν they besieged Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · περικαθίζω <i>main verb (plural resumption of the siege)</i> → constative aorist περικαθίζω (3 pl.): the plural restatement completes the doublet, depicting the full army settling into the blockade.	ἐπὶ against <i>preposition + accusative (hostile direction)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐπὶ: meaning 'against'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (hostile direction).	Σαμάρειαν Samaria Accusative <i>accusative object of ἐπὶ</i> → object specification Σαμάρειαν: meaning 'Samaria'; it serves as accusative object of ἐπὶ.
καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἐπολέμησαν they made war Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · πολεμέω <i>main verb (engagement)</i> → ingressive aorist (began hostilities) πολεμέω: 'wage war / fight against'; renders נִפְלַח (Niphal); with ἐπὶ + accusative it means 'make war upon', here against the besieged city.	ἐπὶ against <i>preposition + accusative (elided before vowel)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐπὶ: meaning 'against'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (elided before vowel).	αὐτήν it Accusative <i>accusative object of ἐπὶ (= Samaria)</i> → participant reference αὐτήν: meaning 'it'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative object of ἐπὶ (= Samaria).

2 καὶ ἀπέστειλεν πρὸς Ἀχααβ βασιλέα Ἰσραὴλ εἰς τὴν πόλιν

And he sent to Ahab king of Israel, into the city,

Narrative continuation (sequential καὶ introducing the embassy) καὶ ἀπέστειλεν

A brief transitional clause introducing Ben-Hadad's diplomatic embassy to Ahab; the verb ἀπέστειλεν ('he sent') without an explicit object of message anticipates the messenger-formula τάδε λέγει in v. 3.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπέστειλεν
sent

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

main verb (dispatch of envoys)

→ constative aorist

ἀποστέλλω: 'send / dispatch (on a mission)'; renders Πῶψ; the verb governs an implied object (messengers, named ἄγγελοι in v. 5).

πρὸς
to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Αχααβ
Ahab

accusative object of πρὸς (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αχααβ: transliteration of אָחָאָב (Ahab), son of Omri, king of Israel; indeclinable in the LXX.

βασιλέα
king

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Αχααβ

→ object specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the appositive title fixes Ahab's office; βασιλέα Ἰσραηλ ('king of Israel') is the recurring designation throughout the chapter.

Ἰσραηλ
Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitival: 'king of Israel')

→ participant identification

Ἰσραηλ: indeclinable transliteration of יִשְׂרָאֵל; here the northern kingdom of which Ahab is king.

εἰς
into

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν
the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλιν
city

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (destination of the embassy)

→ object specification

πόλις: 'city'; here besieged Samaria, into which the envoys are sent.

3 καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτόν τάδε λέγει υἱὸς Ἀδερ τὸ ἀργύριόν σου καὶ τὸ χρυσίον σου ἐμόν ἐστιν καὶ αἱ γυναῖκές σου καὶ τὰ τέκνα σου ἐμά ἐστιν

and said to him, 'Thus says the son of Hader: Your silver and your gold are mine, and your wives and your children are mine.'

Direct speech: Ben-Hadad's demand (royal messenger-formula) **τάδε λέγει υἱὸς Ἀδερ**

Ben-Hadad's ultimatum is cast in the royal/prophetic messenger-formula τάδε λέγει ('thus says'), normally used for divine or imperial pronouncements; its use here lends the demand the tone of an overlord dictating terms to a vassal. The claim that silver, gold, wives, and children are already 'mine' (ἐμόν ... ἐμά) asserts total suzerainty before any battle.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

λέγω: the aorist εἶπεν introduces the spoken message delivered by the envoy on Ben-Hadad's behalf.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (= Ahab)

→ participant reference

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

τάδε

thus / these things

Accusative

demonstrative pronoun (object of λέγει: content of the message)

→ participant reference

ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε: the formula τάδε λέγει renders מִכָּן הֵן, the standard Hebrew messenger-formula; τάδε (acc. pl. n.) points forward to the demand that follows.

λέγει

says

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb of messenger-formula (vivid present)

→ vivid present (authoritative pronouncement)

λέγω (pres.): the present in the citation-formula presents the overlord's word as currently in force, addressing Ahab as if Ben-Hadad himself were speaking.

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

subject of λέγει (with Ἀδερ)

→ participant prominence

υἱός: part of the name ὁ υἱὸς Ἀδερ (Ben-Hadad); the speaker of the ultimatum.

Ἀδερ

Hader

indeclinable proper noun (genitival with υἱός)

→ participant identification

Ἀδερ: see v. 1; indeclinable.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄργύριον

silver

Nominative

subject (of the predicate ἐμὸν ἔστιν)

→ participant prominence

ἄργύριον: 'silver / money'; renders אֶרֶב; the first item of the tribute-demand.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying ἄργύριον)

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χρυσίον

gold

Nominative

subject (coordinate with ἄργύριον)

→ participant prominence

χρυσίον: 'gold'; renders כֶּהָן; with silver forms the standard merism for royal treasure.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ἐμὸν

mine

Nominative

predicate possessive (with ἔστιν: 'is mine')

→ participant prominence

ἐμός: 'my / mine'; the possessive adjective as predicate asserts Ben-Hadad's ownership of Ahab's treasure.

ἐστιν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg : εἰμί

copula

→ stative present

εἰμί: copula; the singular agrees with the nearest collective subject (silver-and-gold).

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.

γυναῖκές

wives

Nominative

subject (coordinate)

→ participant prominence

γυνή: 'woman / wife'; renders נָשִׁים / אִשָּׁה; the demand for the king's wives and children is a claim to his dynastic future.

σου your Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i> → relational specification σου: meaning 'your'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	τὰ the Nominative <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τὰ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	τέκνα children Nominative <i>subject (coordinate)</i> → participant prominence τέκνον: 'child'; renders בְּנֵי; with the wives, the totality of Ahab's household claimed as Ben-Hadad's.
σου your Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i> → relational specification σου: meaning 'your'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.	ἐμά mine Nominative <i>predicate possessive (neuter pl.: 'are mine')</i> → participant prominence ἐμός (n. pl. ἐμά): the neuter plural predicate covers wives and children as a single claimed possession.	ἐστίν is / are Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί <i>copula (singular with neuter plural subject)</i> → stative present εἰμί: the singular copula with a neuter plural subject (τὰ τέκνα ... ἐμά ἐστίν) is regular Greek syntax.	

4 καὶ ἀπεκρίθη ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἰσραὴλ καὶ εἶπεν καθὼς ἐλάλησας κύριε βασιλεῦ σὸς ἐγὼ εἰμι καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐμά

And the king of Israel answered and said, 'As you have spoken, my lord O king, I am yours, and all that is mine.'

Direct speech: Ahab's submissive reply καὶ ἀπεκρίθη

Ahab's first reply is abject capitulation: addressing his besieger as κύριε βασιλεῦ ('my lord O king' — a vassal's deference, hence human, not divine), he concedes himself and all his possessions. The deference sets up the later escalation, when Ben-Hadad pushes beyond what even this submission grants.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπεκρίθη

answered

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἀποκρίνομαι

main verb (reply-introduction)

→ constative aorist

ἀποκρίνομαι: 'answer / reply'; the deponent aorist passive ἀπεκρίθη is the standard LXX form, rendering 𐤀𐤏𐤕𐤓; paired with εἶπεν in the Hebraizing 'answered and said'.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: here Ahab, designated by title as 'the king of Israel'.

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitival)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing 'answered and said')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

καθὼς

as / just as

comparative conjunction (introducing concession)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καθὼς: 'as / just as'; renders 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕; 'as you have spoken' frames Ahab's reply as full assent to the demand.

ἐλάλησας

you have spoken

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · λαλέω

verb of comparative clause

→ constative aorist

λαλέω: 'speak'; the second-person aorist refers back to Ben-Hadad's demand of v. 3.

κύριε

my lord

Vocative

vocative of address (human master)

→ direct address

κύριος (voc. κύριε): HUMAN address here — Ahab calls his overlord-besieger 'my lord', the deferential title of a vassal to a suzerain, NOT the Tetragrammaton; renders 𐤕𐤓𐤕.

βασιλεῦ

O king

Vocative

vocative of address (in apposition to κύριε)

→ direct address

βασιλεὺς (voc. βασιλεῦ): 'O king'; the paired vocatives κύριε βασιλεῦ heighten Ahab's submission to Ben-Hadad.

σὸς

yours

Nominative

predicate possessive (with εἰμι: 'I am yours')

→ participant prominence

σός: 'your / yours'; the possessive adjective as predicate: Ahab declares himself the property of his overlord.

ἐγώ

I

Nominative

subject (emphatic personal pronoun)

→ participant reference

ἐγώ: the emphatic pronoun foregrounds Ahab's personal submission — 'I myself am yours'.

εἰμι

am

Pres Act Indic 1 Sg · εἰμί

copula

→ stative present (divine self-attestation)

εἰμί: copula linking ἐγώ to the predicate σός.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πάντα

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (with τὰ ἐμά: 'all that is mine')

→ participant prominence

πᾶς (n. pl. πάντα): 'all things'; Ahab concedes the totality of his possessions along with himself.

τὰ

the things

Nominative

article (substantivizing ἐμά)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐμά

mine

Nominative

substantivized possessive ('my things / what is mine')

→ participant prominence

ἐμός (n. pl. ἐμά): 'my things'; with the article, 'all that is mine' — the surrender of property echoes and concedes Ben-Hadad's claim in v. 3.

5 καὶ ἀνέστρεψαν οἱ ἄγγελοι καὶ εἶπον τάδε λέγει υἱὸς Αδερ ἐγὼ ἀπέσταλκα πρὸς σὲ λέγων τὸ ἀργύριόν σου καὶ τὸ χρυσίον σου καὶ τὰς γυναῖκάς σου καὶ τὰ τέκνα σου δώσεις ἐμοί

And the messengers returned and said, 'Thus says the son of Hader: I have sent to you, saying, Your silver and your gold and your wives and your children you shall give to me.'

Direct speech: Ben-Hadad's renewed and escalated demand

καὶ ἀνέστρεψαν οἱ ἄγγελοι

The messengers (ἄγγελοι) return with a second message. Where v. 3 merely asserted ownership, the perfect ἀπέσταλκα ('I have sent') and the future δώσεις ('you shall give') now convert the claim into an explicit command for handing over the goods, preparing for the still harsher term of v. 6.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνέστρεψαν

returned

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀναστρέφω

main verb (envoys' return)

→ constative aorist

ἀναστρέφω: 'turn back / return'; renders בּוֹשׁ; the messengers come back a second time with the escalated demand.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄγγελοι

messengers

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

ἄγγελος: 'messenger / envoy'; renders מַלְאָךְ; here human diplomatic envoys, not angels — the word's basic sense.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπον

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

λέγω: 3 pl. aorist; the envoys deliver Ben-Hadad's words.

τάδε

thus

Accusative

demonstrative (object of λέγει)

→ object specification

ὅδε: messenger-formula τάδε λέγει, as in v. 3.

λέγει

says

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb of messenger-formula

→ vivid present

λέγω: the present λέγει in the citation-formula gives the divine word present authority — 'the LORD says (now)'!

υἱός

son

Nominative

subject (with Ἀδερ)

→ participant prominence

υἱός: meaning 'son'; it serves as subject (with Ἀδερ).

Ἀδερ

Hader

indeclinable proper noun

→ participant identification

Ἀδερ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as indeclinable proper noun.

ἐγὼ

I

Nominative

emphatic subject

→ participant reference

ἐγὼ: the emphatic pronoun stresses the overlord's personal authority behind the demand.

ἀπέσταλκα

I have sent

Perf Act Indic 1 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

main verb (perfect of standing demand)

→ resultative perfect (the demand stands in force)

ἀποστέλλω (perf.): the perfect ἀπέσταλκα denotes a message dispatched and still binding — 'my word to you stands'!

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

σέ

you

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ participant reference

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

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Part Nom Sg Masc · λέγω

circumstantial participle (introducing the content)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (pres. part.): the participle λέγων introduces direct discourse, a Hebraism rendering רַמַּלְ.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄργυρίον

silver

Accusative

direct object (of δώσεις)

→ object specification

ἄργυριον: 'silver'; now the object of the imperative-future δώσεις.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χρυσίον

gold

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

χρυσίον: 'gold'.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γυναῖκας

wives

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

γυνή: 'wives'.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τέκνα

children

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

τέκνον: 'children'.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

δώσεις

you shall give

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb of the demand (imperative future)

→ imperative future (binding command)

δίδωμι: 'give'; the future δώσεις functions as a command (Hebraizing imperatival future), demanding actual surrender, not merely conceding ownership.

ἐμοί

to me

Dative

dative of indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

ἐγώ (dat. ἐμοί): the emphatic dative 'to me' fixes Ben-Hadad as the recipient of the surrendered goods.

6 ὅτι ταύτην τὴν ὥραν αὐριον ἀποστελῶ τοὺς παῖδάς μου πρὸς σέ καὶ ἐρευνήσουσιν τὸν οἶκόν σου καὶ τοὺς οἴκους τῶν παίδων σου καὶ ἔσται τὰ ἐπιθυμήματα ὀφθαλμῶν αὐτῶν ἐφ' ἃ ἂν ἐπιβάλωσι τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῶν καὶ λήμψονται

For at this hour tomorrow I will send my servants to you, and they will search your house and the houses of your servants, and it shall be that whatever is desirable to their eyes, on which they lay their hands, they will take.

Causal/explanatory expansion of the demand (the threatened plunder)

ὅτι ταύτην τὴν ὥραν αὐριον

ὅτι ('for') introduces the threat that backs the demand: an armed search-party will ransack not only Ahab's palace but his officials' houses and seize whatever they please. The shift from 'give me your goods' to 'my servants will take whatever they want' is the escalation that triggers Ahab's resistance in v. 7.

ὅτι

for / because

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'for / because'; renders ὅτι; introduces the grounds (a threat of plunder) for the demand of v. 5.

ταύτην

this

Accusative

demonstrative (modifying ὥραν, accusative of time)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this'; 'this hour tomorrow' specifies the deadline of the ultimatum.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὥραν

hour

Accusative

accusative of time (extent/point)

→ object specification

ὥρα: 'hour / time'; the accusative of time fixes the precise moment of the threatened action.

αὔριον

tomorrow

temporal adverb

→ clausal contribution

αὔριον: 'tomorrow'; renders אָרֶמֶת; sets a twenty-four-hour deadline.

ἀποστελῶ

I will send

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

main verb (threatened action)

→ predictive future (threat)

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; the first-person future announces the dispatch of the plunder-party.

τούς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παῖδάς

servants

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

παῖς: 'servant / attendant / officer'; renders בְּנֵי־חָדָד; here Ben-Hadad's officials/soldiers who will conduct the search.

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.

πρός

to

preposition + accusative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

σέ

you

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐρευνήσουσιν

they will search

Fut Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐρευνάω

main verb (threatened ransacking)

→ predictive future

ἐρευνάω: 'search / investigate / ransack'; renders חֲפָצוּ; here a hostile house-to-house search for plunder.

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

→ object specification

οἶκος: 'house / palace'; here the royal palace of Ahab.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τοὺς
the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκους
houses

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

οἶκος: the extension to the officials' houses widens the plunder beyond the king to his whole court.

τῶν
of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παίδων
servants

Genitive

genitive of possession (Ahab's officials)

→ relational specification

παῖς: here Ahab's own servants/officials, whose houses will likewise be searched.

σου
your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔσται
it shall be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (apodosis-introducing 'and it shall be')

→ predictive future

εἰμί (fut. ἔσται): the Hebraizing καὶ ἔσται renders כִּי יִהְיֶה, introducing the consequence: whatever they covet, they will seize.

τὰ
the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐπιθυμήματα
desirable things

Nominative

subject (the coveted objects)

→ participant prominence

ἐπιθύμημα: 'object of desire / desirable thing'; renders תַּמְהֵמָה; 'the desirable things of their eyes' = whatever catches their fancy.

ὀφθαλμῶν
of eyes

Genitive

genitive (subjective: what their eyes desire)

→ relational specification

ὀφθαλμός: 'eye'; the idiom 'desirable things of their eyes' (עֵינֵיהֶם תַּמְהֵמָה) denotes whatever they find attractive.

αὐτῶν
their

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ἐφ'

on

preposition + accusative (elided before vowel)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐφ': meaning 'on'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (elided before vowel).

ἃ

which things

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐπιβάλλωσι via ἐφ)

→ participant reference

ἃς (n. pl. ἃ): 'which'; the relative clause 'on which they lay their hands' defines the scope of seizure.

ἄν

[ever]

modal particle (with subjunctive: generalizing)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἄν: modal particle making the relative clause indefinite/general ('on whatever they lay their hands').

ἐπιβάλλωσι

they lay upon

Aor Act Subj 3 Pl · ἐπιβάλλω

verb of indefinite relative clause

→ verbal action or state

ἐπιβάλλω: 'lay upon / put hand to'; the idiom ἐπιβάλλειν τὰς χεῖρας ('lay hands on') denotes seizing/confiscating.

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χεῖρας

hands

Accusative

direct object of ἐπιβάλλωσι

→ object specification

χεῖρ: 'hand'; renders Τ; in the seizing idiom.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

λήμψονται

they will take

Fut Mid Indic 3 Pl · λαμβάνω

main verb (the act of seizure)

→ predictive future

λαμβάνω (fut. mid. λήμψονται): 'take / seize'; the Hellenistic future with intrusive -μ-; the climax of the threat — outright confiscation.

7 καὶ ἐκάλεσεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἰσραὴλ πάντας τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους καὶ εἶπεν γινῶτε δὴ καὶ ἴδετε ὅτι κακίαν οὗτος ζητεῖ ὅτι ἀπέσταλκεν πρὸς με περὶ τῶν γυναικῶν μου καὶ περὶ τῶν υἱῶν μου καὶ περὶ τῶν θυγατέρων μου τὸ ἀργύριόν μου καὶ τὸ χρυσίον μου οὐκ ἀπεκώλυσα ἀπ' αὐτοῦ

And the king of Israel called all the elders and said, 'Know now and see that this man seeks evil; for he has sent to me about my wives and about my sons and about my daughters; my silver and my gold I did not withhold from him.'

Narrative + direct speech: Ahab convenes the elders

καὶ ἐκάλεσεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἰσραὴλ

Ahab turns from private capitulation to public consultation, summoning the elders. His speech contrasts what he had already conceded (silver and gold, freely surrendered) with the new and intolerable demand (wives and children); the imperatives γινῶτε ... ἴδετε ('know ... see') invite the elders to judge that Ben-Hadad now 'seeks evil' (κακίαν ζητεῖ).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάλεσεν

called

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καλέω

main verb (convening the council)

→ constative aorist

καλέω: 'call / summon'; renders קָרָא ; Ahab convenes the elders as a council of state.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

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

Ἰσραὴλ

Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitival)

→ participant identification

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

πάντας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying πρεσβυτέρους)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the full body of elders is convened.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πρεσβυτέρους

elders

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

πρεσβύτερος: 'elder'; renders זִקְנֵי ; the senior representatives of the people who advise the king.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

γινώτε

know

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · γινώσκω

imperative (appeal to the elders)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

γινώσκω: 'know / recognize'; the aorist imperative summons the elders to grasp the situation.

δὴ

now / indeed

emphatic particle (with imperative)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δὴ: emphatic particle reinforcing the imperative — 'do now recognize'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἴδετε

see

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · ὁράω

imperative (coordinate with γινώτε)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

ὁράω (aor. ἴδετε): 'see / perceive'; the doubled 'know and see' is a Hebraizing appeal to recognize the truth of the situation.

ὅτι

that

conjunction (introducing object clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'that'; introduces the content the elders are to recognize.

κακίαν

evil / malice

Accusative

direct object of ζητεῖ (fronted for emphasis)

→ object specification

κακία: 'evil / malice / harm'; renders נֶזֶק; fronted before the verb to stress Ben-Hadad's malicious intent.

οὗτος

this man

Nominative

subject (demonstrative for Ben-Hadad)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this one'; a dismissive demonstrative for Ben-Hadad.

ζητεῖ

seeks

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ζητέω

verb of object clause

→ progressive present (settled intent)

ζητέω: 'seek / aim at'; renders שָׁכַח; the present depicts Ben-Hadad's ongoing hostile purpose.

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction (grounds for the charge)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: here causal — the evidence that he seeks evil.

ἀπέσταλκεν

he has sent

Perf Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

main verb (perfect of the standing demand)

→ resultative perfect

ἀποστέλλω (perf.): the perfect marks the demand as still in force; the grounds for Ahab's charge.

πρός

to

preposition + accusative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

με

me

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ participant reference

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

περὶ

about / concerning

preposition + genitive

→ spatial or relational framing

περὶ: meaning 'about'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γυναικῶν

wives

Genitive

genitive object of περί

→ relational specification

γυνή: 'wives'; the demand for them is the intolerable escalation.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

περὶ

about

preposition + genitive

→ spatial or relational framing

περὶ: meaning 'about'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱῶν

sons

Genitive

genitive object of περί

→ relational specification

υἱός: 'sons'; here Ahab's sons, the dynastic line.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

περὶ

about

preposition + genitive

→ spatial or relational framing

περὶ: meaning 'about'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θυγατέρων

daughters

Genitive

genitive object of περὶ

→ relational specification

θυγάτηρ: 'daughter'; renders ΤΒ; the third member of the household demand, expanding 'children' of v. 3.

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.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄργύριον

silver

Accusative

direct object of ἀπεκάλυσα (fronted)

→ object specification

ἄργύριον: 'silver'; fronted to contrast what Ahab freely gave with what he refuses.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χρυσίον

gold

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

χρυσίον: 'gold'.

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.

οὐκ

not

negative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ: negates ἀπεκάλυσα — Ahab did not refuse the treasure.

ἀπεκώλυσα

I withheld

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · ἀποκωλύω

main verb (Ahab's prior concession)

→ constative aorist

ἀποκωλύω: 'hinder / withhold / refuse'; Ahab notes he had already granted the silver and gold without resistance, sharpening the contrast with the new demand.

ἀπ'

from

preposition + genitive (elided before vowel)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπ': meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (elided before vowel).

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό (= Ben-Hadad)

→ relational specification

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive object of ἀπό (= Ben-Hadad).

8 καὶ εἶπαν αὐτῷ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι καὶ πᾶς ὁ λαός μὴ ἀκούσης καὶ μὴ θελήσης

And the elders and all the people said to him, 'Do not listen, and do not consent.'

Direct speech: the council's counsel of refusal καὶ εἶπαν αὐτῷ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι

The elders and the whole people answer with a terse double prohibition (μὴ ἀκούσης ... μὴ θελήσης), the prohibitive subjunctive forbidding any compliance. Their unanimity emboldens Ahab's defiant reply in v. 9.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπαν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

λέγω: the Hellenistic aorist εἶπαν (with -αν ending) is regular in the LXX.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dative of indirect object (= Ahab)

→ participant reference or interest

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πρεσβύτεροι

elders

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

πρεσβύτερος: 'elders'; the council convened in v. 7.

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 (modifying λαός)

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'all'; extends the counsel to the whole people, stressing unanimity.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαός

people

Nominative

subject (coordinate with πρεσβύτεροι)

→ participant prominence

λαός: 'people'; the populace of Samaria, joined with the elders in counsel.

μή

not

negative particle (prohibitive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μή: prohibitive negative with the aorist subjunctive.

ἀκούσης

listen

Aor Act Subj 2 Sg · ἀκούω

prohibitive subjunctive ('do not listen')

→ prohibitive aorist subjunctive

ἀκούω: 'hear / heed / obey'; with μή + aorist subjunctive, 'do not give heed (to him)'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

μή

not

negative particle (prohibitive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

θελήσης

consent / be willing

Aor Act Subj 2 Sg · θέλω

prohibitive subjunctive ('do not consent')

→ prohibitive aorist subjunctive

θέλω: 'will / wish / consent'; with μή + aorist subjunctive, 'do not be willing (to yield)'.

9 καὶ εἶπεν τοῖς ἀγγέλοις υἱοῦ Αδερ λέγετε τῷ κυρίῳ ὑμῶν πάντα ὅσα ἀπέσταλκας πρὸς τὸν δοῦλόν σου ἐν πρώτοις ποιήσω τὸ δὲ ῥῆμα τοῦτο οὐ δυνήσομαι ποιῆσαι καὶ ἀπῆραν οἱ ἄνδρες καὶ ἐπέστρεψαν αὐτῷ λόγον

And he said to the messengers of the son of Hader, 'Say to your lord: All that you sent to your servant at the first I will do, but this thing I will not be able to do.' And the men departed and brought back word to him.

Direct speech: Ahab's partial defiance to the envoys

καὶ εἶπεν τοῖς ἀγγέλοις

Ahab returns a measured refusal: he will honor the first demand (the treasure) but not 'this thing' (the wives and children). The deferential self-designation 'your servant' (τὸν δοῦλόν σου) toward 'your lord' (τῷ κυρίῳ ὑμῶν, a human overlord) preserves diplomatic form even in refusal. The narrative frame (the men departed and brought back word) closes the embassy.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

τοῖς

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀγγέλοις

messengers

Dative

dative of indirect object

→ sphere or reference

ἄγγελος: 'messenger / envoy'; Ben-Hadad's diplomatic envoys.

υἱοῦ

of son

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with Αδερ)

→ relational specification

υἱός (gen. υἱοῦ): 'the messengers of the son of Hader' — Ben-Hadad's envoys.

Αδερ

Hader

indeclinable proper noun

→ participant identification

Αδερ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as indeclinable proper noun.

λέγετε

say

Pres Act Impv 2 Pl · λέγω

imperative (commission to the envoys)

→ present imperative (carry this message)

λέγω (pres. impv.): Ahab commissions the envoys to relay his answer to their master.

τῷ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κυρίῳ

lord

Dative

dative of indirect object (human master)

→ sphere or reference

κύριος: HUMAN reference here — 'your lord', i.e. Ben-Hadad as the envoys' master, NOT the Tetragrammaton; renders **דָּבָרִי**.

ὑμῶν

your

Genitive

genitive of possession (the envoys')

→ relational specification

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

πάντα

all

Accusative

direct object of ποιήσω (antecedent of ὅσα)

→ object specification

πᾶς (n. pl. πάντα): 'all things'; the totality of the first demand, which Ahab will grant.

ὅσα

as many things as

Accusative

relative pronoun (object clause)

→ participant reference

ὅσος: 'as much/many as'; the relative quantifies what was demanded 'at the first'.

ἀπέσταλκας

you have sent

Perf Act Indic 2 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

verb of relative clause

→ resultative perfect

ἀποστέλλω (perf. 2 sg.): 'you have sent (word/demand)'; the standing first demand.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δοῦλόν

servant

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (Ahab's self-designation)

→ object specification

δοῦλος: 'slave / servant'; Ahab's deferential self-reference as 'your servant', a vassal idiom.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ἐν

at

preposition + dative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πρώτοις

the first

Dative

substantivized ordinal (temporal: 'at the first')

→ sphere or reference

πρῶτος: 'first'; ἐν πρώτοις = 'at first / formerly', referring to the original demand of v. 3.

ποιήσω

I will do

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (concession)

→ predictive future (pledge)

ποιέω: 'do / perform'; Ahab pledges to fulfill the first demand.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δὲ

but

adversative particle (post-positive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δέ: adversative — contrasting the refused demand with the granted one.

ῥῆμα

thing / word

Accusative

direct object of ποιῆσαι (fronted)

→ object specification

ῥῆμα: 'word / thing / matter'; Hebraism (רִבְרִי can mean both 'word' and 'matter'); 'this matter' = the demand for wives and children.

τοῦτο

this

Accusative

demonstrative (modifying ῥῆμα)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this'; the unacceptable second demand.

οὐ

not

negative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

δυνήσομαι

I will be able

Fut Mid Indic 1 Sg · δύναιμι

main verb (refusal)

→ predictive future

δύναιμι: 'be able'; the polite 'I will not be able' softens an outright refusal.

ποιῆσαι

to do

Aor Act Inf · ποιέω

complementary infinitive (with δυνήσομαι)

→ constative aorist infinitive

ποιέω (aor. inf.): completes δυνήσομαι — 'I will not be able to do (this)'.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (closing the embassy)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπῆραν

departed

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀπαίρω

main verb (envoys' departure)

→ constative aorist

ἀπαίρω: 'depart / set off'; renders נִדָּן; the envoys leave with Ahab's answer.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄνδρες

men

Nominative

subject (the envoys)

→ participant prominence

ἄνῃρ: 'man'; here the envoys collectively.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπέστρεψαν

brought back

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐπιστρέφω

main verb (report back)

→ constative aorist

ἐπιστρέφω: 'turn back / return / bring back'; here transitive with λόγον, 'returned word' — reported Ahab's answer to Ben-Hadad.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dative of indirect object (= Ben-Hadad)

→ participant reference or interest

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

λόγον

word / answer

Accusative

direct object of ἐπέστρεψαν

→ object specification

λόγος: 'word / report / answer'; the message they carried back.

10 καὶ ἀνταπέστειλεν πρὸς αὐτὸν υἱὸς Ἀδερ λέγων τάδε ποιῆσαι μοι ὁ θεὸς καὶ τάδε προσθήει εἰ ἐκποιήσῃ ὁ χοῦς Σαμαρείας ταῖς ἀλώπεξιν παντὶ τῷ λαῷ τοῖς πεζοῖς μου

And the son of Hader sent back to him, saying, 'May God do thus to me, and add thus more, if the dust of Samaria will suffice for the foxes, for all the people, for my foot-soldiers.'

Direct speech: Ben-Hadad's self-imprecation and boast

καὶ ἀνταπέστειλεν πρὸς αὐτὸν

Ben-Hadad answers with a self-curse oath formula (τάδε ποιῆσαι μοι ὁ θεός καὶ τάδε προσθήει, 'may God do so to me and more') backing a hyperbolic boast: his army is so vast that Samaria's rubble will not even furnish a handful of dust per soldier. The optatives ποιῆσαι and προσθήει render the Hebrew jussive of the oath.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνταπέστειλεν

sent back

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀνταποστέλλω

main verb (reply-dispatch)

→ constative aorist

ἀνταποστέλλω: 'send back in reply'; the double compound ἀντ-απο- stresses the answering nature of the message.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (= Ahab)

→ participant reference

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

υἱός

son

Nominative

subject (with Ἀδερ)

→ participant prominence

υἱός: meaning 'son'; it serves as subject (with Ἀδερ).

Ἀδερ

Hader

indeclinable proper noun

→ participant identification

Ἀδερ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as indeclinable proper noun.

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Part Nom Sg Masc · λέγω

circumstantial participle (introducing discourse)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (pres. part.): introduces the direct speech, Hebraism for רָמַלְ.

τάδε

thus / these things

Accusative

demonstrative (object of ποιήσαι, oath-formula)

→ object specification

ὅδε: in the oath-formula τάδε ποιήσαι ... καὶ τάδε προσθείη, the demonstratives stand for the unspecified calamities the speaker invokes upon himself.

ποιήσαι

may he do

Aor Act Opt 3 Sg · ποιέω

optative of wish (self-imprecation)

→ optative of wish (oath-curse)

ποιέω (aor. opt.): the optative renders the Hebrew jussive in the self-curse oath 'may God do so to me'; cf. the same formula at Ruth 1:17; 1 Kgs 19:2.

μοι

to me

Dative

dative of disadvantage (object of the curse)

→ participant reference or interest

μοι: meaning 'to me'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative of disadvantage (object of the curse).

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θεός

God

Nominative

subject of the oath-verbs

→ participant prominence

θεός: 'God / a god'; Ben-Hadad swears by 'God' (or his god) in a stereotyped oath-formula; not the Tetragrammaton but the generic divine guarantor of the curse.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τάδε

thus / these things

Accusative

demonstrative (object of προσθείη)

→ object specification

ὅδε: second member of the oath-doublet ('and add thus').

προσθείη

may he add

Aor Act Opt 3 Sg · προστίθημι

optative of wish (intensifying the curse)

→ optative of wish

προστίθημι (aor. opt.): 'add'; the second optative intensifies the self-curse — 'and may he add (still more)'.

εἰ

if

conjunction (oath-condition: emphatic negation)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: in the oath, the εἰ-clause is a Hebraizing emphatic negation ('[surely not] if ...'), i.e. 'the dust will certainly not suffice'.

ἐκποιήσει

will suffice

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐκποιέω

verb of the oath-condition

→ predictive future

ἐκποιέω: 'suffice / be enough'; renders the sense of רָצַץ ('be sufficient'); the boast is that Samaria's dust is too little even for a handful per soldier.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χοῦς

dust

Nominative

subject of ἐκποιήσει

→ participant prominence

χοῦς: 'dust / heap of earth'; renders רָצַץ; the boast that the city's very dust will not yield a handful per man is a hyperbole of overwhelming numbers.

Σαμαρείας

of Samaria

Genitive

genitive of source/possession (the dust of Samaria)

→ relational specification

Σαμάρεια (gen. Σαμαρείας): declined here; 'the dust of Samaria' = the rubble of the captured city.

ταῖς

for the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀλώπεξιν

foxes

Dative

dative of advantage (for the foxes / handfuls)

→ sphere or reference

ἀλώπηξ (dat. pl. ἀλώπεξιν): 'fox'; the LXX renders the Hebrew דִּלְגָּל, which here likely means 'handfuls/hollows of the hand' (a homonym), but the Greek translator took it as 'foxes' — a literalism preserving the consonants; the dative marks the beneficiaries of the apportioned dust.

παντί

for all

Dative

attributive adjective (modifying λαῶ)

→ sphere or reference

πᾶς: 'all'; the whole army.

τῷ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαῶ

people / host

Dative

dative of advantage (the army)

→ sphere or reference

λαός: here in the military sense 'troops / host' (rendering דָּלָג, which can mean 'army').

τοῖς

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πεζοῖς

foot-soldiers

Dative

dative of advantage (in apposition: 'my infantry')

→ sphere or reference

πεζός: 'foot-soldier / infantryman'; renders יִלְלָךְ; specifies the host as Ben-Hadad's vast infantry.

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.

11 καὶ ἀπεκρίθη ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἰσραηλ καὶ εἶπεν ἱκανοῦσθω μὴ καυχάσθω ὁ κυρτὸς ὡς ὁ ὀρθός

And the king of Israel answered and said, 'Let it be enough; let not the crooked one boast like the upright one.'

Direct speech: Ahab's defiant proverb

καὶ ἀπεκρίθη ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἰσραηλ

Ahab answers the boast with a terse proverb. ἱκανοῦσθω ('let it be enough') curtails the bluster; the maxim 'let not the crooked/hunched one boast like the upright one' (i.e. let not the one buckling on his armor boast as one who has taken it off victorious) warns against boasting before the battle is won — the LXX renders the famous saying with the antithesis κυρτός ('bent/stooping') versus ὀρθός ('upright').

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπεκρίθη

answered

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἀποκρίνομαι

main verb (reply-introduction)

→ constative aorist

ἀποκρίνομαι: 'answer'; deponent aorist passive.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

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

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitival)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

ἱκανοῦσθω

let it be enough

Pres Pass Impv 3 Sg · ἱκανόω

imperative (curt dismissal)

→ present imperative (let it suffice)

ἱκανόω: 'make sufficient / be enough'; the passive imperative 'let it be enough' curtly dismisses Ben-Hadad's boast — 'enough of this'.

μή

not

negative particle (prohibitive with imperative)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μή: prohibitive negative with the present imperative.

καυχάσθω

let him boast

Pres Mid Impv 3 Sg · καυχάομαι

prohibitive imperative (the proverb)

→ present imperative (general maxim)

καυχάομαι: 'boast / glory'; the prohibition forms a proverb: do not boast prematurely; the verb later carries great theological weight in the LXX and Paul (e.g. Jer 9:23–24; 1 Cor 1:31).

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κυρτός

the crooked / stooping one

Nominative

subject of καυχάσθω (substantivized adjective)

→ participant prominence

κυρτός: 'bent / hunched / stooping'; substantivized 'the crooked/bent one' — in the proverb, the one stooping to buckle on his armor (entering battle); contrasted with the erect victor. The LXX renders the Hebrew proverb 'let not him who girds on (his armor) boast like him who takes it off'.

ὥς

like / as

comparative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: 'as / like'; introduces the comparison in the proverb.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀρθός

the upright one

Nominative

object of comparison (substantivized adjective)

→ participant prominence

ὀρθός: 'straight / upright / erect'; substantivized 'the upright one' — the one standing erect, i.e. the victor who has stripped off his armor after battle; the antithesis κυρτός/ὀρθός captures the warning against premature triumph.

12 καὶ ἐγένετο ὅτε ἀπεκρίθη αὐτῷ τὸν λόγον τοῦτον πίνων ἦν αὐτὸς καὶ πάντες οἱ βασιλεῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐν σκηναῖς καὶ εἶπεν τοῖς παισὶν αὐτοῦ οἰκοδομήσατε χάρακα καὶ ἔθεντο χάρακα ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν

And it came to pass, when he answered him this word — he was drinking, he and all the kings with him, in tents — that he said to his servants, 'Build a siege-rampart.' And they set a rampart against the city.

Narrative resumption: Ben-Hadad orders the assault

καὶ ἐγένετο ὅτε

The Hebraizing καὶ ἐγένετο ('and it came to pass') with the ὅτε-clause frames the scene. The periphrastic imperfect πίνων ἦν ('was drinking') sets the carousing of Ben-Hadad and his vassal kings against the order to raise siege-works — a juxtaposition of drunken overconfidence and military aggression that foreshadows his downfall in vv. 16, 20.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένετο

it came to pass

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (temporal frame-setter)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: 'become / happen'; καὶ ἐγένετο renders יָהָיָה, the standard LXX narrative time-marker.

ὅτε

when

temporal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτε: 'when'; introduces the temporal clause.

ἀπεκρίθη

he answered

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἀποκρίνομαι

verb of temporal clause

→ constative aorist

ἀποκρίνομαι: here construed with an accusative of content (τὸν λόγον τοῦτον), 'answered this word'.

αὐτῷ

him

Dative

dative of indirect object (= Ben-Hadad)

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτῷ: meaning 'him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative of indirect object (= Ben-Hadad).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λόγον

word

Accusative

accusative of content (with ἀπεκρίθη)

→ object specification

λόγος: 'word'; Ahab's proverb of v. 11.

τοῦτον

this

Accusative

demonstrative (modifying λόγον)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this'.

πίνων

drinking

Pres Act Part Nom Sg Masc · πίνω

participle (periphrastic with ἦν: 'was drinking')

→ verbal action or state

πίνω (pres. part.): forms the periphrastic imperfect πίνων ἦν, depicting ongoing carousal; renders אֵשׁוּת הוּלֵל.

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

auxiliary of periphrastic imperfect

→ durative imperfect (ongoing action)

εἰμί (impf.): with πίνων forms 'was drinking', a continuous-aspect periphrasis.

αὐτός

he himself

Nominative

subject (intensive pronoun)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: 'he himself'; emphatic subject of the drinking.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πάντες

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying βασιλεῖς)

→ participant prominence

παῖς: 'all'; the thirty-two vassal kings.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖς

kings

Nominative

subject (coordinate with αὐτός)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεῖς: the allied vassal kings carousing with Ben-Hadad.

μετ'

with

preposition + genitive (elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of μετά

→ relational specification

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

σκηναῖς

tents / booths

Dative

dative of place

→ sphere or reference

σκηνή: 'tent / booth'; renders תִּיכָוּת; the army's field-shelters where the carousing takes place (cf. Σοκχωθ at v. 16, perhaps a place-name pun).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (apodosis of the ἐγένετο frame)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (command)

→ constative aorist

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

τοῖς

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παισὶν

servants

Dative

dative of indirect object

→ sphere or reference

παῖς: 'servant / soldier'; Ben-Hadad's officers.

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.

οἰκοδομήσατε

build

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · οἰκοδομέω

imperative (siege-command)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

οἰκοδομέω: 'build / construct'; here of raising siege-works against the wall.

χάρακα

siege-rampart / palisade

Accusative

direct object of οἰκοδομήσατε

→ object specification

χάραξ: 'palisade / siege-mound / rampart'; renders the siege-work (cf. 𐤇𐤍𐤔𐤕); the embankment/stockade thrown up against a besieged city (cf. Luke 19:43).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔθεντο

they set

Aor Mid Indic 3 Pl · τίθημι

main verb (execution of the order)

→ constative aorist

τίθημι (aor. mid. ἔθεντο): 'set / place'; the troops erect the siege-rampart against the city.

χάρακα

rampart

Accusative

direct object of ἔθεντο

→ object specification

χάραξ: the executed siege-work.

ἐπὶ

against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλιν

city

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (= Samaria)

→ object specification

πόλις: 'city'; besieged Samaria.

13 καὶ ἰδοὺ προφήτης εἷς προσῆλθεν τῷ βασιλεῖ Ἰσραηλ καὶ εἶπεν τάδε λέγει κύριος εἰ ἑώρακας πάντα τὸν ὄχλον τὸν μέγαν τοῦτον ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ δίδωμι αὐτὸν σήμερον εἰς χεῖρας σὰς καὶ γνώσῃ ὅτι ἐγὼ κύριος

And behold, a certain prophet approached the king of Israel and said, 'Thus says the LORD: Have you seen all this great multitude? Behold, I am giving it today into your hands, and you shall know that I am the LORD.'

Direct speech: the prophet's oracle of victory καὶ ἰδοὺ προφήτης εἷς

The interjection ἰδοὺ introduces the sudden arrival of an unnamed prophet, the first divine intervention in the chapter. The oracle frames victory with the recognition-formula γνώσῃ ὅτι ἐγὼ κύριος ('you shall know that I am the LORD'), the standard purpose of divine acts in the Deuteronomistic and prophetic traditions — the deliverance aims at knowledge of YHWH, not merely military success.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἰδοὺ
behold

presentative interjection

→ clausal contribution

ἰδοὺ: 'behold / look!'; renders הִנֵּה; marks the dramatic, unexpected entrance of the prophet.

προφήτης
prophet

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

προφήτης: 'prophet'; renders נָבִי; an anonymous prophet, perhaps one of 'the sons of the prophets' (cf. v. 35), bearing YHWH's word to Ahab.

εἷς

a certain / one

Nominative

numeral used as indefinite article

→ noun-phrase marking

εἷς: 'one'; here functioning indefinitely ('a certain prophet'), a Hebraizing/Hellenistic use of ὅς / εἷς for the indefinite article.

προσῆλθεν
approached

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · προσέρχομαι

main verb (approach)

→ constative aorist

προσέρχομαι: 'come to / approach'; with the dative τῷ βασιλεῖ, 'came to the king'.

τῷ
the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ
king

Dative

dative of approach (object of προσῆλθεν)

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεὺς: Ahab.

Ἰσραηλ
Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitival)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

τάδε

thus

Accusative

demonstrative (object of λέγει, messenger-formula)

→ object specification

ὁδε: τάδε λέγει κύριος, the prophetic messenger-formula יהוה יאמר כה.

λέγει

says

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb of messenger-formula

→ vivid present

λέγω: the present λέγει in the citation-formula gives the divine word present authority — 'the LORD says (now)'.

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

subject of λέγει (divine speaker)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: here the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the prophetic word is YHWH's own, in contrast to the human 'lord' of vv. 4, 9.

εἰ

[interrogative]

interrogative particle (introducing a question)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: here introduces a direct question ('have you seen...?'), a Hebraism (הֲ); the rhetorical question draws Ahab's attention to the apparently overwhelming enemy host.

έόρακας

have you seen

Perf Act Indic 2 Sg · ὁράω

main verb of the question

→ resultative perfect (present awareness of a seen fact)

ὁράω (perf. έόρακας): 'have you seen / do you see'; the perfect stresses Ahab's present apprehension of the daunting enemy multitude.

πάντα

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ὄχλον)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὄχλον

multitude / host

Accusative

direct object of έόρακας

→ object specification

ὄχλος: 'crowd / multitude / host'; renders הָמוֹן; the vast Aramean army.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (attributive position)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

μέγαν

great

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ὄχλον)

→ object specification

μέγας: 'great / large'; emphasizing the disproportion the LORD will overturn.

τούτον

this

Accusative

demonstrative (modifying ὄχλον)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this'; deictic, pointing to the besieging army.

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative interjection

→ clausal contribution

ἰδοὺ: reintroduces the announcement of imminent divine action.

ἐγώ

I

Nominative

emphatic subject (YHWH)

→ participant reference

ἐγώ: the emphatic pronoun foregrounds YHWH as the agent of victory.

δίδωμι

I am giving

Pres Act Indic 1 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (divine handing-over)

→ futuristic/performative present (certain act)

δίδωμι: 'give / hand over'; the idiom 'give into your hands' (renders תָּתַן לַיְּדָי) is the standard formula for granting victory; the present makes the gift immediate and certain.

αὐτόν

it / him

Accusative

direct object (= the host)

→ participant reference

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

σήμερον

today

temporal adverb

→ clausal contribution

σήμερον: 'today'; renders הַיּוֹם ; stresses the immediacy of the promised victory.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

χεῖρας

hands

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (idiom: 'into your hands')

→ object specification

χεῖρ: 'hand'; in the victory-idiom 'give into the hand(s) of'.

σός

your

Accusative

possessive adjective (modifying χεῖρας)

→ object specification

σός: 'your'; Ahab's hands as the locus of YHWH-given victory.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (result)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

γνώση

you shall know

Fut Mid Indic 2 Sg · γινώσκω

main verb (recognition-formula)

→ predictive future (intended result)

γινώσκω: 'know / recognize'; the recognition-formula γνώση ὅτι ἐγώ κύριος ('you shall know that I am the LORD') states the purpose of the deliverance, frequent in Ezekiel and Exodus.

ὅτι

that

conjunction (introducing object clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: introduces the content of the knowledge.

ἐγώ

I

Nominative

subject of the verbless clause (predication of identity)

→ participant reference

ἐγώ: in the self-identification 'I am the LORD' (ἐγώ κύριος, rendering יהוה יאני).

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

predicate nominative (self-identification)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: the Tetragrammaton; the self-revelation formula ἐγώ κύριος seals the oracle.

14 καὶ εἶπεν Ἀχάβ ἐν τίνι καὶ εἶπεν τάδε λέγει κύριος ἐν τοῖς παιδαρίοις τῶν ἀρχόντων τῶν χωρῶν καὶ εἶπεν Ἀχάβ τίς συνάψει τὸν πόλεμον καὶ εἶπεν σύ

And Ahab said, 'By whom?' And he said, 'Thus says the LORD: By the young men of the rulers of the provinces.' And Ahab said, 'Who shall join the battle?' And he said, 'You.'

Direct speech: dialogue of question and answer

καὶ εἶπεν Ἀχάβ ἐν τίνι

A rapid stichomythic exchange of clipped questions and answers (ἐν τίνι; ... τίς συνάψει; ... σύ) specifies the unlikely instruments of victory: the young men of the provincial governors, with Ahab himself leading. The choice of an apparently negligible force magnifies the divine agency promised in v. 13.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

Ἀχάβ

Ahab

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἀχάβ: indeclinable.

ἐν

by

preposition + dative (instrumental)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: instrumental ('by what means?'), a Hebraizing use of ἐν.

τίνι

whom / what

Dative

interrogative pronoun (object of ἐν)

→ participant reference or interest

τίς (dat. τίνι): 'who / what'; the clipped question 'by whom/what?' asks for the agent of the promised victory.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (the prophet's reply)

→ constative aorist

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

τάδε

thus

Accusative

demonstrative (messenger-formula)

→ object specification

ὅδε: τάδε λέγει κύριος again frames the answer as divine speech.

λέγει

says

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb of messenger-formula

→ vivid present

λέγω: the present λέγει in the citation-formula gives the divine word present authority — 'the LORD says (now)'.

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

subject of λέγει

→ participant prominence

κύριος: the Tetragrammaton.

ἐν

by

preposition + dative (instrumental)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: instrumental, answering ἐν τίνι — 'by the young men...!'

τοῖς

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδαρίους

young men / servants

Dative

dative of instrument (object of ἐν)

→ sphere or reference

παιδάριον: diminutive of παῖς, 'young man / lad / servant'; renders יָגֵעַ; here the young retainers/squires of the provincial governors, an elite but small corps.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀρχόντων

rulers / governors

Genitive

genitive of possession (whose young men)

→ relational specification

ἄρχων: 'ruler / commander / governor'; renders יָרֵשׁ; the provincial officials of Israel.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χωρῶν

provinces / regions

Genitive

genitive (of the provinces)

→ relational specification

χώρα: 'region / province / district'; renders תּוֹרֵי־אֶרֶץ; the administrative districts of the kingdom.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (Ahab's second question)

→ constative aorist

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

Αχάβ

Ahab

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τίς

who

Nominative

interrogative pronoun (subject of συνάψει)

→ participant reference

τίς: 'who?'; asks who is to open the engagement.

συνάψει

shall join / engage

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · συνάπτω

verb of the question

→ predictive future

συνάπτω: 'join together / engage'; συνάπτειν πόλεμον / μάχην is the idiom 'to join battle'.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλεμον

battle / war

Accusative

direct object of συνάψει

→ object specification

πόλεμος: 'war / battle'; renders מִלְחָמָה; here the engagement to be opened.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (the prophet's answer)

→ constative aorist

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

σύ

you

Nominative

subject (one-word answer)

→ participant reference

σύ: 'you'; the terse answer designates Ahab himself as the one to open the battle.

15 καὶ ἐπεσκέψατο Ἀχααβ τὰ παιδάρια τῶν ἀρχόντων τῶν χωρῶν καὶ ἐγένοντο διακόσιοι καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐπεσκέψατο τὸν λαὸν πᾶν υἱὸν δυνάμεως ἐξήκοντα χιλιάδας

And Ahab mustered the young men of the rulers of the provinces, and they were two hundred thirty; and after that he mustered the people, every mighty man, sixty thousand.

Narrative: the muster of Israel's forces

καὶ ἐπεσκέψατο Ἀχααβ

Ahab obeys by mustering first the 230 young men and then the full levy of 60,000. The Hebraism 'every son of might' (πᾶν υἱὸν δυνάμεως) for 'every valiant warrior' enumerates the main body. The smallness of the strike-force (230) against the great host underscores that victory will be YHWH's gift, not human strength.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπεσκέψατο

mustered / numbered

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐπισκέπτομαι

main verb (military census)

→ constative aorist

ἐπισκέπτομαι: 'inspect / muster / number'; renders ΤΡΩ; the technical verb for a military census/review of troops.

Ἀχααβ

Ahab

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδάρια

young men

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

παιδάριον: the young retainers of the governors, the elite vanguard.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀρχόντων

rulers / governors

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

ἄρχων: the provincial commanders.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χωρῶν

provinces

Genitive

genitive (of the provinces)

→ relational specification

χώρα: 'province / district'.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένοντο

they were

Aor Mid Indic 3 Pl · γίνομαι

main verb (the count)

→ constative aorist (resultant total)

γίνομαι: 'become / amount to'; 'they came to (be)' = the count totaled.

διακόσιοι

two hundred

Nominative

numeral (predicate of the count)

→ participant prominence

διακόσιοι: 'two hundred'; with τριάκοντα = 232; the small strike-force.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (compound numeral)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τριάκοντα

thirty

indeclinable numeral

→ measure or count

τριάκοντα: 'thirty'; 'two hundred and thirty' young men.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

μετά

after

preposition + accusative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ταῦτα

these things

Accusative

accusative object of μετά (temporal: 'afterward')

→ object specification

οὗτος; μετά ταῦτα, 'after this / afterward'.

ἐπισκέψατο

mustered

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐπισκέπτομαι

main verb (second muster)

→ constative aorist

ἐπισκέπτομαι: the second census, of the main body.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαόν

people / host

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

λαός; here in the military sense 'the troops / army' (rendering $\Delta\psi$).

πᾶν

every

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying υἱόν)

→ object specification

παῖς: 'every'; distributive over the warriors.

υἱόν

son

Accusative

accusative in apposition to λαόν (Hebraism)

→ object specification

υἱός: in the idiom 'son of might' (υἱὸς δυνάμεως, rendering לִ'יִן־יָצַק) = 'valiant man / warrior'; a characteristic LXX calque.

δυνάμεως

of might / strength

Genitive

genitive of quality (in the idiom 'son of might')

→ relational specification

δύναμις: 'strength / valor'; the genitive completes the Hebraism 'son of valor' = warrior.

ἑξήκοντα

sixty

indeclinable numeral (with χιλιάδας)

→ measure or count

ἑξήκοντα: 'sixty'; with χιλιάδας = 60,000.

χιλιάδας

thousands

Accusative

accusative (the total: 'sixty thousand')

→ object specification

χιλιάς: 'thousand'; ἑξήκοντα χιλιάδας = 60,000, the full Israelite levy.

16 καὶ ἐξῆλθεν μεσημβρίας καὶ υἱὸς Ἀδερ πίνων μεθύων ἐν Σοκχωθ αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ βασιλεῖς τριάκοντα καὶ δύο βασιλεῖς συμβοητοὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ

And he went out at midday, while the son of Hader was drinking himself drunk at Sokchoth, he and the kings — thirty-two kings, allies with him.

Narrative: the sortie at noon against a drunken enemy

καὶ ἐξῆλθεν μεσημβρίας

The Israelite sortie at midday (μεσημβρίας) is set against the carousing of Ben-Hadad, intensified from v. 12 by the doubled participles πίνων μεθύων ('drinking, getting drunk'). The place-name Σοκχωθ ('Sokchoth') echoes σκηναῖς ('tents/booths', v. 12), reinforcing the picture of a leader drunk in his booths while battle is joined.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξῆλθεν

went out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξέρχομαι

main verb (the sortie)

→ constative aorist

ἐξέρχομαι: 'go out / sally forth'; renders נָצַח; the Israelite sortie from the besieged city.

μεσημβρίας

at midday

Genitive

genitive of time (within which)

→ relational specification

μεσημβρία: 'midday / noon'; the genitive of time fixes the sortie at the hottest hour, when the enemy is least prepared.

καὶ

and / while

conjunction (introducing concurrent circumstance)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here introducing the concurrent circumstance of Ben-Hadad's carousal.

υἱός

son

Nominative

subject (with Ἀδερ)

→ participant prominence

υἱός: meaning 'son'; it serves as subject (with Ἀδερ).

Ἀδερ

Hader

indeclinable proper noun

→ participant identification

Ἀδερ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as indeclinable proper noun.

πίνων

drinking

Pres Act Part Nom Sg Masc · πίνω

circumstantial participle (concurrent state)

→ verbal action or state

πίνω (pres. part.): 'drinking'; the first of the doubled participles depicting the enemy's revelry.

μεθύων

getting drunk

Pres Act Part Nom Sg Masc · μεθύω

circumstantial participle (intensifying πίνων)

→ verbal action or state

μεθύω: 'be/get drunk'; the second participle intensifies the picture — drunk and incapable; renders הָתַשׁ / שָׁכַר.

ἐν

at / in

preposition + dative (place)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Σοκχωθ

Sokchoth

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐν)

→ participant identification

Σοκχωθ: transliteration of סֻכּוֹת (Succoth, 'booths'); indeclinable; here a place-name, but echoing σκηνή ('tent / booth') and suggesting Ben-Hadad drinks 'in the booths' of his camp.

αὐτός

he himself

Nominative

intensive pronoun (in apposition to υἱός Ἀδερ)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: 'he himself'; emphatic.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖς

kings

Nominative

subject (coordinate with αὐτός)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: the vassal kings.

τριάκοντα

thirty

indeclinable numeral (with δύο)

→ measure or count

τριάκοντα: 'thirty'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (compound numeral)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

δύο

two

indeclinable numeral

→ measure or count

δύο: 'two'; 'thirty-two kings' again, recalling v. 1.

βασιλεῖς

kings

Nominative

appositive (restating the count)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: the thirty-two allied kings restated.

συμβοητοὶ

allies / fellow-helpers

Nominative

appositive (predicate: 'as allies')

→ participant prominence

συμβοητός: 'fellow-helper / ally'; the compound συν- + βοηθός marks the vassal kings as military auxiliaries of Ben-Hadad.

μετ'

with

preposition + genitive (elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of μετά

→ relational specification

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

17 καὶ ἐξῆλθον παιδάρια ἀρχόντων τῶν χωρῶν ἐν πρώτοις καὶ ἀποστέλλουσιν καὶ ἀπαγγέλλουσιν τῷ βασιλεῖ Συρίας λέγοντες ἄνδρες ἐξεληλύθασιν ἐκ Σαμαρείας

And the young men of the rulers of the provinces went out first; and they send and report to the king of Syria, saying, 'Men have come out from Samaria.'

Narrative: the vanguard sallies; the Aramean scouts report

καὶ ἐξῆλθον παιδάρια

The 230 young men lead the sortie 'in front' (ἐν πρώτοις). The shift to historic presents (ἀποστέλλουσιν, ἀπαγγέλλουσιν) vivifies the Aramean scouts' urgent report. The understated message 'men have come out' (ἄνδρες ἐξεληλύθασιν) sets up Ben-Hadad's complacent order in v. 18.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξῆλθον

went out

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐξέρχομαι

main verb (the vanguard's sortie)

→ constative aorist

ἐξέρχομαι: 'go out'; the young men lead the Israelite sortie.

παιδάρια

young men

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

παιδάριον: the elite young retainers of v. 14–15.

ἀρχόντων

of rulers

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

ἄρχων: the provincial governors.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χωρῶν

provinces

Genitive

genitive (of the provinces)

→ relational specification

χώρα: 'province'.

ἐν

in / at

preposition + dative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πρώτοις

the front / first

Dative

substantivized ordinal (positional: 'in front')

→ sphere or reference

πρώτος: 'first'; ἐν πρώτοις = 'in the vanguard / at the head', the young men leading the sortie.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀποστέλλουσιν
they send

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀποστέλλω

main verb (historic present)

→ historic present (vivid narration)

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; the historic present quickens the pace as the scouts dispatch their report.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπαγγέλλουσιν
they report

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀπαγγέλλω

main verb (historic present)

→ historic present

ἀπαγγέλλω: 'report / announce'; renders טַלַּח; the scouts inform Ben-Hadad.

τῷ
the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ
king

Dative

dative of indirect object

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεῦς: Ben-Hadad, here titled 'king of Syria'.

Συρίας
of Syria

Genitive

genitive (king of Syria)

→ relational specification

Συρία (gen. Συρίας): declined; the LXX's rendering of ܣܘܪܝܐ (Aram); Ben-Hadad's Aramean kingdom centered on Damascus.

λέγοντες
saying

Pres Act Part Nom Pl Masc · λέγω

circumstantial participle (introducing discourse)

→ progressive participle

λέγω (pres. part. pl.): introduces the scouts' direct report.

ἄνδρες
men

Nominative

subject of ἐξεληλύθασιν

→ participant prominence

ἄνήρ: 'men'; the deliberately vague report — merely 'men' have come out.

ἐξεληλύθασιν
have come out

Perf Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐξέρχομαι

main verb of the report

→ resultative perfect (a sortie now in progress)

ἐξέρχομαι (perf.): 'have come out'; the perfect reports the completed exit as a present fact to be acted on.

ἐκ
from / out of

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Σαμαρείας
Samaria

Genitive

genitive of source (out of Samaria)

→ relational specification

Σαμάρεια (gen. Σαμαρείας): declined; the besieged city from which the sortie issues.

18 καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς εἰ εἰς εἰρήνην οὗτοι ἐκπορεύονται συλλάβετε αὐτοὺς ζῶντας καὶ εἰ εἰς πόλεμον ζῶντας συλλάβετε αὐτούς

And he said to them, 'If these are coming out for peace, seize them alive; and if for war, seize them alive.'

Direct speech: Ben-Hadad's complacent order καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς

Ben-Hadad's order is studiously contemptuous: whether the Israelites come for peace or for war, his men are simply to take them alive (συλλάβετε ... ζῶντας) — he assumes effortless capture. The parallel conditional clauses (εἰ ... εἰ ...) with the identical command underscore his fatal overconfidence, immediately reversed in v. 20.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

αὐτοῖς

to them

Dative

dative of indirect object (his soldiers)

→ participant reference or interest

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

εἰ

if

conditional conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: 'if'; the first protasis.

εἰς
for

preposition + accusative (purpose)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: here 'for / with a view to' (purpose).

εἰρήνην

peace

Accusative

accusative of purpose (object of εἰς)

→ object specification

εἰρήνη: 'peace'; renders וְשָׁלוֹם ; the first alternative motive imputed to the sortie.

οὗτοι

these

Nominative

subject (the men of the sortie)

→ participant prominence

οὗτος: 'these'; the Israelite sortie-party.

ἐκπορεύονται

are coming out

Pres Mid Indic 3 Pl · ἐκπορεύομαι

verb of the protasis

→ progressive present (action in progress)

ἐκπορεύομαι: 'come/go out'; the present depicts the sortie as ongoing.

συλλάβετε

seize

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · συλλαμβάνω

imperative (the order, apodosis)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

συλλαμβάνω: 'seize / arrest / take captive'; the order to capture rather than kill betrays Ben-Hadad's overconfidence.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

ζῶντας

alive

Pres Act Part Acc Pl Masc · ζάω

predicative participle ('alive')

→ verbal action or state

ζάω (pres. part.): 'living'; the participle is predicative — 'take them (while) living', i.e. alive.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἰ

if

conditional conjunction (second protasis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: the second, parallel protasis.

εἰς

for

preposition + accusative (purpose)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πόλεμον

war

Accusative

accusative of purpose (object of εἰς)

→ object specification

πόλεμος: 'war / battle'; the second imputed motive.

ζῶντας

alive

Pres Act Part Acc Pl Masc · ζάω

predicative participle (fronted)

→ verbal action or state

ζάω (pres. part.): 'alive'; fronted in the second clause for emphasis — capture them alive regardless of intent.

συλλάβετε

seize

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · συλλαμβάνω

imperative (the order repeated)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

συλλαμβάνω: the identical command, underscoring the assumption of easy capture.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

19 καὶ μὴ ἐξελθάτωσαν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως τὰ παιδάρια ἀρχόντων τῶν χωρῶν καὶ ἡ δύναμις ὀπίσω αὐτῶν

And let not the young men of the rulers of the provinces go out from the city, with the army behind them.

Narrative/textual crux: the sortie of the vanguard and the host

καὶ μὴ ἐξελθάτωσαν

This verse is textually difficult: the Greek as transmitted reads a third-person prohibitive 'let them not go out' (μὴ ἐξελθάτωσαν), whereas the sense required (and the Hebrew of 1 Kgs 20:19) is that the young men, with the army behind them, did go out from the city. The LXX wording is best taken as a corrupted or compressed rendering; the narrative thrust is that the vanguard sallies forth followed by the main force, leading to the rout of v. 20.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

μὴ

not

negative particle (prohibitive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μὴ: prohibitive negative with the aorist imperative; the negation here is textually anomalous (see discourse note).

ἐξελθάτωσαν

let them go out

Aor Act Impv 3 Pl · ἐξέρχομαι

third-person imperative (textual crux)

→ prohibitive aorist imperative (anomalous)

ἐξέρχομαι (aor. impv. 3 pl.): 'let them go out'; the transmitted negated form conflicts with the narrative sense (the vanguard did go out); likely a corruption of an original affirmative narrative statement.

ἐκ

from / out of

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλεως

city

Genitive

genitive of source

→ relational specification

πόλις: 'city'; Samaria.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδάρια

young men

Nominative

subject of ἐξελθάτωσαν

→ participant prominence

παιδάριον: the vanguard of young men.

ἀρχόντων of rulers Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i> → relational specification ἄρχων: the governors.	τῶν of the Genitive <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τῶν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	χωρῶν provinces Genitive <i>genitive (of the provinces)</i> → relational specification χώρα: 'province'.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.
ἡ the Nominative <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking ἡ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	δύναμις army / force Nominative <i>subject (coordinate: the main body)</i> → participant prominence δύναμις: 'army / host'; the main Israelite force following the vanguard.	ὀπίσω behind <i>improper preposition + genitive (position)</i> → spatial or relational framing ὀπίσω: 'behind / after'; with the genitive αὐτῶν, 'behind them' — the host follows the young men.	αὐτῶν them Genitive <i>genitive object of ὀπίσω</i> → relational specification αὐτῶν: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive object of ὀπίσω.

20 ἐπάταξεν ἕκαστος τὸν παρ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐδευτέρωσεν ἕκαστος τὸν παρ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔφυγεν Συρία καὶ κατεδίωξεν αὐτοὺς Ἰσραηλ καὶ σῶζεται υἱὸς Ἀδερ βασιλεὺς Συρίας ἐφ' ἵππου ἱππέως

Each struck down the man beside him, and each struck a second time the man beside him; and Syria fled, and Israel pursued them; and the son of Hader, king of Syria, escaped on a horseman's horse.

Narrative climax: the rout of Syria ἐπάταξεν ἕκαστος

The asyndetic opening (no καὶ) thrusts the battle forward: the distributive ἕκαστος ... ἕκαστος depicts every Israelite felling his opponent, the doubling (ἐπάταξεν ... ἐδευτέρωσεν) marking the thoroughness of the slaughter. The collective singular Συρία ('Syria') flees, Israel pursues, and the historic present σῶζεται vividly stages Ben-Hadad's narrow escape — the boasting overlord reduced to flight on a single horse.

ἐπάταξεν

struck down

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb (distributive, asyndetic)

→ constative aorist (distributive over each man)

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite / kill'; renders הָרָג ; the standard battle-verb; the singular agrees with the distributive ἕκαστος.

ἕκαστος

each

Nominative

subject (distributive)

→ participant prominence

ἕκαστος: 'each one'; distributive — every Israelite soldier.

τὸν

the one

Accusative

substantivized article (object: 'the man beside him')

→ noun-phrase marking

ὁ: the article substantivizes the following phrase, 'the one beside him' = his opposite number.

παρ

beside

preposition + genitive (proximity, elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

παρά + gen.: here 'from beside / next to'; ὁ παρ αὐτοῦ = the man opposing/next to him.

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of παρά

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔδευτέρωσεν

struck a second time

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δευτερώω

main verb (repetition of the blow)

→ constative aorist

δευτερώω: 'do a second time / repeat'; renders הָרָג ; here 'each struck a second blow', marking the thoroughness of the slaughter.

ἕκαστος

each

Nominative

subject (distributive)

→ participant prominence

ἕκαστος: distributive, repeated.

τὸν

the one

Accusative

substantivized article (object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παρ

beside

preposition + genitive (elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

παρ: meaning 'beside'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (elided).

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of παρά

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔφυγεν

fled

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · φεύγω

main verb (the rout)

→ constative/ingressive aorist

φεύγω: 'flee'; the collective singular Συρία takes a singular verb.

Συρία

Syria

Nominative

subject (collective for the Aramean army)

→ participant prominence

Συρία: declined nominative; here the personified/collective nation Aram = the Aramean army.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κατεδίωξεν

pursued

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καταδιώκω

main verb (the pursuit)

→ constative aorist

καταδιώκω: 'pursue hard / chase down'; the compound κατα- intensifies; renders ܩܬܝܬ.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object (the fleeing Arameans)

→ participant reference

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

Ισραηλ

Israel

subject (indeclinable, collective)

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: indeclinable; collective for the Israelite army.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

σώζεται

escapes / is saved

Pres Mid Indic 3 Sg · σῶζω

main verb (historic present)

→ historic present (vivid)

σῶζω (pres. mid.): 'save oneself / escape'; the historic present dramatizes Ben-Hadad's narrow flight; renders ܨܬ / ܬܠܬܬ.

υἱός

son

Nominative

subject (with Ἀδερ)

→ participant prominence

υἱός: meaning 'son'; it serves as subject (with Ἀδερ).

Ἀδερ

Hader

indeclinable proper noun

→ participant identification

Ἀδερ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as indeclinable proper noun.

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

appositive to υἱός Ἀδερ

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: 'king of Syria', the title in apposition.

Συρίας

of Syria

Genitive

genitive (king of Syria)

→ relational specification

Συρία (gen. Συρίας): declined; Aram.

ἐφ’

on

preposition + genitive (elided before vowel)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐφ’ meaning 'on'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (elided before vowel).

ἵππου

horse

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπί (means of escape)

→ relational specification

ἵππος: 'horse'; Ben-Hadad escapes mounted.

ἵππέως

of a horseman

Genitive

genitive of possession (a cavalryman's horse)

→ relational specification

ἵππεύς: 'horseman / cavalryman'; 'on a horseman's horse' — he escapes on a cavalry mount, perhaps commandeered, underscoring the ignominy of his flight.

21 καὶ ἐξῆλθεν βασιλεὺς Ἰσραηλ καὶ ἔλαβεν πάντας τοὺς ἵππους καὶ τὰ ἄρματα καὶ ἐπάταξεν πληγὴν μεγάλην ἐν Συρίᾳ

And the king of Israel went out and took all the horses and the chariots, and struck a great blow against Syria.

Narrative: Ahab consolidates the victory

καὶ ἐξῆλθεν βασιλεὺς Ἰσραηλ

Ahab exploits the rout, capturing the prized cavalry and chariotry (the very arms Ben-Hadad relied on, v. 1) and inflicting 'a great blow' (πληγὴν μεγάλην) — a cognate construction with ἐπάταξεν underscoring the magnitude of the Aramean defeat.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξῆλθεν

went out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξέρχομαι

main verb (sortie to exploit victory)

→ constative aorist

ἐξέρχομαι: 'go out'; Ahab sallies to press the advantage.

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: Ahab.

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitival)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔλαβεν

took

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαμβάνω

main verb (capture of spoil)

→ constative aorist

λαμβάνω: 'take / capture'; here seizing the enemy's horses and chariots as spoil.

πάντας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ἵππους)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἵππους

horses

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

ἵππος: 'horses'; the captured Aramean cavalry mounts.

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

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄρματα

chariots

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

ἄρμα: 'chariot'; the captured chariotry.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπάταξεν

struck

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb (cognate construction with πληγὴν)

→ constative aorist

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite'; with the cognate object πληγὴν ('a blow'), a figura etymologica intensifying the defeat dealt to Syria.

πληγὴν

blow / slaughter

Accusative

cognate accusative (direct object of ἐπάταξεν)

→ object specification

πληγή: 'blow / stroke / slaughter'; the cognate accusative ἐπάταξεν πληγὴν renders the Hebrew figura etymologica הָכָה הַחֵרֶב ('struck a striking').

μεγάλην

great

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying πληγὴν)

→ object specification

μέγας: 'great'; the magnitude of the slaughter.

ἐν

against / among

preposition + dative (sphere/locale)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'against'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (sphere/locale).

Συρία

Syria

Dative

dative (sphere of the blow: 'among/against Syria')

→ sphere or reference

Συρία (dat. Συρίᾳ): declined; the Aramean army/nation against which the blow falls.

22 καὶ προσῆλθεν ὁ προφήτης πρὸς βασιλέα Ἰσραηλ καὶ εἶπεν κραταιοῦ καὶ γνῶθι καὶ ἰδὲ τί ποιήσεις ὅτι ἐπιστρέφοντος τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ υἱὸς Ἀδερ βασιλεὺς Συρίας ἀναβαίνει ἐπὶ σέ

And the prophet approached the king of Israel and said, 'Be strong, and know and see what you will do, for at the turning of the year the son of Hader, king of Syria, will come up against you.'

Direct speech: the prophet's warning of a second campaign καὶ προσῆλθεν ὁ προφήτης

The prophet returns (note the article ὁ προφήτης, 'the prophet' of v. 13) with a command to vigilance (κραταιοῦ ... γνῶθι ... ἰδέ) and a prediction: at the turn of the year (the campaigning season) Ben-Hadad will renew the war. The genitive absolute ἐπιστρέφοντος τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ('as the year turns') sets the temporal frame for vv. 26–30.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προσῆλθεν

approached

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · προσέρχομαι

main verb (approach)

→ constative aorist

προσέρχομαι: 'approach'; the prophet comes again to the king.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (anaphoric: 'the' prophet of v. 13)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

προφήτης

prophet

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

προφήτης: 'prophet'; the article marks him as the same anonymous prophet of v. 13.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ object specification

βασιλεύς: Ahab.

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitival)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

κραταιοῦ

be strong

Pres Mid Impv 2 Sg · κραταιόω

imperative (exhortation)

→ present imperative (sustained resolve)

κραταιόω (mid.): 'strengthen oneself / be strong / take courage'; renders **רַחֲמָנִי**; an exhortation to resolve in view of the coming attack.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

γινῶθι

know

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · γινώσκω

imperative (exhortation)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

γινώσκω: 'know / take note'; here 'know (your situation)'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἰδέ

see / consider

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · ὁράω

imperative (exhortation)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

ὁράω (aor. impv. ἰδέ): 'see / consider'; 'consider what you will do' — prepare for the renewed war.

τί

what

Accusative

interrogative pronoun (object of ποιήσεις, indirect question)

→ participant reference

τίς (n. τί): 'what'; introduces the indirect deliberative question.

ποιήσεις

you will do

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · ποιέω

verb of indirect question

→ deliberative future

ποιέω: 'do'; 'what you will do / must do' in face of the threat.

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction (grounds for the warning)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'for / because'; introduces the prediction grounding the exhortation.

ἐπιστρέφοντος

turning / returning

Pres Act Part Gen Sg Masc · ἐπιστρέφω

genitive absolute (temporal: 'as the year turns')

→ verbal action or state

ἐπιστρέφω (pres. part., gen. abs.): 'turn / return'; ἐπιστρέφοντος τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ = 'at the return of the year', i.e. the next spring campaigning season (cf. הַשָּׁנָה הַבֹּרֶכֶת).

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (subject of genitive absolute)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐνιαυτοῦ

year

Genitive

genitive absolute subject

→ relational specification

ἐνιαυτός: 'year'; renders תַּשְׁבָּע; 'the turn of the year' = spring, the season for resuming war.

υἱός

son

Nominative

subject (with Ἀδερ)

→ participant prominence

υἱός: meaning 'son'; it serves as subject (with Ἀδερ).

Ἀδερ

Hader

indeclinable proper noun

→ participant identification

Ἀδερ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as indeclinable proper noun.

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

appositive to υἱός Ἀδερ

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: 'king of Syria'.

Συρίας

of Syria

Genitive

genitive (king of Syria)

→ relational specification

Συρία (gen. Συρίας): declined.

ἀναβαίνει

comes up

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναβαίνω

main verb of the prediction (futuristic present)

→ futuristic present (certain future event)

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up / advance'; the present with future force makes the renewed attack certain.

ἐπὶ

against

preposition + accusative (hostile)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

σέ

you

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ

→ participant reference

σέ: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative object of ἐπὶ.

23 καὶ οἱ παῖδες βασιλέως Συρίας εἶπον θεὸς ὀρέων θεὸς Ἰσραηλ καὶ οὐ θεὸς κοιλάδων διὰ τοῦτο ἐκραταίωσεν ὑπὲρ ἡμᾶς ἐὰν δὲ πολεμήσωμεν αὐτοὺς κατ'εὐθύ εἰ μὴ κραταιώσομεν ὑπὲρ αὐτούς

And the servants of the king of Syria said, 'The God of Israel is a god of mountains and not a god of valleys; therefore he prevailed over us. But if we fight them on level ground, surely we shall prevail over them.'

Direct speech: the Aramean theological misjudgment

καὶ οἱ παῖδες βασιλέως Συρίας εἶπον

The Aramean counselors explain their defeat by a pagan theology of localized deities: Israel's God is a 'god of the mountains' (θεὸς ὀρέων) whose power does not extend to the plains (κοιλάδες). This becomes the very claim YHWH will refute at Aphek (v. 28). The oath-construction εἰ μὴ ... functions as an emphatic affirmation ('surely we shall prevail').

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παῖδες

servants

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

παῖς: 'servant / counselor'; Ben-Hadad's court advisers.

βασιλέως

of the king

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

βασιλεὺς (gen. βασιλέως): Ben-Hadad.

Συρίας

of Syria

Genitive

genitive (king of Syria)

→ relational specification

Συρία (gen. Συρίας): declined.

εἶπον

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

λέγω (aor. εἶπον): 'say / speak'; the men of Jabesh collectively appeal to Nahash; the 3rd plural form introduces their offer of vassalage.

θεὸς

a god

Nominative

predicate nominative (verbless clause)

→ participant prominence

θεός: 'god'; in the pagan calculus, a deity of limited, local jurisdiction — 'a god of the mountains'.

ὀρέων

of mountains

Genitive

genitive of sphere (the god's domain)

→ relational specification

ὄρος (gen. pl. ὀρέων): 'mountain'; renders מְרִיָּה; the supposed domain of Israel's God, where the first battle was won.

θεός

the God

Nominative

subject (the God of Israel)

→ participant prominence

θεός: here the God of Israel, named in the next phrase; not the Tetragrammaton form but the noun θεός.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitival: 'God of Israel')

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: indeclinable; 'the God of Israel'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐ

not

negative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ: negates the second predicate — 'not a god of valleys'.

θεός

a god

Nominative

predicate nominative (negated)

→ participant prominence

θεός: the denied second domain.

κοιλάδων

of valleys

Genitive

genitive of sphere

→ relational specification

κοιλάς (gen. pl. κοιλάδων): 'valley / lowland plain'; renders כִּיָּקֶלֶט; the open plains where the Arameans hope to win with chariotry.

διὰ

because of

preposition + accusative (cause)

→ spatial or relational framing

διὰ + acc.: 'because of'; διὰ τοῦτο = 'therefore'.

τοῦτο

this

Accusative

demonstrative (object of διὰ)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this'; διὰ τοῦτο, 'on this account'.

ἐκραταίωσεν

he prevailed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κραταίωω

main verb (the explanation of defeat)

→ constative aorist

κραταίωω: 'be strong / prevail / overpower'; with ὑπέρ + acc., 'prevailed over us'; the subject is the God of Israel.

ὑπέρ

over

preposition + accusative (superiority)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὑπέρ + acc.: 'over / above'; here 'prevail over' (a Hebraism for being stronger than).

ἡμᾶς

us

Accusative

accusative object of ὑπέρ

→ participant reference

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

ἐάν

if

conditional conjunction (with subjunctive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἐάν: 'if'; introduces the future-more-vivid condition.

δὲ

but

adversative particle (post-positive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δὲ: 'but'; contrasts the mountain defeat with the hoped-for plain victory.

πολεμήσωμεν

we fight

Aor Act Subj 1 Pl · πολεμέω

verb of the protasis

→ aorist subjunctive (condition)

πολεμέω: 'wage war / fight'; with κατ'εὐθύ, 'fight on level ground'.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object (the Israelites)

→ participant reference

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

κατ'

on / according to

preposition + accusative (elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

κατά + acc.: in κατ'εὐθύ, 'on level/straight ground' (the open plain).

εὐθύ

level ground / the plain

Accusative

substantivized adjective (object of κατά)

→ object specification

εὐθύς (n. εὐθύ): 'straight / level'; substantivized, 'the level place / plain', where chariots and cavalry have advantage; renders רָחֵם.

εἰ

[surely]

particle (in oath-affirmation εἰ μὴ)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: in the construction εἰ μὴ functioning as an emphatic affirmative oath ('surely'), a Hebraism.

μὴ

[not]

particle (with εἰ in oath-affirmation)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μὴ: with εἰ in the oath-formula yields strong affirmation — 'we shall certainly prevail'.

κραταιώσομεν

we shall prevail

Fut Act Indic 1 Pl · κραταίω

main verb of the apodosis (oath-affirmation)

→ predictive future (confident assertion)

κραταίω: 'prevail / be stronger'; the confident future asserts the Arameans' expected superiority on the plain — a claim YHWH will overturn (v. 28).

ὑπέρ

over

preposition + accusative (superiority)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὑπέρ + acc.: 'over them'.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

accusative object of ὑπέρ

→ participant reference

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

24 καὶ τὸ ῥῆμα τοῦτο ποιήσον ἀπόστησον τοὺς βασιλεῖς ἕκαστον εἰς τὸν τόπον αὐτῶν καὶ τοῦ ἀντ' αὐτῶν σατράπας

And do this thing: remove the kings, each to his place, and set satraps in their stead.

Direct speech: the counselors' military reform proposal

καὶ τὸ ῥῆμα τοῦτο ποιήσον

The advisers propose a structural reform: dismiss the unreliable vassal-kings (whose drunken disarray contributed to the rout, v. 16) and replace them with professional governors/satraps under direct command. The chain of imperatives (ποιήσον ... ἀπόστησον ... τοῦ) lays out a concrete program of reorganization before the second campaign.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ῥῆμα

thing / matter

Accusative

direct object of ποιήσον (fronted)

→ object specification

ῥῆμα: 'word / matter / thing'; Hebraism (רָצוֹן); 'this thing' = the plan that follows.

τοῦτο

this

Accusative

demonstrative (modifying ῥῆμα)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this'.

ποιήσον

do

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · ποιέω

imperative (heading the proposal)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

ποιέω: 'do / carry out'; introduces the program of reform.

ἀπόστησον

remove

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · ἀφίστημι

imperative (first measure)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

ἀφίστημι (trans. aor.): 'remove / set aside / dismiss'; here dismiss the vassal-kings from command.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖς

kings

Accusative

direct object of ἀπόστησον

→ object specification

βασιλεῖς: the thirty-two vassal kings, now judged a liability.

ἕκαστον

each

Accusative

distributive apposition ('each one')

→ object specification

ἕκαστος: 'each'; distributive — each king sent back to his own territory.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τόπον

place

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (destination)

→ object specification

τόπος: 'place'; each king's own home/post.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

θοῦ

set / appoint

Aor Mid Impv 2 Sg · τίθημι

imperative (second measure)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

τίθημι (aor. mid. impv. θοῦ): 'set / appoint / place'; appoint professional commanders in the kings' place.

ἀντ'

in place of

preposition + genitive (substitution, elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀντί: 'instead of / in place of'; ἀντ' αὐτῶν = 'in their stead'.

αὐτῶν

them

Genitive

genitive object of ἀντί

→ relational specification

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

σατράπας

satraps / governors

Accusative

direct object of θοῦ

→ object specification

σατράπης: 'satrap / provincial governor'; a Persian loanword used in the LXX for high military/administrative officers; here professional commanders replacing the vassal kings.

25 καὶ ἀλλάζομέν σοι δύναμιν κατὰ τὴν δύναμιν τὴν πεσοῦσαν ἀπὸ σοῦ καὶ ἵππον κατὰ τὴν ἵππον καὶ ἄρματα κατὰ τὰ ἄρματα καὶ πολεμήσομεν πρὸς αὐτοὺς κατ'εὐθὺ καὶ κραταιώσομεν ὑπὲρ αὐτούς καὶ ἤκουσεν τῆς φωνῆς αὐτῶν καὶ ἐποίησεν οὕτως

'And we will replace for you an army like the army that fell from you, and horse for horse and chariots for chariots; and we will fight against them on level ground, and we shall prevail over them.'
And he listened to their voice and did so.

Direct speech continued + narrative compliance

καὶ ἀλλάζομέν σοι δύναμιν

The counselors complete their plan: replace the lost army arm-for-arm (δύναμιν κατὰ ... ἵππον κατὰ ... ἄρματα κατὰ ...) and renew battle on the plain. The narrative frame closes with Ben-Hadad's compliance (ἤκουσεν ... ἐποίησεν οὕτως, 'he heeded their voice and did so'), the standard idiom for adopting counsel.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀλλάζομέν

we will replace

Fut Act Indic 1 Pl · ἀλλάσσω

main verb (the proposal)

→ predictive future (pledge)

ἀλλάσσω: 'change / exchange / replace'; the counselors promise to reconstitute the army lost in the first campaign.

σοι

for you

Dative

dative of advantage

→ participant reference or interest

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

δύναμιν

army

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

δύναμις: 'army / force'; the replacement host.

κατὰ

like / corresponding to

preposition + accusative (correspondence)

→ spatial or relational framing

κατὰ + acc.: 'according to / corresponding to'; 'an army matching the one lost'.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δύναμιν

army

Accusative

accusative object of κατὰ

→ object specification

δύναμις: the army lost in the first battle.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (attributive with participle)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πεσοῦσαν

that fell

Aor Act Part Acc Sg Fem · πίπτω

attributive participle (modifying δύναμιν)

→ verbal action or state

πίπτω (aor. part.): 'fall'; here 'fall in battle / perish'; the lost army.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (separation)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

σοῦ

you

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό (loss from your side)

→ relational specification

σοῦ: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive object of ἀπό (loss from your side).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἵππον

horse / cavalry

Accusative

direct object (replacement cavalry)

→ object specification

ἵππος: collective 'cavalry'; replaced 'horse for horse'.

κατὰ

for / corresponding to

preposition + accusative (correspondence)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἵππον

horse

Accusative

accusative object of κατὰ

→ object specification

ἵππος: 'horse for horse'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄρματα

chariots

Accusative

direct object (replacement chariotry)

→ object specification

ἄρμα: 'chariots'.

κατὰ

for

preposition + accusative (correspondence)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄρματα

chariots

Accusative

accusative object of κατά

→ object specification

ἄρμα: 'chariots for chariots' — full restoration of the striking arms.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πολεμήσομεν

we will fight

Fut Act Indic 1 Pl · πολεμέω

main verb (the renewed war)

→ predictive future

πολεμέω: 'wage war'; the resolve to fight again on chosen ground.

πρὸς

against

preposition + accusative (hostile)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ participant reference

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

κατ'

on

preposition + accusative (elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

κατά + acc.: κατ'εὐθύ, 'on level ground'.

εὐθύ

level ground / the plain

Accusative

substantivized adjective (object of κατά)

→ object specification

εὐθύς (n. εὐθύ): 'level place / plain'; the chosen battlefield favoring chariots.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κραταιώσομεν

we shall prevail

Fut Act Indic 1 Pl · κραταιόω

main verb (confident assertion)

→ predictive future

κραταιόω: 'prevail / be stronger'; the renewed boast of expected victory.

ὑπὲρ

over

preposition + accusative (superiority)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὑπέρ + acc.: 'over them'.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

accusative object of ὑπέρ

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (compliance)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἤκουσεν he listened Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀκούω <i>main verb (Ben-Hadad heeds the counsel)</i> → constative aorist ἀκούω: 'hear / heed'; with the genitive τῆς φωνῆς, the idiom 'listen to the voice of' = obey/adopt counsel (renders לִקְבַּץ עֲמָשׁ).	τῆς the Genitive <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τῆς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	φωνῆς voice Genitive <i>genitive object of ἤκουσεν</i> → relational specification φωνή: 'voice'; in the idiom 'heed the voice of'.	αὐτῶν their Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i> → relational specification αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.
καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καί: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἐποίησεν did Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω <i>main verb (execution of the plan)</i> → constative aorist ποιέω: 'do / act'; he carried out the reform.	οὕτως so / thus <i>adverb of manner</i> → adverbial qualification οὕτως: 'thus / so'; 'did so' = enacted the counselors' plan.	

26 καὶ ἐγένετο ἐπιστρέψαντος τοῦ ἔνιαυτοῦ καὶ ἐπεσκέψατο υἱὸς Ἀδερ τὴν Συρίαν καὶ ἀνέβη εἰς Αφεκα εἰς πόλεμον ἐπὶ Ἰσραηλ

And it came to pass, when the year had turned, that the son of Hader mustered Syria and went up to Apheka for war against Israel.

Narrative: the second campaign opens at Aphek καὶ ἐγένετο ἐπιστρέψαντος τοῦ ἔνιαυτοῦ

The temporal frame καὶ ἐγένετο with the genitive absolute ἐπιστρέψαντος τοῦ ἔνιαυτοῦ ('when the year had turned') fulfills the prophet's prediction of v. 22. Ben-Hadad musters Aram and advances to Aphek (Αφεκα) on the plain — exactly the level ground his counselors recommended (vv. 23, 25).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένετο

it came to pass

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (temporal frame-setter)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: καὶ ἐγένετο renders יָהִי, the LXX narrative time-marker.

ἐπιστρέψαντος

having turned

Aor Act Part Gen Sg Masc · ἐπιστρέφω

genitive absolute (temporal)

→ antecedent aorist participle (temporal setting)

ἐπιστρέφω (aor. part., gen. abs.): 'turn / return'; ἐπιστρέψαντος τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ = 'when the year had come round', i.e. the next spring (cf. v. 22).

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (subject of genitive absolute)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐνιαυτοῦ

year

Genitive

genitive absolute subject

→ relational specification

ἐνιαυτός: 'year'; 'the turn of the year' = the campaigning season.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (apodosis after ἐγένετο)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπεσκέψατο

mustered

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐπισκέπτομαι

main verb (military census)

→ constative aorist

ἐπισκέπτομαι: 'muster / number'; Ben-Hadad reconstitutes his army.

υἱός

son

Nominative

subject (with Ἀδερ)

→ participant prominence

υἱός: meaning 'son'; it serves as subject (with Ἀδερ).

Ἀδερ

Hader

indeclinable proper noun

→ participant identification

Ἀδερ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as indeclinable proper noun.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Συρίαν

Syria

Accusative

direct object (Aram = the army)

→ object specification

Συρία (acc. Συρίαν): declined; here the nation/army of Aram he musters.

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 (advance)

→ constative aorist

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up / advance'; the march to Aphek.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Αφεκα

Apheka

indeclinable place-name (object of εἰς)

→ participant identification

Αφεκα: transliteration of ʔḥk (Aphek); indeclinable in this form; a town east of the Sea of Galilee commanding the approach to the Aramean heartland, on level terrain.

εἰς

for

preposition + accusative (purpose)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: here 'for' (purpose) — for war.

πόλεμον

war

Accusative

accusative of purpose

→ object specification

πόλεμος: 'war / battle'.

ἐπὶ

against

preposition + accusative (hostile)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ισραηλ

Israel

accusative object of ἐπὶ (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: indeclinable; the target of the campaign.

27 καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραηλ ἐπεσκέπησαν καὶ παρεγένοντο εἰς ἀπαντὴν αὐτῶν καὶ παρενέβαλεν Ἰσραηλ ἐξ ἑναντίας αὐτῶν ὥσεί δύο ποίμνια αἰγῶν καὶ Συρία ἔπλησεν τὴν γῆν

And the sons of Israel were mustered and came to meet them; and Israel encamped opposite them like two little flocks of goats, while Syria filled the land.

Narrative: the disproportion of the armies

καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραηλ ἐπεσκέπησαν

The vivid simile 'like two little flocks of goats' (ὥσεί δύο ποίμνια αἰγῶν) against Syria 'filling the land' (ἔπλησεν τὴν γῆν) dramatizes the overwhelming numerical disparity — precisely the conditions in which YHWH's victory (v. 28) will most clearly display his power, refuting the Aramean theology of the valleys.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἱ
the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱοὶ
sons

Nominative

subject (with Ἰσραηλ)

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'sons'; 'the sons of Israel' = the Israelites/army.

Ἰσραηλ
of Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitive)

→ participant identification

Ἰσραηλ: indeclinable.

ἐπεσκέπησαν
were mustered

Aor Pass Indic 3 Pl · ἐπισκέπτομαι

main verb (Israel's muster)

→ constative aorist (passive)

ἐπισκέπτομαι (aor. pass.): 'be mustered / numbered'; Israel's troops are reviewed for battle.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

παρεγένοντο
came / arrived

Aor Mid Indic 3 Pl · παραγίνομαι

main verb (arrival for battle)

→ constative aorist

παραγίνομαι: 'arrive / come to'; the army advances to meet the Arameans.

εἰς
to

preposition + accusative (purpose/goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἀπαντήν
meeting / encounter

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (idiom: 'to meet')

→ object specification

ἀπάντησις/ἀπαντή: 'meeting / encounter'; εἰς ἀπαντήν = 'to meet' (in battle); renders תִּקְרָא.

αὐτῶν
them

Genitive

objective genitive (meeting of/with them)

→ relational specification

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

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

παρενέβαλεν
encamped

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · παρεμβάλλω

main verb (deployment)

→ constative aorist

παρεμβάλλω: 'encamp / draw up in battle array'; renders נִצְּחַ; Israel deploys facing the enemy.

Ισραηλ

Israel

subject (indeclinable, collective)

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: collective for the army.

ἐξ

from

preposition + genitive (in idiom ἐξ ἐναντίας)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ: in the idiom ἐξ ἐναντίας, 'opposite / facing'.

ἐναντίας

opposite

Genitive

substantivized adjective (in idiom: 'over against')

→ relational specification

ἐναντίος (fem. ἐναντία): 'opposite / facing';
ἐξ ἐναντίας = 'over against / facing them'.

αὐτῶν

them

Genitive

genitive (object of the idiom)

→ relational specification

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

ὥσει

like / as

comparative particle (introducing simile)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥσει: 'as if / like'; introduces the simile of the goat-flocks.

δύο

two

indeclinable numeral (modifying ποίμνια)

→ measure or count

δύο: 'two'; 'two little flocks'.

ποίμνια

flocks

Nominative

predicate of comparison (with ὥσει)

→ participant prominence

ποίμνιον: diminutive 'little flock'; renders the Hebrew 'two little flocks of goats' (שְׁנֵי עֲרֵבִים), vividly conveying Israel's smallness and vulnerability.

αἰγῶν

of goats

Genitive

genitive of content (flocks of goats)

→ relational specification

αἶξ (gen. pl. αἰγῶν): 'goat'; the comparison emphasizes the meagerness of Israel's force.

καὶ

and / while

conjunction (concurrent contrast)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here contrastive — 'whereas Syria...'

Συρία

Syria

Nominative

subject (collective for the Aramean host)

→ participant prominence

Συρία: declined nominative; the vast Aramean army.

ἔπλησεν

filled

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πίμπλημι

main verb (the enemy's vast extent)

→ constative aorist

πίμπλημι: 'fill'; 'Syria filled the land' — hyperbole for the immense host covering the plain, sharpening the disproportion.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

direct object of ἐπλησεν

→ object specification

γῆ: 'land / ground'; the whole countryside covered by the Aramean army.

28 καὶ προσῆλθεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ εἶπεν τῷ βασιλεῖ Ἰσραηλ τάδε λέγει κύριος ἀνθ' ὧν εἶπεν Συρία θεὸς ὀρέων κύριος ὁ θεὸς Ἰσραηλ καὶ οὐ θεὸς κοιλάδων αὐτός καὶ δώσω τὴν δύναμιν τὴν μεγάλην ταύτην εἰς χεῖρα σὴν καὶ γνώσῃ ὅτι ἐγὼ κύριος

And the man of God approached and said to the king of Israel, 'Thus says the LORD: Because Syria said, The LORD the God of Israel is a god of mountains and not he a god of valleys, therefore I will give this great army into your hand, and you shall know that I am the LORD.'

Direct speech: the man of God's oracle answering the Aramean boast

καὶ προσῆλθεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος τοῦ θεοῦ

The 'man of God' (ὁ ἄνθρωπος τοῦ θεοῦ) delivers an oracle directly answering the Aramean claim of v. 23. The ἀνθ' ὧν ('because') clause cites their blasphemy verbatim; YHWH's response — handing over the 'great army' precisely on the plain — refutes the localized-deity theology and seals the purpose with the recognition-formula γνώσῃ ὅτι ἐγὼ κύριος.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προσῆλθεν
approached

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · προσέρχομαι

main verb (approach)

→ constative aorist

προσέρχομαι: 'approach'; the man of God comes to Ahab.

ὁ
the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄνθρωπος
man

Nominative

subject (in title 'man of God')

→ participant prominence

ἄνθρωπος: 'man'; ὁ ἄνθρωπος τοῦ θεοῦ ('the man of God') is the standard designation for a prophet (rendering שִׁיחַ דִּי־הַלְלָהּ), here used for the prophet of vv. 13, 22.

τοῦ
of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θεοῦ
God

Genitive

genitive of relationship (man of God)

→ relational specification

θεός (gen. θεοῦ): 'God'; in the prophetic title 'man of God'.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν
said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

τῷ
the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ
king

Dative

dative of indirect object

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεὺς: Ahab.

Ισραηλ
Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitival)

→ participant identification

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

τάδε
thus

Accusative

demonstrative (messenger-formula)

→ object specification

ὅδε: τάδε λέγει κύριος.

λέγει

says

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb of messenger-formula

→ vivid present

λέγω: the present λέγει in the citation-formula gives the divine word present authority — 'the LORD says (now)'.

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

subject of λέγει

→ participant prominence

κύριος: the Tetragrammaton.

ἀνθ

because

preposition + genitive (causal, in ἀνθ ὧν, elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀντί: in ἀνθ ὧν, 'because / in return for which', a causal idiom (renders 𐤀𐤓𐤁𐤏𐤥).

ὧν

which things

Genitive

relative pronoun (object of ἀντί)

→ relational specification

ὧς (gen. pl. ὧν): in the causal idiom ἀνθ ὧν, 'because'.

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

verb of the causal clause

→ constative aorist

λέγω: cites the Aramean boast of v. 23.

Συρία

Syria

Nominative

subject (the Arameans, collective)

→ participant prominence

Συρία: declined nominative; here the Arameans as speakers of the blasphemy.

θεός

a god

Nominative

predicate nominative (the cited claim)

→ participant prominence

θεός: 'god (of mountains)'; the quoted Aramean claim.

ὀρέων

of mountains

Genitive

genitive of sphere

→ relational specification

ὄρος: 'mountain'.

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

subject (in apposition: 'the LORD the God of Israel')

→ participant prominence

κύριος: the Tetragrammaton; the cited boast names YHWH himself as the supposed mountain-god.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θεός

God

Nominative

apposition (the God of Israel)

→ participant prominence

θεός: 'God'; ὁ θεός Ἰσραηλ, 'the God of Israel'.

Ἰσραηλ

of Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitival)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐ
not

negative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ: negates 'a god of valleys'.

θεός
a god

Nominative

predicate nominative (negated)

→ participant prominence

θεός: the denied valley-domain.

κοιλάδων
of valleys

Genitive

genitive of sphere

→ relational specification

κοιλάς: 'valley / plain'.

αὐτός
he

Nominative

intensive pronoun (resumptive: 'he')

→ participant reference

αὐτός: 'he himself'; resumptive emphasis on YHWH as the (mis)characterized deity.

καὶ
and / therefore

conjunction (introducing the apodosis/consequence)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καὶ: here consequential — 'and so / therefore'.

δώσω
I will give

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (divine handing-over)

→ predictive future (certain divine act)

δίδωμι: 'give / hand over'; 'give into your hand' is the victory-idiom (cf. v. 13); YHWH refutes the Arameans precisely on the plain.

τὴν
the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δύναμιν
army

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

δύναμις: 'army / host'; the Aramean force.

τὴν
the

Accusative

article (attributive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

μεγάλην
great

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying δύναμιν)

→ object specification

μέγας: 'great'; the vast host that 'filled the land' (v. 27).

ταύτην
this

Accusative

demonstrative (modifying δύναμιν)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this'; deictic to the army present on the plain.

εἰς into <i>preposition + accusative (victory-idiom)</i> → spatial or relational framing εἰς: meaning 'into'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (victory-idiom).	χεῖρα hand Accusative <i>accusative object of εἰς (idiom: 'into your hand')</i> → object specification χείρ: 'hand'; the singular 'hand' in the victory-formula.	σὴν your Accusative <i>possessive adjective (modifying χεῖρα)</i> → object specification σός: 'your'; Ahab's hand as locus of YHWH-given victory.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction (result)</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.
γνώση you shall know Fut Mid Indic 2 Sg · γινώσκω <i>main verb (recognition-formula)</i> → predictive future (intended result) γινώσκω: the recognition-formula γνώση ὅτι ἐγὼ κύριος, repeated from v. 13, frames the victory as revelation of YHWH.	ὅτι that <i>conjunction (object clause)</i> → discourse linkage or contrast ὅτι: meaning 'that'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἐγὼ I Nominative <i>subject of verbless clause (self-identification)</i> → participant reference ἐγὼ: in 'I am the LORD'.	κύριος the LORD Nominative <i>predicate nominative (self-identification)</i> → participant prominence κύριος: the Tetragrammaton; the self-revelation formula seals the oracle.

29 καὶ παρεμβάλλουσιν οὗτοι ἀπέναντι τούτων ἑπτὰ ἡμέρας καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ ἑβδόμῃ καὶ προσήγαγεν ὁ πόλεμος καὶ ἐπάταξεν Ἰσραηλ τὴν Συρίαν ἑκατὸν χιλιάδας πεζῶν μιᾷ ἡμέρᾳ

And these encamped opposite those for seven days; and it came to pass on the seventh day that the battle was joined, and Israel struck down Syria — a hundred thousand foot-soldiers in one day.

Narrative: the seven-day standoff and the great slaughter

καὶ παρεμβάλλουσιν οὗτοι ἀπέναντι τούτων

A seven-day standoff (the symbolic completeness of seven) precedes the decisive engagement on the seventh day. The historic present παρεμβάλλουσιν vivifies the tense wait. The staggering figure — 100,000 Aramean infantry killed in a single day (μιᾷ ἡμέρᾳ) — fulfills the oracle of v. 28 and demonstrates YHWH's power on the very plain the Arameans thought safe.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

παρεμβάλλουσιν

they encamp

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · παρεβάλλω

main verb (historic present)

→ historic present (vivid)

παρεβάλλω: 'encamp / be drawn up'; the historic present heightens the tension of the standoff.

οὗτοι

these

Nominative

subject (one army)

→ participant prominence

οὗτος: 'these'; one of the two opposing camps.

ἀπέναντι

opposite

improper preposition + genitive (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπέναντι: 'opposite / facing'; with the genitive τούτων, 'over against those'.

τούτων

those

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπέναντι

→ relational specification

οὗτος (gen. pl. τούτων): 'those'; the opposing camp.

ἑπτὰ

seven

indeclinable numeral (modifying ἡμέρας)

→ measure or count

ἑπτὰ: 'seven'; the symbolic seven-day standoff.

ἡμέρας

days

Accusative

accusative of duration

→ object specification

ἡμέρα: 'day'; accusative of extent of time, 'for seven days'.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένετο

it came to pass

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (time-marker)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: καὶ ἐγένετο, narrative time-marker.

ἐν

on

preposition + dative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

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 which)

→ sphere or reference

ἡμέρα: 'day'; the decisive seventh day.

τῇ

the

Dative

article (attributive with ordinal)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐβδόμη

seventh

Dative

ordinal adjective (modifying ἡμέρα)

→ sphere or reference

ἐβδομος: 'seventh'; the completion of the seven-day wait, marking the decisive moment.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (apodosis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προσέγαγεν

drew near / was joined

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · προσάγω

main verb (battle joined)

→ ingressive aorist

προσάγω: 'bring near / draw near / join (battle)'; here intransitive-like, 'the battle drew on / was engaged'.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλεμος

battle

Nominative

subject of προσέγαγεν

→ participant prominence

πόλεμος: 'battle / war'; the engagement itself as subject.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπάταξεν

struck down

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb (the slaughter)

→ constative aorist

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite / slay'; Israel inflicts the great slaughter.

Ισραηλ

Israel

subject (indeclinable, collective)

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: collective for the army.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Συρίαν

Syria

Accusative

direct object (the Aramean army)

→ object specification

Συρία (acc. Συρίαν): declined; the Aramean host.

ἑκατὸν

a hundred

indeclinable numeral (with χιλιάδας)

→ measure or count

ἑκατόν: 'hundred'; ἑκατὸν χιλιάδας = 100,000.

χιλιάδας

thousands

Accusative

accusative (in apposition: the count slain)

→ object specification

χιλιάς: 'thousand'; the casualty figure, 100,000.

πεζῶν

of foot-soldiers

Genitive

partitive/descriptive genitive

→ relational specification

πεζός: 'foot-soldier'; the slain were infantry — the bulk of the host.

μῑ

one

Dative

attributive numeral (modifying ἡμέρα)

→ measure or count

εἷς (fem. dat. μῑ): 'one'; 'in one day' underscores the magnitude and suddenness of the slaughter.

ἡμέρα

day

Dative

dative of time (within which)

→ sphere or reference

ἡμέρα: 'day'; the whole slaughter in a single day.

30 καὶ ἔφυγον οἱ κατάλοιποι εἰς Αφεκα εἰς τὴν πόλιν καὶ ἔπεσεν τὸ τεῖχος ἐπὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑπτὰ χιλιάδας ἀνδρῶν τῶν καταλοίπων καὶ υἱὸς Αδερ ἔφυγεν καὶ εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ κοιτῶνος εἰς τὸ ταμίειον

And the survivors fled to Apheka, into the city, and the wall fell upon twenty-seven thousand men of the survivors; and the son of Hader fled and entered into the house of the bedchamber, into the inner room.

Narrative: the collapse of the wall and Ben-Hadad's hiding καὶ ἔφυγον οἱ κατάλοιποι

The disaster compounds: the survivors who flee into Apek are crushed when the city wall collapses on 27,000 of them — a further, almost supernatural blow. Ben-Hadad, the boastful overlord of vv. 3–10, is reduced to cowering in the innermost room (τὸ ταμίειον), the lowest point of his humiliation, setting up his servants' plea in vv. 31–32.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔφυγον

fled

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · φεύγω

main verb (flight of survivors)

→ constative aorist

φεύγω: 'flee'; the routed remnant flees to Apek.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κατάλοιποι

survivors / the rest

Nominative

subject (substantivized adjective)

→ participant prominence

κατάλοιπος: 'remaining / left over'; substantivized 'the survivors', the remnant of the army.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Αφεκα

Apheka

indeclinable place-name (object of εἰς)

→ participant identification

Αφεκα: indeclinable; the fortified town that becomes a death-trap.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (further specification)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλιν

city

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (= Aphek)

→ object specification

πόλις: 'city'; Aphek itself, into which they flee for refuge.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔπεσεν

fell

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πίπτω

main verb (collapse of the wall)

→ constative aorist

πίπτω: 'fall / collapse'; the city wall falls on the crowded survivors.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τείχος

wall

Nominative

subject of ἔπεσεν

→ participant prominence

τείχος: 'city wall'; renders ἡ πόλις; its collapse multiplies the catastrophe, perhaps by an act of God.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + accusative (upon)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

εἴκοσι

twenty

indeclinable numeral (with ἑπτὰ χιλιάδας)

→ measure or count

εἴκοσι: 'twenty'; with seven thousands = 27,000.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (compound numeral)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἑπτὰ

seven

indeclinable numeral

→ *measure or count*

ἑπτὰ: 'seven'; 'twenty and seven thousand'.

χιλιάδας

thousands

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί (the number crushed)

→ *object specification*

χιλιάς: 'thousand'; 27,000 crushed by the wall.

ἀνδρῶν

of men

Genitive

partitive genitive

→ *relational specification*

ἀνὴρ: 'man'; the slain were soldiers.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ *noun-phrase marking*

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

καταλοίπων

survivors / remaining

Genitive

genitive (those who had survived the battle)

→ *relational specification*

κατάλοιπος: 'remaining'; the very survivors of the battle perish at the wall — total ruin.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ *discourse linkage or contrast*

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

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

subject (with Ἀδερ)

→ *participant prominence*

υἱὸς: meaning 'son'; it serves as subject (with Ἀδερ).

Ἀδερ

Hader

indeclinable proper noun

→ *participant identification*

Ἀδερ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as indeclinable proper noun.

ἔφυγεν

fled

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · φεύγω

main verb (Ben-Hadad's flight)

→ *constative aorist*

φεύγω: 'flee'; the king flees the battlefield.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ *discourse linkage or contrast*

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

εἰσῆλθεν

entered

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰσέρχομαι

main verb (taking refuge)

→ *constative aorist*

εἰσέρχομαι: 'enter / go in'; he hides in the innermost chamber.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative

→ *spatial or relational framing*

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκον

house / room

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

→ object specification

οἶκος: 'house / chamber'; 'the house of the bedchamber' = the inner private quarters.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κοιτῶνος

bedchamber

Genitive

genitive of description (the bedchamber)

→ relational specification

κοιτῶν: 'bedchamber / private room'; renders רִדְּךָ; the most secluded room, image of the king's abasement.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (further specification)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ταμίειον

inner room / chamber

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (innermost room)

→ object specification

ταμίειον: 'storeroom / innermost chamber / hidden room'; renders רִדְּךָ רִדְּךָ ('an inner room within a room'); the deepest hiding-place — Ben-Hadad utterly cornered.

31 καὶ εἶπεν τοῖς παισὶν αὐτοῦ οἶδα ὅτι βασιλεῖς Ἰσραηλ βασιλεῖς ἐλέους εἰσὶν ἐπιθώμεθα δὴ σάκκους ἐπὶ τὰς ὀσφύας ἡμῶν καὶ σχοινία ἐπὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς ἡμῶν καὶ ἐξέλθωμεν πρὸς βασιλέα Ἰσραηλ εἴ πως ζωογονήσει τὰς ψυχὰς ἡμῶν

And he said to his servants, 'I know that the kings of Israel are kings of mercy; let us put sackcloth on our loins and ropes on our heads, and let us go out to the king of Israel; perhaps he will spare our lives.'

Direct speech: Ben-Hadad's plan to seek mercy

καὶ εἶπεν τοῖς παισὶν αὐτοῦ

Ben-Hadad, cornered, gambles on Israelite clemency ('kings of mercy', βασιλεῖς ἐλέους). The penitential garb — sackcloth on the loins and ropes on the head — signals abject surrender. The hortatory subjunctives (ἐπιθώμεθα ... ἐξέλθωμεν) and the tentative εἴ πως ('perhaps') convey the desperate hope of saving their lives.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

τοῖς

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παισὶν

servants

Dative

dative of indirect object

→ sphere or reference

παῖς: 'servant / counselor'; his attendants.

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.

οἶδα

I know

Perf Act Indic 1 Sg · οἶδα

main verb (governing object clause)

→ perfect with present sense (settled knowledge)

οἶδα: 'know'; the perfect-with-present-sense; Ben-Hadad's confident assumption about Israelite kings.

ὅτι

that

conjunction (object clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'that'.

βασιλεῖς

kings

Nominative

subject of εἰσὶν

→ participant prominence

βασιλεῖς: 'kings'; the kings of Israel as a class.

Ἰσραηλ

of Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitival)

→ participant identification

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

βασιλεῖς

kings

Nominative

predicate nominative (with ἐλέους)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεῖς: repeated; 'kings of mercy' — a Hebraizing predication.

ἐλέους

of mercy

Genitive

genitive of quality (kings characterized by mercy)

→ relational specification

ἐλεος: 'mercy / compassion'; renders ἔλεος; 'kings of mercy' = merciful kings, the quality Ben-Hadad hopes to exploit.

εἰσὶν

are

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

copula

→ verbal action or state

εἰμί: copula.

ἐπιθώμεθα

let us put on

Aor Mid Subj 1 Pl · ἐπιτίθημι

hortatory subjunctive

→ hortatory aorist subjunctive

ἐπιτίθημι (aor. mid. subj.): 'put on (oneself)'; the middle 'let us put on ourselves' — don sackcloth in supplication.

δὴ

now / pray

emphatic particle (with hortatory subjunctive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δὴ: emphatic — 'let us indeed / let us then'.

σάκκους

sackcloth

Accusative

direct object of ἐπιθώμεθα

→ object specification

σάκκος: 'sackcloth'; renders σάκκος; coarse garment of mourning and humiliation/supplication.

ἐπὶ

on

preposition + accusative (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀσφύας

loins

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί

→ object specification

ὀσφύς: 'loins / waist'; renders օ־גִּתְּךָ; sackcloth girded on the loins is the standard sign of penitential submission.

ἡμῶν

our

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

ἡμῶν: meaning 'our'; 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.

σχοινία

ropes

Accusative

direct object (implied with ἐπιθώμεθα)

→ object specification

σχοινίον: 'rope / cord'; ropes on the head signal total surrender — like prisoners led with halters; renders ִלְכָּךְ.

ἐπὶ

on

preposition + accusative (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κεφαλὰς

heads

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί

→ object specification

κεφαλή: 'head'; ropes on the head = sign of captives pleading for life.

ἡμῶν

our

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

ἡμῶν: meaning 'our'; 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.

ἐξέλθωμεν

let us go out

Aor Act Subj 1 Pl · ἐξέρχομαι

hortatory subjunctive

→ hortatory aorist subjunctive

ἐξέρχομαι: 'go out'; 'let us go out (to surrender) to the king'.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative object of *πρός*

→ object specification

βασιλεύς: Ahab.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitive)

→ participant identification

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

εἴ

if / whether

particle (with *πως*: 'if perhaps')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: with *πως*, 'if somehow / in the hope that' — tentative.

πως

perhaps / somehow

modal particle (with *εἴ*)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

πως: enclitic 'somehow / perhaps'; *εἴ πως* expresses hesitant hope.

ζωογονήσει

he will spare / keep alive

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · *ζωογονέω*

verb of the hope-clause

→ predictive future (hoped-for outcome)

ζωογονέω: 'preserve alive / spare'; renders *חַיָּה* (Piel); the hope that Ahab will let them live.

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ψυχὰς

lives / souls

Accusative

direct object of *ζωογονήσει*

→ object specification

ψυχή: 'life / soul'; renders *נַפְשׁוֹ*; here 'lives' — 'spare our lives'.

ἡμῶν

our

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

32 καὶ περιεζώσαντο σάκκους ἐπὶ τὰς ὀσφύας αὐτῶν καὶ ἔθεσαν σχοινία ἐπὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς αὐτῶν καὶ εἶπον τῷ βασιλεῖ Ισραηλ δοῦλός σου υἱὸς Αδερ λέγει ζησάτω δὴ ἡ ψυχὴ μου καὶ εἶπεν εἰ ἔτι ζῇ ἀδελφός μου ἔστιν

And they girded sackcloth on their loins and put ropes on their heads, and said to the king of Israel, 'Your servant the son of Hader says, Let my life be spared, I pray.' And he said, 'If he still lives, he is my brother!'

Narrative + direct speech: the surrender and Ahab's fateful word

καὶ περιεζώσαντο σάκκους

The servants enact the plan and present Ben-Hadad's abject plea ('your servant ... let my life be spared'). Ahab's astonishing reply — 'he is my brother' (ἀδελφός μου ἔστιν) — abandons the divinely sanctioned ban; calling the defeated enemy 'brother' establishes a relationship of parity and alliance that the prophet will condemn in vv. 42.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

περιζώσαντο

they girded

Aor Mid Indic 3 Pl · περιζώννυμι

main verb (donning sackcloth)

→ constative aorist

περιζώννυμι (aor. mid.): 'gird about oneself'; the middle 'they girded themselves with sackcloth'.

σάκκους

sackcloth

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

σάκκος: 'sackcloth'; the supplicants' garb.

ἐπὶ

on

preposition + accusative (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀσφύας

loins

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί

→ object specification

ὀσφύς: 'loins'.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔθεσαν

put

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · τίθημι

main verb (placing ropes)

→ constative aorist

τίθημι (aor. ἔθεσαν): 'put / place'; ropes on the head.

σχοινία

ropes

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

σχοινίον: 'rope'; sign of surrender.

ἐπὶ

on

preposition + accusative (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κεφαλὰς

heads

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί

→ object specification

κεφαλή: 'head'.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπον

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

λέγω (aor. εἶπον): 'say / speak'; the men of Jabesh collectively appeal to Nahash; the 3rd plural form introduces their offer of vassalage.

τῷ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ

king

Dative

dative of indirect object

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεύς: Ahab.

Ἰσραηλ

of Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitival)

→ participant identification

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

δοῦλος

servant

Nominative

subject (Ben-Hadad's self-abasement)

→ participant prominence

δοῦλος: 'slave / servant'; Ben-Hadad now styles himself Ahab's slave — total reversal from the overlord of vv. 3–10.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

apposition to δοῦλος (with Ἀδερ)

→ participant prominence

υἱὸς: meaning 'son'; it serves as apposition to δοῦλος (with Ἀδερ).

Ἀδερ

Hader

indeclinable proper noun

→ participant identification

Ἀδερ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as indeclinable proper noun.

λέγει

says

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

verb of the relayed message

→ vivid present

λέγω: the envoys relay Ben-Hadad's plea in his own voice.

ζησάτω

let live / be spared

Aor Act Impv 3 Sg · ζάω

third-person imperative (the plea)

→ aorist imperative (entreaty)

ζάω (aor. impv. 3 sg.): 'let (my life) live'; the entreaty for survival.

δή

I pray / now

entreaty particle (with imperative)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δή: softening particle of entreaty — 'I pray / please'.

ή

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ψυχή

life / soul

Nominative

subject of ζησάτω

→ participant prominence

ψυχή: 'life / soul'; 'let my life live' = spare my life.

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.

καί

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (Ahab's reply)

→ constative aorist

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

εἰ

if

conditional conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: 'if'; introduces the condition.

ἔτι

still

temporal adverb

→ clausal contribution

ἔτι: 'still / yet'; 'if he is still alive'.

ζῇ

he lives

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ζάω

verb of the protasis

→ progressive present

ζάω: 'live / be alive'; the condition — if Ben-Hadad survives.

ἀδελφός

brother

Nominative

predicate nominative (Ahab's fateful word)

→ participant prominence

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; Ahab's calling the enemy king 'my brother' establishes a covenant of equality/alliance — the act of clemency the prophet condemns (v. 42); renders Πῦ.

μού

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ἐστίν

he is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula

→ stative present

εἰμί: copula; 'he is my brother'.

33 καὶ οἱ ἄνδρες οἰωνίσαντο καὶ ἔσπευσαν καὶ ἀνέλεξαν τὸν λόγον ἐκ τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ καὶ εἶπον ἀδελφός σου υἱὸς Ἀδερ καὶ εἶπεν εἰσέλθατε καὶ λάβετε αὐτόν καὶ ἐξῆλθεν πρὸς αὐτὸν υἱὸς Ἀδερ καὶ ἀναβιβάζουσιν αὐτὸν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὸ ἄρμα

And the men took it as an omen and hurried and caught up the word from his mouth, and said, 'Your brother, the son of Hader!' And he said, 'Go in and take him.' And the son of Hader came out to him, and they brought him up to him onto the chariot.

Narrative: the envoys seize on Ahab's word; Ben-Hadad honored καὶ οἱ ἄνδρες οἰωνίσαντο

The envoys, alert for any favorable sign, 'divine' it (οἰωνίσαντο) from Ahab's word and quickly echo it back ('your brother, the son of Hader') to fix his commitment. Ahab's order to bring him up onto his royal chariot (the historic present ἀναβιβάζουσιν) is a public act of honor and parity — the culmination of the clemency the prophet will condemn.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄνδρες

men

Nominative

subject (the envoys)

→ participant prominence

ἄνῃρ: 'men'; Ben-Hadad's servants/envoys.

οἰωνίσαντο

took as an omen

Aor Mid Indic 3 Pl · οἰωνίζομαι

main verb (reading the favorable sign)

→ constative aorist

οἰωνίζομαι: 'take as an omen / divine'; the envoys read Ahab's word 'brother' as an auspicious sign and seize on it; the verb evokes augury, fitting for the anxious diplomats.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔσπευσαν

hurried

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · σπεύδω

main verb (haste)

→ constative aorist

σπεύδω: 'hasten / hurry'; they act quickly to lock in the favorable word.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνέλεξαν

caught up

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀναλέγω

main verb (seizing the word)

→ constative aorist

ἀναλέγω: 'pick up / gather up'; here 'caught up / snatched' Ahab's word from his mouth, fixing his commitment by repeating it.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λόγον

word

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

λόγος: 'word'; Ahab's term 'brother'.

ἐκ

from / out of

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

στόματος

mouth

Genitive

genitive of source

→ relational specification

στόμα: 'mouth'; renders חָפִי; 'from his mouth' = as soon as Ahab spoke it.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (Ahab's)

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπον

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω

main verb (their confirming echo)

→ constative aorist

λέγω (aor. εἶπον): 'say / speak'; the men of Jabesh collectively appeal to Nahash; the 3rd plural form introduces their offer of vassalage.

ἀδελφός

brother

Nominative

predicate/exclamation (echoing Ahab)

→ participant prominence

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; they repeat Ahab's word back as a confirmed status — 'your brother, Ben-Hadad'.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

υἱός

son

Nominative

apposition (with Ἀδερ)

→ participant prominence

υἱός: meaning 'son'; it serves as apposition (with Ἀδερ).

Ἀδερ

Hader

indeclinable proper noun

→ participant identification

Ἀδερ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as indeclinable proper noun.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (Ahab's order)

→ constative aorist

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

εἰσέλθατε

go in

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · εἰσέρχομαι

imperative (Ahab's command)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

εἰσέρχομαι (aor. impv.): 'go in / bring (him) in'; Ahab orders Ben-Hadad fetched.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

λάβετε

take

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · λαμβάνω

imperative (Ahab's command)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

λαμβάνω: 'take / fetch'; 'bring him to me'.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object (= Ben-Hadad)

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξήλθεν

came out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξέρχομαι

main verb (Ben-Hadad emerges)

→ constative aorist

ἐξέρχομαι: 'come out'; Ben-Hadad emerges from hiding to Ahab.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (= Ahab)

→ participant reference

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

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

subject (with Ἀδερ)

→ participant prominence

υἱὸς: meaning 'son'; it serves as subject (with Ἀδερ).

Ἀδερ

Hader

indeclinable proper noun

→ participant identification

Ἀδερ: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as indeclinable proper noun.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀναβιβάζουσιν

they bring up

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀναβιβάζω

main verb (historic present)

→ historic present (vivid)

ἀναβιβάζω: 'bring/cause to go up'; the historic present dramatizes the honor — Ben-Hadad mounted onto Ahab's chariot, a public gesture of alliance.

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

direct object (= Ben-Hadad)

→ participant reference

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

πρὸς

to / beside

preposition + accusative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (= Ahab)

→ participant reference

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

ἐπὶ

onto

preposition + accusative (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄρμα

chariot

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ

→ object specification

ἄρμα: 'chariot'; Ahab's royal war-chariot — sharing it signals parity with the vanquished king.

34 καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτόν τὰς πόλεις ἃς ἔλαβεν ὁ πατήρ μου παρὰ τοῦ πατρός σου ἀποδώσω σοι καὶ ἐξόδους
θήσεις σαυτῷ ἐν Δαμασκῷ καθὼς ἔθετο ὁ πατήρ μου ἐν Σαμαρείᾳ καὶ ἐγὼ ἐν διαθήκῃ ἐξαποστελῶ σε
καὶ διέθετο αὐτῷ διαθήκην καὶ ἐξάπεστειλεν αὐτόν

And he said to him, 'The cities that my father took from your father I will restore to you, and you shall establish for yourself trading-quarters in Damascus, as my father did in Samaria; and I will release you under a covenant.' And he made a covenant with him and sent him away.

Direct speech + narrative: the treaty terms and Ahab's covenant

καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτόν

The speech blends the two kings' voices: Ben-Hadad offers restitution of cities and trading-rights in Damascus, then the words 'I will release you under a covenant' move to Ahab's voice. The narrative seals it: Ahab 'made a covenant' (διέθετο ... διαθήκην) and released the man YHWH had devoted to destruction — the very act the prophet's parable will indict (vv. 39–42).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

λέγω: introduces the treaty proposal (Ben-Hadad's voice).

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (= Ahab)

→ participant reference

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

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλεις

cities

Accusative

direct object of ἀποδώσω (fronted)

→ object specification

πόλις: 'cities'; the towns previously captured by Ben-Hadad's father from Omri.

ἃς

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἔλαβεν)

→ participant reference

ὃς (acc. pl. fem. ἃς): 'which'; relative clause defining the cities.

ἔλαβεν

took

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαμβάνω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

λαμβάνω: 'take / seize'; the prior conquest by Ben-Hadad's father.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατήρ

father

Nominative

subject of ἔλαβεν

→ participant prominence

πατήρ: 'father'; Ben-Hadad's father (Hadadezer/the previous Ben-Hadad).

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship (Ben-Hadad's father)

→ relational specification

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

παρά

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατρός

father

Genitive

genitive object of παρά

→ relational specification

πατήρ (gen. πατρός): Ahab's father (Omri), from whom the cities were taken.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship (Ahab's father)

→ relational specification

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

ἀποδώσω

I will restore

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ἀποδίδωμι

main verb (Ben-Hadad's offer)

→ predictive future (pledge)

ἀποδίδωμι: 'give back / restore'; Ben-Hadad pledges to return the captured cities.

σοι

to you

Dative

dative of indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξόδους

trading-quarters / bazaars

Accusative

direct object of θήσεις

→ object specification

ἐξόδος: lit. 'going out / outlet'; here rendering the Hebrew תְּצִוֶּה ('streets / market-quarters'); the right to establish commercial bazaars/quarters in the foreign capital — a trade concession.

θήσεις

you shall establish

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · τίθημι

main verb (the concession granted to Ahab)

→ predictive future (grant)

τίθημι: 'set / establish'; Ahab is granted leave to set up trading-quarters in Damascus.

σαυτῷ

for yourself

Dative

reflexive dative of advantage

→ sphere or reference

σεαυτοῦ (dat. σαυτῷ): reflexive 'for yourself'.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (place)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Δαμασκῷ

Damascus

Dative

dative of place

→ sphere or reference

Δαμασκός (dat. Δαμασκῷ): declined; renders ܕܡܫܩܬ; the Aramean capital.

καθώς

just as

comparative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καθώς: 'just as'; the comparison to the earlier reciprocal arrangement.

ἔθετο

established

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · τίθημι

verb of comparative clause

→ constative aorist

τίθημι (aor. mid.): 'set up (for himself)'; Ben-Hadad's father had set up such quarters in Samaria.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατήρ

father

Nominative

subject of ἔθετο

→ participant prominence

πατήρ: Ben-Hadad's father.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (place)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Σαμαρεία

Samaria

Dative

dative of place

→ sphere or reference

Σαμάρεια (dat. Σαμαρείᾳ): declined; the Israelite capital where the reciprocal quarters stood.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (shift to Ahab's voice)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγώ

I

Nominative

emphatic subject (Ahab speaking)

→ participant reference

ἐγώ: emphatic; the speech shifts to Ahab — 'and as for me, I will release you'.

ἐν

under / with

preposition + dative (attendant condition)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: here 'with / under (a covenant)' — the terms of release.

διαθήκη

covenant

Dative

dative (condition of release)

→ sphere or reference

διαθήκη: 'covenant / treaty'; renders תִּרְצָה; the political treaty under which Ahab releases his enemy.

ἐξαποστελῶ

I will release

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ἐξαποστέλλω

main verb (Ahab's pledge)

→ predictive future (pledge)

ἐξαποστέλλω: 'send away / release'; Ahab pledges to let Ben-Hadad go — the act of clemency at issue.

σε

you

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (resuming narration)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

διέθετο

made

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · διατίθημι

main verb (covenant-making)

→ constative aorist

διατίθημι (aor. mid.): 'make (a covenant)'; the idiom διατίθεμαι διαθήκην renders תִּרְצָה תִּרְצָה ('cut a covenant').

αὐτῷ

with him

Dative

dative (covenant partner)

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτῷ: meaning 'with him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative (covenant partner).

διαθήκην

a covenant

Accusative

cognate direct object of διέθετο

→ object specification

διαθήκη: 'covenant'; the cognate object completes the covenant-making idiom.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξαπέστειλεν

sent away

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξαποστέλλω

main verb (the release)

→ constative aorist

ἐξαποστέλλω: 'send away / release'; Ahab actually lets Ben-Hadad go — completing the offense the prophet condemns.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object (= Ben-Hadad)

→ participant reference

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

35 καὶ ἄνθρωπος εἷς ἐκ τῶν υἱῶν τῶν προφητῶν εἶπεν πρὸς τὸν πλησίον αὐτοῦ ἐν λόγῳ κυρίου πάταξον δὴ με καὶ οὐκ ἠθέλησεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος πατάξαι αὐτόν

And a certain man of the sons of the prophets said to his neighbor by the word of the LORD, 'Strike me, I pray.' But the man would not strike him.

New scene: the prophetic sign-act begins

καὶ ἄνθρωπος εἷς ἐκ τῶν υἱῶν τῶν προφητῶν

A new episode opens the prophetic indictment. A member of 'the sons of the prophets' (a prophetic guild) commands a companion, 'by the word of the LORD' (ἐν λόγῳ κυρίου), to wound him — the first step of an acted parable. The companion's refusal to obey the divine word sets up the lion-judgment of v. 36, illustrating the lethal seriousness of disobeying YHWH's word, the very theme that will condemn Ahab.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄνθρωπος

a man

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

ἄνθρωπος: 'man'; a member of the prophetic guild.

εἷς

a certain / one

Nominative

numeral as indefinite article

→ noun-phrase marking

εἷς: 'one / a certain'; indefinite use.

ἐκ

from / of

preposition + genitive (partitive)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ: partitive 'of / from among'.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱῶν

sons

Genitive

partitive genitive

→ relational specification

υἱός: in the idiom 'sons of the prophets' (υἱοὶ τῶν προφητῶν, rendering יְהוֹנָדָב = members of a prophetic guild/community).

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

προφητῶν

prophets

Genitive

genitive (of the prophets)

→ relational specification

προφήτης: 'prophet'; the prophetic guild.

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πλησίον

neighbor

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (substantivized adverb)

→ object specification

πλησίον: 'neighbor / companion'; substantivized adverb; renders ὕψι; here a fellow member of the guild.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

ἐν

by

preposition + dative (instrument/authority)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: here 'by / in (the authority of)'; ἐν λόγῳ κυρίου = 'by the word of the LORD'.

λόγῳ

word

Dative

dative of means/authority

→ sphere or reference

λόγος: 'word'; the command is given on divine authority, not personal whim.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of source (the LORD's word)

→ relational specification

κύριος (gen. κυρίου): the Tetragrammaton; 'the word of the LORD' makes the command divinely binding.

πάταξον

strike

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · πατάσσω

imperative (the prophet's command)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

πατάσσω: 'strike / wound'; the prophet asks to be wounded to make himself a disguised, injured figure for the parable.

δή

I pray / now

entreaty particle (with imperative)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δή: 'now / pray'; softening the command.

με

me

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

but

narrative conjunction (adversative sense)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here adversative — 'but'.

οὐκ

not

negative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ: negates ἠθέλησεν.

ἠθέλησεν

was willing

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · θέλω

main verb (the refusal)

→ constative aorist

θέλω: 'be willing / want'; the companion refuses the divinely commanded act — a fatal disobedience.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄνθρωπος

man

Nominative

subject (the companion)

→ participant prominence

ἄνθρωπος: 'man'; the disobedient neighbor.

πατάξει

to strike

Aor Act Inf · πατάσσω

complementary infinitive (with ἠθέλησεν)

→ telic aorist infinitive (the hoped-for blow)

πατάσσω (aor. inf.): completes 'was not willing to strike (him)'.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

36 καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτόν ἀνθ' ὧν οὐκ ἤκουσας τῆς φωνῆς κυρίου ἰδοὺ σὺ ἀποτρέχεις ἀπ' ἐμοῦ καὶ πατάξει σε λέων καὶ ἀπῆλθεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ εὗρίσκει αὐτὸν λέων καὶ ἐπάταξεν αὐτόν

And he said to him, 'Because you did not listen to the voice of the LORD, behold, as you depart from me a lion will strike you.' And he departed from him, and a lion found him and struck him.

Direct speech + narrative: the judgment on disobedience καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτόν ἀνθ' ὧν

The prophet pronounces a sentence (ἀνθ' ὧν, 'because') exactly paralleling the verdict he will later deliver on Ahab (ἀνθ' ὧν / διότι, v. 28, 42): disobedience to the voice of the LORD brings death. The lion-judgment (cf. 1 Kgs 13:24) is fulfilled at once (the historic present εὗρίσκει), proving the lethal weight of the divine word and foreshadowing Ahab's doom.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

πρός

to

preposition + accusative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ participant reference

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

ἀνθ'

because

preposition + genitive (causal, in ἀνθ' ὧν, elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀντί: in ἀνθ' ὧν, 'because'; the same causal formula as the verdict on Ahab (v. 42).

ὧν

which

Genitive

relative pronoun (object of ἀντί)

→ relational specification

ὧς (gen. pl. ὧν): in the causal idiom.

οὐκ

not

negative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ: negates ἤκουσας.

ἤκουσας

you listened / obeyed

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · ἀκούω

verb of the causal clause

→ constative aorist

ἀκούω: 'hear / heed / obey'; with the genitive τῆς φωνῆς, 'obey the voice of'; the man's failure to obey.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φωνῆς

voice

Genitive

genitive object of ἤκουσας

→ relational specification

φωνή: 'voice'; 'the voice of the LORD' = the divine command.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of source

→ relational specification

κύριος (gen. κυρίου): the Tetragrammaton.

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative interjection

→ clausal contribution

ἰδοὺ: 'behold'; introduces the sentence of judgment.

σύ

you

Nominative

subject (emphatic)

→ participant reference

σύ: emphatic 'you'.

ἀποτρέχεις

you depart

Pres Act Indic 2 Sg · ἀποτρέχω

main verb (temporal-circumstantial: 'as you go')

→ futuristic present (the moment of departure)

ἀποτρέχω: 'run off / depart'; the present marks the very act of leaving as the occasion of the judgment.

ἀπ'

from

preposition + genitive (separation, elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπ': meaning 'from'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (separation, elided).

ἐμοῦ

me

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

→ relational specification

ἐμοῦ: meaning 'me'; it serves as genitive object of ἀπό.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πατάξει

will strike

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb (the sentence)

→ predictive future (judgment)

πατάσσω: 'strike / kill'; the lion as instrument of divine judgment.

σε

you

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

λέων

a lion

Nominative

subject of πατάξει

→ participant prominence

λέων: 'lion'; agent of divine judgment (cf. the prophet of 1 Kgs 13:24); renders יִרְאֵ.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπῆλθεν

departed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀπέρχομαι

main verb (the man's departure)

→ constative aorist

ἀπέρχομαι: 'go away / depart'; the man leaves, into the path of judgment.

ἀπ'

from

preposition + genitive (elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

→ relational specification

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

καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	εὕρισκει finds Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εὕρισκω <i>main verb (historic present)</i> → historic present (vivid fulfillment) εὕρισκω: 'find'; the historic present makes the swift fulfillment vivid — the lion finds him.	αὐτόν him Accusative <i>direct object</i> → participant reference αὐτόν: meaning 'him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object.	λέων a lion Nominative <i>subject of εὕρισκει</i> → participant prominence λέων: the lion of judgment.
καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἐπάταξεν struck Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω <i>main verb (fulfillment of the sentence)</i> → constative aorist πατάσσω: 'strike / kill'; the judgment fulfilled — the lion kills him.	αὐτόν him Accusative <i>direct object</i> → participant reference αὐτόν: meaning 'him'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object.	

37 καὶ εὕρισκει ἄνθρωπον ἄλλον καὶ εἶπεν πάταξόν με δὴ καὶ ἐπάταξεν αὐτόν ὁ ἄνθρωπος πατάξας καὶ συνέτριψεν

And he finds another man and said, 'Strike me, I pray.' And the man struck him — striking and wounding him.

Narrative: the second man obeys and wounds the prophet καὶ εὕρισκει ἄνθρωπον ἄλλον

A second man, in contrast to the first, obeys the prophetic command and wounds him. The pleonastic ἐπάταξεν ... πατάξας καὶ συνέτριψεν ('struck him, striking and wounding') emphasizes that the prophet is genuinely injured — necessary for the disguise of v. 38, where he will pose as a wounded soldier before Ahab.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εὕρίσκει

finds

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εὕρισκω

main verb (historic present)

→ historic present (vivid)

εὕρισκω: 'find'; the prophet finds a second, more compliant man.

ἄνθρωπον

man

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

ἄνθρωπος: 'man'; the second companion.

ἄλλον

another

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ἄνθρωπον)

→ object specification

ἄλλος: 'another'; a different man from the disobedient one of v. 35.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

πάταξόν

strike

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · πατάσσω

imperative (the command repeated)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

πατάσσω: 'strike / wound'; the same command as v. 35.

με

me

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

δή

I pray

entreaty particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δή: softening particle.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπάταξεν

struck

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb (obedience)

→ constative aorist

πατάσσω: 'strike'; the man obeys, striking the prophet.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄνθρωπος

man

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

ἄνθρωπος: the obedient man.

πατάξας

striking

Aor Act Part Nom Sg Masc · πατάσσω

circumstantial participle (manner, intensifying)

→ intensifying participle (Hebraism)

πατάσσω (aor. part.): 'having struck'; the participle with the finite verb (a Hebraizing intensification) stresses that the blow truly wounded.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

συνέτριψεν

wounded / crushed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · συντρίβω

main verb (the wounding)

→ constative aorist

συντρίβω: 'crush / shatter / wound severely'; the prophet is genuinely injured, completing his disguise as a battle-casualty.

38 καὶ ἐπορεύθη ὁ προφήτης καὶ ἔστη τῷ βασιλεῖ Ἰσραηλ ἐπὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ καὶ κατεδήσατο τελαμῶνι τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτοῦ

And the prophet went and stood before the king of Israel on the road, and bound up his eyes with a bandage.

Narrative: the prophet sets his disguise

καὶ ἐπορεύθη ὁ προφήτης

The prophet completes his disguise, binding his eyes (and thus his face) with a bandage (τελαμῶνι) so Ahab will not recognize him, and takes his station on the king's route. The wounded, bandaged figure poses as a soldier who failed in his duty — the setup for the entrapping parable of vv. 39–40.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπορεύθη

went

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (movement)

→ constative aorist

πορεύομαι: 'go / proceed'; deponent aorist passive; the prophet goes to take his position.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

προφήτης

prophet

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

προφήτης: 'prophet'; the wounded son of the prophets, now in disguise.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔστη

stood

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἵστημι

main verb (took his station)

→ constative aorist (intransitive 2nd aorist)

ἵστημι (2nd aor. ἔστη): 'stand / take one's stand'; the prophet stations himself in the king's path.

τῷ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ

king

Dative

dative (before/for the king; awaiting him)

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεῦς: Ahab; the prophet waits for the king to pass.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitival)

→ participant identification

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

ἐπὶ

on

preposition + genitive (place)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὁδοῦ

road / way

Genitive

genitive of place (on the road)

→ relational specification

ὁδός: 'road / way'; the king's route.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κατεδήσατο

bound up

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · καταδέω

main verb (disguising himself)

→ constative aorist

καταδέω (aor. mid.): 'bind down / bandage'; the middle 'bound for himself'; he covers his eyes/face to avoid recognition.

τελαμῶνι

with a bandage

Dative

dative of instrument

→ sphere or reference

τελαμών: 'band / bandage / cloth strip'; the instrument of disguise, covering his face like a war-wound dressing.

τούς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀφθαλμούς

eyes

Accusative

direct object of κατεδήσατο

→ object specification

ὀφθαλμός: 'eye'; binding the eyes both disguises the face and mimics a battle injury.

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.

39 καὶ ἐγένετο ὡς ὁ βασιλεὺς παρεπορεύετο καὶ οὗτος ἐβόα πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα καὶ εἶπεν ὁ δοῦλός σου ἐξῆλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν στρατιὰν τοῦ πολέμου καὶ ἰδοὺ ἀνὴρ εἰσήγαγεν πρὸς με ἄνδρα καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς με φύλαξον τοῦτον τὸν ἄνδρα ἐὰν δὲ ἐκπηδῶν ἐκπηδήσῃ καὶ ἔσται ἡ ψυχὴ σου ἀντὶ τῆς ψυχῆς αὐτοῦ ἢ τάλαντον ἀργυρίου στήσεις

And it came to pass, as the king was passing by, that he cried out to the king and said, 'Your servant went out into the thick of the battle, and behold, a man turned aside and brought me a captive and said to me, Guard this man; and if by any means he escapes, then your life shall be for his life, or you shall pay a talent of silver.'

Direct speech: the entrapping parable καὶ ἐγένετο ὡς ὁ βασιλεὺς παρεπορεύετο

The disguised prophet tells a fabricated case to elicit Ahab's own judgment. The key clause — 'your life shall be for his life, or a talent of silver' (ἡ ψυχὴ σου ἀντὶ τῆς ψυχῆς αὐτοῦ) — is the very formula of substitutionary penalty that will be turned against Ahab in v. 42. The cognate construction ἐκπηδῶν ἐκπηδήσῃ ('if he by any means escapes') is a Hebraizing infinitive-absolute calque heightening the condition.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένετο

it came to pass

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (time-marker)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: καὶ ἐγένετο, narrative time-marker.

ὡς

as

temporal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὡς: 'as / when'; introduces the temporal clause.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject of παρεπορεύετο

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: Ahab.

παρεπορεύετο

was passing by

Impf Mid Indic 3 Sg · παρεπορεύομαι

verb of temporal clause (durative)

→ durative imperfect

παρεπορεύομαι: 'pass by / go alongside'; the imperfect sets the ongoing scene of the king's procession.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (apodosis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὗτος

this one / he

Nominative

subject (the disguised prophet)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this one'; the bandaged prophet.

ἐβόα

cried out

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · βοάω

main verb (the appeal)

→ durative/inceptive imperfect

βοάω: 'cry out / call'; the imperfect depicts the repeated/insistent calling to the king.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ object specification

βασιλεὺς: Ahab.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δοῦλος

servant

Nominative

subject (self-reference)

→ participant prominence

δοῦλος: 'servant'; 'your servant' = the speaker, in deferential address to the king.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

ἐξῆλθεν

went out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξέρχομαι

main verb (setting the scenario)

→ constative aorist

ἐξέρχομαι: 'go out'; the fictitious servant went out to battle.

ἐπὶ

into

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

στρατιάν

army / battle-line

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (the thick of battle)

→ object specification

στρατιά: 'army / host'; here the battle/front-line — 'into the thick of the fighting'.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πολέμου

battle

Genitive

genitive of description (the war-host)

→ relational specification

πόλεμος: 'war / battle'; 'the army of the battle' = the fighting.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative interjection

→ clausal contribution

ἰδοὺ: 'behold'; vivifies the report.

ἄνθρωπος

a man

Nominative

subject of εἰσήγαγεν

→ participant prominence

ἄνθρωπος: 'a man'; an unidentified officer in the tale.

εἰσήγαγεν

brought / turned aside

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰσάγω

main verb (committing the prisoner)

→ constative aorist

εἰσάγω: 'bring in / lead to'; the man brought a captive to the servant for safekeeping.

πρός

to

preposition + accusative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

με

me

Accusative

accusative object of πρόσ

→ participant reference

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

ἄνδρα

a man / captive

Accusative

direct object of εἰσήγαγεν

→ object specification

ἄνήρ: 'a man'; the prisoner entrusted to the servant.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (the charge given)

→ constative aorist

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

πρός

to

preposition + accusative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

με

me

Accusative

accusative object of πρόσ

→ participant reference

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

φύλαξον

guard

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · φυλάσσω

imperative (the entrusted duty)

→ ingressive aorist imperative

φυλάσσω: 'guard / keep'; the charge to keep the prisoner under penalty.

τούτον

this

Accusative

demonstrative (modifying ἄνδρα)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this'.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄνδρα

man

Accusative

direct object of φύλαξον

→ object specification

ἄνήρ: 'man'; the prisoner to be guarded.

ἐάν

if

conditional conjunction (with subjunctive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἐάν: 'if'; the penalty-condition.

δὲ

but / and

transitional particle (post-positive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δέ: mild transition into the condition.

ἐκπηδῶν

escaping

Pres Act Part Nom Sg Masc · ἐκπηδάω

participle in cognate construction (intensifying)

→ verbal action or state

ἐκπηδάω (pres. part.): 'leap out / escape'; the participle ἐκπηδῶν with the finite ἐκπηδήσῃ is a Hebraism rendering the infinitive absolute (וְלִמָּוֶת וְלִמָּוֶת), 'if he by any means escapes'.

ἐκπηδήσῃ

escapes

Aor Act Subj 3 Sg · ἐκπηδάω

verb of the protasis

→ aorist subjunctive (condition)

ἐκπηδάω (aor. subj.): 'escape / get away'; the prisoner's possible escape triggers the penalty.

καὶ

then

conjunction (apodosis-introducing)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: Hebraizing apodotic 'then'.

ἔσται

shall be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb of the apodosis

→ predictive future (penalty)

εἰμί (fut. ἔσται): the penalty clause — 'your life shall be (forfeit)'.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ψυχῇ

life

Nominative

subject of ἔσται

→ participant prominence

ψυχῇ: 'life'; the guard's life as forfeit.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ἀντί

for / in place of

preposition + genitive (substitution)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀντί: 'instead of / in exchange for'; the life-for-life substitution formula (cf. v. 42).

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ψυχῆς

life

Genitive

genitive object of ἀντί

→ relational specification

ψυχῆς: 'life'; the prisoner's life, for which the guard's answers.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (the prisoner's)

→ relational specification

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

ἢ

or

disjunctive particle (alternative penalty)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἢ: 'or'; the alternative monetary penalty.

τάλαντον

a talent

Accusative

direct object of στήσεις

→ object specification

τάλαντον: 'talent' (a large weight of silver); the alternative fine; renders תְּנִיחָא.

ἀργυρίου

of silver

Genitive

genitive of material

→ relational specification

ἀργύριον: 'silver'; 'a talent of silver'.

στήσεις

you shall weigh out / pay

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · ἵστημι

main verb (monetary penalty)

→ predictive future (penalty)

ἵστημι (fut. στήσεις): here 'weigh out / pay'; the older sense of weighing silver as payment (cf. ἡρῶ); the alternative fine to forfeiting one's life.

40 καὶ ἐγενήθη περιεβλέψατο ὁ δοῦλός σου ὧδε καὶ ὧδε καὶ οὗτος οὐκ ἦν καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ βασιλεὺς Ισραὴλ ἰδοὺ καὶ τὰ ἔνεδρα παρ' ἐμοὶ ἐφόνευσας

'And it happened, while your servant looked around here and there, that he was gone.' And the king of Israel said to him, 'Behold, the ambush too is at my side; you have pronounced the killing.'

Direct speech: the conclusion of the parable and Ahab's self-condemning verdict

καὶ ἐγενήθη περιεβλέψατο ὁ δοῦλός σου

The 'servant' confesses negligence — distracted, he let the prisoner vanish (οὗτος οὐκ ἦν, 'he was not there'). Ahab's reply is textually obscure: the transmitted ἰδοὺ καὶ τὰ ἔνεδρα παρ' ἐμοὶ ἐφόνευσας resists smooth construal (literally 'behold, the snares are beside me; you have killed/condemned'); in the parallel Hebrew (1 Kgs 20:40) Ahab declares 'so is your judgment; you yourself have decided it'. The point stands: Ahab pronounces the guilty verdict that, in v. 42, will rebound on himself.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (within the speech)

→ 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 (time-marker within the tale)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι (aor. pass. ἐγενήθη): 'it came about / happened'; frames the moment of the prisoner's escape.

περιεβλέψατο

looked around

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · περιβλέπω

main verb (the distraction)

→ constative aorist

περιβλέπω (aor. mid.): 'look around / glance about'; the servant was busy/distracted, looking this way and that.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δοῦλος

servant

Nominative

subject (self-reference)

→ participant prominence

δοῦλος: 'your servant', the speaker.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

→ relational specification

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

ᾧδε

here

adverb of place

→ clausal contribution

ᾧδε: 'here'; in the idiom ᾧδε καὶ ᾧδε, 'here and there / this way and that'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ᾧδε

there

adverb of place

→ clausal contribution

ᾧδε: repeated, 'and there'; distraction in every direction.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὗτος

this one / he

Nominative

subject (the prisoner)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this one'; the prisoner.

οὐκ

not

negative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐ: negates ἦν.

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (the prisoner gone)

→ durative imperfect

εἰμί (impf. ἦν): 'was'; οὐκ ἦν = 'he was not (there)' — the prisoner had vanished.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (resuming narration)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (Ahab's verdict)

→ constative aorist

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

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ participant reference

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: Ahab.

Ἰσραηλ

of Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitive)

→ participant identification

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

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative interjection

→ clausal contribution

ἰδοὺ: 'behold'; introduces Ahab's verdict (text obscure here).

καὶ

also / too

adverbial conjunction (ascensive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here ascensive 'also / even'.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἔνεδρα

ambush / snares

Nominative

subject (textually difficult)

→ participant prominence

ἔνεδρον (pl. ἔνεδρα): 'ambush / lying in wait / snare'; the clause is obscure (see discourse note) — perhaps 'the snare/decision is upon me', the trap Ahab unwittingly springs on himself by his verdict.

παρ

beside / with

preposition + dative (proximity, elided)

→ spatial or relational framing

παρά + dat.: 'beside / with me' — 'in my power / at my side'.

ἐμοὶ

me

Dative

dative object of παρὰ

→ participant reference or interest

ἐμοὶ: meaning 'me'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative object of παρὰ.

ἐφόνευσας

you have killed / condemned

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · φονεύω

main verb (the self-condemning verdict, text obscure)

→ constative aorist

φονεύω: 'kill / murder'; here apparently pronouncing the guilt/death-sentence — Ahab's verdict that the negligent guard deserves death, which the prophet will turn back on the king (v. 42); the syntax is corrupted relative to the Hebrew 'you yourself have decided it'.

41 καὶ ἔσπευσεν καὶ ἀφεῖλεν τὸν τελαμῶνα ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐπέγνω αὐτὸν ὁ βασιλεὺς
Ισραηλ ὅτι ἐκ τῶν προφητῶν οὗτος

And he hurried and removed the bandage from his eyes, and the king of Israel recognized him, that he was one of the prophets.

Narrative: the unveiling and recognition

καὶ ἔσπευσεν καὶ ἀφεῖλεν τὸν τελαμῶνα

The dramatic reveal: the prophet whips off the bandage, and Ahab recognizes him (ἐπέγνω) as one of the prophets — too late, for the king has already pronounced his own sentence in the parable. The disguise-and-revelation structure mirrors Nathan's parable to David (2 Sam 12).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔσπευσεν

hurried

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · σπεύδω

main verb (haste)

→ constative aorist

σπεύδω: 'hasten'; the prophet quickly unmasks himself once the verdict is given.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀφεῖλεν

removed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀφαιρέω

main verb (the unveiling)

→ constative aorist

ἀφαιρέω: 'take away / remove'; he strips off the bandage.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τελαμῶνα

bandage

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

τελαμών: 'bandage / band'; the disguise of v. 38, now removed.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (separation)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀφθαλμῶν

eyes

Genitive

genitive of separation

→ relational specification

ὀφθαλμός: 'eye'; from his eyes/face.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπέγνω

recognized

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐπιγινώσκω

main verb (recognition)

→ constative aorist

ἐπιγινώσκω: 'recognize / know fully'; the compound ἐπι- stresses recognition; Ahab now sees who confronts him.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object (= the prophet)

→ participant reference

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: Ahab.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitival)

→ participant identification

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

ὅτι

that

conjunction (introducing recognition-content)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'that'; introduces the content of the recognition.

ἐκ

of / from

preposition + genitive (partitive)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ: partitive 'one of'.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

προφητῶν

prophets

Genitive

partitive genitive

→ relational specification

προφήτης: 'prophet'; 'one of the prophets' — a member of the guild.

οὗτος

this man / he

Nominative

subject of the verbless clause (predication)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this one (is) of the prophets'; the verbless recognition-clause.

42 καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτόν τάδε λέγει κύριος διότι ἐξήνεγκας σὺ ἄνδρα ὀλέθριον ἐκ χειρός σου καὶ ἔσται ἡ ψυχὴ σου ἀντὶ τῆς ψυχῆς αὐτοῦ καὶ ὁ λαός σου ἀντὶ τοῦ λαοῦ αὐτοῦ

And he said to him, 'Thus says the LORD: Because you let go from your hand a man devoted to destruction, therefore your life shall be for his life, and your people for his people.'

Direct speech: the prophetic verdict on Ahab τάδε λέγει κύριος διότι

The climactic oracle. The messenger-formula τάδε λέγει κύριος elevates the indictment to divine pronouncement. Ahab's sin — releasing 'a man devoted to destruction' (ἄνδρα ὀλέθριον, one under the ban/hērem) — earns the very penalty he pronounced in the parable: ἡ ψυχὴ σου ἀντὶ τῆς ψυχῆς αὐτοῦ ('your life for his life'), now extended to his people. The verdict anticipates Ahab's death (1 Kgs 22) and the disasters on the house of Ahab.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (= Ahab)

→ participant reference

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

τάδε

thus

Accusative

demonstrative (messenger-formula)

→ object specification

ὁδε: τάδε λέγει κύριος, the prophetic messenger-formula elevating the verdict to divine speech.

λέγει

says

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb of messenger-formula

→ vivid present

λέγω: the present λέγει in the citation-formula gives the divine word present authority — 'the LORD says (now)'.

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

subject of λέγει

→ participant prominence

κύριος: the Tetragrammaton; the verdict is YHWH's own.

διότι

because

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

διότι: 'because'; renders לְכֵן ; states the ground of the sentence.

ἐξήνεγκας

you let go / sent out

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · ἐκφέρω

verb of the causal clause

→ constative aorist

ἐκφέρω: 'carry/bring out / let go forth'; here 'you sent away / released from your hand' — Ahab let the banned man go free.

σύ

you

Nominative

subject (emphatic)

→ participant reference

σύ: emphatic 'you (yourself)'; pins the guilt on Ahab personally.

ἄνδρα

a man

Accusative

direct object of ἐξήνεγκας

→ object specification

ἄνῃρ: 'man'; Ben-Hadad, designated under the ban.

ὀλέθριον

devoted to destruction / under the ban

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ἄνδρα)

→ object specification

ὀλέθριος: 'destructive / fit for destruction'; here rendering the sense of מְחַרֵּם — a man YHWH had devoted to destruction (the ban); Ahab's release of him is the capital offense.

ἐκ

from / out of

preposition + genitive (separation)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

χειρός

hand

Genitive

genitive of separation (out of your hand)

→ relational specification

χείρ: 'hand'; 'from your hand' = from your power/custody.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

therefore / and

conjunction (apodosis-introducing)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: Hebraizing apodotic 'therefore'.

ἔσται

shall be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (the sentence)

→ predictive future (decree)

εἰμί (fut. ἔσται): the verdict — 'your life shall be (forfeit)'; the same formula the parable used (v. 39).

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ψυχή

life

Nominative

subject of ἔσται

→ participant prominence

ψυχή: 'life'; Ahab's life forfeit for the spared man.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ἀντί

for / in place of

preposition + genitive (substitution)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀντί: 'instead of / in exchange for'; the life-for-life talion.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ψυχῆς

life

Genitive

genitive object of ἀντί

→ relational specification

ψυχῆς: 'life'; Ben-Hadad's life, for which Ahab now answers.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (Ben-Hadad's)

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (extending the sentence)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαός

people

Nominative

subject (extension of the penalty)

→ participant prominence

λαός: 'people'; the sentence extends to Israel — Ahab's people for the Aramean people he spared.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ἀντί

for / in place of

preposition + genitive (substitution)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀντί: 'instead of'; people-for-people, paralleling life-for-life.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαοῦ

people

Genitive

genitive object of ἀντί

→ relational specification

λαός: 'people'; the Aramean host Ahab failed to destroy.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (Ben-Hadad's)

→ relational specification

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

43 καὶ ἀπῆλθεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἰσραὴλ συγκεχυμένος καὶ ἐκλελυμένος καὶ ἔρχεται εἰς Σαμάρειαν

And the king of Israel went away sullen and dispirited, and came to Samaria.

Narrative closure: the king's dejected return

καὶ ἀπῆλθεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἰσραὴλ

The chapter closes with Ahab's mood, not his action: the perfect participles συγκεχυμένος καὶ ἐκλελυμένος ('confounded and unstrung') depict a king inwardly broken by the verdict, returning to Samaria — the very city he had just delivered — under sentence of death. The historic present ἔρχεται leaves the narrative open toward the doom announced in v. 42, fulfilled in 3 Kingdoms 22.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπῆλθεν

went away

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀπέρχομαι

main verb (departure)

→ constative aorist

ἀπέρχομαι: 'go away / depart'; Ahab leaves the scene of the verdict.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: Ahab.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitival)

→ participant identification

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

συγκεχυμένος

confounded / sullen

Perf Pass Part Nom Sg Masc · συγχέω

predicative participle (state of the subject)

→ resultative perfect (settled state)

συγχέω (perf. pass. part.): 'pour together / confound / throw into confusion'; the perfect participle describes Ahab's settled state of inner turmoil — 'confounded / sullen'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκλελυμένος

dispirited / unstrung

Perf Pass Part Nom Sg Masc · ἐκλύω

predicative participle (coordinate state)

→ resultative perfect (settled state)

ἐκλύω (perf. pass. part.): 'loose / unstring / exhaust'; 'unstrung / dispirited / faint'; the pair συγκεχυμένος καὶ ἐκλελυμένος renders the Hebrew רָעָה רָע ('resentful and dejected'), painting the king's broken spirit.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔρχεται

comes

Pres Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

main verb (historic present, closing)

→ historic present (vivid closure)

ἔρχομαι: 'come / go'; the closing historic present brings Ahab home to Samaria, the narrative left open toward the coming judgment.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (destination)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Σαμάρειαν

Samaria

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (destination)

→ object specification

Σαμάρεια (acc. Σαμάρειαν): declined; the capital, delivered at the chapter's start and now the place of the king's dejected return — a ring closing the episode at the city where it began (v. 1).

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.