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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Fourth Book of Kingdoms, Chapter 6

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ Δ' Ζ'

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

Elisha thwarts Aram's plots, shows the unseen host of the Lord, and faces Samaria's famine under siege.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of 4 Kingdoms (2 Kings) 6 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. 4 Kingdoms 6 gathers three Elisha episodes of escalating scale: the recovery of a borrowed axehead from the Jordan (vv. 1–7), the prophet's repeated frustration of Aramean raids by disclosing the enemy's plans to the king of Israel and the blinding of the army sent to seize him at Dothan (vv. 8–23), and the great siege of Samaria with its catastrophic famine (vv. 24–33). The translation is markedly literal — the so-called 'kaige' character of the Reigns sections — reproducing Hebrew

parataxis with relentless καί, the distributive ἀνὴρ εἷς ('each man', v. 2), and the figura etymologica πατάξας πατάξω ('shall I utterly strike?', v. 21). The floating iron (ἐπεπόλασεν τὸ σιδήριον, v. 6) is narrated with stark economy. The rare ἄορασία ('blindness', v. 18) renders the Hebrew עִוְרָה, a dazzling, disorienting blindness rather than ordinary loss of sight. The siege-famine prices — a donkey's head for fifty shekels of silver and a quarter-kab of dove's dung for five (v. 25) — measure the horror that culminates in the two women's cannibalism pact (vv. 28–29); the king's tearing of his garments reveals the sackcloth on his flesh (v. 30), and his oath against Elisha (v. 31) sets up the resolution withheld until ch. 7. Throughout, κύριος renders the Tetragrammaton when God is meant (vv. 17, 18, 20, 27, 33) but functions as the human honorific 'my lord' in the mouths of the desperate (vv. 5, 12, 15, 26) and as 'their master' for the released Aramean captives (vv. 22–23) and the approaching king (v. 32).

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 6:1–7

The floating axehead recovered at the Jordan

The sons of the prophets, cramped in their quarters, propose to build by the Jordan; while felling timber one drops a borrowed iron axehead into the water (vv. 1–5). At the man of God's word a thrown stick makes the iron float (ἐπεπόλασεν, v. 6), and the man lifts it out (v. 7) — a domestic miracle of restoration framing the chapter's larger deliverances.

B · 6:8–12

Elisha discloses the Aramean war-plans

The king of Aram repeatedly plans ambushes (παρεμβάλω, v. 8), but Elisha warns the king of Israel to avoid the very places (vv. 9–10). Suspecting a traitor in his ranks (v. 11), the Aramean king learns from a servant that the prophet Elisha in Israel reports even the words spoken in his bedchamber (v. 12).

C · 6:13–23

The army sent to Dothan struck blind and led to Samaria

Told that Elisha is at Dothan (v. 13), the king of Aram sends horses, chariots, and a heavy force by night to surround the city (v. 14). Elisha's terrified servant is reassured — 'those with us are more than those with them' — and his eyes are opened to see the mountain full of horses and chariots of fire (vv. 15–17). Elisha prays the army blind (ἀορασίῃ, v. 18), leads them into Samaria where their sight returns (vv. 19–20), and — forbidding the king to slay captives — has them fed and released, so the Aramean raids cease (vv. 21–23).

D · 6:24–31

The siege of Samaria: famine and cannibalism

Afterward Ben-hadad besieges Samaria (v. 24), producing a famine so severe that a donkey's head sells for fifty shekels and dove's dung for five (v. 25). A woman on the wall begs the king for help (v. 26); he despairs (v. 27), then hears her account of the cannibalism pact — they boiled and ate her son, but the other woman hid hers (vv. 28–29). The king tears his clothes, revealing sackcloth on his flesh (v. 30), and swears to behead Elisha that very day (v. 31).

E · 6:32–33

Elisha foresees the assassin; 'this evil is from the LORD'

Elisha, sitting with the elders, foresees the 'son of the murderer' sending to take his head and orders the door barred against the messenger, sensing the king's feet behind him (v. 32). As he speaks, the messenger arrives with the king's despairing word: 'this evil is from the LORD; why should I wait for the LORD any longer?' (v. 33) — the crisis that chapter 7 will resolve.

1 καὶ εἶπον οἱ υἱοὶ τῶν προφητῶν πρὸς Ελισαίη· ἰδοὺ δὴ ὁ τόπος ἐν ᾧ ἡμεῖς οἰκοῦμεν ἐνώπιόν σου στενὸς ἄφ' ἡμῶν

And the sons of the prophets said to Elisha, 'See now, the place where we dwell before you is too cramped for us.'

Narrative opening: the prophetic guild's petition

καὶ εἶπον

The chapter opens with Hebraizing καί-parataxis and the standard speech-formula εἶπον ... πρὸς; the 'sons of the prophets' (οἱ υἱοὶ τῶν προφητῶν) are the prophetic guild gathered around Elisha. The presentative ἰδοὺ δὴ ('see now') + the bare predicate adjective στενός frames a polite complaint that motivates the building project of the episode.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καὶ-parataxis)

→ 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-introducing formula)

→ constative aorist (single completed speech-act)

λέγω: 'say / speak'; the aorist εἶπον (3 pl.) introduces the corporate speech of the prophetic guild; the construction εἶπον πρὸς + acc. renders Hebrew לָמַדְתִּי.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; the idiom οἱ υἱοὶ τῶν προφητῶν renders מְנַבְּיִי הַנְּבִיִּים, the 'sons / company of the prophets' — not literal offspring but members of a prophetic guild associated with Elisha (cf. 2:3, 5, 7, 15; 4:1, 38).

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

προφητῶν

of prophets

Genitive

attributive genitive (with υἱοὶ)

→ relational specification

προφήτης: 'prophet'; renders נָבִי; the genitive defines the guild as a community gathered for prophetic life and instruction under a master-prophet.

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).

Ελισαίε

Elisha

accusative object of πρὸς (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ελισαίε: transliteration of Hebrew עֲלִישָׁא ('God is salvation'); indeclinable in the LXX; the disciple-prophet and successor of Elijah, the central figure of this chapter.

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle (interjection)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'look / behold'; renders הִנֵּה; a presentative marker calling attention to the situation that follows.

δὴ

now / please

emphatic / hortatory particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δὴ: enclitic particle of entreaty or emphasis; here softening the request, rendering Hebrew נָא ('please / now').

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τόπος

place

Nominative

subject (of implied copula; predicate στενός)

→ participant prominence

τόπος: 'place / location'; renders מְקוֹמָם; here the dwelling-quarters of the prophetic community, found too small.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative, in relative clause)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ὧ

which

Dative

relative pronoun (locative: 'in which')

→ participant reference or interest

ὧς: relative pronoun; ἐν ᾧ = 'in which / where', introducing the relative clause describing the τόπος.

ἡμεῖς

we

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun

→ participant reference

ἐγώ (pl. ἡμεῖς): the explicit first-person plural pronoun lends emphasis to the community's shared situation.

οἰκοῦμεν

we dwell

Pres Act Indic 1 Pl · οἰκέω

verb of relative clause

→ customary present (settled dwelling)

οἰκέω: 'dwell / inhabit'; renders יָשַׁב; the present describes the ongoing residence of the guild before Elisha.

ἐνώπιόν

before

preposition + genitive (in your presence)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐνώπιον: 'before / in the presence of'; Hebraism rendering יְנִיבְךָ; 'before you' marks the disciples' life lived under the prophet's oversight.

σου

you

Genitive

genitive object of ἐνώπιον

→ relational specification

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

στενός

narrow / cramped

Nominative

predicate adjective (with implied copula)

→ participant prominence

στενός: 'narrow / confined / too small'; renders צָר; the predicate adjective expresses that the quarters have become inadequate for the growing community.

ἀφ'

for / from

preposition + genitive (elided ἀπό; 'too narrow for us')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπό: 'from'; with στενός the construction στενός ἀφ' ἡμῶν is a Hebraism (צָר מִמֶּנּוּ) meaning 'too cramped for us'.

ἡμῶν

us

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

→ relational specification

ἡμῶν: meaning 'us'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive object of ἀπό.

2 πορευθῶμεν δὴ ἕως τοῦ Ἰορδάνου καὶ λάβωμεν ἐκεῖθεν ἀνὴρ εἷς δοκὸν μίαν καὶ ποιήσωμεν ἑαυτοῖς ἐκεῖ τοῦ οἰκεῖν ἐκεῖ καὶ εἶπεν δεῦτε

Let us go now as far as the Jordan, and let us each take from there one beam, and let us make for ourselves there a place to dwell.' And he said, 'Go.'

Continued petition: hortatory subjunctives proposing the building project

πορευθῶμεν δὴ

The guild's proposal unfolds in a chain of first-person plural hortatory subjunctives (πορευθῶμεν ... λάβωμεν ... ποιήσωμεν) rendering the Hebrew cohortative. The distributive nominative ἀνὴρ εἷς ('each one') inside a plural clause is a Hebraism (תַּחַת שִׁירָא). Elisha's curt assent δεῦτε ('go!') closes the exchange.

πορευθῶμεν

let us go

Aor Pass Subj 1 Pl · πορεύομαι

hortatory subjunctive (main verb)

→ volitive aorist subjunctive (cohortative proposal)

πορεύομαι: 'go / travel'; deponent with aorist passive form πορευθῶμεν; the hortatory subjunctive renders the Hebrew cohortative תַּחַת שִׁירָא ('let us go').

δὴ

now / please

hortatory particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δὴ: particle of entreaty reinforcing the cohortative; renders נָא.

ἕως

as far as

preposition + genitive (extent / goal of motion)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἕως: 'until / as far as'; with the genitive marks the spatial goal of the journey.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἰορδάνου

Jordan

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως

→ relational specification

Ἰορδάνης: the Jordan river, render of יַרְדֵּן; declined here as a first-declension masculine (gen. Ἰορδάνου), hence treated as a declinable noun.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

λάβωμεν

let us take

Aor Act Subj 1 Pl · λαμβάνω

hortatory subjunctive (coordinate)

→ volitive aorist subjunctive (cohortative)

λαμβάνω: 'take / receive'; renders תִּקַּח; continues the chain of proposals.

ἐκεῖθεν

from there

adverb of place (source)

→ clausal contribution

ἐκεῖθεν: 'from there / thence'; deictic adverb pointing back to the Jordan banks as the source of timber.

ἄνθρωπος

a man / each

Nominative

distributive nominative (in apposition: 'each man')

→ participant prominence

ἄνθρωπος: 'man'; the nominative ἄνθρωπος εἷς inside a first-person plural clause is a Hebraism (Τῶν ἡμῶν) functioning distributively, 'each one (of us)'.

εἷς

one

Nominative

numeral in apposition to ἄνθρωπος (distributive)

→ measure or count

εἷς, μία, ἕν: 'one'; reinforcing the distributive sense 'each single one'.

δοκόν

beam / log

Accusative

direct object of λάβωμεν

→ object specification

δοκός: 'beam / wooden log'; renders קִרְיָה; the building timber the guild will fell from the Jordan thickets.

μίαν

one

Accusative

numeral modifier of δοκόν

→ measure or count

εἷς, μία, ἕν: feminine accusative μίαν agreeing with δοκόν, 'one beam apiece'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ποιήσωμεν

let us make

Aor Act Subj 1 Pl · ποιέω

hortatory subjunctive (coordinate)

→ volitive aorist subjunctive (cohortative)

ποιέω: 'make / do'; renders תַּשַּׁבֵּץ; here 'make / build (a dwelling) for ourselves'.

ἑαυτοῖς

for ourselves

Dative

reflexive pronoun (dative of advantage)

→ participant reference or interest

ἑαυτοῦ: reflexive pronoun; the dative of advantage 'for ourselves' marks the guild as beneficiaries of the new dwelling.

ἐκεῖ

there

adverb of place

→ adverbial qualification

ἐκεῖ: 'there'; the repeated ἐκεῖ (twice) mirrors the Hebrew הַשָּׁם and emphasizes the new site by the river.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with articular infinitive of purpose)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἰκεῖν

to dwell

Pres Act Inf · οἰκέω

articular infinitive of purpose (τοῦ + inf.)

→ progressive / durative (ongoing residence)

οἰκέω: 'dwell'; the articular infinitive τοῦ οἰκεῖν expresses purpose, 'in order to dwell', rendering the Hebrew infinitive construct תִּשְׁכְּנוּ.

ἐκεῖ

there

adverb of place (repeated)

→ adverbial qualification

ἐκεῖ: meaning 'there'; it shapes time, manner, location, or discourse flow in the clause.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

he said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (Elisha's reply)

→ constative aorist

λέγω: Elisha's brief assent introduces the single-word command δεῦτε.

δεῦτε

go / come

adverbial imperative (hortative interjection, 2 pl.)

→ clausal contribution

δεῦτε: hortative adverb functioning as a plural imperative, 'come! / go ahead!'; renders וָלֵךְ; Elisha grants the request.

3 καὶ εἶπεν ὁ εἷς ἐπιεικέως δεῦρο μετὰ τῶν δούλων σου καὶ εἶπεν ἐγὼ πορεύσομαι

And the one said, 'Kindly come with your servants.' And he said, 'I will go.'

Dialogue: a member's request that Elisha accompany them καὶ εἶπεν ὁ εἷς

One member (ὁ εἷς, 'the one') asks the prophet to come along, the politeness marked by ἐπιεικέως ('graciously / be so kind'). Elisha consents with the emphatic ἐγὼ πορεύσομαι ('I myself will go').

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 request of one guild-member.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

εἷς

one

Nominative

subject (substantival numeral: 'the one [of them]')

→ measure or count

εἷς: 'one'; substantivized with the article, ὁ εἷς = 'one (of the company)', rendering טַחֲנָן.

ἐπιεικέως

kindly / graciously

adverb of manner (politeness)

→ clausal contribution

ἐπιεικῶς / ἐπιεικέως: 'fittingly / graciously / be so good as to'; an idiom of courteous entreaty, softening the request that the prophet accompany them (cf. Hebrew נָא לֵחֲלוּ, 'please be willing').

δεῦρο

come

adverbial imperative (hortative, 2 sg.)

→ clausal contribution

δεῦρο: hortative adverb used as a singular imperative, 'come!'; the singular counterpart to δεῦτε.

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δούλων

servants

Genitive

genitive object of μετά

→ relational specification

δούλος: 'servant / slave'; here a deferential self-designation by the prophetic disciples, 'your servants' (דָּבָרָא).

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.

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (Elisha's reply)

→ constative aorist

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

ἐγώ

I

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun

→ participant reference

ἐγώ: the explicit pronoun emphasizes Elisha's personal assent, 'I myself will go'.

πορεύσομαι

I will go

Fut Mid Indic 1 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (consent)

→ predictive / volitive future

πορεύομαι: 'go'; the future expresses Elisha's intention to accompany the company to the Jordan.

4 καὶ ἐπορεύθη μετ' αὐτῶν καὶ ἦλθον εἰς τὸν Ιορδάνην καὶ ἔτεμνον τὰ ξύλα

And he went with them, and they came to the Jordan and were cutting the wood.

Narrative advance: arrival at the Jordan and the felling of timber καὶ ἐπορεύθη

Three paratactic aorists/imperfects move the scene to the riverbank; the durative imperfect ἔτεμνον ('were cutting') sets the stage for the sudden mishap of v. 5.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπορεύθη

he went

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (Elisha sets out)

→ constative aorist

πορεύομαι: 'go'; deponent aorist passive ἐπορεύθη, 'he went (with them)'.

μετ'
with

preposition + genitive (elided μετά; accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτῶν

them

Genitive

genitive object of μετά

→ relational specification

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

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦλθον

they came

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἔρχομαι

main verb (arrival)

→ constative aorist

ἔρχομαι: 'come / go'; renders ἦλθ; the company reaches the river.

εἰς

to / into

preposition + accusative (goal of motion)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ιορδάνην

Jordan

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

→ object specification

Ιορδάνης; the Jordan; declined (acc. Ιορδάνην), hence a declinable noun with case.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔτεμνον

they were cutting

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · τέμνω

main verb (durative background action)

→ durative imperfect (action in progress)

τέμνω: 'cut / fell'; renders תָּרַח / רָחַ; the imperfect ἔτεμνον depicts the felling as ongoing, the backdrop against which the axehead is lost (v. 5).

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ξύλα

wood / trees

Accusative

direct object of ἔτεμνον

→ object specification

ξύλον (pl. ξύλα): 'wood / timber / tree'; renders יָדָ; the building material being harvested from the riverbank.

5 καὶ ἰδοὺ ὁ εἷς καταβάλλων τὴν δοκὸν καὶ τὸ σιδήριον ἐξέπεσεν εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ καὶ ἐβόησεν ὦ κύριε καὶ αὐτὸ κεχρημένον

And behold, as the one was felling the beam, the iron fell into the water; and he cried out, 'Alas, my lord! And it was borrowed.'

Crisis: the borrowed axehead is lost in the river

καὶ ἰδοὺ

The presentative καὶ ἰδοὺ freezes the scene at the moment of mishap; the temporal participle καταβάλλων ('as he was felling') frames the loss of the iron. The cry ὦ κύριε is addressed to Elisha as human master ('my lord'), and the lament αὐτὸ κεχρημένον ('and it was borrowed') intensifies the distress — the tool was not even his own.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle (interjection)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'look / behold'; renders הִנֵּה; freezing the narrative on the dramatic moment of loss.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

εἷς

one

Nominative

subject (substantival numeral: 'the one')

→ measure or count

εἷς: 'one'; ὁ εἷς, 'one (of the company)', the same member featured in v. 3.

καταβάλλον

felling

Pres Act Part Nom Sg Masc · καταβάλλω

circumstantial participle (temporal: 'as he was felling')

→ imperfective participle (action in progress)

καταβάλλω: 'cast down / fell / cut down'; the present participle sets the durative background — it is in the act of felling that the iron flies off the handle.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δοκόν

beam

Accusative

direct object of καταβάλλον

→ object specification

δοκός: 'beam / log'; the timber being felled (cf. v. 2).

καὶ

and

narrative 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.

σιδήριον

iron / axehead

Nominative

subject of ἐξέπεσεν

→ participant prominence

σιδήριον: 'iron tool / axehead'; diminutive of σίδηρος ('iron'); renders הַבִּרְזֵל ('the iron', i.e. the axehead); the costly metal head that slips off into the river.

ἐξέπεσεν

fell out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐκπίπτω

main verb (the loss)

→ constative aorist (single mishap)

ἐκπίπτω: 'fall out / off'; renders פָּלַח; the compound ἐκ- marks the iron's flying off the handle and dropping away into the water.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὕδωρ

water

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

→ object specification

ὕδωρ: 'water'; renders מִיָּמַי; the Jordan into which the iron sinks beyond recovery.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐβόησεν

he cried out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βοάω

main verb (cry of distress)

→ ingressive aorist (burst into a cry)

βοάω: 'cry out / shout'; renders בָּעַל / בָּעַלָּה; the man's distressed exclamation over the lost tool.

ὦ

O / alas

interjection (vocalic exclamation)

→ participant reference

ὦ: exclamatory particle of lament/address; here introducing the appeal to the prophet (cf. v. 15, הִנֵּה).

κύριε

my lord / sir

Vocative

vocative of address (human master)

→ direct address

κύριος: here NOT the Tetragrammaton but the human honorific 'my lord / master', addressed to Elisha by his disciple (יְהוֹשָׁפָט); the polite term of respect to the prophet-teacher.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (explanatory addendum)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αὐτό

it

Nominative

subject (the axehead) of the verbless clause

→ participant reference

αὐτός: the intensive/personal pronoun, here neuter 'it', the axehead, subject of the predicate participle κεχρημένον.

κεχρημένον

borrowed

Perf Mid/Pass Part Nom Sg Neut · χράω

predicate participle (verbless clause: 'it was borrowed')

→ resultative perfect (settled state: on loan)

χράω / χράομαι (perf. pass. ptc.): 'lend / (pass.) be borrowed'; renders לוֹנֵה ('borrowed / asked-for'); the perfect stresses the abiding state — the tool was on loan, so its loss carries a debt the poor disciple cannot repay.

6 καὶ εἶπεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος τοῦ θεοῦ ποῦ ἔπεσεν καὶ ἔδειξεν αὐτῷ τὸν τόπον καὶ ἀπέκνισεν ξύλον καὶ ἔρριψεν ἐκεῖ καὶ ἐπεπόλασεν τὸ σιδήριον

And the man of God said, 'Where did it fall?' And he showed him the place; and he cut off a stick and threw it there, and the iron floated to the surface.

Resolution: the man of God works the recovery-miracle

καὶ εἶπεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος τοῦ θεοῦ

The title ὁ ἄνθρωπος τοῦ θεοῦ ('the man of God') marks Elisha's prophetic authority. The miracle is narrated with stark economy in a chain of paratactic aorists: he asks, is shown, cuts a stick, throws it, and the iron — defying nature — rises (ἐπεπόλασεν, 'came to the surface').

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.

ἄνθρωπος

man

Nominative

subject (titular: 'the man of God')

→ participant prominence

ἄνθρωπος: 'man'; ὁ ἄνθρωπος τοῦ θεοῦ renders יְהוֹשֻׁעַ , the standard designation of Elisha (and Elijah) as a prophet of YHWH (cf. 4:7, 9, 16; 5:8).

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θεοῦ

of God

Genitive

genitive (titular: 'of God')

→ relational specification

θεός: 'God'; renders יְהוָה ; the genitive marks the prophet's belonging to and authorization by God.

ποῦ

where

interrogative adverb (direct question)

→ clausal contribution

ποῦ: 'where?'; renders אֵי / הָאֵי ; Elisha asks the precise spot of the loss.

ἔπεσεν

did it fall

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πίπτω

verb of direct question

→ constative aorist

πίπτω: 'fall'; renders פָּל ; 'where did it fall?'

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔδειξεν

he showed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δείκνυμι

main verb

→ constative aorist

δείκνυμι: 'show / point out'; renders הָצַיַּח (Hiphil); the man points to the exact place of the loss.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τόπον

place

Accusative

direct object of ἔδειξεν

→ object specification

τόπος: 'place / spot'; the precise location of the sunken iron.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπέκνισεν

he cut off

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποκνίζω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀποκνίζω: 'nip / break / cut off'; a rare verb rendering כָּצַק ('cut off'); Elisha snaps off a stick to cast into the water.

ξύλον

stick / wood

Accusative

direct object of ἀπέκνισεν

→ object specification

ξύλον: 'wood / stick'; here a single piece of wood (γῦ) cut and thrown to effect the recovery.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔρριπεν

he threw

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ῥίπτω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ῥίπτω: 'throw / cast'; renders הָלַךְ; the prophetic act of casting the stick into the river.

ἐκεῖ

there

adverb of place

→ adverbial qualification

ἐκεῖ: 'there'; at the very spot where the iron fell.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (result)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπεπόλασεν

floated to the surface

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐπιπολάζω

main verb (the miracle)

→ constative aorist (the miraculous result)

ἐπιπολάζω: 'come to the surface / float up'; renders ἡΐλ (Hiphil, 'make to float'); the climactic miracle — dense iron rises and floats, reversing nature at the prophet's word.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σιδήριον

iron / axehead

Nominative

subject of ἐπεπόλασεν

→ participant prominence

σιδήριον: 'iron / axehead'; the lost tool now miraculously floating, ready to be retrieved (v. 7).

7 καὶ εἶπεν ὕψωσον σαυτῷ καὶ ἐξέτεινεν τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔλαβεν αὐτό

And he said, 'Lift it out for yourself.' And he stretched out his hand and took it.

Conclusion: the man recovers the axehead

καὶ εἶπεν

The episode closes with Elisha's command ὕψωσον σαυτῷ ('lift it up for yourself') and the disciple's simple compliance — stretching out his hand and taking the iron — restoring the borrowed tool and the episode's equilibrium.

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.

ὕψωσον

lift up

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · ὑψόω

main verb (imperative command)

→ aorist imperative (single decisive act)

ὕψωω: 'lift up / raise'; renders הָרָם (Hiphil); 'pick it up for yourself' — the disciple is to retrieve what the prophet has made recoverable.

σαυτῷ

for yourself

Dative

reflexive pronoun (dative of advantage)

→ participant reference or interest

σεαυτοῦ: reflexive pronoun; 'for yourself', restoring the tool to its borrower.

καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἐξέτεινεν he stretched out Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐκτείνω <i>main verb</i> → constative aorist ἐκτείνω: 'stretch out / extend'; renders πζψ (the hand); the disciple reaches for the floating iron.	τὴν the Accusative <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	χεῖρα hand Accusative <i>direct object of ἐξέτεινεν</i> → object specification χείρ: 'hand'; renders Τῃ.
αὐτοῦ his Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i> → relational specification αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; 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 καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	ἔλαβεν he took Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαμβάνω <i>main verb</i> → constative aorist (completed retrieval) λαμβάνω: 'take / grasp'; renders πζζ; the axehead is recovered, the episode resolved.	αὐτό it Accusative <i>direct object (the axehead)</i> → participant reference αὐτός: neuter 'it', the σιδήριον now safely back in hand.

8 καὶ βασιλεὺς Συρίας ἦν πολεμῶν ἐν Ἰσραηλ καὶ ἐβουλεύσατο πρὸς τοὺς παῖδας αὐτοῦ λέγων εἰς τὸν τόπον τόνδε τινὰ ελμῶνι παρεμβαλῶ

Now the king of Aram was warring against Israel, and he took counsel with his servants, saying, 'At such-and-such a place, a certain one, I will set my camp.'

New episode: the king of Aram plots ambushes against Israel

καὶ βασιλεὺς Συρίας

A fresh scene opens with the periphrastic imperfect ἦν πολεμῶν ('was making war'), describing an ongoing state of hostilities. The king's secret war-council (ἐβουλεύσατο) and the cryptic placeholder τινὰ ελμῶνι ('a certain such-and-such') set up Elisha's supernatural counter-intelligence in vv. 9–12.

καὶ

and / now

narrative conjunction (scene-transition)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; renders ܠܗܝܐ ; the king of Aram (Ben-hadad, cf. v. 24), Israel's recurring northern adversary.

Συρίας

of Aram / Syria

Genitive

attributive genitive (with βασιλεὺς)

→ relational specification

Συρία: 'Syria / Aram'; renders ܡܕܢܚܐ ; declined here (gen. Συρίας), hence a declinable noun with case; the Aramean kingdom centered on Damascus.

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

auxiliary (periphrastic imperfect with πολεμῶν)

→ imperfect (durative background state)

εἰμί: 'be'; here the auxiliary of the periphrastic imperfect ἦν πολεμῶν, depicting a continuous state of war.

πολεμῶν

making war

Pres Act Part Nom Sg Masc · πολεμέω

participle in periphrastic imperfect (ἦν + πολεμῶν)

→ imperfective participle (ongoing hostility)

πολεμέω: 'wage war / fight'; renders ܡܢܚܐ (Niphal); the periphrasis stresses the protracted, ongoing nature of the Aramean campaign against Israel.

ἐν

against / in

preposition + dative (hostile engagement)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: with πολεμέω, a Hebraism ($\text{בְּ} \text{ܡܢܚܐ}$) meaning 'wage war against'.

Ισραηλ

Israel

dative object of ἐν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: indeclinable; here the northern kingdom of Israel, object of Aram's aggression.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐβουλεύσατο

took counsel

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · βουλεύομαι

main verb (deliberation)

→ constative aorist

βουλεύομαι: 'deliberate / take counsel / plan'; renders ܡܢܚܐ (Niphal); the king plots his battle-positions in secret session with his officers.

πρὸς

with

preposition + accusative (with whom)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παῖδας

servants

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ object specification

παῖς: 'servant / attendant / official'; renders ܡܢܚܐ ; the king's military staff and courtiers.

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.

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Part Nom Sg Masc · λέγω

participle of speech-introduction (Hebraism: מַמְלֵ)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (ptc. λέγων): the redundant participle 'saying' renders the Hebrew quotative מַמְלֵ, introducing the king's direct command.

εἰς

at / to

preposition + accusative (location of the camp)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: meaning 'at'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (location of the camp).

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

→ object specification

τόπος: 'place'; the designated (but anonymized) site of the planned encampment / ambush.

τόνδε

this / such

Accusative

demonstrative adjective (modifying τόπον)

→ object specification

ὅδε (τόνδε): 'this (very) / such'; here 'such-and-such a place', the deictic placeholder for a confidential location, rendering מְלִפְּנֵי.

τινὰ

a certain one

Accusative

indefinite pronoun (placeholder)

→ participant reference

τις: indefinite pronoun, 'a certain (one)'; reinforcing the deliberate vagueness of the secret war-plan.

ελμῶνι

such-and-such

indeclinable transliteration (placeholder name)

→ clausal contribution

ελμῶνι: a transliteration of Hebrew מְלִפְּנֵי ('a certain anonymous one'); the LXX retains the Hebrew placeholder term untranslated, yielding the cryptic 'such-and-such (a place)'.

παρεμβάλω

I will encamp

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · παρεμβάλλω

main verb of the direct quotation

→ predictive / volitive future (battle intention)

παρεμβάλλω: 'encamp / set up camp / lay an ambush'; renders מְלִפְּנֵי ('encamp'); the king announces where he will position his forces — the very plan Elisha will betray.

9 καὶ ἀπέστειλεν Ελισαιε πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Ἰσραηλ λέγων φύλαξαι μὴ παρελθεῖν ἐν τῷ τόπῳ τούτῳ ὅτι ἐκεῖ Συρία κέκρυπται

And Elisha sent to the king of Israel, saying, 'Beware of passing by this place, for there Aram is lying hidden.'

Prophetic counter-intelligence: Elisha warns the king of Israel καὶ ἀπέστειλεν Ελισαιε

Elisha supernaturally knows the Aramean ambush and sends word; the aorist middle imperative φύλαξαι ('be on guard, for yourself') + μὴ + infinitive forbids the dangerous route. The perfect κέκρυπται ('is hidden / lies in wait') depicts Aram as an established lurking threat at that very spot.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπέστειλεν

sent

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀποστέλλω: 'send (with a commission)'; renders Πζψ; Elisha sends a warning message to the king.

Ελισαιε

Elisha

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ελισαιε: indeclinable; the prophet whose supernatural knowledge thwarts the Aramean strategy.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ 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

βασιλεύς: 'king'; here the king of Israel, recipient of the prophetic warning.

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

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

→ participant identification

Ἰσραηλ: indeclinable; defines the king as ruler of the northern kingdom.

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Part Nom Sg Masc · λέγω

participle of speech-introduction (Hebraism: מַמְלֵ)

→ verbal action or state

λέγω (ptc.): redundant quotative 'saying', rendering מַמְלֵ.

φύλαξαι

beware / guard yourself

Aor Mid Impv 2 Sg · φυλάσσω

main verb (imperative of warning)

→ aorist imperative (urgent precaution)

φυλάσσω (mid. φυλάσσομαι): 'guard / be on one's guard / take heed'; renders נִפְּשׁ (Niphal נִפְּשׁהּ); the middle 'guard yourself' warns the king to take precaution.

μή

not / lest

negative particle (with infinitive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μή: the negative with the infinitive of prohibition, 'beware of (not) passing'; idiomatic warning construction.

παρελθεῖν

to pass by

Aor Act Inf · παρέρχομαι

complementary infinitive (with φύλαξαι μή)

→ exegetical aorist infinitive (defining the content of the evil deed)

παρέρχομαι: 'pass by / pass through'; renders רָבַץ; the king is to avoid traversing the ambush-site.

ἐν

by / at

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τόπῳ

place

Dative

dative object of ἐν (locative)

→ sphere or reference

τόπος: 'place'; the dangerous spot of ambush.

τούτῳ

this

Dative

demonstrative adjective (modifying τόπῳ)

→ participant reference or interest

οὗτος: 'this'; deictically singling out the ambush-location revealed to Elisha.

ὅτι

for / because

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because / for'; renders כִּי; introducing the reason for the warning.

ἐκεῖ

there

adverb of place (emphatic, fronted)

→ adverbial qualification

ἐκεῖ: 'there'; fronted for emphasis — 'right there Aram lies hidden'.

Συρία

Aram / Syria

Nominative

subject of κέκρυπται (declined)

→ participant prominence

Συρία: 'Aram'; declined (nom. Συρία), hence a declinable noun with case; here a collective for the Aramean raiding force lying in ambush.

κέκρυπται

is hidden / lies in wait

Perf Mid/Pass Indic 3 Sg · κρύπτω

main verb (state of ambush)

→ resultative perfect (established, lurking state)

κρύπτω: 'hide / conceal'; the perfect κέκρυπται depicts Aram as already in position and lying concealed, ready to spring the ambush (cf. מָן / תַּחַן).

10 καὶ ἀπέστειλεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἰσραηλ εἰς τὸν τόπον ὃν εἶπεν αὐτῷ Ελισαιε καὶ ἐφυλάξατο ἐκεῖθεν οὐ μίαν οὐδὲ δύο

And the king of Israel sent to the place which Elisha told him, and he guarded himself from there, not once nor twice.

Outcome: the king repeatedly heeds the warning and is saved

καὶ ἀπέστειλεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἰσραηλ

The king acts on Elisha's word — verifying and then avoiding the spot. The litotes οὐ μίαν οὐδὲ δύο ('not once nor twice') idiomatically means 'on many occasions', stressing the recurrence of the prophet's life-saving warnings and so motivating the Aramean king's paranoia in v. 11.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπέστειλεν

sent

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; the king dispatches men to check (and avoid) the place Elisha named.

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: the king of Israel, now acting on prophetic intelligence.

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

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

→ object specification

τόπος: 'place'; the very ambush-site Elisha had disclosed.

ὃν

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of εἶπεν)

→ participant reference

ὅς: relative pronoun, 'which', referring back to τόπον.

εἶπεν

told

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

λέγω: 'tell / say'; Elisha had named the place to him.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

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

Ελισαίε

Elisha

subject of εἶπεν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐφυλάξατο

he guarded himself

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · φυλάσσω

main verb (took precaution)

→ constative aorist (repeated precaution summarized)

φυλάσσομαι: 'be on guard / take precaution'; the middle echoes the imperative φύλαξαι of v. 9 — the king did exactly as warned, keeping clear of the ambush.

ἐκεῖθεν

from there / thereby

adverb (source / means)

→ clausal contribution

ἐκεῖθεν: 'from there'; the king kept himself safe away from that place.

οὐ

not

negation (in litotes)

→ participant reference

οὐ: 'not'; opens the litotes 'not once nor twice'.

μῑάν

once

Accusative

adverbial accusative (numeral: 'one time')

→ measure or count

εἷς, μῑά, ἓν: 'one'; adverbial accusative μῑάν, 'once'; with οὐδὲ δύο forms the idiom 'not once nor twice' = repeatedly (cf. 𐤓𐤅𐤁 𐤓𐤁𐤍).

οὐδὲ

nor

negative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐδὲ: 'and not / nor'; coordinating the second member of the litotes.

δύο

twice

Accusative

adverbial accusative (numeral: 'two times')

→ measure or count

δύο: 'two' (indeclinable in form); adverbial 'twice'; the litotes 'not once nor twice' conveys that the warnings happened many times over.

11 καὶ ἐξεκινήθη ἡ ψυχὴ βασιλέως Συρίας περὶ τοῦ λόγου τούτου καὶ ἐκάλεσεν τοὺς παῖδας αὐτοῦ καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἀναγγελεῖτέ μοι τίς προδίδωσίν με βασιλεῖ Ἰσραηλ

And the soul of the king of Aram was stirred up over this matter, and he called his servants and said to them, 'Will you not tell me who is betraying me to the king of Israel?'

Aramean reaction: the king's agitation and suspicion of treachery

καὶ ἐξεκινήθη ἡ ψυχὴ

The repeated failures stir the Aramean king's ψυχή ('soul / heart'). The rhetorical question οὐκ ἀναγγελεῖτέ μοι ('will you not tell me?') expects compliance; he assumes a human traitor (προδίδωσιν, 'betrays') rather than a prophet's supernatural knowledge — an irony the servant corrects in v. 12.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξεκινήθη

was stirred up

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἐκκινέω

main verb (inner agitation)

→ ingressive aorist passive (became agitated)

ἐκκινέω: 'rouse / stir up / agitate'; the passive ἐξεκινήθη renders the Hebrew רָעַד ('was stormy / troubled') — the king's mind is thrown into turmoil by the leaks.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ψυχὴ

soul / heart

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

ψυχὴ: 'soul / life / inner self'; renders נַפְשׁוֹ; here the seat of the king's emotions, 'his heart was troubled'.

βασιλέως

of the king

Genitive

possessive genitive

→ relational specification

βασιλεὺς: the Aramean king whose composure is shattered.

Συρίας

of Aram

Genitive

attributive genitive (with βασιλέως)

→ relational specification

Συρία: 'Aram'; declined (gen. Συρίας).

περὶ

concerning / over

preposition + genitive (cause)

→ spatial or relational framing

περί: 'about / concerning'; with the genitive marking the cause of the agitation.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λόγου

matter / word

Genitive

genitive object of περί

→ relational specification

λόγος: 'word / matter / affair'; renders ἡγοῦμαι; here 'this matter' — the repeated frustration of his plans.

τούτου

this

Genitive

demonstrative (modifying λόγου)

→ relational specification

οὗτος: 'this'.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάλεσεν

he called

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καλέω

main verb

→ constative aorist

καλέω: 'call / summon'; renders ἐκάλεσεν; the king convenes his officers to interrogate them.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παῖδας

servants

Accusative

direct object of ἐκάλεσεν

→ object specification

παῖς: 'servant / official'; the royal staff suspected of leaking plans.

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.

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

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.

οὐκ

not

negation (in question expecting positive response)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

οὐ (οὐκ): 'not'; the οὐκ-question expects compliance — 'will you not (surely) tell me?'.

ἀναγγελεῖτέ

will you tell

Fut Act Indic 2 Pl · ἀναγγέλλω

main verb of direct question

→ deliberative / demanding future

ἀναγγέλλω: 'report / announce / disclose'; renders Τῶν (Hiphil); the king demands the identity of the supposed informer.

μοι

to me

Dative

indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

μοι: meaning 'to me'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as indirect object.

τίς

who

Nominative

interrogative pronoun (subject of προδίδωσιν)

→ participant reference

τίς: 'who?'; the interrogative introducing the indirect question.

προδίδωσιν

is betraying

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · προδίδωμι

verb of indirect question

→ progressive present (ongoing betrayal assumed)

προδίδωμι: 'betray / hand over / give away'; the king presumes a human traitor is leaking his plans to Israel — dramatic irony, since the 'informer' is the prophet.

με

me

Accusative

direct object of προδίδωσιν

→ participant reference

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

βασιλεῖ

to the king

Dative

indirect object (to whom betrayed)

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the king of Israel, to whom the supposed treachery is directed.

Ισραηλ

Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

12 καὶ εἶπεν εἷς τῶν παίδων αὐτοῦ οὐχὶ κύριέ μου βασιλεῦ ὅτι Ελισαῖε ὁ ἐν Ἰσραὴλ ἀναγγέλλει τῷ βασιλεῖ Ἰσραὴλ πάντας τοὺς λόγους οὓς ἔαν λαλήσης ἐν τῷ ταμιείῳ τοῦ κοιτῶνός σου

And one of his servants said, 'No, my lord O king; rather it is Elisha the prophet who is in Israel that reports to the king of Israel all the words you speak in the inner chamber of your bedroom.'

Disclosure: the servant identifies Elisha as the source

καὶ εἶπεν εἷς τῶν παίδων

The servant's emphatic denial (οὐχὶ) plus the deferential address κύριέ μου βασιλεῦ ('my lord O king', human honorific) introduces the explanation (ὅτι): no traitor, but the prophet Elisha, who knows even bedchamber speech. The hyperbole ἐν τῷ ταμιείῳ τοῦ κοιτῶνός σου ('in your innermost bedroom') stresses the totality of the prophet's revealed knowledge.

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.

εἷς

one

Nominative

subject (substantial numeral)

→ measure or count

εἷς: 'one'; εἷς τῶν παίδων, 'one of his servants', renders יְחַדָּם תַּחֲלָ.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παίδων

of servants

Genitive

partitive genitive (with εἷς)

→ relational specification

παῖς: 'servant'; partitive 'one of the servants'.

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.

οὐχί

no / not at all

emphatic negation (response)

→ clausal contribution

οὐχί: strengthened form of οὐ, 'no, not at all'; the servant flatly denies there is a traitor.

κύριε

my lord

Vocative

vocative of address (human master)

→ direct address

κύριος: here the human honorific 'my lord' (יְיָ), deferential address to the king — not the Tetragrammaton.

μου

my

Genitive

possessive (with κύριε)

→ relational specification

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

βασιλεῦ

O king

Vocative

vocative of address (in apposition to κύριε)

→ direct address

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; the vocative completes the courtly formula 'my lord O king' (יְיָ מֶלֶךְ).

ὅτι

rather / for

conjunction (introducing corrective explanation after denial)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because / that / but rather'; after the denial it introduces the true explanation — 'no traitor, but rather Elisha...!'

Ελισαιε

Elisha

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ελισαιε: indeclinable; identified as the one source of all the king's leaked plans.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with appositional προφήτης)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

προφήτης

prophet

Nominative

apposition to Ελισαιε

→ participant prominence

προφήτης: 'prophet'; renders נִבִּי; the title explains the supernatural source of the intelligence.

ὁ

the (who is)

Nominative

article (attributive, with prepositional phrase ἐν Ἰσραηλ)

→ noun-phrase marking

ὁ: the article governing the attributive phrase 'the one in Israel'.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

dative object of ἐν (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἀναγγέλλει

reports

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναγγέλλω

main verb of the ὅτι-clause

→ customary present (habitual disclosure)

ἀναγγέλλω: 'report / disclose'; the present marks the prophet's habitual revelation of the king's plans to Israel's king — the answer to the question of v. 11.

τῷ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ

to the king

Dative

indirect object

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεὺς: the king of Israel, recipient of Elisha's disclosures.

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πάντας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying λόγους)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the totality 'all the words' stresses how complete the prophet's knowledge is.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λόγους

words

Accusative

direct object of ἀναγγέλλει

→ object specification

λόγος: 'word / saying'; renders דְּבָרִים; even the king's confidential utterances.

οὗς

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of λαλήσης)

→ participant reference

ὅς: relative pronoun, 'which', referring to the λόγους.

ἐάν

ever / if

indefinite particle (with subjunctive in relative clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἐάν: 'if / whenever'; with the subjunctive it generalizes the relative clause, 'whatever words you happen to speak'.

λαλήσης

you speak

Aor Act Subj 2 Sg · λαλέω

verb of indefinite relative clause

→ subjunctive (generalizing)

λαλέω: 'speak'; the aorist subjunctive with ἐάν generalizes — anything the king says, however private.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ταμείῳ

inner chamber

Dative

dative object of ἐν (location)

→ sphere or reference

ταμειῖον: 'storeroom / private inner chamber'; renders ἡδῆ; the most secluded interior room — the point is that nothing is too private for Elisha to know.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κοιτῶνός

of the bedroom

Genitive

attributive genitive (with ταμείῳ)

→ relational specification

κοιτῶν: 'bedchamber / sleeping-room'; renders ἡδῆ; 'the inner room of your bedroom' = the innermost private space.

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.

13 καὶ εἶπεν δεῦτε ἴδετε ποῦ οὗτος καὶ ἀποστείλας λήμψομαι αὐτόν καὶ ἀνήγγειλαν αὐτῷ λέγοντες ἰδοὺ ἐν Δωθαΐμ

And he said, 'Go, see where this man is, and I will send and seize him.' And they reported to him, saying, 'Behold, he is in Dothan.'

Aramean counter-move: a mission to capture Elisha

καὶ εἶπεν δεῦτε

The king orders reconnaissance (δεῦτε ἴδετε, 'go, see') and announces a snatch-operation; the participle ἀποστείλας ('having sent') + the future λήμψομαι ('I will take / seize') express the plan. The locating report ἰδοὺ ἐν Δωθαΐμ ('behold, in Dothan') sets the stage for the encirclement of v. 14.

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.

δεῦτε

go / come

hortative adverb (functioning as 2 pl. imperative)

→ clausal contribution

δεῦτε: 'come! / go!'; hortative adverb, here urging the search-party into action.

ἴδετε

see

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · ὁράω

main verb (imperative)

→ aorist imperative (single command)

ὁράω: 'see / look'; renders ἡρᾶ; 'find out (where he is)'.

ποῦ

where

interrogative adverb (indirect question)

→ clausal contribution

ποῦ: 'where?'; introducing the indirect question, 'where this man is'.

οὗτος

this man

Nominative

demonstrative pronoun (subject of implied copula)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this (one)'; the king's contemptuous reference to Elisha, 'this fellow'.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀποστείλας

having sent

Aor Act Part Nom Sg Masc · ἀποστέλλω

circumstantial participle (means: 'by sending')

→ coincident aorist participle

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; the participle 'having sent (men)' describes the means by which the king intends to seize the prophet.

λήμφομαι

I will seize

Fut Mid Indic 1 Sg · λαμβάνω

main verb (intention)

→ volitive future (plan to capture)

λαμβάνω: 'take / seize / capture'; renders
הִלָּכְהוּ; here 'I will arrest 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.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνήγγειλαν

they reported

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀναγγέλλω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀναγγέλλω: 'report / announce'; the scouts
bring back word of Elisha's location.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

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

λέγοντες

saying

Pres Act Part Nom Pl Masc · λέγω

participle of speech-introduction (Hebraism)

→ progressive participle

λέγω (ptc. pl.): redundant 'saying',
rendering לֵּאמֹר.

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'behold'; presenting the locating
information.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Δωθαῖμ

Dothan

dative object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Δωθαῖμ: transliteration of Hebrew דּוֹחַן
(*'Dothan'*); indeclinable; a town north of
Samaria (cf. Gen 37:17), where Elisha is
staying.

14 καὶ ἀπέστειλεν ἐκεῖ ἵππον καὶ ἄρμα καὶ δύναμιν βαρεῖαν καὶ ἦλθον νυκτὸς καὶ περιέκυκλωσαν τὴν πόλιν

And he sent there horses and chariotry and a heavy force, and they came by night and surrounded the city.

Military deployment: the night encirclement of Dothan καὶ ἀπέστειλεν ἐκεῖ

The disproportion of the response — cavalry, chariotry, and a 'heavy' (βαρεῖαν) army to seize one unarmed prophet — heightens the irony. The nocturnal approach (νυκτός) and total encirclement (περιέκυκλωσαν) set up the dawn revelation of vv. 15–17.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπέστειλεν

he sent

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀποστέλλω: 'send / dispatch (troops)'.

ἐκεῖ

there

adverb of place (to Dothan)

→ adverbial qualification

ἐκεῖ: 'there'; i.e. to Dothan.

ἵππον

horses / cavalry

Accusative

direct object of ἀπέστειλεν

→ object specification

ἵππος: 'horse'; here a collective singular for cavalry (ἵπποι), 'horsemen / horses'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄρμα

chariotry

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

ἄρμα: 'chariot'; collective for chariotry (ἅρματα); the standard pairing 'horse and chariot' for a military force.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

δύναμιν

force / army

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

δύναμις: 'power / military force / army'; renders $\delta\upsilon\omicron\mu\iota\varsigma$; the body of troops accompanying the cavalry and chariots.

βαρεῖαν

heavy / strong

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying δύναμιν)

→ object specification

βαρύς: 'heavy / weighty / formidable'; renders **בָּרָא**; 'a heavy force' = a large, powerful army — vast overkill for one prophet.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦλθον

they came

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἔρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἔρχομαι: 'come'; the force advances on Dothan.

νυκτὸς

by night

Genitive

genitive of time (within which)

→ relational specification

νύξ: 'night'; the genitive of time, 'by night', renders **לַיְלָה**; a stealthy approach under cover of darkness.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

περικύκλωσαν

they surrounded

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · περικυκλώω

main verb

→ constative aorist

περικυκλώω: 'encircle / surround'; renders **בָּרָא / הִקִּיף**; the army rings the city completely, trapping (so they think) the prophet.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλιν

city

Accusative

direct object of περικύκλωσαν

→ object specification

πόλις: 'city'; here Dothan.

15 καὶ ὥρθρισεν ὁ λειτουργὸς Ελισαίη ἀναστῆναι καὶ ἐξῆλθεν καὶ ἰδοὺ δύναμις κυκλοῦσα τὴν πόλιν καὶ ἵππος καὶ ἄρμα καὶ εἶπεν τὸ παιδάριον πρὸς αὐτόν ὦ κύριε πῶς ποιήσωμεν

And the attendant of Elisha rose early to get up and went out, and behold, a force encircling the city, with horses and chariotry. And the servant-boy said to him, 'Alas, my lord! What shall we do?'

Dawn discovery: the servant sees the besieging army καὶ ὥρθρισεν ὁ λειτουργὸς

Dawn (ὥρθρισεν, 'rose early') brings the terrifying sight, framed by the presentative ἰδοὺ and the participle κυκλοῦσα. The boy's panic — ὦ κύριε (human 'my lord') πῶς ποιήσωμεν ('what shall we do?', deliberative subjunctive) — foils Elisha's serene confidence in v. 16.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὥρθρισεν
rose early

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ὀρθρίζω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ὀρθρίζω: 'rise early / do early'; renders ׀ר׀שׁ (Hiphil); the attendant gets up at dawn.

ὁ
the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λειτουργός
attendant / minister

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

λειτουργός: 'servant / minister / attendant'; renders תר׀שׁ; Elisha's personal attendant (cf. Gehazi, though here perhaps another).

Ελισαιε
of Elisha

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'Elisha's attendant')

→ participant identification

Ελισαιε: indeclinable; possessive 'of Elisha'.

ἀναστῆναι
to arise

Aor Act Inf · ἀνίστημι

exegetical / complementary infinitive (with ὥρθρισεν)

→ constative aorist infinitive

ἀνίστημι: 'rise / get up'; the infinitive complements ὥρθρισεν, 'rose early to get up' — a Hebraizing redundancy (׀ר׀ק).

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

→ constative aorist

ἐξέρχομαι: 'go out'; the attendant steps outside the dwelling.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἰδοὺ
behold

presentative particle (introducing the alarming sight)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'behold'; renders הנה; presenting the besieging army through the attendant's eyes.

δύναμις
a force / army

Nominative

subject (nominative of exclamation, verbless)

→ participant prominence

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

κυκλοῦσα
encircling

Pres Act Part Nom Sg Fem · κυκλόω

attributive / predicate participle (with δύναμις)

→ imperfective participle (ongoing encirclement)

κυκλόω: 'encircle / surround'; the present participle 'surrounding' depicts the army in the act of ringing the city.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλιν

city

Accusative

object of κυκλοῦσα

→ object specification

πόλις: 'city'; Dothan, ringed by the enemy.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἵππος

horses

Nominative

subject (verbless, with δύναμις)

→ participant prominence

ἵππος: 'horse / cavalry'; collective, part of the besieging force.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄρμα

chariotry

Nominative

subject (verbless)

→ participant prominence

ἄρμα: 'chariot / chariotry'; completing the picture of overwhelming force.

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.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδάριον

servant-boy

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

παιδάριον: 'young servant / lad'; diminutive of παῖς; renders γϚ; the frightened attendant, here called the 'boy'.

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 (Elisha)

→ participant reference

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

ὦ

O / alas

interjection (exclamation of distress)

→ participant reference

ὦ: exclamatory particle; here a cry of alarm (תְּהִי).

κύριε

my lord

Vocative

vocative of address (human master)

→ direct address

κύριος: human honorific 'my lord' (יְיָ), the boy addressing his master Elisha — not the divine name.

πῶς

how / what

interrogative adverb

→ clausal contribution

πῶς: 'how?'; 'how / what shall we do?'; a cry of helplessness.

ποιήσωμεν

shall we do

Aor Act Subj 1 Pl · ποιέω

deliberative subjunctive (direct question)

→ deliberative aorist subjunctive

ποιέω: 'do / act'; the deliberative subjunctive expresses the servant's despair, 'what are we to do?'

16 καὶ εἶπεν Ελισαιε μὴ φοβοῦ ὅτι πλείους οἱ μεθ' ἡμῶν ὑπὲρ τοὺς μετ' αὐτῶν

And Elisha said, 'Do not fear, for those who are with us are more than those who are with them.'

Prophetic reassurance: the unseen heavenly host outnumbers the enemy καὶ εἶπεν Ελισαιε

Elisha answers panic with the classic reassurance formula μὴ φοβοῦ ('do not fear') + a ὅτι-clause of grounds. The comparative πλείους ... ὑπὲρ ('more than') asserts an invisible reality — the heavenly army — that the prayer of v. 17 will make visible.

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.

Ελισαιε

Elisha

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ελισαιε: indeclinable; the prophet, calm amid the siege.

μὴ

not

negative particle (with prohibitive imperative)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μὴ: the negative of prohibition with the present imperative φοβοῦ.

φοβοῦ

fear

Pres Mid/Pass Impv 2 Sg · φοβέομαι

main verb (prohibition)

→ present imperative (stop / do not be fearing)

φοβέομαι: 'fear / be afraid'; μή φοβοῦ renders מִן־יְיָ־לֹא, the recurring reassurance-formula of divine and prophetic speech.

ὅτι

for / because

causal conjunction (grounds for non-fear)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because'; renders יְכִי; introducing the reason confidence is warranted.

πλείους

more

Nominative

predicate comparative adjective

→ participant prominence

πολύς (compar. πλείων / πλείους): 'more / more numerous'; renders מִרְבִּי; 'those with us are more numerous'.

οἱ

those

Nominative

substantival article (subject: 'those who [are]')

→ noun-phrase marking

ὁ (substantival): 'the ones / those', with the following prepositional phrase, 'those with us' = the heavenly host.

μεθ

with

preposition + genitive (elided μετά; accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἡμῶν

us

Genitive

genitive object of μετά

→ relational specification

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

ὑπέρ

than / above

preposition + accusative (comparison after πλείους)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὑπέρ: 'above / beyond / more than'; with the accusative it expresses comparison, a Hebraizing equivalent of מִן after a comparative.

τούς

those

Accusative

substantival article (object of comparison: 'those who [are]')

→ noun-phrase marking

ὁ (substantival): 'those', with the prepositional phrase, 'those with them' = the Aramean army.

μετ'

with

preposition + genitive (elided μετά)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτῶν

them

Genitive

genitive object of μετά

→ relational specification

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

17 καὶ προσεύξατο Ελισαιε καὶ εἶπεν κύριε διάνοιξον τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς τοῦ παιδαρίου καὶ ἰδέτω καὶ διήνοιξεν κύριος τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτοῦ καὶ εἶδεν καὶ ἰδοὺ τὸ ὄρος πλήρες ἵππων καὶ ἄρμα πυρὸς περικύκλω Ελισαιε

And Elisha prayed and said, 'O LORD, open the eyes of the servant-boy that he may see.' And the LORD opened the eyes of the boy, and he saw, and behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha.

The eyes opened: the heavenly host revealed καὶ προσεύξατο Ελισαιε

Elisha's prayer to κύριε (the Tetragrammaton) is answered exactly: διάνοιξον ... καὶ διήνοιξεν κύριος ('open ... and the LORD opened') frames request and fulfilment. The presentative ἰδοὺ discloses the mountain πλήρες ('full') of fiery horses and chariots — the invisible army of v. 16 made visible to the trembling servant.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προσεύξατο

prayed

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · προσεύχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

προσεύχομαι: 'pray'; renders הִשָּׁחַ (Hithpael); Elisha intercedes for his servant's spiritual sight.

Ελισαιε

Elisha

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ελισαιε: indeclinable.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

κύριε

O LORD

Vocative

vocative of address (divine name)

→ direct address

κύριος: here the Tetragrammaton יהוה; Elisha addresses YHWH directly in prayer — divine, not human.

διάνοιξον

open

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · διανοίγω

main verb (petition)

→ aorist imperative (request)

διανοίγω: 'open fully / open up'; the compound δια- intensifies — 'open wide'; renders פתח; Elisha asks YHWH to grant the servant spiritual perception.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀφθαλμούς

eyes

Accusative

direct object of διάνοιξον

→ object specification

ὀφθαλμός: 'eye'; renders עין; here the organ of a perception that must be divinely granted.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παιδαρίου

of the servant-boy

Genitive

possessive genitive

→ relational specification

παιδάρion: 'young servant / lad'; the frightened attendant of v. 15.

καὶ

and / that

conjunction (introducing result / purpose)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here near-final, 'and so that (he may see)'.

ιδέτω

let him see

Aor Act Impv 3 Sg · ὁράω

third-person imperative (purpose / result)

→ aorist imperative (volitive: 'may he see')

ὁράω: 'see'; the third-person imperative ιδέτω, 'let him see', expresses the desired outcome of the opening of the eyes.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (fulfilment)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

διήνοιξεν

opened

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · διανοίγω

main verb (divine answer)

→ constative aorist (the prayer granted)

διανοίγω: 'open fully'; the indicative answers the imperative διάνοιξον exactly — YHWH does precisely what was asked.

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

subject (divine name)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: the Tetragrammaton; YHWH is the agent who opens the servant's eyes.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀφθαλμοὺς

eyes

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

ὀφθαλμός: 'eye'.

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.

εἶδεν

he saw

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ὁράω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ὁράω: 'see'; the servant now perceives the unseen reality.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle (the revealed vision)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'behold'; presenting the heavenly army to the servant's (and reader's) sight.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὄρος

mountain

Nominative

subject (verbless exclamation)

→ participant prominence

ὄρος: 'mountain / hill'; renders הָר; the high ground around Dothan, now seen full of the heavenly host.

πλήρες

full

Nominative

predicate adjective (with ὄρος)

→ participant prominence

πλήρης: 'full'; renders מְלֵךְ; the mountain is filled with the fiery cavalry and chariots.

ἵππων

of horses

Genitive

genitive of content (with πλήρες)

→ relational specification

ἵππος: 'horse'; the genitive of content specifies what fills the mountain — celestial horses (cf. Elijah's fiery chariot, 2:11).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄρμα

chariots

Nominative

subject (verbless, continuing the description)

→ participant prominence

ἄρμα: 'chariot / chariotry'; collective; 'chariots of fire', the heavenly war-machinery of YHWH.

πυρὸς

of fire

Genitive

attributive genitive (of material: 'of fire')

→ relational specification

πῦρ: 'fire'; renders שָׁרָף ; the fiery chariots evoke the theophanic war-imagery of YHWH's heavenly armies.

περικύκλω

round about

adverb (with following name: 'around Elisha')

→ clausal contribution

περικύκλω: 'all around / round about'; renders כִּי־בָּרַךְ ; the heavenly host completely encircles Elisha — a divine cordon answering the Aramean encirclement of v. 14.

Ελισαιε

Elisha

object of περικύκλω (indeclinable: 'around Elisha')

→ participant identification

Ελισαιε: indeclinable; the prophet stands at the center of the protective heavenly ring.

18 καὶ κατέβησαν πρὸς αὐτόν καὶ προσηύξατο Ελισαιε πρὸς κύριον καὶ εἶπεν πάταξον δὴ τοῦτο τὸ ἔθνος ἄορασίᾳ καὶ ἐπάταξεν αὐτοὺς ἄορασίᾳ κατὰ τὸ ῥῆμα Ελισαιε

And they came down to him, and Elisha prayed to the LORD and said, 'Strike now this nation with blindness.' And he struck them with blindness according to the word of Elisha.

Counter-stroke: the army struck with blindness

καὶ κατέβησαν πρὸς αὐτόν

As the Arameans advance (κατέβησαν), Elisha prays to κύριον (YHWH) and the petition πάταξον ... ἄορασίᾳ is granted verbatim — ἐπάταξεν ... ἄορασίᾳ κατὰ τὸ ῥῆμα Ελισαιε ('according to the word of Elisha'). The rare ἄορασίᾳ denotes a dazzling, disorienting blindness (Heb. מִן־הַחֹשֶׁךְ), not total sightlessness.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κατέβησαν

they came down

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · καταβαίνω

main verb

→ constative aorist

καταβαίνω: 'come / go down'; renders נָּזַל ; the Arameans descend toward Elisha to seize him.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

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.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προσηύξατο

prayed

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · προσεύχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

προσεύχομαι: 'pray'; Elisha again intercedes — now for the enemy's incapacitation.

Ελισαιε

Elisha

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction of prayer)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

κύριον

the LORD

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (divine name)

→ object specification

κύριος: the Tetragrammaton; Elisha prays to YHWH — divine, not human.

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.

πάταξον

strike

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb (petition addressed to YHWH)

→ aorist imperative (request)

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite'; renders הָרַג; Elisha asks YHWH to smite the army — here not lethally but with disorienting blindness.

δὴ

now / please

entreaty particle (softening the request)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δὴ: particle of entreaty, 'now / please'; renders נָא.

τοῦτο

this

Accusative

demonstrative (modifying ἔθνος)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this'; pointing to the advancing Aramean troop.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἔθνος

nation / company

Accusative

direct object of πάταξον

→ object specification

ἔθνος: 'nation / people / band'; renders יָג; here the body of Aramean troops.

ἀορασία

with blindness

Dative

dative of means / instrument

→ sphere or reference

ἀορασία: 'blindness / failure to see'; a rare word (ἀ- privative + ὄρασις) rendering עֲרִירָה — a dazzling, mind-confusing blindness (cf. Gen 19:11), not mere physical loss of sight.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (fulfilment)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπάταξεν

he struck

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb (divine answer)

→ constative aorist (prayer granted)

πατάσσω: 'strike'; the indicative answers the imperative πάταξον — YHWH (implied subject) does exactly as asked.

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.

ἀορασία

with blindness

Dative

dative of means (repeated)

→ sphere or reference

ἀορασία: the same disorienting blindness, now inflicted.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (norm / standard)

→ spatial or relational framing

κατά: 'according to'; with the accusative, 'in accordance with'.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ῥῆμα

word

Accusative

accusative object of κατὰ

→ object specification

ῥῆμα: 'word / saying / thing said'; renders רִבְּרָ; 'according to the word of Elisha' marks the prophetic efficacy — what the prophet says, YHWH performs.

Ελισαιε

of Elisha

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'word of Elisha')

→ participant identification

Ελισαιε: indeclinable; possessive 'of Elisha'.

19 καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτοὺς Ελισαίη οὐχ αὕτη ἡ πόλις καὶ αὕτη ἡ ὁδὸς δεῦτε ὀπίσω μου καὶ ἀπάξω ὑμᾶς πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα ὃν ζητεῖτε καὶ ἀπήγαγεν αὐτοὺς εἰς Σαμάρειαν

And Elisha said to them, 'This is not the city, nor is this the way; follow me, and I will lead you to the man whom you seek.' And he led them to Samaria.

Misdirection: Elisha leads the blinded army to Samaria καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτοὺς Ελισαίη

Elisha exploits the blindness with a literally-true ruse: οὐχ αὕτη ἡ πόλις ... ('this is not the city/way') and δεῦτε ὀπίσω μου ('follow me'). He promises to bring them πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα ὃν ζητεῖτε ('to the man you seek') — himself — and delivers the whole force into the Israelite capital, Samaria.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν
said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

πρὸς
to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτοὺς
them

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ participant reference

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

Ελισαίη
Elisha

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

οὐχ
not

negation (predicate denial)

→ clausal qualification or emphasis

οὐ (οὐχ before rough breathing): 'not'; denying that this is the city/road they sought.

αὕτη
this

Nominative

demonstrative pronoun (subject)

→ participant reference

οὗτος (fem. αὕτη): 'this'; 'this is not the city'.

ἡ
the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλις

city

Nominative

predicate noun

→ participant prominence

πόλις: 'city'; the place they think they are seeking.

καὶ

and / nor

coordinate conjunction (continuing the negation: 'nor')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here within the scope of οὐχ, 'and (this is not) ... nor'.

αὕτη

this

Nominative

demonstrative pronoun (subject)

→ participant reference

οὗτος (fem. αὕτη): 'this'; 'nor is this the way'.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὁδός

way / road

Nominative

predicate noun

→ participant prominence

ὁδός: 'way / road / journey'; renders דֶּרֶךְ; the road they believe leads to their target.

δεῦτε

follow / come

hortative adverb (functioning as 2 pl. imperative)

→ clausal contribution

δεῦτε: 'come!'; with ὀπίσω μου, 'come after me / follow me'.

ὀπίσω

after / behind

improper preposition + genitive (following)

→ spatial or relational framing

ὀπίσω: 'after / behind'; with the genitive, 'behind me'; renders אַחֲרַי.

μου

me

Genitive

genitive object of ὀπίσω

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπάξω

I will lead

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ἀπάγω

main verb (promise)

→ predictive future

ἀπάγω: 'lead away / lead off'; renders לָלֶךְ (Hiphil); Elisha promises to conduct them to the man they seek.

ὕμᾱς

you

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄνδρα

man

Accusative

accusative object of *πρός*

→ object specification

ἄνήρ: 'man'; the 'man you seek' — Elisha himself, the irony plain to the reader.

ὃν

whom

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of *ζητεῖτε*)

→ participant reference

ὃς: relative pronoun, 'whom'.

ζητεῖτε

you seek

Pres Act Indic 2 Pl · *ζητέω*

verb of relative clause

→ progressive present

ζητέω: 'seek / search for'; renders *שׁוֹרֵק*; the army's quarry is the very man leading them.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπήγαγεν

he led

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · *ἀπάγω*

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀπάγω: 'lead away'; the fulfilment of the promise — Elisha conducts the blinded host into the enemy capital.

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.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Σαμάρειαν

Samaria

Accusative

accusative object of *εἰς* (declined)

→ object specification

Σαμάρεια: 'Samaria'; the capital of the northern kingdom; declined (acc. Σαμάρειαν), hence a declinable noun with case.

20 καὶ ἐγένετο ὥς εἰσῆλθον εἰς Σαμάρειαν καὶ εἶπεν Ελισαιε ἄνοιξον δὴ κύριε τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτῶν καὶ ἰδέτωσαν καὶ διήνοιξεν κύριος τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτῶν καὶ εἶδον καὶ ἰδοὺ ἦσαν ἐν μέσῳ Σαμαρείας

And it came to pass, when they had entered Samaria, that Elisha said, 'O LORD, open the eyes of these men that they may see.' And the LORD opened their eyes, and they saw, and behold, they were in the midst of Samaria.

Reversal: their sight restored inside the enemy capital

καὶ ἐγένετο ὥς

The temporal frame καὶ ἐγένετο ὥς (רַחֵם יְיָ) marks the climactic turn. The prayer-and-fulfilment pattern of v. 17 recurs — ἄνοιξον ... διήνοιξεν κύριος (YHWH) — but now restoring sight to reveal their trapped position: ἰδοὺ ἦσαν ἐν μέσῳ Σαμαρείας ('behold, they were in the midst of Samaria').

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 formula)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: 'become / happen'; καὶ ἐγένετο renders the narrative formula רַחֵם יְיָ, introducing a temporal clause.

ὥς

when / as

temporal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: 'when / as'; renders רַחֵם יְיָ; introducing the time of the eye-opening.

εἰσῆλθον

they entered

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰσέρχομαι

verb of temporal clause

→ constative aorist

εἰσέρχομαι: 'enter / go in'; renders נִכְנַס; the army passes inside the city walls.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Σαμάρειαν

Samaria

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (declined)

→ object specification

Σαμάρεια: 'Samaria'; declined (acc. Σαμάρειαν).

καὶ

and / then

apodotic conjunction (after the ὥς-clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here apodotic, introducing the main clause after the temporal protasis, a Hebraism (waw-apodosis).

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.

Ελισαιε

Elisha

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ἄνοιξον

open

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · ἀνοίγω

main verb (petition)

→ aorist imperative (request)

ἀνοίγω: 'open'; renders $\Pi\lambda\zeta$; Elisha asks YHWH to restore the army's sight now that they are trapped.

δὴ

now / please

entreaty particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δὴ: 'now / please'; renders $\aleph\delta$.

κύριε

O LORD

Vocative

vocative of address (divine name)

→ direct address

κύριος: the Tetragrammaton; Elisha again addresses YHWH directly.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀφθαλμούς

eyes

Accusative

direct object of ἄνοιξον

→ object specification

ὀφθαλμός: 'eye'.

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 / that

conjunction (purpose / result)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: near-final, 'so that they may see'.

ιδέτωσαν

let them see

Aor Act Impv 3 Pl · ὁράω

third-person imperative (purpose / result)

→ aorist imperative (volitive)

ὁράω: 'see'; the third-person imperative ιδέτωσαν, 'let them see', the goal of opening their eyes.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (fulfilment)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

διήνοιξεν

opened

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · διανοίγω

main verb (divine answer)

→ constative aorist

διανοίγω: 'open fully'; YHWH restores their sight, fulfilling the petition.

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

subject (divine name)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: the Tetragrammaton; the divine agent of the restored sight.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀφθαλμούς

eyes

Accusative

direct object

→ object specification

ὀφθαλμός: 'eye'.

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.

εἶδον

they saw

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ὁράω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ὁράω: 'see'; the army perceives where it has been led.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle (the shocking realization)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'behold'; presenting the army's discovery of its trapped location.

ἦσαν

they were

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

main verb (situational)

→ stative imperfect

εἰμί: 'be'; 'they were (already) in the midst of Samaria' — utterly at Israel's mercy.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

μέσῳ

the midst

Dative

dative object of ἐν (idiom: 'in the midst of')

→ sphere or reference

μέσος: 'middle / midst'; ἐν μέσῳ renders מִן־בֵּיתָא, 'in the midst of'.

Σαμαρείας

of Samaria

Genitive

attributive genitive (with μέσῳ; declined)

→ relational specification

Σαμάρεια: 'Samaria'; declined (gen. Σαμαρείας); the very heart of the enemy capital.

21 καὶ εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἰσραηλ ὡς εἶδεν αὐτοὺς εἰ πατάξας πατάξω πάτερ

And the king of Israel said, when he saw them, 'Shall I really strike them down, my father?'

Royal eagerness: shall the captives be slaughtered?

καὶ εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἰσραηλ

Seeing the helpless enemy, the king itches to kill; the question is built on the figura etymologica πατάξας πατάξω ('striking shall I strike' = 'shall I utterly slay?'), the LXX's calque of the Hebrew infinitive absolute, with εἰ marking a direct question. The deferential vocative πάτερ ('my father') addresses Elisha as spiritual authority (cf. 2:12).

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.

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; the king of Israel, eager to exploit the captives.

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

ὡς

when

temporal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὡς: 'when / as'; renders ἰתחילך ('when he saw').

εἶδεν

he saw

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ὁράω

verb of temporal clause

→ constative aorist

ὁράω: 'see'; the king beholds the captured army at his mercy.

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.

εἰ

(shall I?)

interrogative particle (introducing direct question)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: normally 'if', but here a Hebraism rendering the interrogative ׀, marking a direct yes/no question — 'shall I strike?'

πατάξας

striking

Aor Act Part Nom Sg Masc · πατάσσω

cognate participle (figura etymologica with πατάξω)

→ intensifying participle (Hebraism)

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite'; the participle πατάξας paired with the finite πατάξω calques the Hebrew infinitive absolute הַכָּה הַכָּה ('shall I surely smite?'), expressing emphatic intensity.

πατάξω

shall I strike

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb of deliberative question

→ deliberative future (figura etymologica: 'shall I utterly slay?')

πατάσσω: the finite verb completing the cognate construction; 'shall I really strike them down?' — the king's bloodthirsty eagerness.

πάτερ

my father

Vocative

vocative of address (to Elisha)

→ direct address

πατήρ: 'father'; the respectful vocative 'my father' (אֲבִי) addressed to the prophet, as Elisha himself called Elijah (2:12); marks the king's deference to prophetic authority over the captives.

22 καὶ εἶπεν οὐ πατάξεις εἰ μὴ οὖς ἡχμαλώτευσας ἐν ῥομφαίᾳ σου καὶ τόξῳ σου σὺ τύπτεις παράθες ἄρτους καὶ ὕδωρ ἐνώπιον αὐτῶν καὶ φαγέτωσαν καὶ πιέτωσαν καὶ ἀπελθέτωσαν πρὸς τὸν κύριον αὐτῶν

And he said, 'You shall not strike them. Would you strike those whom you captured with your sword and your bow? Set bread and water before them, and let them eat and drink and go to their master.'

Prophetic restraint: feed the captives, do not kill them

καὶ εἶπεν οὐ πατάξεις

Elisha forbids the slaughter (οὐ πατάξεις): one does not even slay one's own legitimate war-captives, still less these whom YHWH delivered. Instead a chain of third-person imperatives (φαγέτωσαν ... πιέτωσαν ... ἀπελθέτωσαν) commands hospitality and release. πρὸς τὸν κύριον αὐτῶν ('to their master') is the human Aramean 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.

οὐ

not

negation (with future of prohibition)

→ participant reference

οὐ: 'not'; with the future πατάξεις forms a categorical prohibition, 'you shall not strike'.

πατάξεις

you shall strike

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb (prohibitive future)

→ prohibitive future (emphatic refusal)

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite'; οὐ πατάξεις, 'you must not strike' — Elisha overrules the king's deadly impulse.

εἰ

(would you?)

interrogative particle (with μή; rhetorical question)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: with μή introducing a rhetorical question expecting 'no' — 'would you strike (even your own captives)?'

μή

not

negative particle (in rhetorical question)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μή: marks the question as expecting a negative answer.

οὓς

whom

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἡχμαλώτευσας / τύπτεις)

→ participant reference

ὄς: relative pronoun, 'those whom'.

ἡχμαλώτευσας

you took captive

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · αἰχμαλωτεύω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

αἰχμαλωτεύω: 'take captive / lead away as prisoner'; renders ܐܝܚܡܠܘܬܝܬ; the argument a fortiori — you would not even kill captives taken by your own weapons, much less these.

ἐν

with

preposition + dative (instrumental)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ρόμφαία

sword

Dative

dative of means

→ sphere or reference

ρόμφαία: 'sword / broadsword'; renders ܪܡܦܝܐ; the instrument of legitimate capture.

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.

τόξω

bow

Dative

dative of means (coordinate with ρομφαία)

→ sphere or reference

τόξω: 'bow'; renders ܬܫܬ; with the sword, the standard pair for one's own weapons of war.

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.

σύ

you

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun

→ participant reference

σύ: the emphatic pronoun sharpens the rhetorical force — 'would you (of all people) strike?'

τύπτεις

do you strike

Pres Act Indic 2 Sg · τύπτω

main verb of rhetorical question

→ progressive present (rhetorical)

τύπτω: 'strike / beat / smite'; renders ܬܫܬ; the rhetorical question implies a clear 'no' — even those you do not slaughter'.

παράθεις

set before

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · παρατίθῃμι

main verb (positive command)

→ aorist imperative (decisive command)

παράτίθῃμι: 'set before / serve (food)'; renders יָרַךְ / דָּוָשׁ; Elisha commands hospitality instead of slaughter.

ἄρτους

bread / loaves

Accusative

direct object of παράθεις

→ object specification

ἄρτος: 'bread / loaf'; renders דָּגָל; basic sustenance offered to the enemy.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὕδωρ

water

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

ὕδωρ: 'water'; renders דָּגָל; bread and water, the elements of basic hospitality.

ἐνώπιον

before

preposition + genitive (in front of)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐνώπιον: 'before / in front of'; renders יָרַךְ.

αὐτῶν

them

Genitive

genitive object of ἐνώπιον

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

φαγέτωσαν

let them eat

Aor Act Impv 3 Pl · ἐσθίω

third-person imperative

→ aorist imperative (volitive)

ἐσθίω (aor. φαγεῖν): 'eat'; renders לָכֶנּוּ; the captives are to be fed.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πίετωσαν

let them drink

Aor Act Impv 3 Pl · πίνω

third-person imperative

→ aorist imperative (volitive)

πίνω: 'drink'; renders הָשִׁיב; completing the act of hospitality.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπελθέτωσαν

let them go away

Aor Act Impv 3 Pl · ἀπέρχομαι

third-person imperative

→ aorist imperative (volitive)

ἀπέρχομαι: 'go away / depart'; renders הָשִׁיב; the captives are to be released unharmed.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κύριον

master

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (human master)

→ object specification

κύριος: here the human 'master / lord' (יֵהוָה) — the king of Aram to whom the captives belong; NOT the Tetragrammaton.

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.

23 καὶ παρέθηκεν αὐτοῖς παράθεςιν μεγάλην καὶ ἔφαγον καὶ ἔπιον καὶ ἀπέστειλεν αὐτούς καὶ ἀπῆλθον πρὸς τὸν κύριον αὐτῶν καὶ οὐ προσέθεντο ἔτι μονόζωνοι Συρίας τοῦ ἐλθεῖν εἰς γῆν Ἰσραὴλ

And he set before them a great feast, and they ate and drank; and he sent them away, and they went to their master. And the raiding bands of Aram came no more into the land of Israel.

Resolution: the captives feasted, released, and the raids cease καὶ παρέθηκεν αὐτοῖς

The king obeys, even exceeding the order — a παράθεςιν μεγάλην ('great feast'). The released enemy returns to its master, and the episode closes with a summary of lasting effect: οὐ προσέθεντο ἔτι ('they did not continue / come again'), a Hebraism (יִשְׁכַּח) marking the cessation of the μονόζωνοι ('marauding bands') of Aram.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

παρέθηκεν

he set before

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · παρατίθημι

main verb

→ constative aorist

παρατίθημι: 'set before / provide'; the king serves the enemy a banquet, obeying Elisha.

αὐτοῖς

for them

Dative

indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

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

παράθεςιν

a feast / provision

Accusative

cognate accusative (with παρέθηκεν)

→ object specification

παράθεςιν: 'a setting before / meal / banquet'; cognate with παρατίθημι; renders כָּרַךְ ('feast'); the lavish hospitality offered the foe.

μεγάλην

great

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying παράθεσιν)

→ object specification

μέγας: 'great / large'; renders ὁ βασις; the king exceeds the bare command of bread and water with a generous feast.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔφαγον

they ate

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐσθίω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἐσθίω: 'eat'.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔπιον

they drank

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · πίνω

main verb

→ constative aorist

πίνω: 'drink'.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπέστειλεν

he sent away

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀποστέλλω: 'send away / dismiss'; the captives are released.

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.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπῆλθον

they went away

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀπέρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀπέρχομαι: 'go away / depart'; the freed troops return home.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κύριον

master

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (human master)

→ object specification

κύριος: human 'master' (ἡΤῆ) — the king of Aram; not the divine name.

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.

οὐ

not

negation

→ participant reference

οὐ: meaning 'not'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as negation.

προσέθεντο

they continued / did again

Aor Mid Indic 3 Pl · προστίθηναι

main verb (idiom of repetition, negated)

→ constative aorist (summary statement)

προστίθηναι (mid.): 'add / continue / do again'; the idiom οὐ προσέθεντο ... τοῦ ἐλθεῖν renders the Hebrew הֵבִי? ('they did not continue / no longer came'); marks the lasting cessation of the raids.

ἔτι

still / again

adverb (temporal)

→ clausal contribution

ἔτι: 'still / yet / any more'; reinforces 'no longer'.

μονόζωνοι

raiding bands

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

μονόζωνος: lit. 'girded alone / lightly-equipped'; substantivized as 'light-armed raider / marauding band'; renders ΤΙΤᾱ ('raiding party'); the freelance Aramean raiders that had plagued Israel.

Συρίας

of Aram

Genitive

attributive genitive (with μονόζωνοι; declined)

→ relational specification

Συρία: 'Aram'; declined (gen. Συρίας).

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with articular infinitive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐλθεῖν

to come

Aor Act Inf · ἔρχομαι

articular infinitive (complementary with προσέθεντο)

→ verbal action or state

ἔρχομαι: 'come'; the articular infinitive τοῦ ἐλθεῖν completes the idiom 'did not come again'.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

→ object specification

γῆ: 'land / earth'; renders γῆ; the territory of Israel, now spared the raids.

Ισραηλ

Israel

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

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: indeclinable.

24 καὶ ἐγένετο μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἤθροισεν υἱὸς Ἀδερ βασιλεὺς Συρίας πᾶσαν τὴν παρεμβολὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀνέβη καὶ περιεκάθισεν Σαμάρειαν

And it came to pass after these things that Ben-hadad king of Aram mustered all his army and went up and laid siege to Samaria.

New episode: the full-scale siege of Samaria

καὶ ἐγένετο μετὰ ταῦτα

The temporal formula καὶ ἐγένετο μετὰ ταῦτα (כַּיִן יָהִי וְיָהִי) opens the climactic episode. Despite the cessation of raids (v. 23), Ben-hadad now mounts a total war (πᾶσαν τὴν παρεμβολήν, 'all his army') and besieges the capital itself (περιεκάθισεν Σαμάρειαν), setting up the famine of vv. 25–31.

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 formula)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: 'become / happen'; καὶ ἐγένετο μετὰ ταῦτα renders כַּיִן יָהִי וְיָהִי, a standard episode-opening.

μετὰ

after

preposition + accusative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά: 'after'; with the accusative, temporal succession.

ταῦτα

these things

Accusative

accusative object of μετά

→ object specification

οὗτος: 'these things'; μετὰ ταῦτα, the standard formula of narrative transition.

καὶ

and / that

apodotic conjunction (after ἐγένετο)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: apodotic, introducing the main clause after the temporal frame (Hebraism).

ἤθροισεν

mustered

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἠθροίζω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἠθροίζω: 'gather / assemble / muster'; renders ἠθρ; the king assembles his entire host for a full campaign.

υἱός

son

Nominative

subject (with Ἀδερ: 'son of Hadad')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; υἱός Ἀδερ renders טַיִלְ הַבֶּן ('Ben-hadad'), the Aramean royal name/title 'son of (the god) Hadad'.

Ἀδερ

Hadad

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

→ participant identification

Ἀδερ: transliteration of טַיִלְ (Hadad); indeclinable; with υἱός forms the dynastic name Ben-hadad.

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

apposition to υἱός Ἀδερ

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; identifying Ben-hadad as the Aramean monarch.

Συρίας

of Aram

Genitive

attributive genitive (with βασιλεὺς; declined)

→ relational specification

Συρία: 'Aram'; declined (gen. Συρίας).

πᾶσαν

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying παρεμβολήν)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; the total mobilization, 'all his army'.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παρεμβολήν

army / camp

Accusative

direct object of ἤθροισεν

→ object specification

παρεμβολή: 'encampment / army / host'; renders הַחֲמַיִם; the full military force assembled for the siege.

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

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

ἀνέβη

went up

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναβαίνω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up / advance'; renders הָלַךְ; the standard verb for a military advance against a city.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

περιεκάθισεν
laid siege to

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · περικαθίζω

main verb

→ constative aorist (the siege begins)

περικαθίζω: 'sit down around / besiege'; renders קל (Qal) / לַעֲקֹב; the army encircles and blockades the capital, initiating the famine.

Σαμάρειαν
Samaria

Accusative

direct object of περιεκάθισεν (declined)

→ object specification

Σαμάρεια: 'Samaria'; declined (acc.
Σαμάρειαν); the besieged capital.

25 καὶ ἐγένετο λιμὸς μέγας ἐν Σαμαρείᾳ καὶ ἰδοὺ περιεκάθηντο ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἕως οὗ ἐγενήθη κεφαλὴ ὄνου πεντήκοντα σίκλων ἀργυρίου καὶ τέταρτον τοῦ κάβου κόπρου περιστερῶν πέντε σίκλων ἀργυρίου

And there was a great famine in Samaria; and behold, they were besieging it until a donkey's head was worth fifty shekels of silver, and a quarter of a kab of dove's dung five shekels of silver.

The famine: starvation prices measure the city's extremity

καὶ ἐγένετο λιμὸς μέγας

The siege produces a λιμὸς μέγας ('great famine'). The grim economics — an unclean donkey's head for fifty shekels, a mere quarter-kab of dove's dung for five — quantify the horror with chilling precision (ἕως οὗ ... 'to the point that'), preparing for the cannibalism the king will hear of in vv. 28–29.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένετο
there was

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (existential)

→ ingressive aorist (a famine arose)

γίνομαι: 'become / arise / happen'; here existential, 'there came to be a famine'.

λιμὸς
famine

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

λιμός: 'famine / hunger'; renders בָּעָרָה; the lethal scarcity caused by the blockade.

μέγας
great

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying λιμός)

→ participant prominence

μέγας: 'great / severe'; renders לִיָּדָה; the intensity of the famine.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Σαμαρεία

Samaria

Dative

dative object of ἐν (declined)

→ sphere or reference

Σαμάρεια: 'Samaria'; declined (dat. Σαμαρεία).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'behold'; drawing attention to the siege's deadly toll.

περιεκάθηντο

they were besieging

Impf Mid/Pass Indic 3 Pl · περικάθηναι

main verb (durative)

→ durative imperfect (the protracted siege)

περικάθηναι: 'sit around / besiege'; renders רָוַץ; the imperfect depicts the besiegers' continuing encirclement that drives up the prices.

ἐπὶ

against

preposition + accusative (elided ἐπί; hostile direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτήν

it

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί (the city)

→ participant reference

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

ἕως

until

conjunction (with οὗ: 'until')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἕως: 'until'; ἕως οὗ, 'to the point that / until'; introducing the extent of the famine's severity.

οἷ

which

Genitive

relative pronoun (with ἕως; temporal)

→ relational specification

οἷ: relative; ἕως οἷ is a fixed temporal idiom, 'until the time when'.

ἐγενήθη

was worth / came to be

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (became valued at)

→ constative aorist (reached this price)

γίνομαι (aor. pass.): 'become / come to be (a certain value)'; here 'fetched / was worth' — the famine drove the head of an unclean animal to an exorbitant price.

κεφαλή

head

Nominative

subject of ἐγενήθη

→ participant prominence

κεφαλή: 'head'; renders שִׂרָא; that even a donkey's head — from an unclean, normally inedible animal — commanded such a price measures the desperation.

ὄνου

of a donkey

Genitive

possessive genitive (with κεφαλή)

→ relational specification

ὄνος: 'donkey / ass'; renders דִּמָּיוֹר; an unclean animal (Lev 11), here a famine-food.

πεντήκοντα

fifty

Genitive

numeral (with σίκλων; genitive of price)

→ measure or count

πεντήκοντα: 'fifty'; indeclinable numeral; the exorbitant price in shekels.

σίκλων

shekels

Genitive

genitive of price

→ relational specification

σίκλος: 'shekel'; transliteration of לָשֶׁקֶט, a unit of weight/value of silver; the genitive expresses price.

ἄργυριου

of silver

Genitive

attributive genitive (material, with σίκλων)

→ relational specification

ἄργύριον: 'silver / money'; renders דָּבָר; shekels of silver.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τέταρτον

a fourth / quarter

Nominative

subject (of implied 'was worth')

→ participant prominence

τέταρτος (neut. τέταρτον): 'fourth (part) / quarter'; renders רָבִיעַ; a quarter-measure of even the meanest food fetched a high price.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κάβου

of a kab

Genitive

partitive genitive (with τέταρτον)

→ relational specification

κάβος: 'kab'; transliteration of כַּב, a small dry measure (about 1.2 liters); 'a quarter of a kab' is a tiny ration.

κόπρου

of dung

Genitive

genitive (content, with τέταρτον)

→ relational specification

κόπρος: 'dung / excrement'; renders דְּבֵרֵי הַיּוֹנִים ('dove's dung'); whether literal droppings used as fuel/food or a popular name for a cheap seed-pod, it signifies the most degraded famine fare.

περιστερῶν

of doves

Genitive

attributive genitive (with κόπρου)

→ relational specification

περιστερά: 'dove / pigeon'; renders דְּבֵרֵי הַיּוֹנִים; 'dove's dung', the proverbially worthless commodity now dearly priced.

πέντε

five

Genitive

numeral (with σίκλων; genitive of price)

→ measure or count

πέντε: 'five'; indeclinable numeral; the price of the quarter-kab.

σίκλων

shekels

Genitive

genitive of price

→ relational specification

σίκλος: 'shekel'; transliteration of לָשֶׁקֶט.

ἄργυριου

of silver

Genitive

attributive genitive (material)

→ relational specification

ἄργύριον: 'silver / money'.

26 καὶ ἦν ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἰσραηλ διαπορευόμενος ἐπὶ τοῦ τείχους καὶ γυνὴ ἐβόησεν πρὸς αὐτὸν λέγουσα σῶσον κύριε βασιλεῦ

And as the king of Israel was passing along upon the wall, a woman cried out to him, saying, 'Save, my lord O king!'

The appeal: a starving woman cries to the king on the wall

καὶ ἦν ὁ βασιλεὺς ... διαπορευόμενος

The periphrastic imperfect ἦν ... διαπορευόμενος sets the scene of the king's inspection of the wall.

The woman's bare cry σῶσον κύριε βασιλεῦ ('save, my lord O king' — human honorific) is the plea that will unfold into the report of cannibalism.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

auxiliary (periphrastic imperfect with διαπορευόμενος)

→ imperfect (durative background)

εἰμί: 'be'; auxiliary of the periphrastic imperfect, 'was passing along'.

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: 'king'; the king of Israel inspecting the city defenses.

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

διαπορευόμενος

passing along

Pres Mid/Pass Part Nom Sg Masc ·

διαπορεύομαι

participle in periphrastic imperfect (ἦν + ptc.)

→ imperfective participle (ongoing movement)

διαπορεύομαι: 'pass through / go along'; renders עָבַר ; the king walking along the rampart.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + genitive (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τείχους

wall

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπί

→ relational specification

τείχος: 'city wall / rampart'; renders תְּיָוֶה; the defensive wall of Samaria.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

γυνή

a woman

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

γυνή: 'woman'; one of the starving inhabitants, who will reveal the cannibalism pact.

ἐβόησεν

cried out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βοάω

main verb

→ ingressive aorist (cried out)

βοάω: 'cry out / call'; renders קָוָץ; her desperate appeal to the king.

πρός

to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ participant reference

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

λέγουσα

saying

Pres Act Part Nom Sg Fem · λέγω

participle of speech-introduction

→ progressive

λέγω (ptc. fem.): redundant 'saying', rendering לֵאמֹר.

σῶσον

save

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · σῶζω

main verb (urgent imperative)

→ aorist imperative (urgent plea)

σῶζω: 'save / help / rescue'; renders נִשְׁעַן (Hiphil); the woman's cry for royal aid.

κύριε

my lord

Vocative

vocative of address (human master)

→ direct address

κύριος: human honorific 'my lord' (יְיָדָא), addressed to the king — not the Tetragrammaton.

βασιλεῦ

O king

Vocative

vocative of address (in apposition to κύριε)

→ direct address

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; completing the courtly address 'my lord O king'.

27 καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῇ μή σε σώσαι κύριος πόθεν σώσω σε μὴ ἀπὸ τῆς ἄλωνος ἢ ἀπὸ τῆς ληνοῦ

And he said to her, 'No — may the LORD save you! From where am I to save you? From the threshing floor or from the winepress?'

Royal despair: only the LORD, not the king, can help

καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῇ

The king deflects to YHWH: μή ... σώσαι κύριος is read either as a bitter wish or 'if the LORD does not save you...!'. His helplessness is sealed by πόθεν σώσω σε ('from where shall I save you?') and the two rhetorical sources — empty threshing floor and winepress — that the famine has drained. κύριος here is the Tetragrammaton.

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.

αὐτῇ
to her

Dative

indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτῇ: meaning 'to her'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as indirect object.

μή
not / no

negative particle (with optative of wish)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μή: the negative with the optative σώσαι; renders לֹא; either a bitter wish ('may [he] not save you') or, with the following clause, 'if the LORD does not help you...!'

σε
you

Accusative

direct object of σώσαι

→ participant reference

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

σώσαι
may save

Aor Act Opt 3 Sg · σώζω

main verb (optative of wish)

→ optative of wish (volitive)

σώζω: 'save'; the aorist optative σώσαι expresses a wish — 'may the LORD save you' (the king disclaiming his own ability to help).

κύριος
the LORD

Nominative

subject of σώσαι (divine name)

→ participant prominence

κύριος: here the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the king refers help to YHWH alone — divine, not human.

πόθεν
from where

interrogative adverb (source)

→ clausal contribution

πόθεν: 'whence / from where?'; renders מֵאֵי; the king's rhetorical despair — he has no source of relief.

σώσω

shall I save

Aor Act Subj 1 Sg · σῶζω

deliberative subjunctive (direct question)

→ deliberative aorist subjunctive

σῶζω: 'save / help'; the deliberative 'from where am I to save you?' confesses royal impotence.

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.

μή

(surely not?)

interrogative particle (question expecting negative answer)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μή: introduces a rhetorical question expecting 'no' — 'not from the threshing floor or winepress, surely?' (both empty).

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπὸ: 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.

ἄλωνος

threshing floor

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

→ relational specification

ἄλων: 'threshing floor'; renders ἰῖλ; the source of grain — now empty under the famine.

ἢ

or

disjunctive conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἢ: 'or'; coordinating the two sources of food and drink.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπὸ: 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.

ληνοῦ

winepress

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

→ relational specification

ληνός: 'winepress / wine-vat'; renders λῆϛ; the source of wine — likewise empty; the pair grain/wine signifies all sustenance, none of which remains.

28 καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῇ ὁ βασιλεύς τί ἐστίν σοι καὶ εἶπεν ἡ γυνὴ αὕτη εἶπεν πρὸς με δὸς τὸν υἱόν σου καὶ φαγόμεθα αὐτὸν σήμερον καὶ τὸν υἱόν μου καὶ φαγόμεθα αὐτὸν αὔριον

And the king said to her, 'What is the matter with you?' And she said, 'This woman said to me, Give your son, and we will eat him today, and my son we will eat tomorrow.'

The grievance: a cannibalism agreement between two mothers

καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῇ ὁ βασιλεύς

The king's question τί ἐστίν σοι ('what is it with you?') elicits the chapter's most harrowing disclosure — soberly reported: a pact to eat the two women's sons on consecutive days. The two futures φαγόμεθα ('we will eat') frame the covenant of desperation that the famine has driven the people to.

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.

αὐτῇ

to her

Dative

indirect object

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτῇ: meaning 'to her'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as indirect object.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεύς

king

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: 'king'; now asking the nature of her complaint.

τί

what

Nominative

interrogative pronoun (subject of ἐστίν)

→ participant reference

τίς (neut. τί): 'what?'; τί ἐστίν σοι, 'what is the matter with you?', renders 𐤕𐤕𐤁𐤀𐤓𐤁𐤀.

ἐστίν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula (in question)

→ stative present

εἰμί: 'be'; 'what is (it) to you?'

σοι

to you / with you

Dative

dative of reference (idiom: 'what is the matter with you')

→ participant reference or interest

σύ (dat. σοι): the dative of reference in the idiom 'what ails you?'

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.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γυνή

woman

Nominative

subject (the petitioner)

→ participant prominence

γυνή: 'woman'; the one who cried out, now stating her grievance.

αὕτη

this (woman)

Nominative

demonstrative pronoun (subject of the quoted εἶπεν)

→ participant reference

οὗτος (fem. αὕτη): 'this (woman)'; the other mother who proposed the pact.

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

verb of embedded quotation

→ constative aorist

λέγω: 'say'; introducing the words of the other woman within the petitioner's report.

πρός

to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

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.

δός

give

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (quoted imperative)

→ aorist imperative

δίδωμι: 'give / hand over'; renders ἦν; the grim demand of the cannibalism pact.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱόν

son

Accusative

direct object of δός

→ object specification

υἱός: 'son'; renders ἦν; the unspeakable object of the agreement.

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.

φαγόμεθα
we will eat

Fut Mid Indic 1 Pl · ἐσθίω

main verb (future of agreement)

→ predictive future

ἐσθίω (fut. φάγομαι): 'eat'; renders לֶכֶךְ; the horror of the famine reported plainly, fulfilling the covenant-curse of Lev 26:29; Deut 28:53–57.

αὐτὸν
him

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

σήμερον
today

adverb of time

→ clausal contribution

σήμερον: 'today'; renders הַיּוֹם.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸν
the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱόν
son

Accusative

direct object (proleptic, of the next clause)

→ object specification

υἱός: 'son'; the petitioner's own son, promised for the second day.

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.

φαγόμεθα
we will eat

Fut Mid Indic 1 Pl · ἐσθίω

main verb (future of agreement, repeated)

→ predictive future

ἐσθίω: 'eat'; the second clause of the pact.

αὐτὸν
him

Accusative

direct object

→ participant reference

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

αὔριον
tomorrow

adverb of time

→ clausal contribution

αὔριον: 'tomorrow'; renders מָחָר; the day the second mother reneged (v. 29).

29 καὶ ἠψήσαμεν τὸν υἱόν μου καὶ ἐφάγομεν αὐτόν καὶ εἶπον πρὸς αὐτὴν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ δευτέρᾳ δὸς τὸν υἱόν σου καὶ φάγωμεν αὐτόν καὶ ἔκρυψεν τὸν υἱὸν αὐτῆς

So we boiled my son and ate him; and I said to her on the second day, Give your son, and let us eat him. But she had hidden her son.

The grievance completed: the broken pact καὶ ἠψήσαμεν

The petitioner's report reaches its bitter point: the pact was kept on day one (ἠψήσαμεν ... ἐφάγομεν) but broken on day two — the other mother ἔκρυψεν ('hid') her son. The woman's complaint to the king is not horror at the cannibalism but at the broken bargain, a measure of how far the famine has corroded the moral order.

καὶ

and / so

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἠψήσαμεν

we boiled

Aor Act Indic 1 Pl · ἔψω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἔψω: 'boil / cook'; renders בָּשָׁךְ; the act of the pact, reported with stark plainness.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱόν

son

Accusative

direct object of ἠψήσαμεν

→ object specification

υἱός: 'son'; the petitioner's own child.

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

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐφάγομεν

we ate

Aor Act Indic 1 Pl · ἐσθίω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἐσθίω: 'eat'; the fulfilment of the first day's part of the pact.

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.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπον
I said

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction, 1st sg.)

→ constative aorist

λέγω: 'say'; the petitioner's demand on the second day.

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).

αὐτήν
her

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ participant reference

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

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 (when)

→ sphere or reference

ἡμέρα: 'day'; renders ὁ; the dative of time 'on the day'.

τῇ
the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δευτέρα
second

Dative

attributive ordinal (modifying ἡμέρα)

→ sphere or reference

δεύτερος: 'second'; renders ἡ; 'on the second day' the pact was to be reciprocated.

δός
give

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (quoted imperative)

→ aorist imperative

δίδωμι: 'give / hand over'; the demand that the bargain be kept.

τὸν
the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱόν
son

Accusative

direct object of δός

→ object specification

υἱός: 'son'; the other woman's child, now owed by the pact.

σου
your

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καί: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	φάγωμεν let us eat Aor Act Subj 1 Pl · ἐσθίω <i>hortatory subjunctive</i> → volitive aorist subjunctive (cohortative) ἐσθίω: 'eat'; the hortatory 'let us eat him', the demand of the second day.	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.	καὶ but <i>adversative conjunction (Hebraizing καί)</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καί: here adversative, 'but', marking the broken promise.
ἔκρυψεν she hid Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κρύπτω <i>main verb</i> → constative aorist (with pluperfect sense) κρύπτω: 'hide / conceal'; renders נִצְּתָה; the other mother reneged and hid her son — the grievance the woman brings to the king.	τὸν the Accusative <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	υἱὸν son Accusative <i>direct object of ἔκρυψεν</i> → object specification υἱός: 'son'; the hidden child.	αὐτῆς her Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i> → relational specification αὐτῆς: meaning 'her'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.

30 καὶ ἐγένετο ὡς ἤκουσεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἰσραὴλ τοὺς λόγους τῆς γυναικὸς διέρρηξεν τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτὸς διεπορεύετο ἐπὶ τοῦ τείχους καὶ εἶδεν ὁ λαὸς τὸν σάκκον ἐπὶ τῆς σαρκὸς αὐτοῦ ἔσωθεν

And it came to pass, when the king of Israel heard the words of the woman, that he tore his garments — and he was passing along upon the wall — and the people saw the sackcloth upon his flesh underneath.

Royal grief: the king tears his robes, revealing sackcloth καὶ ἐγένετο ὡς ἤκουσεν

The temporal frame καὶ ἐγένετο ὡς (עַל־מַשְׁכָּל הַיָּהּ) marks the king's reaction. Tearing his garments (διέρρηξεν) discloses the σάκκος ('sackcloth') worn ἔσωθεν ('underneath'), next to the flesh — a hidden penance now seen by the people, an ambiguous sign of mourning that gives way to rage in v. 31.

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 formula)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: καὶ ἐγένετο ὥς renders רָאָה וַיָּבֹאוּ / .

ὥς

when

temporal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: 'when' / 'as'.

ἤκουσεν

heard

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀκούω

verb of temporal clause

→ constative aorist

ἀκούω: 'hear'; renders שָׁמַע; the king hears the woman's terrible report.

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: 'king'.

Ισραηλ

Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

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

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λόγους

words

Accusative

direct object of ἤκουσεν

→ object specification

λόγος: 'word' / 'report'; the woman's account.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γυναικός

of the woman

Genitive

possessive genitive

→ relational specification

γυνή: 'woman'; the petitioner of vv. 26–29.

διέρρηξεν

he tore

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · διαρρήγνυμι

main verb (gesture of grief)

→ constative aorist

διαρρήγνυμι: 'tear' / 'rend'; renders נָדָה; the rending of garments, the conventional sign of mourning and distress.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱμάτια

garments

Accusative

direct object of διέβρηξεν

→ object specification

ἱμάτιον: 'garment / cloak'; renders Τῷ; the outer robes torn in grief.

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 (parenthetical)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αὐτός

he himself

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun

→ participant reference

αὐτός: the intensive pronoun 'he himself', highlighting the king as he continues along the wall.

διεπορεύετο

was passing along

Impf Mid/Pass Indic 3 Sg · διαπορεύομαι

main verb (durative background)

→ durative imperfect

διαπορεύομαι: 'pass along / go through'; the king continues his circuit of the wall (cf. v. 26).

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + genitive (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τείχους

wall

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ

→ relational specification

τείχος: 'wall'; the city rampart.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶδεν

saw

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ὁράω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ὁράω: 'see'; the people glimpse what the torn robe reveals.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαός people Nominative <i>subject</i> → participant prominence λαός: 'people'; renders עַם; the populace on the wall.	τὸν the Accusative <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	σάκκον sackcloth Accusative <i>direct object of εἶδεν</i> → object specification σάκκος: 'sackcloth'; transliteration of שָׂכ; coarse penitential clothing worn next to the skin in mourning and supplication.	ἐπὶ upon <i>preposition + genitive (position)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐπὶ: meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (position).
τῆς the Genitive <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τῆς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	σαρκός flesh Genitive <i>genitive object of ἐπὶ</i> → relational specification σὰρξ: 'flesh / body'; renders בָּשָׂר; the sackcloth worn directly on the skin, a hidden austerity.	αὐτοῦ his Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i> → relational specification αὐτοῦ: meaning 'his'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession.	ἔσωθεν underneath / within <i>adverb of place (next to the body)</i> → clausal contribution ἔσωθεν: 'from within / underneath'; renders מֵתַחַת; the sackcloth was beneath the outer garments, concealed until the tearing exposed it.

31 καὶ εἶπεν τάδε ποιῆσαι μοι ὁ θεὸς καὶ τάδε προσθείη εἰ στήσεται ἡ κεφαλὴ Ελισαιε ἐπ' αὐτῷ σήμερον

And he said, 'May God do these things to me, and more also, if the head of Elisha stands upon him today.'

The oath: the king vows to behead Elisha

καὶ εἶπεν τάδε ποιῆσαι μοι ὁ θεός

The king's grief flips to rage in a self-imprecatory oath-formula (τάδε ποιῆσαι μοι ὁ θεός καὶ τάδε προσθείη, 'may God do thus to me and more'). The εἰ-clause is the oath's emphatic negation: 'if the head of Elisha remains on him today' = 'it shall surely not remain' — the king vows the prophet's execution, the climax that ch. 7 will overturn.

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

these things

Accusative

demonstrative pronoun (object of ποιῆσαι)

→ participant reference

ὅδε (neut. pl. τάδε): 'these things'; the oath-formula τάδε ποιῆσαι ... καὶ τάδε προσθείη renders יְסִי כֹכַךְ ... הַשְׁמַעְנוּ כֹּכַךְ, the standard self-curse.

ποιῆσαι

may do

Aor Act Opt 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (optative of wish in oath)

→ optative of imprecation

ποιέω: 'do / make'; the optative ποιῆσαι, 'may (God) do', the imprecatory part of the oath calling down judgment on himself.

μοι

to me

Dative

indirect object (against whom the curse is invoked)

→ participant reference or interest

μοι: meaning 'to me'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as indirect object (against whom the curse is invoked).

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 ποιῆσαι / προσθείη

→ participant prominence

θεός: 'God'; renders הָאֱלֹהִים; the king invokes God (here θεός, not the Tetragrammaton) as guarantor of his self-curse.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τάδε

these things / more

Accusative

demonstrative pronoun (object of προσθείη)

→ participant reference

ὅδε (τάδε): 'these things'; with προσθείη, 'and add yet more', intensifying the self-curse.

προσθείη

may add

Aor Act Opt 3 Sg · προστίθμι

main verb (optative of wish in oath)

→ optative of imprecation

προστίθμι: 'add'; the optative προσθείη, 'may (God) add (more)'; the second half of the oath-formula (יְסִי כֹכַךְ).

εἰ

if (surely not)

conditional particle (oath-formula: emphatic negation)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: 'if'; in the Hebrew oath-formula (וְאִם) εἰ introduces an emphatic negation — 'if X happens (may God curse me)' = 'X shall surely not happen'.

στήσεται

shall stand / remain

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἵστημι

verb of the oath's condition

→ predictive future (within oath)

ἵστημι (fut. mid. στήσεται): 'stand / remain'; here 'stay (in place)'; the oath swears that Elisha's head will not remain on his shoulders that day.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κεφαλή

head

Nominative

subject of *στήσεται*

→ participant prominence

κεφαλή: 'head'; renders *שׂרָר*; the king vows Elisha's decapitation.

Ελισαιε

of Elisha

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'head of Elisha')

→ participant identification

Ελισαιε: indeclinable; the prophet, now the king's target.

ἐπ'

upon

preposition + dative (elided *ἐπί*; position)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπ': meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (elided *ἐπί*; position).

αὐτῷ

him

Dative

dative object of *ἐπί* (upon Elisha)

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτός: 'him'; 'upon him' = on Elisha's shoulders.

σήμερον

today

adverb of time

→ clausal contribution

σήμερον: 'today'; renders *הַיּוֹם*; the king demands the execution this very day.

32 καὶ Ελισαιε ἐκάθητο ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ αὐτοῦ καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ἐκάθηντο μετ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀπέστειλεν ἄνδρα πρὸ προσώπου αὐτοῦ πρὶν ἔλθειν τὸν ἄγγελον πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ αὐτὸς εἶπεν πρὸς τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους εἰ οἴδατε ὅτι ἀπέστειλεν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ φονευτοῦ οὗτος ἀφελεῖν τὴν κεφαλὴν μου ἴδετε ὥς ἂν ἔλθῃ ὁ ἄγγελος ἀποκλείσατε τὴν θύραν καὶ παραθλίψατε αὐτὸν ἐν τῇ θύρᾳ οὐχὶ φωνὴ τῶν ποδῶν τοῦ κυρίου αὐτοῦ κατόπισθεν αὐτοῦ

Now Elisha was sitting in his house, and the elders were sitting with him. And the king sent a man ahead of him; but before the messenger came to him, he said to the elders, 'Do you see that this son of the murderer has sent to take off my head? Look, when the messenger comes, shut the door and press him back at the door. Is not the sound of his master's feet behind him?'

Prophetic foreknowledge: Elisha forestalls the assassin

καὶ Ελισαιε ἐκάθητο

A disjunctive clause (καὶ Ελισαιε ἐκάθητο) shifts the scene to the prophet, who again knows what is unseen. He labels the king ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ φονευτοῦ ('son of the murderer', alluding to the house of Ahab/Jezebel) and orders the elders to bar the assassin's messenger, discerning by prophetic insight even the king's footfall behind him (τοῦ κυρίου αὐτοῦ, the human master).

καὶ

now / and

narrative conjunction (disjunctive scene-shift)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ελισαιε

Elisha

subject (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ελισαιε: indeclinable; the scene shifts to the prophet's house.

ἐκάθητο

was sitting

Impf Mid/Pass Indic 3 Sg · κάθημαι

main verb (durative background)

→ durative imperfect

κάθημαι: 'sit / be seated'; renders כָּשָׁב; Elisha at home, awaiting the threat he already foresees.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκῳ

house

Dative

dative object of ἐν

→ sphere or reference

οἶκος: 'house'; renders תִּיבָּ; Elisha's residence in Samaria.

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.

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: 'elder'; renders זִקְנֵי; the city elders gathered with the prophet.

ἐκάθηντο

were sitting

Impf Mid/Pass Indic 3 Pl · κάθημαι

main verb (durative)

→ durative imperfect

κάθημαι: 'sit'; the elders in council with Elisha.

μετ'

with

preposition + genitive (elided μετά; accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

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

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 (subject: the king)

→ constative aorist

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; the king dispatches an executioner ahead of his own coming.

ἄνδρα

a man

Accusative

direct object of ἀπέστειλεν

→ object specification

ἄνῃρ: 'man'; the messenger / would-be executioner.

πρὸ

before

preposition + genitive (precedence)

→ spatial or relational framing

πρὸ: 'before'; πρὸ προσώπου αὐτοῦ, 'ahead of him', a Hebraism (יָנִיחַ).

προσώπου

face

Genitive

genitive object of πρὸ (idiom: 'ahead of')

→ relational specification

πρόσωπον: 'face'; πρὸ προσώπου, 'before the face of / ahead of'.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (the king's)

→ relational specification

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

πρὶν

before

temporal conjunction (with infinitive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

πρὶν: 'before'; with the infinitive ἐλθεῖν, 'before the messenger came'.

ἐλθεῖν

to come

Aor Act Inf · ἔρχομαι

infinitive with πρὶν (temporal)

→ verbal action or state

ἔρχομαι: 'come'; the infinitive of the πρὶν-clause.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄγγελον

messenger

Accusative

accusative subject of the infinitive ἐλθεῖν

→ object specification

ἄγγελος: 'messenger / envoy'; renders ἵνα ἔλθῃ; here a human messenger (the executioner), not an angel.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (Elisha)

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αὐτὸς

he himself

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun (Elisha)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: 'he himself', the prophet, contrasted with the approaching messenger.

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist

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

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πρεσβυτέρους

elders

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

→ object specification

πρεσβύτερος: 'elder'; the council to whom Elisha gives instruction.

εἰ

(do?)

interrogative particle (introducing direct question)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

εἰ: here a Hebraism marking a direct question, 'do you see?'

οἶδατε

you see / know

Perf Act Indic 2 Pl · οἶδα

main verb of direct question

→ perfect with present sense (know)

οἶδα: 'know / perceive'; the perfect with present meaning; 'do you realize (what is happening)?'

ὅτι

that

conjunction (introducing object clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'that'; introducing what they are to perceive.

ἀπέστειλεν

has sent

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

verb of object clause

→ constative aorist

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; the king has dispatched the executioner.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱός

son

Nominative

subject (with τοῦ φονευτοῦ)

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ φονευτοῦ, 'the son of the murderer', a contemptuous designation of the king as heir of the murderous house of Ahab/Jezebel (cf. 9:7; 1 Kgs 21).

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φονευτοῦ

of the murderer

Genitive

attributive genitive (with υἱός)

→ relational specification

φονευτής: 'murderer / killer'; renders **הַצָּרִי**; the term brands the dynasty's bloodguilt.

οὗτος

this

Nominative

demonstrative (in apposition to ὁ υἱός)

→ participant reference

οὗτος: 'this (one)'; emphatic, 'this son of the murderer'.

ἀφελεῖν

to take off

Aor Act Inf · ἀφαιρέω

infinitive of purpose (with ἀπέστειλεν)

→ aorist infinitive (single intended act of removal)

ἀφαιρέω: 'take away / remove / cut off'; renders **וּסַר** (Hiphil); 'to take off my head' = to behead me.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κεφαλὴν

head

Accusative

direct object of ἀφελεῖν

→ object specification

κεφαλὴ: 'head'; the prophet's life threatened by the king's oath (v. 31).

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.

ἴδετε

look

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · ὁράω

main verb (imperative)

→ aorist imperative

ὁράω: 'see / look'; 'see to it / watch'; Elisha directs the elders' action.

ὥς

when

temporal conjunction (with ἄν + subjunctive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: 'when / as soon as'; with ἄν + subjunctive, indefinite temporal.

ἄν

(ever)

modal particle (with subjunctive in temporal clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἄν: modal particle generalizing the temporal clause, 'whenever the messenger comes'.

ἔλθῃ

comes

Aor Act Subj 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

verb of indefinite temporal clause

→ subjunctive (anticipatory)

ἔρχομαι: 'come'; the subjunctive with ὥς ἄν, 'as soon as he comes'.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄγγελος

messenger

Nominative

subject of ἔλθῃ

→ participant prominence

ἄγγελος: 'messenger'; the human envoy sent to behead Elisha.

ἀποκλείσατε

shut

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · ἀποκλείω

main verb (imperative)

→ aorist imperative

ἀποκλείω: 'shut / close (off)'; renders **וּסְרִי**; the elders are to bar the door against the assassin.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θύραν

door

Accusative

direct object of ἀποκλείσατε

→ object specification

θύρα: 'door'; renders תֶּלַךְ; the door to be shut against the messenger.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

παραθλίψατε

press back

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · παραθλίβω

main verb (imperative)

→ aorist imperative

παραθλίβω: 'press / squeeze hard against'; a rare verb; the elders are to hold the messenger off, pinning him at the door until the king himself arrives.

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

direct object (the messenger)

→ participant reference

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

ἐν

in / at

preposition + dative (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θύρα

door

Dative

dative object of ἐν

→ sphere or reference

θύρα: 'door'; the threshold where the messenger is to be held.

οὐχὶ

is not?

interrogative negative particle (question expecting 'yes')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐχί: strengthened οὐ; introduces a rhetorical question expecting an affirmative — 'is not (already)...?'

φωνή

sound

Nominative

subject (verbless question)

→ participant prominence

φωνή: 'sound / voice'; renders קוֹל; the sound of footsteps Elisha already discerns.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ποδῶν

feet

Genitive

possessive genitive (with φωνή)

→ relational specification

πούς: 'foot'; renders לָךְ; the footsteps of the approaching king.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κυρίου

master

Genitive

possessive genitive (human master)

→ relational specification

κύριος: here the human 'master / lord' (ἰῆτης) — the king, master of the messenger; NOT the Tetragrammaton.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (the messenger's master)

→ relational specification

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

κατόπισθεν

behind

improper preposition + genitive (position)

→ spatial or relational framing

κατόπισθεν: 'behind / after'; renders יָרֵחַ; the king follows close on his messenger's heels.

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of κατόπισθεν

→ relational specification

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

33 ἔτι αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος μετ' αὐτῶν καὶ ἰδοὺ ἄγγελος κατέβη πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ εἶπεν ἰδοὺ αὕτη ἡ κακία παρὰ κυρίου τί ὑπομείνω τῷ κυρίῳ ἔτι

While he was still speaking with them, behold, the messenger came down to him; and he said, 'Behold, this evil is from the LORD; why should I wait for the LORD any longer?'

Cliffhanger: the king's despairing word against the LORD

ἔτι αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος

A genitive absolute (ἔτι αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος, 'while he was still speaking') plus apodotic καὶ ἰδοὺ brings the messenger — and behind him the king's despairing verdict: αὕτη ἡ κακία παρὰ κυρίου ('this evil is from the LORD'), and the faithless deliberative τί ὑπομείνω τῷ κυρίῳ ἔτι ('why should I wait for the LORD any longer?'). Both κυρίου and κυρίῳ are the Tetragrammaton. The chapter ends on this crisis of unbelief, which Elisha's oracle of deliverance in ch. 7 will answer.

ἔτι

still / yet

adverb (temporal, with genitive absolute)

→ clausal contribution

ἔτι: 'still / yet'; renders טַעַ; 'while he was still speaking', marking the simultaneity of the messenger's arrival.

αὐτοῦ

he

Genitive

subject of genitive absolute

→ relational specification

αὐτός: 'he'; the genitive subject of the absolute construction (Elisha speaking).

λαλοῦντος

speaking

Pres Act Part Gen Sg Masc · λαλέω

participle of genitive absolute (temporal)

→ imperfective participle (action in progress)

λαλέω: 'speak'; the genitive absolute ἔτι αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος renders the Hebrew וְיֵשַׁע, 'while he was still speaking'.

μετ'

with

preposition + genitive (elided μετά; accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτῶν

them

Genitive

genitive object of μετά (the elders)

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and / then

apodotic conjunction (after genitive absolute)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: apodotic, introducing the main clause after the temporal absolute (Hebraism with ἰδοῦ).

ἰδοῦ

behold

presentative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοῦ: 'behold'; renders ἰδὼν; marking the sudden arrival.

ἄγγελος

messenger

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

ἄγγελος: 'messenger'; the human envoy, arriving as Elisha foretold.

κατέβη

came down

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καταβαίνω

main verb

→ constative aorist

καταβαίνω: 'come / go down'; renders ἦλθε; the messenger descends to Elisha.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (Elisha)

→ participant reference

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

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

λέγω: 'say'; introducing the despairing word (of the king, conveyed through / with the messenger).

ἰδοῦ

behold

presentative particle (within the speech)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοῦ: 'behold'; opening the king's bitter declaration.

αὕτη

this

Nominative

demonstrative (subject, with ἡ κακία)

→ participant reference

οὗτος (fem. αὕτη): 'this'; pointing to the present calamity of the siege.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κακία evil / calamity Nominative <i>subject (of verbless clause)</i> → participant prominence κακία: 'evil / disaster / calamity'; renders קִצָּץ; here the catastrophe of the siege, attributed to YHWH's judgment.	παρά from <i>preposition + genitive (source)</i> → spatial or relational framing παρά: 'from / from beside'; with the genitive marks the divine source of the calamity.	κυρίου the LORD Genitive <i>genitive object of παρά (divine name)</i> → relational specification κύριος: the Tetragrammaton; the king confesses the disaster is from YHWH — yet draws from it despair rather than repentance.	τί why Accusative <i>interrogative (adverbial accusative: 'why')</i> → participant reference τίς (neut. τί): 'why?'; the adverbial accusative introducing the deliberative question.
ὑπομείνω should I wait Aor Act Subj 1 Sg · ὑπομένω <i>deliberative subjunctive (direct question)</i> → deliberative aorist subjunctive ὑπομένω: 'wait for / endure / hope in'; renders קָנָה / לָמַח; 'why should I wait for the LORD any longer?' — the king abandons hope, the very unbelief Elisha's word in ch. 7 will rebuke.	τῷ the Dative <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	κυρίῳ for the LORD Dative <i>dative object of ὑπομείνω (divine name)</i> → sphere or reference κύριος: the Tetragrammaton; ὑπομένω + dative, 'wait for the LORD'; the king's resolve to wait no longer for divine deliverance.	ἔτι any longer <i>adverb (temporal)</i> → clausal contribution ἔτι: 'still / any longer'; renders תֵּיג; the final word of the chapter — the king's patience with YHWH is at an end, leaving the crisis hanging until ch. 7.

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.