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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Third Book of Kingdoms, Chapter 10

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ Γ' Ι'

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

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

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

Theme

The queen of Sheba and the wealth of the nations display the worldwide fame of Solomon's wisdom and splendor.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of 3 Kingdoms 10 (= 1 Kings 10) follows the standard critical text of the Septuagint as established in the Rahlfs–Hanhart edition (Septuaginta, rev. ed. 2006), an ancient and public-domain text; the critical apparatus is not reproduced. The chapter is the narrative apex of Solomon's reign. It opens with the visit of the queen of Sheba (βασίλισσα Σαβα), who, hearing the fame of Solomon 'and the name of the LORD' (τὸ ὄνομα κυρίου, v. 1), comes to test him ἐν αἰνίγμασιν ('with riddles / hard questions'); overwhelmed by his wisdom, his house, and his temple worship, she confesses that οὐκ ἔστιν τὸ ἥμισυ καθὼς ἀπήγγειλάν μοι ('the half was not told me', v. 7) — a saying Jesus invokes when he names 'the

queen of the South' (βασίλισσα νότου) who came from the ends of the earth to hear Solomon's wisdom, declaring that 'something greater than Solomon is here' (Matt 12:42 // Luke 11:31). She blesses YHWH who set Solomon on the throne of Israel to do justice (v. 9) and gives him gold, spices, and precious stones (v. 10). The narrative then catalogues Solomon's splendor: the navy of Hiram (Χιραμ) bringing gold from Ophir (here Σουφίρ) and 'unhewn timber' (ξύλα ἀπελέκητα, the almug wood, vv. 11–12); Solomon's annual revenue of 666 talents of gold (ἑξακόσια καὶ ἑξήκοντα ἑξ τάλαντα, v. 14); the three hundred gold spears and three hundred gold shields housed in the House of the Forest of Lebanon (vv. 16–17); the great ivory throne overlaid with refined gold, with its six steps and the twelve lions standing on them, unmatched in any kingdom (vv. 18–20); the drinking-vessels all of gold and silver counted as nothing (v. 21); and the long expansion at v. 22 — in the LXX a single vast sentence enfolding the ships of Tarshish (ναῦς Θαρσῖς) arriving every three years, Solomon's building 'business' (πραγματεία) of the temple, palace, the wall of Jerusalem, the citadel (ἄκρα), and a string of cities, together with the corvée raised from the surviving Canaanite peoples and the exemption of the sons of Israel from forced labor. The chapter closes with Solomon's surpassing wealth and wisdom (v. 23), the kings of the earth seeking his face (v. 24), the annual tribute (v. 25), the four thousand chariot-horses and twelve thousand horsemen (v. 26), silver made 'as stones' in Jerusalem and cedar as common as sycamore (v. 27), and the import-export horse trade with Egypt and Kue (Θεκουε, vv. 28–29). The LXX of 3 Kingdoms diverges markedly from the Masoretic 1 Kings in arrangement; the verse-22 megasentence (with its internal asterisked sections in the printed editions) is a conspicuous feature of the Old Greek's distinctive ordering of the Solomon material.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 10:1–13

The queen of Sheba tests Solomon and is overwhelmed

Drawn by the fame of Solomon and of the name of the LORD, the queen of Sheba comes to Jerusalem to test him with riddles (vv. 1–2). Solomon answers every question; nothing is hidden from him (v. 3). Seeing his wisdom, his house, his table, his court, and his ascending offerings at the temple, the queen is left breathless (vv. 4–5). She confesses that the report she heard was true but understated — 'the half was not told me' (vv. 6–7) — blesses Solomon's servants and the LORD who set him on the throne to do justice (vv. 8–9), gives him 120 talents of gold, spices, and precious stones (v. 10), and after receiving Solomon's royal bounty returns to her land (vv. 11–13).

B · 10:14–22

Solomon's gold: revenue, shields, the ivory throne, the ships

The narrator tallies Solomon's annual gold income of 666 talents (vv. 14–15), the three hundred gold spears and three hundred gold shields for the House of the Forest of Lebanon (vv. 16–17), the great ivory throne overlaid with refined gold with its six steps and twelve lions, unequalled in any kingdom (vv. 18–20), and the drinking-vessels all of gold — silver counting for nothing in Solomon's days (v. 21). Verse 22, a single sweeping sentence in the LXX, frames the ships of Tarshish and the king's whole building enterprise and corvée as the engine of this splendor.

C · 10:23–29

Solomon's surpassing splendor and the horse trade

Solomon surpasses all the kings of the earth in wealth and wisdom (v. 23), and they all seek his face to hear the wisdom God has put in his heart, bringing annual tribute (vv. 24–25). His chariotry numbers four thousand horses and twelve thousand horsemen, and he rules from the River to the border of Egypt (v. 26). In Jerusalem silver becomes as common as stones and cedar as sycamore (v. 27); the chapter ends with the horse-and-chariot trade routed through Egypt and Kue to the kings of the Hittites and of Syria (vv. 28–29).

1 καὶ βασίλισσα Σαβα ἤκουσεν τὸ ὄνομα Σαλωμων καὶ τὸ ὄνομα κυρίου καὶ ἦλθεν πειράσαι αὐτὸν ἐν αἰνίγμασιν

And the queen of Sheba heard the name of Solomon and the name of the LORD, and she came to test him with riddles.

New narrative episode (the queen's arrival)

καὶ βασίλισσα Σαβα ἤκουσεν

The chapter opens with Hebraizing καί-parataxis introducing a new royal actor. Twin objects of ἤκουσεν — 'the name of Solomon and the name of the LORD' — make the queen's quest theological as well as diplomatic: Solomon's fame is bound up with the fame of YHWH. The infinitive of purpose πειράσαι frames the visit as a wisdom-contest (cf. Matt 12:42 // Luke 11:31, the queen of the South).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καί-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

βασίλισσα

queen

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

βασίλισσα: 'queen'; the feminine of βασιλεύς; renders Hebrew (מַלְכָּה) מַלְכָּה; the queen of Sheba's title recurs as a refrain through the episode (vv. 1, 4, 10, 13) and is the title taken up by Jesus' βασίλισσα νότου ('queen of the South', Matt 12:42; Luke 11:31).

Σαβα

Sheba

indeclinable proper noun (in apposition / attributive to βασίλισσα)

→ participant identification

Σαβα: transliteration of Hebrew שָׁבָא (Sheba), a kingdom of the southern Arabian peninsula famed for gold, spices, and precious stones; indeclinable in the LXX.

ἤκουσεν

heard

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀκούω

main verb

→ constative aorist (the report reaches her)

ἀκούω: 'hear'; renders שָׁמָע; the queen's hearing of Solomon's fame is the trigger of the whole episode; the same verb recurs in her confession (vv. 6–7) that the report fell short of the reality.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὄνομα

name / fame

Accusative

direct object of ἤκουσεν

→ object specification

ὄνομα: 'name'; here in the idiomatic sense of 'renown / reputation' (cf. Hebrew דָּבָר); 'hearing the name' = hearing the fame; the parallel 'name of the LORD' makes Solomon's reputation a vehicle of YHWH's.

Σαλωμων

Solomon

genitival modifier of ὄνομα (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: transliteration of Hebrew שְׁלֹמֹן (Solomon); indeclinable in this LXX text (the case-relation is carried by context); the dominant name of the chapter, occurring at every turn of the narrative.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (joining the twin objects)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὄνομα

name

Accusative

direct object of ἤκουσεν (second member)

→ object specification

ὄνομα κυρίου: 'the name of the LORD'; the second object draws YHWH's reputation into the queen's quest — Solomon's wisdom is presented as derivative of, and witness to, the God of Israel.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of possession (with ὄνομα)

→ relational specification

κύριος: the standard LXX rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה ; 'the name of the LORD' here denotes YHWH's revealed reputation among the nations, of which Solomon's God-given wisdom is the showcase.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (sequential)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦλθεν

she came

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist (the journey accomplished)

ἔρχομαι: 'come / go'; renders בָּרַח ; the queen's coming 'from the ends of the earth' (Matt 12:42) becomes a type of Gentile recognition of God's wisdom in Israel.

πειράσαι

to test

Aor Act Inf · πειράζω

infinitive of purpose (with ἦλθεν)

→ telic aorist infinitive (purpose of the divine decree)

πειράζω: 'test / try / put to the proof'; renders נִסָּה ; here the testing is a wisdom-contest of riddles, not a hostile trial; the purpose infinitive frames the whole visit.

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

direct object of πειράσαι (= Solomon)

→ participant reference

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

ἐν

with / by

preposition + dative (instrumental)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αἰνίγμασιν

riddles

Dative

dative of means (instrumental: 'by riddles')

→ sphere or reference

αἴνιγμα (pl. αἰνίγμασιν): 'riddle / dark saying / enigma'; renders **תִּיטִי**; the same word the LXX uses of Samson's riddle (Judg 14) and of the 'dark sayings' of wisdom (Prov 1:6); the queen's hard questions probe the depth of Solomon's God-given discernment.

2 καὶ ἦλθεν εἰς Ἱερουσαλημ ἐν δυνάμει βαρεῖα σφόδρα καὶ κάμηλοι αἵρουσαι ἡδύσματα καὶ χρυσὸν πολὺν σφόδρα καὶ λίθον τίμιον καὶ εἰσῆλθεν πρὸς Σαλωμων καὶ ἐλάλησεν αὐτῷ πάντα ὅσα ἦν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτῆς

And she came to Jerusalem with a very great retinue, and camels bearing spices and very much gold and precious stone; and she came in to Solomon and told him all that was in her heart.

Continuation: the arrival in detail

καὶ ἦλθεν εἰς Ἱερουσαλημ

The verse fills out v. 1's 'she came' with the splendor of the queen's caravan (δύναμις βαρεῖα, camels laden with spices, gold, and gems) and her unreserved disclosure — ἐλάλησεν αὐτῷ πάντα ὅσα ἦν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτῆς, 'she spoke to him all that was in her heart.' The triple cargo (spices, gold, precious stone) anticipates the gift of v. 10.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦλθεν
she came

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἔρχομαι: resumes v. 1's ἦλθεν, now with the destination (Jerusalem) and the manner (with a great retinue) specified.

εἰς
to / into

preposition + accusative (goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ιερουσαλημ
Jerusalem

accusative object of εἰς (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ιερουσαλημ: transliteration of Hebrew יְרוּשָׁלַיִם; indeclinable in the LXX; Solomon's royal and cultic capital, the goal of the queen's pilgrimage.

ἐν
with

preposition + dative (attendant circumstance)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

δυνάμει
force / retinue

Dative

dative of accompaniment (with ἐν: 'with a force/retinue')

→ sphere or reference

δύναμις: 'power / military force / company'; renders לִּיָּהּ; here a royal entourage / armed retinue, conveying the scale and majesty of the queen's embassy.

βαρείᾳ
heavy / large

Dative

attributive adjective (modifying δυνάμει)

→ sphere or reference

βαρύς: 'heavy / weighty / great'; renders תָּבֵב; of a retinue it denotes impressive size and substance.

σφόδρα
very

adverb of degree (intensifying βαρείᾳ)

→ clausal contribution

σφόδρα: 'exceedingly / very'; standard LXX rendering of טַחֲחִי; one of the chapter's signature intensifiers (vv. 2, 10, 11).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κάμηλοι
camels

Nominative

nominative (loosely appended: the caravan)

→ participant prominence

κάμηλος: 'camel'; renders לַחֲמֹרִים; the beasts of the desert caravan that carry the queen's lavish gifts.

αἴρουνται
bearing

Pres Act Part Nom Pl Fem · αἴρω

attributive participle (modifying κάμηλοι)

→ verbal action or state

αἴρω: 'lift / carry / bear'; the present participle describes the camels in the act of bearing the cargo; the same verb is used of Hiram's ship 'bearing' the gold (v. 11).

ἡδύσματα
spices

Accusative

direct object of αἴρουνται

→ object specification

ἡδυσμα (pl. ἡδύσματα): 'spice / sweet-smelling thing / seasoning'; renders מִן־מְשַׁבֵּחַ; the aromatic wealth of Arabia, a staple of the Sheba trade.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

χρυσὸν
gold

Accusative

direct object of αἶρουσαι (second member)

→ object specification

χρυσός: 'gold'; renders בָּרָד; gold is the leitmotif of the chapter, recurring in the throne, shields, vessels, and Solomon's annual revenue.

πολὺν
much

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying χρυσὸν)

→ object specification

πολύς: 'much / many'; renders בַּרְבָּד; with σφόδρα it heightens the abundance of the gold.

σφόδρα
very

adverb of degree (intensifying πολὺν)

→ clausal contribution

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

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

λίθον
stone

Accusative

direct object of αἶρουσαι (third member)

→ object specification

λίθος: 'stone'; with τίμιον, 'precious stone / gem'; renders יָקָרִים; completes the threefold caravan-cargo (spices, gold, gems).

τίμιον
precious

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying λίθον)

→ object specification

τίμιος: 'precious / costly / valued'; renders יָקָרִים; λίθος τίμιος is the LXX's standard phrase for gemstones (cf. vv. 2, 10, 11).

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (sequential)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἰσῆλθεν
she came in

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰσέρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist (the audience granted)

εἰσέρχομαι: 'come in / enter'; the compound marks the queen's formal entrance into Solomon's presence / court.

πρὸς
to

preposition + accusative (toward a person)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Σαλωμων
Solomon

accusative object of πρὸς (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐλάλησεν

she told / spoke

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαλέω

main verb

→ constative aorist

λαλέω: 'speak / tell'; here of laying out her whole mind — her riddles and concerns — before the king.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

indirect object (= Solomon)

→ participant reference or interest

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

πάντα

all things

Accusative

direct object of ἐλάλησεν

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all / everything'; the queen holds nothing back, anticipating that Solomon's wisdom can match the whole of her testing.

ὅσα

whatever

Nominative

relative pronoun (introducing relative clause modifying πάντα)

→ participant reference

ὅσος: 'as much as / whatever'; the correlative πάντα ... ὅσα ('all that ...') is a frequent LXX idiom for comprehensiveness.

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

verb of relative clause

→ stative imperfect

εἰμί: 'be'; the imperfect describes the standing contents of the queen's heart that she now discloses.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

καρδία

heart

Dative

dative of place (locative: 'in her heart')

→ sphere or reference

καρδία: 'heart'; renders לב; in Hebrew anthropology the seat of thought and intention; 'all that was in her heart' = her whole mind and purpose.

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

3 καὶ ἀπήγγειλεν αὐτῇ Σαλωμων πάντας τοὺς λόγους αὐτῆς οὐκ ἦν λόγος παρεωραμένος παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως ὃν οὐκ ἀπήγγειλεν αὐτῇ

And Solomon answered her all her questions; there was no matter overlooked by the king that he did not tell her.

Result: Solomon answers everything

καὶ ἀπήγγειλεν αὐτῇ Σαλωμων

Solomon's wisdom is shown by exhaustive comprehension: he answers 'all her words,' and the litotes οὐκ ἦν λόγος παρεωραμένος ... ὃν οὐκ ἀπήγγειλεν ('there was no matter hidden that he did not tell') doubly negates any gap in his knowledge. The verb ἀπαγγέλλω frames his replies as authoritative declarations.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπήγγειλεν

told / answered

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀπαγγέλλω

main verb

→ constative aorist (the full reply)

ἀπαγγέλλω: 'report / declare / announce'; renders ἑκ; here 'gave answer to / explained'; the verb recurs in the closing litotes, framing Solomon's exhaustive responsiveness.

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.

Σαλωμων

Solomon

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

πάντας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying λόγους)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the totality of the queen's questions — none exceeds Solomon's wisdom.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λόγους

words / questions

Accusative

direct object of ἀπήγγειλεν

→ object specification

λόγος: 'word / matter / question'; renders ῥᾶς; here the queen's words = her riddles and inquiries, to all of which Solomon gives answer.

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

οὐκ

not

negative particle (with ἦν)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (existential: 'there was')

→ stative imperfect

εἰμί: existential 'there was'; the negated existential opens the litotes that magnifies Solomon's comprehensive knowledge.

λόγος

matter / word

Nominative

subject of ἦν

→ participant prominence

λόγος: here 'matter / thing'; 'no matter was overlooked' — Solomon's wisdom leaves no question unanswered.

παρεωραμένος

overlooked

Perf Pass Part Nom Sg Masc · παροράω

perfect passive participle (predicate with ἦν: periphrastic)

→ resultative perfect (settled state of being overlooked)

παροράω: 'overlook / pass over / disregard'; the perfect passive participle (periphrastic with ἦν) describes a matter left unattended; the litotes 'no matter overlooked' asserts Solomon's total mastery.

παρά

by / from

preposition + genitive (agent/source: 'on the part of the king')

→ spatial or relational framing

παρά: meaning 'by'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (agent/source: 'on the part of the king').

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive (source/agent with παρά: = Solomon)

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; here Solomon, the human king (not a divine referent); the recurring royal title of the chapter.

ὅν

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἀπήγγειλεν, antecedent λόγος)

→ participant reference

ὅς: relative pronoun; the relative clause 'which he did not tell her' completes the double negative.

οὐκ

not

negative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπήγγειλεν

he told

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀπαγγέλλω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

ἀπαγγέλλω: repeated from the verse's opening, sealing the litotes: there was nothing he failed to tell her.

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.

4 καὶ εἶδεν βασίλισσα Σαβα πᾶσαν φρόνησιν Σαλωμων καὶ τὸν οἶκον ὃν ᾠκοδόμησεν

And the queen of Sheba saw all the wisdom of Solomon and the house that he had built,

New movement: the queen's observation (vv. 4–5)

καὶ εἶδεν βασίλισσα Σαβα

εἶδεν opens a catalogue of what overwhelmed the queen, running through v. 5: Solomon's wisdom, his house, his table, his court, and his temple worship. φρόνησις ('practical wisdom / discernment') is the chapter's key gift-word (vv. 4, 6, 8, 23, 24).

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 · ὀράω

main verb

→ constative aorist (the act of taking it all in)

ὀράω (aor. εἶδεν): 'see / perceive'; renders הִרְאָה ; the verb governs the whole inventory of vv. 4–5 — seeing leads to the loss of breath ($\text{עַל עַצְמָהּ עָגַנְתָּ}$, v. 5).

βασίλισσα

queen

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

βασίλισσα: the title-refrain returns as the queen becomes the observer of Solomon's glory.

Σαβα

Sheba

indeclinable proper noun (attributive to βασίλισσα)

→ participant identification

Σαβα: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as indeclinable proper noun (attributive to βασίλισσα).

πᾶσαν

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying φρόνησιν)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all / the whole of'; the totality of Solomon's wisdom is the first object of the queen's sight.

φρόνησιν

wisdom / discernment

Accusative

direct object of εἶδεν

→ object specification

φρόνησις: 'practical wisdom / prudence / discernment'; renders הַכֵּנֶת ; the chapter's signature word for the God-given gift Solomon embodies (cf. vv. 6, 8, 23, 24); distinct from σοφία in nuance, it stresses applied, governing insight.

Σαλωμων

of Solomon

genitival modifier of φρόνησιν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitival modifier of φρόνησιν (indeclinable proper noun).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸν the Accusative <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	οἶκον house Accusative <i>direct object of εἶδεν (second member)</i> → object specification οἶκος: 'house'; renders תִּבְנִי; Solomon's palace (and by extension the whole building complex), the visible monument of his wisdom and wealth.	ὃν which Accusative <i>relative pronoun (object of ᾠκοδόμησεν)</i> → participant reference ὃν: meaning 'which'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as relative pronoun (object of ᾠκοδόμησεν).	ᾠκοδόμησεν he had built Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · οἰκοδομέω <i>verb of relative clause</i> → constative aorist (the completed building) οἰκοδομέω: 'build'; renders תִּבְנִי; Solomon's building program (temple, palace, walls) is the recurring boast of the chapter, culminating in the great expansion of v. 22.
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5 καὶ τὰ βρώματα Σαλωμων καὶ τὴν καθέδραν παίδων αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν στάσιν λειτουργῶν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸν ἱματισμὸν αὐτοῦ καὶ τοὺς οἰνοχόους αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν ὀλοκαύτωσιν αὐτοῦ ἣν ἀνέφερον ἐν οἴκῳ κυρίου καὶ ἐξ ἑαυτῆς ἐγένετο

and the food of Solomon, and the seating of his servants, and the standing of his ministers, and his clothing, and his cupbearers, and his whole burnt offering which he offered up in the house of the LORD; and she was beside herself.

Continuation: the inventory of glory, climaxing in the queen's astonishment

καὶ τὰ βρώματα Σαλωμων

A list of accusatives still governed by εἶδεν (v. 4): food, the seating of servants, the array of ministers, robes, cupbearers, and the ascending temple offering. The climactic ἐξ ἑαυτῆς ἐγένετο — literally 'she became out of herself' — is a vivid Greek idiom for being overwhelmed / breathless (cf. Hebrew 'there was no more spirit in her').

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (continuing the objects of εἶδεν)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὰ
the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βρώματα
food / dishes

Accusative

direct object of εἶδεν (from v. 4)

→ object specification

βρῶμα (pl. βρώματα): 'food / dishes'; renders בָּרָךְ; the provision of Solomon's table, a mark of royal abundance (cf. the daily provision of 3 Kgdms 5:2).

Σαλωμων
of Solomon

genitival modifier (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὴν
the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

καθέδραν
seating

Accusative

direct object of εἶδεν

→ object specification

καθέδρα: 'seat / sitting / seating arrangement'; renders בִּשְׁמוֹ; here the orderly seating of Solomon's servants at table or court, a token of disciplined splendor.

παίδων
of servants

Genitive

genitive (of the persons seated)

→ relational specification

παῖς (pl. παίδων): 'servant / attendant / courtier'; renders תַּבָּר; Solomon's court personnel.

αὐτοῦ
his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὴν
the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

στάσιν
standing / station

Accusative

direct object of εἶδεν

→ object specification

στάσις: 'standing / station / attendance'; renders תַּבָּרָה; the ranked attendance of Solomon's ministers, paralleling the 'seating' of the servants.

λειτουργῶν

of ministers

Genitive

genitive (of the persons standing)

→ relational specification

λειτουργός (pl. λειτουργῶν): 'minister / attendant / servant'; renders מְשָׁרְתִּים; in the LXX often of cultic ministers, here of royal officials who serve the king.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱματισμὸν

clothing

Accusative

direct object of εἶδεν

→ object specification

ἱματισμός: 'clothing / apparel'; renders מַלְבוּשׁ; the rich vesture of Solomon's court (cf. v. 25, where robes are part of the kings' tribute).

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τούς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἰνοχόους

cupbearers

Accusative

direct object of εἶδεν

→ object specification

οἰνοχόος (pl. οἰνοχόους): 'cupbearer / wine-pourer'; renders מְשַׁקֵּה; an honored office at an ancient royal court (cf. Neh 1:11).

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

όλοκαύτωσιν

whole burnt offering

Accusative

direct object of εἶδεν (climactic member)

→ object specification

όλοκαύτωσις: 'whole burnt offering / holocaust'; renders הָלַל; the climax of the list is cultic — Solomon's worship at the temple, the religious crown of his glory; this object is what most impresses the queen.

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.

ἣν

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἀνέφερεν)

→ participant reference

ἣν: meaning 'which'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as relative pronoun (object of ἀνέφερεν).

ἀνέφερεν

he offered up

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναφέρω

verb of relative clause

→ customary imperfect (his habitual offering)

ἀναφέρω: 'bring up / offer up'; the technical LXX verb for offering sacrifice on the altar (rendering הָלַל); the imperfect marks Solomon's regular temple worship.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

οἴκῳ

house

Dative

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

→ sphere or reference

οἶκος: here the temple, 'the house of the LORD' (οἶκος κυρίου), the standard LXX designation of the Jerusalem sanctuary.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of possession (with οἴκῳ)

→ relational specification

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; 'the house of the LORD' = the temple Solomon built; the queen's astonishment culminates in his devotion to YHWH.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (introducing the result)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξ

out of

preposition + genitive (idiomatic: 'out of herself')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ: in the idiom ἐξ ἑαυτῆς ἐγένετο, 'she became out of herself' = she was beside herself, breathless with amazement; renders 'there was no more spirit in her' (לֹא־הָיָה בָּהּ רוּחַ).

ἑαυτῆς

herself

Genitive

reflexive pronoun (object of ἐξ)

→ relational specification

ἑαυτοῦ: reflexive pronoun; here in the idiom 'out of herself', expressing the queen's overwhelmed astonishment.

ἐγένετο

she became

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (idiomatic: 'she was beside herself')

→ ingressive aorist (entering the state of astonishment)

γίνομαι: 'become / come to be'; the idiom ἐξ ἑαυτῆς ἐγένετο conveys ecstasy/loss of composure — the climax of the queen's reaction to Solomon's glory.

6 καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Σαλωμων ἀληθινὸς ὁ λόγος ὃν ἤκουσα ἐν τῇ γῇ μου περὶ τοῦ λόγου σου καὶ περὶ τῆς φρονήσεώς σου

And she said to King Solomon, 'True was the report that I heard in my land concerning your word and concerning your wisdom,'

The queen's speech of confession (vv. 6–9)

καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα

The queen now speaks. The fronted predicate ἀληθινὸς ('true') stresses verification: the report (λόγος) she had heard about Solomon's λόγος and φρόνησις is confirmed. Her speech moves from confirmation (v. 6) to the famous understatement (v. 7), to beatitude (v. 8), to doxology (v. 9).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

she said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist (single speech-act)

λέγω (aor. εἶπεν): introduces the queen's direct speech of confession to Solomon.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ 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 Solomon, the human king addressed by the queen.

Σαλωμων

Solomon

indeclinable proper noun (in apposition to βασιλέα)

→ participant identification

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

ἀληθινὸς

true

Nominative

predicate adjective (fronted: 'true [is] the report')

→ participant prominence

ἀληθινός: 'true / genuine / reliable'; renders **אֱמֻנָה**; the emphatic fronting stresses that the report has been verified by sight.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λόγος

report / word

Nominative

subject (of implied ἔστιν)

→ participant prominence

λόγος: here 'report / account'; the rumor of Solomon's wisdom that reached even Sheba.

ὃν

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἤκουσα)

→ participant reference

ὃν: meaning 'which'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as relative pronoun (object of ἤκουσα).

ἤκουσα

I heard

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · ἀκούω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

ἀκούω: 'hear'; the queen's prior hearing (cf. v. 1) is now contrasted with her present seeing.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῇ

land

Dative

dative of place (locative)

→ sphere or reference

γῇ: 'land / earth'; 'in my land' = in Sheba, the far country from which she came (cf. Matt 12:42, 'from the ends of the earth').

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.

περὶ

concerning

preposition + genitive (reference)

→ spatial or relational framing

περὶ: meaning 'concerning'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (reference).

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λόγου

word / affairs

Genitive

genitive object of περί

→ relational specification

λόγος: here 'words / sayings / affairs' of Solomon — his discourse and dealings, the substance of his renown.

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.

περὶ

concerning

preposition + genitive (reference, second member)

→ spatial or relational framing

περὶ: meaning 'concerning'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (reference, second member).

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φρονήσεώς

wisdom

Genitive

genitive object of περί

→ relational specification

φρόνησις: 'practical wisdom / discernment'; the chapter's key gift-word (cf. vv. 4, 8, 23, 24); the queen's report concerned exactly this God-given quality in Solomon.

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.

7 καὶ οὐκ ἐπίστευσα τοῖς λαλοῦσίν μοι ἕως ὅτου παρεγενόμην καὶ ἐωράκασιν οἱ ὀφθαλμοί μου καὶ ἰδοὺ οὐκ ἔστιν τὸ ἥμισυ καθὼς ἀπήγγειλάν μοι προστέθεικας ἀγαθὰ πρὸς αὐτὰ ἐπὶ πᾶσαν τὴν ἀκοήν ἣν ἤκουσα ἐν τῇ γῇ μου

and I did not believe those who told me, until I came and my eyes saw; and behold, the half was not told me; you have added good things to them beyond all the report that I heard in my land.

Climax of the confession: the half was not told

καὶ οὐκ ἐπίστευσα

The famous saying: οὐκ ἔστιν τὸ ἥμισυ καθὼς ἀπήγγειλάν μοι ('the half was not told me'). The queen had not believed the report until autopsy (ἐωράκασιν οἱ ὀφθαλμοί μου) confirmed it and exceeded it. This is the verse Jesus invokes when 'the queen of the South' (βασίλισσα νότου) rises in judgment against his generation, for she came to hear Solomon's wisdom, and 'something greater than Solomon is here' (Matt 12:42 // Luke 11:31).

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὐκ
not

negative particle (with ἐπίστευσα)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπίστευσα
I believed

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · πιστεύω

main verb

→ constative aorist (her prior incredulity)

πιστεύω: 'believe / trust'; renders ἰμνηῖ; the queen's former disbelief in the reports heightens the force of her present verification.

τοῖς
the

Dative

article (with participle)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαλοῦσίν
those telling

Pres Act Part Dat Pl Masc · λαλέω

substantival participle (dative object of ἐπίστευσα)

→ verbal action or state

λαλέω: 'speak / tell'; the substantival participle 'those speaking to me' = the bearers of the report about Solomon.

μοι
to me

Dative

indirect object (of λαλοῦσίν)

→ participant reference or interest

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

ἕως
until

temporal conjunction (with ὅτου)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἕως ὅτου: 'until the time when'; a compound temporal conjunction marking the turning point — her coming and seeing.

ὅτου
which

Genitive

relative pronoun (with ἕως: 'until')

→ relational specification

ὅστις (gen. ὅτου): in the fixed phrase ἕως ὅτου = 'until.'

παρεγενόμην
I came / arrived

Aor Mid Indic 1 Sg · παραγίνομαι

verb of temporal clause

→ constative aorist (the arrival)

παραγίνομαι: 'come / arrive / be present'; the compound stresses arrival on the scene, the precondition of her autopsy.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐώρακάσιν
have seen

Perf Act Indic 3 Pl · ὁράω

main verb (with subject οἱ ὀφθαλμοί)

→ resultative perfect (the seeing now stands as verified fact)

ὁράω (perf. ἐώρακα): 'see'; the perfect ἐώρακάσιν stresses the abiding result — 'my eyes have seen, and the impression remains'; autopsy as the ground of belief.

οἱ
the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀφθαλμοί

eyes

Nominative

subject of ἑωράκασιν

→ participant prominence

ὀφθαλμός: 'eye'; renders יָי; 'my own eyes have seen' is the language of verified eyewitness experience.

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.

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative interjection

→ clausal contribution

ἰδοὺ: 'behold / look!'; renders הִנֵּה; a presentative particle drawing attention to the astonishing fact that follows.

οὐκ

not

negative particle (with ἔστιν)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔστιν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (existential, in the idiom 'the half was not told')

→ gnomic/stative present

εἰμί: here in the idiom οὐκ ἔστιν τὸ ἥμισυ καθὼς ἀπήγγειλάν μοι, 'the half is not [as great] as was told me' = the reality far exceeds the report.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἥμισυ

half

Nominative

subject (of ἔστιν)

→ participant prominence

ἥμισυ: 'half'; renders חֵצִי; 'the half was not told me' is the proverbial expression of a reality surpassing all report — quoted in Christian tradition and echoed in the Gospel saying of the queen of the South.

καθὼς

as

comparative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καθὼς: 'as / according as'; introduces the comparison with the report she had received.

ἀπήγγειλάν

they told

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀπαγγέλλω

verb of comparative clause

→ constative aorist

ἀπαγγέλλω: 'report / tell'; the reporters had told her, but the reality outstripped their account.

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.

προστέθεικας

you have added

Perf Act Indic 2 Sg · προστίθμι

main verb

→ resultative perfect (the surplus now stands)

προστίθμι: 'add / add to'; renders הוֹסִיף; the perfect stresses the abiding result — Solomon has 'added good things' beyond all that was reported.

ἀγαθὰ

good things

Accusative

direct object of προστέθεικας

→ object specification

ἀγαθός: 'good'; substantival neuter plural 'good things' = the surplus of wisdom and splendor exceeding the report.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (addition: 'to them')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτὰ

them

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (= the things reported)

→ participant reference

αὐτὰ: meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative object of πρὸς (= the things reported).

ἐπὶ

beyond / upon

preposition + accusative (excess: 'over and above')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ + acc.: here 'over and above / beyond' — Solomon's reality exceeds the whole report.

πᾶσαν

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ἀκοήν)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all / the whole'; the totality of the report is surpassed.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀκοήν

report / hearing

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί

→ object specification

ἀκοή: 'report / rumor / hearing'; renders ἡγεμονίᾳ; the thing heard, now exceeded by the thing seen.

ἣν

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἤκουσα)

→ participant reference

ἣν: meaning 'which'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as relative pronoun (object of ἤκουσα).

ἤκουσα

I heard

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · ἀκούω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

ἀκούω: closes the verse by repeating the hearing/seeing contrast that frames the confession.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῇ

land

Dative

dative of place (locative)

→ sphere or reference

γῇ: 'land'; 'in my land' = Sheba; the inclusio with v. 6 frames the queen's confession.

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.

8 μακάριαι αἱ γυναῖκές σου μακάριοι οἱ παῖδες σου οὗτοι οἱ παρεστηκότες ἐνώπιόν σου δι' ὅλου οἱ ἀκούοντες πᾶσαν τὴν φρόνησίν σου

Blessed are your wives, blessed are your servants, these who stand before you continually, who hear all your wisdom!

Beatitude on those near Solomon

μακάριαι αἱ γυναῖκές σου

A double makarism (μακάριαι ... μακάριοι) pronounces blessed those who continually attend Solomon and hear his wisdom. The beatitude-form (μακάριος) and the privilege of 'hearing the wisdom' resonate with the Gospel context of the queen of the South, who came precisely to hear (Matt 12:42 // Luke 11:31).

μακάριαι

blessed

Nominative

predicate adjective (feminine: 'blessed [are]')

→ participant prominence

μακάριος: 'blessed / happy / fortunate'; renders יָשָׁע; the makarism-form familiar from the Psalms and the Beatitudes; here pronounced on Solomon's household.

αἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γυναῖκές

wives / women

Nominative

subject of the first makarism

→ participant prominence

γυνή (pl. γυναῖκες): 'woman / wife'; renders הָשָׁא; Solomon's wives (or the women of his court) are blessed by proximity to his wisdom.

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.

μακάριοι

blessed

Nominative

predicate adjective (masculine: second makarism)

→ participant prominence

μακάριος: the masculine plural form of the repeated beatitude, now on Solomon's servants.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παῖδες

servants

Nominative

subject of the second makarism

→ participant prominence

παῖς (pl. παῖδες): 'servant / attendant'; the courtiers who stand before Solomon and hear his wisdom.

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.

οὗτοι

these

Nominative

demonstrative (in apposition to παῖδες)

→ participant prominence

οὗτος: 'this / these'; resumptive demonstrative pointing to the attendant servants just named.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with participle)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παρεστηκότες

standing by

Perf Act Part Nom Pl Masc · παρίστημι

attributive participle (modifying οὗτοι)

→ resultative perfect (settled standing in attendance)

παρίστημι: 'stand beside / attend'; the perfect participle οἱ παρεστηκότες ('those who stand by') is courtly language for continual attendance in the royal presence.

ἐνώπιόν

before

preposition + genitive (in the presence of)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐνώπιον: 'before / in the presence of'; Hebraism rendering יָפְזָל; locates the servants in continual attendance before the king.

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.

δι

through

preposition + genitive (in the phrase δι ὅλου: 'continually')

→ spatial or relational framing

διά + gen.: in the idiom δι ὅλου, 'throughout / continually / always.'

ὅλου

the whole / continually

Genitive

genitive (with δι: adverbial 'continually')

→ relational specification

ὅλος: 'whole / entire'; in δι ὅλου = 'continually / all the time' — the servants are ever in attendance.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with participle)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀκούοντες

hearing

Pres Act Part Nom Pl Masc · ἀκούω

attributive participle (modifying οὗτοι)

→ verbal action or state

ἀκούω: 'hear'; the privilege defining the blessedness — to hear Solomon's wisdom continually; resonates with the Gospel motif of coming to 'hear' Solomon (Matt 12:42).

πᾶσαν

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying φρόνησίν)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all / the whole of'; the entirety of Solomon's wisdom is available to his attendants.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φρόνησίν

wisdom

Accusative

direct object of ἀκούοντες

→ object specification

φρόνησις: 'practical wisdom / discernment'; the chapter's key gift-word; what the blessed attendants are privileged to hear.

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.

9 γένοιτο κύριος ὁ θεός σου εὐλογημένος ὃς ἠθέλησεν ἐν σοὶ δοῦναί σε ἐπὶ θρόνου Ἰσραὴλ διὰ τὸ ἀγαπᾶν κύριον τὸν Ἰσραὴλ στήσαι εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα καὶ ἔθετό σε βασιλέα ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τοῦ ποιεῖν κρίμα ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ καὶ ἐν κρίμασιν αὐτῶν

Blessed be the LORD your God, who delighted in you to set you upon the throne of Israel; because the LORD loved Israel to establish it forever, he made you king over them to do judgment in righteousness and in their justice.

Doxology: the queen blesses YHWH

γένοιτο κύριος ὁ θεός σου εὐλογημένος

The climax of the queen's speech is a doxology to YHWH: it is the LORD's love for Israel that explains Solomon's enthronement. The Gentile queen confesses that Solomon's kingship exists τοῦ ποιεῖν κρίμα ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ ('to do judgment in righteousness') — the theological purpose of monarchy in Israel.

γένοιτο

may [he] be

Aor Mid Opt 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (optative of wish: benediction)

→ volitive optative (blessing/wish)

γίνομαι (aor. opt. γένοιτο): 'may it be / let it be'; the optative of wish opens the benediction; γένοιτο ... εὐλογημένος = 'blessed be ...'

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

subject of γένοιτο

→ participant prominence

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the Gentile queen blesses the God of Israel by name — a striking confession on foreign lips.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θεός

God

Nominative

apposition to κύριος

→ participant prominence

θεός: 'God'; κύριος ὁ θεός σου ('the LORD your God') identifies YHWH as Solomon's covenant God.

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.

εὐλογημένος

blessed

Perf Pass Part Nom Sg Masc · εὐλογέω

predicate participle (with γένοιτο: 'be blessed')

→ resultative perfect (the state of being blessed)

εὐλογέω: 'bless / praise'; the perfect passive participle in the benediction formula εὐλογητός/εὐλογημένος κύριος = 'blessed be the LORD' (cf. Gen 9:26; 1 Sam 25:32).

ὅς

who

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἠθέλησεν)

→ participant reference

ὅς: meaning 'who'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as relative pronoun (subject of ἠθέλησεν).

ἠθέλησεν

delighted / willed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · θέλω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist (the divine decision)

θέλω: 'wish / will / delight in'; renders γᾶϣ; 'who delighted in you' expresses YHWH's gracious election of Solomon.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (object of delight)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

σοί

you

Dative

dative object of ἐν (the one delighted in)

→ participant reference or interest

σύ: 'you'; ἠθέλησεν ἐν σοί ('delighted in you') is a Hebraism (אֲנִי יָצַחְתִּי).

δοῦναί

to give / set

Aor Act Inf · δίδωμι

complementary infinitive (with ἠθέλησεν)

→ constative aorist infinitive

δίδωμι: 'give / set / place'; here 'to set you upon the throne' — δίδωμι ἐπὶ θρόνου renders the Hebrew idiom of installing a king.

σε

you

Accusative

accusative subject of δοῦναί

→ participant reference

σε: meaning 'you'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as accusative subject of δοῦναί.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + genitive (position on the throne)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

θρόνου

throne

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ

→ relational specification

θρόνος: 'throne'; renders מִנְבֵּל; the throne of Israel, YHWH's gift to Solomon (and later the great ivory throne of vv. 18–20).

Ισραηλ

of Israel

genitival modifier of θρόνου (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: transliteration of Hebrew יִשְׂרָאֵל; indeclinable in the LXX; the covenant people over whom Solomon reigns.

διὰ

because of

preposition + accusative (causal, with articular infinitive)

→ spatial or relational framing

διὰ + acc. + articular infinitive: 'because of (the fact that) ...'; a causal construction explaining Solomon's enthronement by YHWH's love for Israel.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with articular infinitive ἀγαπᾶν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀγαπᾶν

to love

Pres Act Inf · ἀγαπάω

articular infinitive (causal: 'because the LORD loved')

→ present infinitive (continuous covenant love)

ἀγαπάω: 'love'; renders בָּחַב; the articular infinitive with διὰ gives the reason — YHWH's covenant love for Israel undergirds Solomon's reign.

κύριον

the LORD

Accusative

accusative subject of the infinitive ἀγαπᾶν

→ object specification

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; here the subject of 'loving' Israel — it is YHWH who loves his people.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Ἰσραηλ as object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

object of ἀγαπᾶν (indeclinable, articularized by τὸν)

→ participant identification

Ἰσραηλ: the object of YHWH's love; the article τὸν marks its accusative function despite indeclinability.

στῆσαι

to establish

Aor Act Inf · ἵστημι

infinitive of purpose (with ἀγαπᾶν: love that establishes)

→ aorist infinitive (the establishing of the covenant)

ἵστημι: 'set up / establish / make stand'; renders כָּנַן / יָמַד; YHWH's love aims to establish Israel forever — the Davidic-covenant note.

εἰς

for

preposition + accusative (extent of time)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

αἰῶνα

age / forever

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (idiomatic: 'forever')

→ object specification

αἰών: 'age / eternity'; εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα renders עַלְעַל, 'forever' — the perpetuity of YHWH's establishment of Israel.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔθετό

he made / set

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · τίθημι

main verb

→ constative aorist (the appointment)

τίθημι (aor. mid. ἔθετο): 'set / appoint / make'; 'he set/made you king over them' — YHWH's appointment of Solomon for the sake of just rule.

σε

you

Accusative

direct object of ἔθετο

→ participant reference

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

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

predicate accusative (object complement: 'made you king')

→ object specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the office to which YHWH appointed Solomon over Israel.

ἐπ

over

preposition + accusative (rule over)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπ (= Israel)

→ participant reference

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

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.

ποιεῖν

to do

Pres Act Inf · ποιέω

articular infinitive of purpose (τοῦ ποιεῖν: 'in order to do')

→ present infinitive (ongoing performance)

ποιέω: 'do / make'; the articular-genitive infinitive τοῦ ποιεῖν expresses purpose — the divinely-intended end of kingship is to execute justice.

κρίμα

judgment

Accusative

direct object of ποιεῖν

→ object specification

κρίμα: 'judgment / justice / verdict'; renders נִשְׁפָּט ; ποιεῖν κρίμα ('to do justice') is the core royal vocation in Israel (cf. 2 Sam 8:15).

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (manner)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

δικαιοσύνη

righteousness

Dative

dative of manner (with ἐν)

→ sphere or reference

δικαιοσύνη: 'righteousness / justice'; renders דִּקְיָוָה ; the pairing κρίμα ... δικαιοσύνη ('justice and righteousness') is the classic prophetic ideal of right rule.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (manner/sphere)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

κρίμασιν

judgments

Dative

dative (with ἐν: 'in their judgments')

→ sphere or reference

κρίμα (pl. κρίμασιν): 'judgments / ordinances'; the just decisions Solomon renders for the people.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession (the people's judgments)

→ relational specification

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

10 καὶ ἔδωκεν τῷ Σαλωμων ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι τάλαντα χρυσίου καὶ ἡδύσματα πολλὰ σφόδρα καὶ λίθον τίμιον οὐκ ἐληλύθει κατὰ τὰ ἡδύσματα ἐκεῖνα ἔτι εἰς πλῆθος ἃ ἔδωκεν βασίλισσα Σαβα τῷ βασιλεῖ Σαλωμων

And she gave to Solomon a hundred and twenty talents of gold, and very many spices, and precious stone; there had never again come such an abundance of spices as those which the queen of Sheba gave to King Solomon.

The queen's gifts to Solomon καὶ ἔδωκεν τῷ Σαλωμων

The queen's gift (120 talents of gold, abundant spices, gems) matches the cargo of v. 2. The narrator's aside — no such abundance of spices ever came again — magnifies the unmatched scale of this royal exchange.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔδωκεν

she gave

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb

→ constative aorist (the giving)

δίδωμι: 'give'; renders ἰη; the queen's lavish gift to Solomon, the climax of the diplomatic exchange.

τῷ

to

Dative

article (with Σαλωμων as indirect object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαλωμων

Solomon

indirect object (indeclinable, marked dative by τῷ)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: indeclinable; the article τῷ signals the dative (recipient) function.

ἑκατὸν

a hundred

numeral (with εἴκοσι, modifying τάλαντα)

→ measure or count

ἑκατόν: 'hundred'; indeclinable cardinal numeral; here counting the talents of gold.

εἴκοσι

twenty

numeral (with ἑκατόν: 'a hundred and twenty')

→ measure or count

εἴκοσι: 'twenty'; indeclinable cardinal; 120 talents of gold — an immense royal gift.

τάλαντα

talents

Accusative

direct object of ἔδωκεν

→ object specification

τάλαντον (pl. τάλαντα): 'talent' (a large unit of weight/value); renders ἁ; the standard LXX measure of bulk precious metal.

χρυσίου

of gold

Genitive

genitive of material (with τάλαντα)

→ relational specification

χρυσίον: 'gold (as wrought metal/bullion)'; a diminutive-form synonym of χρυσός, the chapter's dominant material.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἡδύσματα
spices

Accusative

direct object of ἔδωκεν (second member)

→ object specification

ἡδυσμα: 'spice'; the aromatic wealth of Sheba (cf. v. 2).

πολλὰ
many

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ἡδύσματα)

→ object specification

πολύς: 'much / many'; with σφόδρα intensifies the abundance.

σφόδρα
very

adverb of degree

→ clausal contribution

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

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

λίθον
stone

Accusative

direct object of ἔδωκεν (third member)

→ object specification

λίθος τίμιος: 'precious stone / gem'; the third element of the queen's gift, matching the caravan-cargo of v. 2.

τίμιον
precious

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying λίθον)

→ object specification

τίμιος: 'precious / costly'

οὐκ
not / never

negative particle (with ἐληλύθει)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐληλύθει
had come

Plupf Act Indic 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

main verb (narrator's aside)

→ pluperfect (prior state: nothing like it had come before)

ἔρχομαι (plupf. ἐληλύθει): 'come'; the pluperfect 'there had (never) come' introduces the narrator's comparative note magnifying the gift's uniqueness.

κατὰ
according to / like

preposition + accusative (comparison)

→ spatial or relational framing

κατά + acc.: here 'like / corresponding to' — nothing came 'like those spices.'

τὰ
the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡδύσματα
spices

Accusative

accusative object of κατὰ

→ object specification

ἡδυσμα: the spices of comparison — the standard against which all later imports fell short.

ἐκεῖνα

those

Accusative

demonstrative (modifying ἡδύσματα)

→ object specification

ἐκεῖνος: 'that / those'; the remote demonstrative pointing back to the queen's spices.

ἔτι

again / still

adverb (temporal: 'ever again')

→ clausal contribution

ἔτι: 'still / yet / again'; with the negative, 'never again' — no comparable abundance came thereafter.

εἰς

for / in

preposition + accusative (extent: 'in abundance')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πλῆθος

abundance / multitude

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (idiomatic: 'in abundance')

→ object specification

πλῆθος: 'multitude / abundance'; renders 27; εἰς πλῆθος = 'in great quantity' (cf. v. 27).

ἃ

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἔδωκεν, antecedent ἡδύσματα)

→ participant reference

ἃ: meaning 'which'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as relative pronoun (object of ἔδωκεν, antecedent ἡδύσματα).

ἔδωκεν

gave

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg· δίδωμι

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

δίδωμι: repeats the verse's opening verb, closing the frame around the queen's unmatched gift.

βασίλισσα

queen

Nominative

subject of the relative clause

→ participant prominence

βασίλισσα: the title-refrain recurs as the giver of the gift.

Σαβα

Sheba

indeclinable proper noun (attributive to βασίλισσα)

→ participant identification

Σαβα: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as indeclinable proper noun (attributive to βασίλισσα).

τῷ

to the

Dative

article (with βασιλεῖ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ

king

Dative

indirect object (recipient of the gift)

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεῖς: 'king'; Solomon, the recipient — the full title 'King Solomon' closes the verse.

Σαλωμων

Solomon

indeclinable proper noun (in apposition to βασιλεῖ)

→ participant identification

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

11 καὶ ἡ ναῦς Χιραμ ἡ αἵρουσα τὸ χρυσίον ἐκ Σουφίρ ἤνεγκεν ξύλα ἀπελέκητα πολλὰ σφόδρα καὶ λίθον τίμιον

And the ship of Hiram, which brought the gold from Ophir, carried very much unhewn timber and precious stone.

Excursus: Hiram's navy and the gold of Ophir (vv. 11–12)

καὶ ἡ ναῦς Χιραμ

A narrator's excursus on the source of Solomon's gold: Hiram's fleet brings gold from Ophir (here Σουφίρ) along with 'unhewn timber' (ξύλα ἀπελέκητα = the almug wood) and gems. The excursus interrupts the Sheba episode to root Solomon's wealth in his maritime alliance with Tyre.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ναῦς

ship / fleet

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

ναῦς: 'ship'; renders נַאֲוִי; here the merchant fleet of Hiram engaged in the Ophir gold trade (cf. v. 22, the ships of Tarshish).

Χιραμ

Hiram

genitival modifier of ναῦς (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Χιραμ: transliteration of Hebrew חִירָאם, Hiram king of Tyre, Solomon's ally and supplier of materials and seafaring expertise; indeclinable in the LXX.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with attributive participle)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

αἵρουσα

which bore

Pres Act Part Nom Sg Fem · αἵρω

attributive participle (modifying ναῦς)

→ verbal action or state

αἵρω: 'carry / bear'; the present participle describes the ship's regular function of conveying gold (the same verb as the camels of v. 2).

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χρυσίον

gold

Accusative

direct object of αἵρουσα

→ object specification

χρυσίον: 'gold (bullion)'; the cargo the fleet carried from Ophir.

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Σουφίρ

Ophir

genitive object of ἐκ (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Σουφίρ: LXX transliteration of Hebrew **רֹפִּיץ** (Ophir), the legendary source of the finest gold (cf. Job 28:16; Ps 44[45]:10); indeclinable.

ἤνεγκεν

carried / brought

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · φέρω

main verb

→ constative aorist (the cargo brought)

φέρω (aor. ἤνεγκεν): 'bring / carry'; the fleet brought timber and gems in addition to gold.

ξύλα

timber / wood

Accusative

direct object of ἤνεγκεν

→ object specification

ξύλον (pl. ξύλα): 'wood / timber'; here the famous almug/algum wood of 1 Kgs 10:11–12, rendered in the Greek by the qualifier ἀπελέκητα.

ἀπελέκητα

unhewn

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ξύλα)

→ object specification

ἀπελέκητος: 'unhewn / not worked with the axe' (ἀ- + πελεκάω, 'to hew'); the LXX's rendering of the rare Hebrew **אֲמֻגִּים** (almug-wood); the precious imported timber used for temple supports and musical instruments (v. 12).

πολλὰ

much

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ξύλα)

→ object specification

πολύς: 'much'; with σφόδρα, the great quantity of imported timber.

σφόδρα

very

adverb of degree

→ clausal contribution

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

λίθον

stone

Accusative

direct object of ἤνεγκεν (second member)

→ object specification

λίθος τίμιος: 'precious stone'; gems brought alongside the gold and timber.

τίμιον

precious

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying λίθον)

→ object specification

τίμιος: 'precious / costly'

12 καὶ ἐποίησεν ὁ βασιλεὺς τὰ ξύλα τὰ ἀπελέκητα ὑποστηρίγματα τοῦ οἴκου κυρίου καὶ τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ νάβλας καὶ κινύρας τοῖς ᾠδοῖς οὐκ ἐληλύθει τοιαῦτα ξύλα ἀπελέκητα ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς οὐδὲ ὥφθησάν που ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης

And the king made the unhewn timber into supports for the house of the LORD and the house of the king, and into harps and lyres for the singers; no such unhewn timber had ever come upon the earth, nor were they seen anywhere until this day.

Use of the almug wood (excursus continued)

καὶ ἐποίησεν ὁ βασιλεὺς

The almug timber becomes temple/palace supports and musical instruments (νάβλας, κινύρας) for the singers. The closing aside — no such wood had ever come or been seen 'until this day' — uses the standard LXX historiographic formula ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης to mark the uniqueness and the narrator's later vantage.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐποίησεν

made

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ποιέω: 'make / do'; the recurring verb of Solomon's craftsmanship (vv. 12, 16, 18).

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject (= Solomon)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; Solomon as builder-craftsman.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ξύλα

timber

Accusative

direct object of ἐποίησεν

→ object specification

ξύλον: the imported almug timber of v. 11, now made into furnishings.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (attributive position)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀπελέκητα

unhewn

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ξύλα)

→ object specification

ἀπελέκητος: 'unhewn'; the recurring qualifier of the almug wood (see v. 11).

ὑποστηρίγματα

supports

Accusative

predicate accusative (object complement: 'made [them into] supports')

→ object specification

ὑποστήριγμα (pl. ὑποστηρίγματα): 'support / prop / balustrade'; the structural use of the almug wood in temple and palace (Hebrew טַחֲנִיחַ).

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκου

house

Genitive

genitive (for which the supports were made)

→ relational specification

οἶκος: 'house'; here the temple, 'the house of the LORD'.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of possession (with οἴκου)

→ relational specification

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; 'the house of the LORD' = the temple.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκου

house

Genitive

genitive (second member)

→ relational specification

οἶκος: here the palace, 'the house of the king'.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of possession (with οἴκου: the palace)

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the royal palace alongside the temple.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

νάβλας

harps

Accusative

direct object (additional product: 'and harps')

→ object specification

νάβλα (pl. νάβλας): 'nabla / harp'; a Semitic loanword (Hebrew נָבֶלָה), a stringed instrument; made of the almug wood for the temple singers.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κινύρας

lyres

Accusative

direct object (additional product: 'and lyres')

→ object specification

κινύρα (pl. κινύρας): 'lyre / kithara'; a Semitic loanword (Hebrew קִנֹּר), the harp of David; paired with the naba for temple music.

τοῖς

for the

Dative

article (with ᾠδοῖς, dative of advantage)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ᾠδοῖς

singers

Dative

dative of advantage ('for the singers')

→ sphere or reference

ᾠδός (pl. ᾠδοῖς): 'singer'; the temple musicians for whom the instruments were made (Hebrew מְשִׁירִים).

οὐκ

not / never

negative particle (with ἐληλύθει)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐληλύθει

had come

Plupf Act Indic 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

main verb (narrator's aside)

→ pluperfect (no such wood had come before)

ἔρχομαι (plupf.): the comparative-uniqueness formula (cf. v. 10): such timber had never come upon the earth.

τοιαῦτα

such

Nominative

demonstrative adjective (modifying ξύλα)

→ participant prominence

τοιοῦτος: 'such / of this kind'; underscores the unparalleled quality of the almug wood.

ξύλα

timber

Nominative

subject of ἐληλύθει

→ participant prominence

ξύλον: the wood as subject of the comparison.

ἀπελέκητα

unhewn

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying ξύλα)

→ participant prominence

ἀπελέκητος: 'unhewn'; see v. 11.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + genitive (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆς

earth / land

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ

→ relational specification

γῆ: 'earth / land'; 'upon the earth' = anywhere in the world.

οὐδὲ

nor

negative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐδέ: 'and not / nor'; adds the second negative clause to the uniqueness formula.

ὤφθησάν

were seen

Aor Pass Indic 3 Pl · ὀράω

main verb (second clause of the aside)

→ *constative aorist passive*

ὀράω (aor. pass. ὤφθησαν): 'be seen / appear'; 'nor were they seen anywhere' — such timber had never been beheld.

ΠΟΥ

anywhere

indefinite adverb of place

→ *clausal contribution*

που: 'somewhere / anywhere'; with the negative, 'nowhere / not anywhere.'

ἕως

until

preposition + genitive (temporal limit)

→ *spatial or relational framing*

ἕως: 'until'; in the historiographic formula ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

→ *noun-phrase marking*

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

ἡμέρας

day

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως

→ *relational specification*

ἡμέρα: 'day'; ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης ('until this day') is a standard LXX historiographic formula reflecting the narrator's later standpoint.

ταύτης

this

Genitive

demonstrative (modifying ἡμέρας)

→ *relational specification*

οὗτος: 'this'; closes the formula.

13 καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς Σαλωμων ἔδωκεν τῇ βασιλίσσῃ Σαβα πάντα ὅσα ἠθέλησεν ὅσα ᾐτήσατο ἐκτὸς πάντων ὧν δεδώκει αὐτῇ διὰ χειρὸς τοῦ βασιλέως Σαλωμων καὶ ἀπεστράφη καὶ ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν γῆν αὐτῆς αὐτὴ καὶ πάντες οἱ παῖδες αὐτῆς

And King Solomon gave to the queen of Sheba all that she desired, whatever she asked, besides all that he had given her by the hand of King Solomon; and she turned back and went to her own land, she and all her servants.

Conclusion of the Sheba episode: Solomon's gift and the queen's departure

καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς Σαλωμων ἔδωκεν

The episode closes symmetrically: as the queen gave (v. 10), so Solomon gives — 'all that she desired, whatever she asked' — beyond his customary royal bounty; then she returns home. The departure ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν γῆν αὐτῆς ('went to her own land') closes the frame opened by her coming (vv. 1–2).

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὁ
the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς
king

Nominative

subject (= Solomon)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; the full title 'King Solomon' frames his royal generosity.

Σαλωμων
Solomon

indeclinable proper noun (in apposition to βασιλεὺς)

→ participant identification

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

ἔδωκεν

gave

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb

→ constative aorist

δίδωμι: 'give'; Solomon's reciprocal giving balances the queen's gift of v. 10.

τῇ

to the

Dative

article (with βασιλίση)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλίση

queen

Dative

indirect object (recipient)

→ sphere or reference

βασιλίση: 'queen'; the dative βασιλίση marks the queen of Sheba as recipient of Solomon's gift.

Σαβα

Sheba

indeclinable proper noun (attributive to βασιλίση)

→ participant identification

Σαβα: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as indeclinable proper noun (attributive to βασιλίση).

πάντα

all things

Accusative

direct object of ἔδωκεν

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the totality of the queen's desires that Solomon satisfied.

ὅσα

whatever

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἠθέλησεν)

→ participant reference

ὅσος: 'as much as / whatever'; πάντα ὅσα ('all that') is the comprehensive idiom.

ἠθέλησεν

she desired

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · θέλω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

θέλω: 'wish / desire'; the queen's wishes, all granted.

ὅσα

whatever

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἠτήσατο; asyndetic parallel)

→ participant reference

ὅσος: repeated, intensifying the comprehensiveness — 'whatever she asked.'

ἠτήσατο

she asked

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · αἰτέω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

αἰτέω (mid.): 'ask / request for oneself'; the middle voice stresses the queen's self-interested request.

ἐκτός

besides / apart from

preposition + genitive (exception: 'besides')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκτός: 'outside / besides / apart from'; introduces what Solomon gave over and above his customary royal bounty.

πάντων

all

Genitive

genitive object of ἐκτός

→ relational specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the whole of his habitual royal giving.

ᾧ

which

Genitive

relative pronoun (genitive by attraction; object of δεδώκει)

→ relational specification

ὅς: relative pronoun, genitive by attraction to πάντων.

δεδώνει

he had given

Plupf Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

verb of relative clause

→ pluperfect (prior customary giving)

δίδωμι (plupf. δεδώνει): 'had given'; the pluperfect marks Solomon's earlier/customary gifts, distinct from this climactic bestowal.

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.

διὰ

by / through

preposition + genitive (instrument/agency)

→ spatial or relational framing

διὰ + gen.: 'through / by the hand of'; διὰ χειρός is a Hebraism (תַּאֲדָה) for personal agency.

χειρὸς

hand

Genitive

genitive object of διὰ (idiomatic: 'by the hand of')

→ relational specification

χείρ: 'hand'; in διὰ χειρός = 'by the agency of' (Hebraism).

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of possession (with χειρὸς: 'the king's hand')

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; Solomon's own hand as the channel of the gift.

Σαλωμων

Solomon

indeclinable proper noun (in apposition to βασιλέως)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (sequential)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπεστράφη

she turned back

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἀποστρέφω

main verb

→ constative aorist (the homeward turn)

ἀποστρέφω (aor. pass. ἀπεστράφη): 'turn back / return'; the passive/deponent here is intransitive 'she turned back' — the queen begins her journey home.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦλθεν

she went

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist (the return journey)

ἔρχομαι: 'come / go'; 'went to her own land' closes the inclusio with vv. 1–2.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

→ object specification

γῆ: 'land'; the queen's own land of Sheba.

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

αὐτή

she

Nominative

intensive pronoun (resumptive subject: 'she herself')

→ participant reference

αὐτός: here the intensive/resumptive nominative αὐτή ('she herself') heading the compound subject 'she and all her servants.'

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πάντες

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying παῖδες)

→ participant prominence

παῖς: 'all'; her whole retinue accompanies her home.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παῖδες

servants

Nominative

nominative (compound subject with αὐτή)

→ participant prominence

παῖς (pl. παῖδες): 'servant / attendant'; the queen's retinue (cf. v. 2).

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

14 καὶ ἦν ὁ σταθμὸς τοῦ χρυσίου τοῦ ἐληλυθότος τῷ Σαλωμων ἐν ἑνιαυτῷ ἐνὶ ἑξακόσια καὶ ἐξήκοντα ἑξτάλαντα χρυσίου

And the weight of the gold that came to Solomon in one year was six hundred and sixty-six talents of gold.

New section: Solomon's annual revenue (B begins) καὶ ἦν ὁ σταθμὸς τοῦ χρυσίου

The narrator turns to a catalogue of Solomon's wealth. The famous figure of 666 talents of gold per year (ἑξακόσια καὶ ἐξήκοντα ἑξτάλαντα) heads the inventory of vv. 14–22. The number recurs as the 'number of the beast' in Rev 13:18, where Solomon's gold-laden splendor stands as a backdrop to imperial excess.

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

main verb (equative: 'the weight ... was ...')

→ stative imperfect

εἰμί: 'be'; the equative imperfect introduces the statistic of Solomon's annual gold.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σταθμὸς

weight

Nominative

subject of ἦν

→ participant prominence

σταθμός: 'weight / measured amount'; renders לָקַיִשׁ; the precise weight of Solomon's annual gold revenue.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χρυσίου

gold

Genitive

genitive (the gold weighed)

→ relational specification

χρυσίον: 'gold'; the substance whose annual weight is now given.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with participle)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐληλυθότος

that came

Perf Act Part Gen Sg Neut · ἔρχομαι

attributive participle (modifying χρυσίου)

→ resultative perfect (the gold that had come in)

ἔρχομαι (perf. part. ἐληλυθότος): 'come'; the gold 'that came to Solomon' — his incoming revenue.

τῷ

to

Dative

article (with Σαλωμων, dative of recipient)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαλωμων

Solomon

indirect object (indeclinable, marked dative by τῷ)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as indirect object (indeclinable, marked dative by τῷ).

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἐνιαυτῷ

year

Dative

dative of time (with ἐν: 'in a year')

→ sphere or reference

ἐνιαυτός: 'year'; renders ἡβδ; the period over which the 666 talents accrued.

ἐνὶ

one

Dative

numeral adjective (modifying ἐνιαυτῷ: 'one year')

→ sphere or reference

εἷς (dat. ἐνὶ): 'one'; 'in one (single) year' — the annual rate of intake.

ἑξακόσια

six hundred

Nominative

numeral (predicate, with τάλαντα)

→ participant prominence

ἑξακόσιοι: 'six hundred'; the first component of the famous figure 666.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (joining the numerals)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἑξήκοντα

sixty

numeral (indeclinable)

→ measure or count

ἑξήκοντα: 'sixty'; the second component of 666.

ἑξ

six

numeral (indeclinable)

→ clausal contribution

ἑξ: 'six'; the third component — 'six hundred and sixty-six talents' (cf. Rev 13:18).

τάλαντα

talents

Nominative

predicate noun (the measure: 'talents')

→ participant prominence

τάλαντον: 'talent'; the unit of the annual gold income.

χρυσίου

of gold

Genitive

genitive of material (with τάλαντα)

→ relational specification

χρυσίον: 'gold'; the genitive of material closes the figure — 666 talents of gold.

15 χωρὶς τῶν φόρων τῶν ὑποτεταγμένων καὶ τῶν ἐμπόρων καὶ πάντων τῶν βασιλέων τοῦ πέραν καὶ τῶν σατραπῶν τῆς γῆς

besides the tributes of those who were subject, and of the merchants, and of all the kings of the region beyond, and of the satraps of the land.

Supplement: additional revenue sources

χωρὶς τῶν φόρων

The 666 talents were exclusive of (χωρὶς) further income: tribute from subject peoples, merchants' tolls, the vassal kings 'beyond' (the Euphrates region), and the satraps. The list portrays Solomon as the hub of an imperial tribute network.

χωρὶς

besides / apart from

preposition + genitive (exception)

→ spatial or relational framing

χωρὶς: 'apart from / besides'; marks the following revenues as additional to the 666 talents.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φόρων

tributes

Genitive

genitive object of χωρὶς

→ relational specification

φόρος (pl. φόρων): 'tribute / tax'; renders הַמָּוֶלֶת / מַס; the imposts levied on subject peoples and traders.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with participle)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὑποτεταγμένων

of those subject

Perf Pass Part Gen Pl Masc · ὑποτάσσω

substantival participle (genitive: 'the subjected ones')

→ resultative perfect (settled state of subjection)

ὑποτάσσω: 'subject / subordinate'; the perfect passive participle 'those who have been subjected' = the subject populations paying tribute.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐμπόρων

merchants

Genitive

genitive (second source of revenue)

→ relational specification

ἐμπορος (pl. ἐμπόρων): 'merchant / trader'; renders סַחָר / סַחָרִים; the tolls and customs of traders passing through Solomon's domain.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πάντων

all

Genitive

attributive adjective (modifying βασιλέων)

→ relational specification

παῖς: 'all'; the totality of the vassal kings.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέων

kings

Genitive

genitive (third source of revenue)

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς (pl. βασιλέων): 'king'; the vassal kings of the region beyond who paid Solomon tribute.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (substantivizing πέραν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πέραν

beyond / the far side

Genitive

substantivized adverb (genitive: 'of the region beyond')

→ relational specification

πέραν: 'beyond / across'; substantivized with the article, 'the region beyond' (the Euphrates / Transeuphrates), the standard term for Solomon's far dominions (cf. עֲבֵר הַנָּהָר).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σατραπῶν

satraps / governors

Genitive

genitive (fourth source of revenue)

→ relational specification

σατράπης (pl. σατραπῶν): 'satrap / provincial governor'; a Persian loanword used in the LXX for regional rulers (Hebrew מְדַבָּר); the territorial governors under Solomon's hegemony.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆς

land

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with σατραπῶν: 'of the land')

→ relational specification

γῆ: 'land'; the territory under satrapal administration that fed Solomon's treasury.

16 καὶ ἐποίησεν Σαλωμων τριακόσια δόρατα χρυᾶ ἑλατά τριακόσιοι χρυσοὶ ἐπῆσαν ἐπὶ τὸ δόρυ τὸ ἕν

And Solomon made three hundred spears of beaten gold; three hundred [shekels] of gold were upon each single spear.

Solomon's gold spears and shields (vv. 16–17)

καὶ ἐποίησεν Σαλωμων

Solomon's gold-work continues: three hundred large beaten-gold spears/shields (δόρατα), each weighted with three hundred gold pieces, paired in v. 17 with three hundred smaller gold shields (ῥπλα). The display-armor for the House of the Forest of Lebanon symbolizes wealth, not war.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐποίησεν

made

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ποιέω: 'make'; Solomon's gold craftsmanship (cf. vv. 12, 18).

Σαλωμων

Solomon

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τριακόσια

three hundred

Accusative

numeral (modifying δόρατα)

→ object specification

τριακόσιοι: 'three hundred'; the count of the large gold spears/shields.

δόρατα

spears

Accusative

direct object of ἐποίησεν

→ object specification

δόρυ (pl. δόρατα): 'spear / shaft'; here large ceremonial shields/spears (Hebrew דָּבָר, the large shield); ornamental gold display-weapons.

χρυᾶ

golden

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying δόρατα)

→ object specification

χρυσός: 'made of gold'; the material of the display-armor.

ἑλατά

beaten / hammered

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying δόρατα)

→ object specification

ἐλατός: 'beaten / hammered (out)'; verbal adjective from ἐλαύνω; of gold worked by hammering into thin plate (Hebrew שִׁטָּה).

τριακόσιοι

three hundred

Nominative

numeral (subject: 'three hundred [gold pieces]')

→ participant prominence

τριακόσιοι: 'three hundred'; the masculine χρυσοὶ implies gold pieces/shekels weighting each spear.

χρυσοῖ gold pieces Nominative <i>substantival adjective (subject of ἐπῆσαν: 'gold [pieces]')</i> → participant prominence χρυσοῦς: 'golden'; substantivized as 'gold (pieces/shekels)' — the weight of gold on each spear.	ἐπῆσαν were upon Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · ἔπειμι <i>main verb</i> → stative imperfect (the gold lay upon each) ἔπειμι (ἐπί + εἶμι): 'be upon'; the imperfect ἐπῆσαν describes the gold overlaying each spear.	ἐπὶ upon <i>preposition + accusative (location)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐπὶ: meaning 'upon'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (location).	τὸ the Accusative <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τὸ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.
δόρυ spear Accusative <i>accusative object of ἐπὶ</i> → object specification δόρυ: 'spear / shield'; the singular here for 'each spear.'	τὸ the Accusative <i>article (with ἐν)</i> → noun-phrase marking τὸ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	ἐν one / single Accusative <i>numeral adjective (distributive: 'each single one')</i> → measure or count εἷς (neut. ἐν): 'one'; τὸ δόρυ τὸ ἐν = 'each single spear' (distributive idiom).	

17 καὶ τριακόσια ὅπλα χρυσᾷ ἐλάτᾳ τρεῖς μναῖ χρυσίου ἐνήσαν εἰς τὸ ὄπλον τὸ ἐν καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτὰ εἰς οἶκον δρυμοῦ τοῦ Λιβάνου

And three hundred shields of beaten gold; three minas of gold were in each single shield; and he placed them in the House of the Forest of Lebanon.

The smaller gold shields and their housing καὶ τριακόσια ὅπλα

The companion piece to v. 16: three hundred smaller shields (ὅπλα), each of three minas of gold, all deposited in the famous House of the Forest of Lebanon (οἶκος δρυμοῦ τοῦ Λιβάνου), Solomon's cedar-pillared armory and treasure-hall.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τριακόσια

three hundred

Accusative

numeral (modifying ὅπλα)

→ object specification

τριακόσιοι: 'three hundred'; the count of the smaller gold shields.

ὅπλα

shields

Accusative

direct object (of implied ἐποίησεν from v. 16)

→ object specification

ὄπλον (pl. ὅπλα): 'shield / weapon'; here the smaller round shield (Hebrew יָלָד), paired with the larger δόρατα of v. 16.

χρυσᾶ

golden

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ὅπλα)

→ object specification

χρυσοῦς: 'made of gold.'

ἐλατά

beaten

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ὅπλα)

→ object specification

ἐλατός: 'beaten / hammered'; see v. 16.

τρεῖς

three

Nominative

numeral (modifying μναῖ)

→ measure or count

τρεῖς: 'three'; the gold-weight of each shield.

μναῖ

minas

Nominative

subject of ἐνήσαν

→ participant prominence

μνᾶ (pl. μναῖ): 'mina' (a weight/coin); Semitic loanword (Hebrew מִנָּה); three minas of gold per shield.

χρυσίου

of gold

Genitive

genitive of material (with μναῖ)

→ relational specification

χρυσίον: 'gold'; the material of the minas.

ἐνήσαν

were in

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐνειμι

main verb

→ stative imperfect

ἐνειμι (ἐν + εἰμι): 'be in'; the imperfect ἐνήσαν, 'were in [each shield]' — the gold content of each piece.

εἰς

in / into

preposition + accusative (here 'in/for each')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὄπλον

shield

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

→ object specification

ὄπλον: 'shield'; the singular for 'each shield.'

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with ἕν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἕν

one / single

Accusative

numeral adjective (distributive: 'each single one')

→ measure or count

εἷς (neut. ἕν): 'one'; τὸ ὅπλον τὸ ἕν = 'each single shield.'

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔδωκεν

he placed / put

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb

→ constative aorist

δίδωμι: 'give / put / place'; here 'he placed/deposited them' in the armory — a common LXX extension of δίδωμι to 'set/put.'

αὐτὰ

them

Accusative

direct object (= the shields)

→ participant reference

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

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (goal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

οἶκον

house

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

→ object specification

οἶκος: 'house'; here the House of the Forest of Lebanon, Solomon's great cedar hall (3 Kgds 7) used as armory and treasury.

δρυμοῦ

of the forest

Genitive

genitive (with οἶκον: 'house of the forest')

→ relational specification

δρυμός: 'forest / thicket'; renders דְּרֵי; in the building-name 'House of the Forest of Lebanon,' so called for its rows of cedar columns.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Λιβάνου

Lebanon

Genitive

genitive (with δρυμοῦ: 'forest of Lebanon')

→ relational specification

Λίβανος: 'Lebanon'; the cedar-clad mountain range; here a declinable place-name in the genitive, naming Solomon's cedar hall.

18 καὶ ἐποίησεν ὁ βασιλεὺς θρόνον ἐλεφάντινον μέγαν καὶ περιεχρύσωσεν αὐτὸν χρυσίῳ δοκίμῳ

And the king made a great throne of ivory and overlaid it with refined gold.

The great ivory throne (vv. 18–20) καὶ ἐποίησεν ὁ βασιλεὺς θρόνον

The centerpiece of Solomon's splendor: a great ivory throne (θρόνος ἐλεφάντινος) overlaid with refined gold. Verses 19–20 describe its six steps, the twelve lions, and its unmatched grandeur — a visible icon of the throne of Israel the queen had blessed (v. 9).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐποίησεν

made

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ποιέω: 'make'; the recurring verb of Solomon's craftsmanship.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject (= Solomon)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; Solomon as maker of the throne.

θρόνον

throne

Accusative

direct object of ἐποίησεν

→ object specification

θρόνος: 'throne'; the great ivory-and-gold throne, the visible seat of the kingdom YHWH gave Solomon (cf. v. 9).

ἐλεφάντινον

of ivory

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying θρόνον)

→ object specification

ἐλεφάντινος: 'of ivory'; from ἐλέφας ('elephant / ivory'); renders ἰψ ('ivory'); the luxury material of the throne's core.

μέγαν

great

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying θρόνον)

→ object specification

μέγας: 'great / large'; emphasizing the throne's imposing scale.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

περιεχρύσωσεν

overlaid with gold

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · περιχρυσόω

main verb

→ constative aorist

περιχρυσόω: 'gild all over / overlay with gold'; the compound περι- marks complete encasing in gold (Hebrew בָּרָאָה־כָּסָה).

αὐτόν

it

Accusative

direct object (= the throne)

→ participant reference

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

χρυσίῳ

with gold

Dative

dative of means (instrumental)

→ sphere or reference

χρυσίον: 'gold'; the dative of material with which the throne was overlaid.

δοκίμῳ

refined / tested

Dative

attributive adjective (modifying χρυσίῳ)

→ sphere or reference

δοκιμος: 'tested / approved / refined'; of gold, 'pure / refined' (assayed and found genuine); the finest quality gold for the throne.

19 ἕξ ἀναβαθμοὶ τῷ θρόνῳ καὶ προτομαὶ μόσχων τῷ θρόνῳ ἐκ τῶν ὀπίσω αὐτοῦ καὶ χεῖρες ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν ἐπὶ τοῦ τόπου τῆς καθέδρας καὶ δύο λέοντες ἐστηκότες παρὰ τὰς χεῖρας

The throne had six steps, and calf-head figures on the throne behind it, and arms on either side at the place of the seat, and two lions standing beside the arms.

Description of the throne's structure

ἕξ ἀναβαθμοὶ τῷ θρόνῳ

A nominal (verbless) description: six steps, calf-head finials behind, armrests on each side, and two flanking lions. The verbless syntax (typical of inventory description) lists the features paratactically. The throne's ornament (lions, ascent) projects royal majesty.

ἕξ

six

numeral (modifying ἀναβαθμοὶ)

→ clausal contribution

ἕξ: 'six'; the six steps ascending to the throne.

ἀναβαθμοὶ

steps

Nominative

subject (of verbless clause)

→ participant prominence

ἀναβαθμός (pl. ἀναβαθμοί): 'step / stair'; from ἀναβαίνω ('go up'); the ascending steps to the throne (Hebrew תִּלְכָּמֶיךָ).

τῷ

to the

Dative

article (with θρόνῳ, dative of possession)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θρόνῳ

throne

Dative

dative of possession ('the throne had')

→ sphere or reference

θρόνος: 'throne'; the dative of possession governs the whole description ('the throne had six steps ...').

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προτομαὶ

head-figures / busts

Nominative

subject (verbless clause)

→ participant prominence

προτομή (pl. προτομαί): 'foreparts / carved heads / busts'; here the calf-head finials at the throne's back.

μόσχων

of calves

Genitive

genitive (with προτομαί: 'heads of calves')

→ relational specification

μόσχος (pl. μόσχων): 'calf / young bull'; the calf-head ornaments; the MT here reads a rounded top, but the LXX has 'calf-heads'.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article (with θρόνῳ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θρόνῳ

throne

Dative

dative of possession/place

→ sphere or reference

θρόνος: 'throne'; the calf-heads belong to / are set on the throne.

ἐκ

from / on

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

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ + gen.: in ἐκ τῶν ὀπίσω, 'at the rear / behind.'

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (substantivizing ὀπίσω)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀπίσω

rear / behind

Genitive

substantivized adverb (genitive: 'the back parts')

→ relational specification

ὀπίσω: 'behind / back'; substantivized 'the rear (of it)' — the calf-heads stand at the back of the throne.

αὐτοῦ

of it

Genitive

genitive of possession (= the throne)

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

χεῖρες

arms / armrests

Nominative

subject (verbless clause)

→ participant prominence

χεῖρ (pl. χεῖρες): 'hand / arm'; here the armrests of the throne (Hebrew תִּדְּ), flanking the seat.

ἐνθεν

on this side

adverb of place (in ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν: 'on either side')

→ clausal contribution

ἐνθεν: 'from here / on this side'; the idiom ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν = 'on this side and on that, on both sides.'

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (within the idiom)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐνθεν

on that side

adverb of place (second member of idiom)

→ clausal contribution

ἐνθεν: repeated, completing the 'on both sides' idiom.

ἐπὶ

at / upon

preposition + genitive (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τόπου

place

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ

→ relational specification

τόπος: 'place'; 'at the place of the seat' = at the seat itself, where the armrests are set.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

καθέδρας

seat

Genitive

genitive (with τόπου: 'place of the seat')

→ relational specification

καθέδρα: 'seat / sitting-place'; here the seat of the throne (cf. v. 5, of the servants' seating).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

δύο

two

numeral (modifying λέοντες)

→ measure or count

δύο: 'two'; the two lions flanking the armrests.

λέοντες

lions

Nominative

subject (verbless clause)

→ participant prominence

λέων (pl. λέοντες): 'lion'; renders **לִּיּוֹנִים**; royal symbols of strength flanking the throne (cf. the twelve lions of v. 20).

ἐστηκότες

standing

Perf Act Part Nom Pl Masc · ἵστημι

attributive participle (modifying λέοντες)

→ resultative perfect (settled standing posture)

ἵστημι (perf. part. ἐστηκότες): 'stand'; the perfect describes the lions in fixed standing posture beside the arms.

παρὰ

beside

preposition + accusative (position: 'beside')

→ spatial or relational framing

παρὰ: meaning 'beside'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (position: 'beside').

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrasing marking

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

χεῖρας

arms

Accusative

accusative object of παρά (= the armrests)

→ object specification

χείρ (pl. χεῖρας): 'arm / armrest'; the lions stand beside the throne's armrests.

20 καὶ δώδεκα λέοντες ἐστῶτες ἐπὶ τῶν ἑξ ἀναβαθμῶν ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν οὐ γέγονεν οὕτως πάση βασιλείᾳ

And twelve lions standing on the six steps, on this side and on that; nothing like it had been made for any kingdom.

The twelve lions and the throne's uniqueness

καὶ δώδεκα λέοντες

Twelve lions (perhaps evoking the twelve tribes) stand on the six steps, two per step. The closing uniqueness-formula οὐ γέγονεν οὕτως πάση βασιλείᾳ ('nothing like it was made for any kingdom') crowns the throne-description and the whole catalogue of splendor.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

δώδεκα

twelve

numeral (modifying λέοντες)

→ clausal contribution

δώδεκα: 'twelve'; the twelve lions on the steps (two on each of the six), perhaps evoking the twelve tribes of Israel.

λέοντες

lions

Nominative

subject (verbless clause)

→ participant prominence

λέων: 'lion'; the royal lions adorning the throne's ascent.

ἐστῶτες

standing

Perf Act Part Nom Pl Masc · ἵστημι

attributive participle (modifying λέοντες)

→ resultative perfect (fixed standing posture)

ἵστημι (perf. part. ἐστῶτες): 'stand'; the alternate perfect participle form (ἐστώς) of v. 19's ἐστηκότες — the lions are stationed on the steps.

ἐπὶ

on

preposition + genitive (location)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἕξ

six

numeral (modifying ἀναβαθμῶν)

→ clausal contribution

ἕξ: 'six'; the six steps of v. 19, now bearing the twelve lions.

ἀναβαθμῶν

steps

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ

→ relational specification

ἀναβαθμός: 'step'; the ascent on which the lions stand.

ἐνθεν

on this side

adverb of place (in ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν)

→ clausal contribution

ἐνθεν: 'on this side'; the 'on both sides' idiom places lions to left and right of each step.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (within idiom)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐνθεν

on that side

adverb of place (second member of idiom)

→ clausal contribution

ἐνθεν: completing 'on both sides.'

οὐ

not

negative particle (with γέγονεν)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

γέγονεν

has been made

Perf Act Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (uniqueness-formula)

→ resultative perfect (abiding fact: never made before or since)

γίνομαι (perf. γέγονεν): 'become / be made / happen'; the perfect 'such has never been made' is the uniqueness-formula crowning the throne-description (cf. v. 12).

οὕτως

so / thus / the like

adverb of manner ('such / the like')

→ adverbial qualification

οὕτως: 'thus / so'; here 'the like / anything comparable' — no such throne was ever made.

πάσῃ

for any / every

Dative

attributive adjective (modifying βασιλείᾳ)

→ sphere or reference

πᾶς: 'every / any'; with the negative, 'for no kingdom whatever.'

βασιλείᾳ

kingdom

Dative

dative of advantage/reference ('for any kingdom')

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεία: 'kingdom / royal rule'; renders הַמְּלָכָה; no other kingdom possessed the like — Solomon's incomparable throne.

21 καὶ πάντα τὰ σκεύη τοῦ πότου Σαλωμων χρυσᾶ καὶ λουτήρες χρυσοῖ πάντα τὰ σκεύη οἴκου δρυμοῦ τοῦ Λιβάνου χρυσίῳ συγκεκλεισμένα οὐκ ἦν ἀργύριον ὅτι οὐκ ἦν λογιζόμενον ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις Σαλωμων

And all Solomon's drinking-vessels were of gold, and the lavers were of gold; all the vessels of the House of the Forest of Lebanon were overlaid with gold; there was no silver, for it was reckoned as nothing in the days of Solomon.

Gold vessels; silver counted as nothing

καὶ πάντα τὰ σκεύη τοῦ πότου

The catalogue climaxes hyperbolically: every drinking-vessel is gold, every laver gold, and silver οὐκ ἦν λογιζόμενον ('was reckoned as nothing') in Solomon's days. The motif anticipates v. 27, where silver is made 'as stones' in Jerusalem.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πάντα

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying σκεύη)

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'all'; every one of Solomon's drinking-vessels.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σκεύη

vessels

Nominative

subject (of verbless clause)

→ participant prominence

σκεῦος (pl. σκεύη): 'vessel / implement'; renders יָצַב; here the drinking-service of the king's table.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πότου

drinking

Genitive

genitive of purpose (with σκεύη: 'vessels for drinking')

→ relational specification

πότος: 'drinking / drinking-feast'; σκεύη τοῦ πότου = 'drinking-vessels' (Hebrew יָצַב הַקֶּשֶׁת).

Σαλωμων

of Solomon

genitival modifier (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

χρυσᾶ

of gold

Nominative

predicate adjective ('[were] golden')

→ participant prominence

χρυσούς: 'made of gold'; predicate — all the vessels were gold.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

λουτήρες

laviers / basins

Nominative

subject (second verbless clause)

→ participant prominence

λουτήρ (pl. λουτήρες): 'laver / washbasin'; from λούω ('wash'); the gold basins of the king's household.

χρυσοῖ

of gold

Nominative

predicate adjective ('[were] golden')

→ participant prominence

χρυσοῦς: 'golden'; predicate — the laviers too were gold.

πάντα

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying σκεύη)

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'all'; every vessel of the armory-hall.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σκεύη

vessels

Nominative

subject (third verbless clause)

→ participant prominence

σκεῦος: 'vessel'; the furnishings of the House of the Forest of Lebanon.

οἴκου

house

Genitive

genitive (with σκεύη: 'vessels of the house')

→ relational specification

οἶκος: 'house'; the House of the Forest of Lebanon (cf. v. 17).

δρυμοῦ

of the forest

Genitive

genitive (in the building-name)

→ relational specification

δρυμός: 'forest'; part of the name 'House of the Forest of Lebanon.'

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Λιβάνου

Lebanon

Genitive

genitive (with δρυμοῦ: 'forest of Lebanon')

→ relational specification

Λίβανος: 'Lebanon'; the declinable place-name in the building-title.

χρυσίῳ

with gold

Dative

dative of means (instrumental, with συγκεκλεισμένα)

→ sphere or reference

χρυσίον: 'gold'; the gold with which the vessels were 'enclosed' (overlaid).

συγκεκλεισμένα

enclosed / overlaid

Perf Pass Part Nom Pl Neut · συγκλείω

predicate participle (periphrastic: '[were] enclosed with gold')

→ resultative perfect (settled state of being gold-encased)

συγκλείω: 'shut up together / enclose / encase'; the perfect passive participle, of vessels 'closed up / overlaid' with gold — a pure-gold finish (Hebrew יָגֵן, of 'pure/refined gold').

οὐκ

not

negative particle (with ἦν)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (existential: 'there was no silver')

→ stative imperfect

εἰμί: 'be'; the negated existential 'there was no silver' (none was used) heightens the all-gold hyperbole.

ἄργύριον

silver

Nominative

subject of ἦν

→ participant prominence

ἄργύριον: 'silver / money'; renders ἰσῶ; silver was of no account amid Solomon's gold (cf. v. 27).

ὅτι

for / because

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because / for'; introduces the reason silver was absent — it counted for nothing.

οὐκ

not

negative particle (with the periphrastic)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

auxiliary (periphrastic imperfect with λογιζόμενον)

→ stative imperfect

εἰμί: the auxiliary of the periphrastic οὐκ ἦν λογιζόμενον, 'was not being reckoned [as anything]!'

λογιζόμενον

reckoned / counted

Pres Mid/Pass Part Nom Sg Neut · λογίζομαι

periphrastic participle (with ἦν: 'was reckoned')

→ verbal action or state

λογίζομαι: 'reckon / count / consider'; the present passive participle in the periphrastic — silver 'was not being counted [for anything]' in Solomon's day; the verb later carries great weight in Pauline reckoning-of-righteousness (Rom 4).

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ταῖς

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμέραις

days

Dative

dative of time (with ἐν: 'in the days')

→ sphere or reference

ἡμέρα (pl. ἡμέραις): 'day'; 'in the days of Solomon' = during his reign.

Σαλωμων

of Solomon

genitival modifier of ἡμέραις (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitival modifier of ἡμέραις (indeclinable proper noun).

22 ὅτι ναῦς Θαρσις τῷ βασιλεῖ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ μετὰ τῶν νηῶν Χιραμ μία διὰ τριῶν ἐτῶν ἤρχετο τῷ βασιλεῖ ναῦς ἐκ Θαρσις χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργυρίου καὶ λίθων τορευτῶν καὶ πελεκητῶν αὕτη ἦν ἡ πραγματεία τῆς προνομῆς ἧς ἀνήνεγκεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Σαλωμων οἰκοδομῆσαι τὸν οἶκον κυρίου καὶ τὸν οἶκον τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ τὸ τεῖχος Ιερουσαλημ καὶ τὴν ἄκραν τοῦ περιφράξαι τὸν φραγμὸν τῆς πόλεως Δαυιδ καὶ τὴν Ασσουρ καὶ τὴν Μαγδαν καὶ τὴν Γαζερ καὶ τὴν Βαιθωρων τὴν ἀνωτέρω καὶ τὴν Ιεθερμαθ καὶ πάσας τὰς πόλεις τῶν ἀρμάτων καὶ πάσας τὰς πόλεις τῶν ἰππέων καὶ τὴν πραγματείαν Σαλωμων ἦν ἐπραγματεύσατο οἰκοδομῆσαι ἐν Ιερουσαλημ καὶ ἐν πάσῃ τῇ γῇ τοῦ μὴ κατάρξαι αὐτοῦ πάντα τὸν λαὸν τὸν ὑπολελειμμένον ἀπὸ τοῦ Χετταίου καὶ τοῦ Αμορραίου καὶ τοῦ Φερεζαίου καὶ τοῦ Χαναναίου καὶ τοῦ Ευαίου καὶ τοῦ Ιεβουσαίου καὶ τοῦ Γεργεσαίου τῶν μὴ ἐκ τῶν υἱῶν Ισραηλ ὄντων τὰ τέκνα αὐτῶν τὰ ὑπολελειμμένα μετ' αὐτοὺς ἐν τῇ γῇ οὓς οὐκ ἐδύναντο οἱ υἱοὶ Ισραηλ ἐξολεθρεῦσαι αὐτούς καὶ ἀνήγαγεν αὐτοὺς Σαλωμων εἰς φόρον ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης καὶ ἐκ τῶν υἱῶν Ισραηλ οὐκ ἔδωκε Σαλωμων εἰς πρᾶγμα ὅτι αὐτοὶ ἦσαν ἄνδρες οἱ πολεμισταὶ καὶ παῖδες αὐτοῦ καὶ ἄρχοντες τῶν ἀρμάτων αὐτοῦ καὶ ἰππεῖς αὐτοῦ

For the king had a ship of Tarshish in the sea with the ships of Hiram; once every three years a ship would come from Tarshish to the king, laden with gold and silver and wrought and hewn stones. This was the enterprise of the levy that King Solomon raised: to build the house of the LORD and the house of the king, and the wall of Jerusalem, and the citadel, to fence around the wall of the city of David; and Assur, and Magdan, and Gezer, and upper Beth-horon, and Iethermath, and all the chariot-cities, and all the cities of the horsemen, and the business of Solomon that he carried out, building in Jerusalem and in all the land, so that he should not have dominion over it. All the people that were left of the Hittite, the Amorite, the Perizzite, the Canaanite, the Hivite, the Jebusite, and the Girgashite — those not of the sons of Israel — their children that were left after them in the land, whom the sons of Israel could not utterly destroy, these Solomon brought up as a forced levy until this day. But of the sons of Israel Solomon gave none for forced service, for they were the men of war and his servants and the commanders of his chariots and his horsemen.

Grand summary sentence: ships of Tarshish and Solomon's whole building enterprise

ὅτι ναῦς Θαρσις τῷ βασιλεῖ

In the LXX this is a single vast sentence (printed with internal asterisked sections [a][b][c], here stripped) that knits together the engine of Solomon's wealth and works: the triennial Tarshish fleet; the πραγματεία ('enterprise') of his levy to build temple, palace, walls, citadel, and a string of cities; the corvée raised from the surviving Canaanite peoples; and the exemption of the Israelites from forced labor (they served instead as soldiers and officers). The construction is grammatically loose, characteristic of the Old Greek's distinctive ordering of the Solomon material.

ὅτι

for

causal conjunction (explanatory, linking to v. 21)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because / for'; introduces the explanation of Solomon's gold abundance — the triennial Tarshish trade.

ναῦς

ship

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

ναῦς: 'ship'; here a 'ship of Tarshish,' a large ocean-going merchant vessel (the type-name became a class designation).

Θαρσις

Tarshish

genitival modifier of ναῦς (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Θαρσις: transliteration of Hebrew תַּרְשִׁישׁ (Tarshish), a distant maritime trading destination; 'ship of Tarshish' denotes a deep-sea merchantman; indeclinable.

τῷ

to the / for the

Dative

article (with βασιλεῖ, dative of possession)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ

king

Dative

dative of possession ('the king had a ship')

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεύς: 'king'; Solomon, owner of the Tarshish fleet.

ἐν

in / on

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θαλάσση

sea

Dative

dative of place (locative: 'on the sea')

→ sphere or reference

θάλασσα: 'sea'; renders תַּיִם; the maritime sphere of Solomon's trade fleet.

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.

νηῶν

ships

Genitive

genitive object of μετὰ

→ relational specification

ναῦς (pl. νηῶν): 'ships'; the fleet of Hiram with which Solomon's ship sailed in joint venture.

Χιραμ

of Hiram

genitival modifier of νηῶν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Χιραμ: Hiram of Tyre (cf. v. 11), Solomon's maritime partner.

μία

one

Nominative

numeral (subject of ἤρχετο: 'one [ship]')

→ measure or count

εἷς (fem. μία): 'one'; 'one ship' came every three years (or 'once' every three years).

διὰ

every / through

preposition + genitive (interval of time)

→ spatial or relational framing

διὰ + gen. of time: 'at intervals of / every';
διὰ τριῶν ἐτῶν = 'once every three years.'

τριῶν

three

Genitive

numeral (modifying ἐτῶν)

→ relational specification

τρεῖς (gen. τριῶν): 'three'; the triennial cycle of the Tarshish voyage.

ἐτῶν

years

Genitive

genitive of time (with διὰ: 'every three years')

→ relational specification

ἔτος (pl. ἐτῶν): 'year'; the interval of the long-haul trading voyage.

ἤρχετο

would come

Impf Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

main verb

→ iterative imperfect (repeated triennial arrival)

ἔρχομαι (impf. ἤρχετο): 'come'; the iterative imperfect denotes the recurring arrival of the fleet every three years.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article (with βασιλεῖ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ

king

Dative

dative of advantage ('came to the king')

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; Solomon, the recipient of the fleet's cargo.

ναῦς

ship

Nominative

subject (in apposition to μία)

→ participant prominence

ναῦς: 'ship'; the Tarshish vessel resumed as subject.

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Θαρσις

Tarshish

genitive object of ἐκ (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Θαρσις: the distant port of origin of the cargo.

χρυσίου

of gold

Genitive

genitive of content (the cargo)

→ relational specification

χρυσίον: 'gold'; the principal cargo of the Tarshish fleet.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄργυρίου

of silver

Genitive

genitive of content

→ relational specification

ἄργύριον: 'silver'; second item of the cargo.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

λίθων

stones

Genitive

genitive of content

→ relational specification

λίθος (pl. λίθων): 'stone'; here precious/worked stones in the cargo.

τορευτῶν

wrought / carved

Genitive

attributive adjective (modifying λίθων)

→ relational specification

τορευτός: 'worked with the chisel / carved / engraved'; from τορεύω; of finely wrought stones.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πελεκητῶν

hewn

Genitive

attributive adjective (modifying λίθων)

→ relational specification

πελεκητός: 'hewn with the axe / dressed'; from πελεκάω (contrast ἀπελέκητος, 'unhewn,' v. 11); of dressed building-stones.

αὕτη

this

Nominative

demonstrative (subject of the new clause)

→ participant reference

οὗτος (fem. αὕτη): 'this'; introduces the summary statement of Solomon's building enterprise.

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (equative)

→ stative imperfect

εἰμί: 'be'; 'this was the enterprise ...' equates the foregoing trade/levy with Solomon's great works.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πραγματεία

enterprise / business

Nominative

predicate nominative

→ participant prominence

πραγματεία: 'business / enterprise / undertaking'; the organized labor-project of Solomon's reign; the cognate verb ἐπραγματεύσατο and noun πραγματείαν recur below.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

προνομῆς

levy / requisition

Genitive

genitive (with πραγματεία: 'enterprise of the levy')

→ relational specification

προνομή: 'foraging / requisition / levy'; here the forced-labor levy Solomon raised for his building works (Hebrew **דָּמָה**).

ἣς

which

Genitive

relative pronoun (object of ἀνήνεγκεν, genitive by attraction)

→ relational specification

ἣς (fem. gen. ἣς): relative pronoun, attracted to the case of προνομῆς.

ἀνήνεγκεν

raised / imposed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναφέρω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist

ἀναφέρω: 'bring up / raise / impose'; here of levying the corvée (the same verb used cultically of offering, v. 5).

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject of ἀνήνεγκεν

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; Solomon, who imposed the levy.

Σαλωμων

Solomon

indeclinable proper noun (in apposition to βασιλεὺς)

→ participant identification

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

οἰκοδομῆσαι

to build

Aor Act Inf · οἰκοδομέω

infinitive of purpose (with ἀνήνεγκεν)

→ verbal action or state

οἰκοδομέω: 'build'; the purpose of the levy — Solomon's building projects.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκον

house

Accusative

direct object of οἰκοδομῆσαι

→ object specification

οἶκος: 'house'; here the temple, 'the house of the LORD.'

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of possession (with οἶκον)

→ relational specification

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; 'the house of the LORD' = the temple, first of Solomon's building works.

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.

οἶκον

house

Accusative

direct object (second member)

→ object specification

οἶκος: here the palace, 'the house of the king.'

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of possession (the royal palace)

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the king's palace, second building project.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τείχος

wall

Accusative

direct object (third member)

→ object specification

τείχος: 'wall / city-wall'; renders הַחֹמַיִם; the wall of Jerusalem, third building project.

Ιερουσαλημ

of Jerusalem

genitival modifier of τεῖχος (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ιερουσαλημ: 'Jerusalem'; the capital whose wall Solomon built/fortified.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄκραν

citadel

Accusative

direct object (fourth member)

→ object specification

ἄκρα: 'citadel / fortified height'; renders מִלְלוֹ (the Millo); the fortress-acropolis of Jerusalem (a term later famous for the Seleucid Akra).

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.

περιφράσαι

to fence around

Aor Act Inf · περιφράσσω

articular infinitive of purpose (τοῦ περιφράσαι)

→ verbal action or state

περιφράσσω: 'fence around / wall in / fortify'; the purpose of the citadel — to enclose the wall of the city of David.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φραγμόν

wall / fence

Accusative

direct object of περιφράσαι

→ object specification

φραγμός: 'fence / wall / enclosure'; from φράσσω; the defensive perimeter of the city of David.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλεως

city

Genitive

genitive (with φραγμόν: 'wall of the city')

→ relational specification

πόλις: 'city'; the city of David (the original fortified Zion).

Δαυιδ

of David

genitival modifier of πόλεως (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliteration of Hebrew דָּאָוִד (David); indeclinable; 'the city of David' = the Davidic citadel of Jerusalem.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (extending the building-list to cities)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with the city-name Ἀσσοῦρ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ἀσσοῦρ

Assur / Hazor

object (city Solomon built; indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ἀσσοῦρ: a place-name in Solomon's building-list (corresponding to Hazor in the MT, הֲצֹר); indeclinable, articularized by τὴν.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Μαγδαν

Magdan / Megiddo

object (city built; indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Μαγδαν: a place-name (corresponding to Megiddo, מגידו, in the MT); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Γαζερ

Gezer

object (city built; indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Γαζερ: transliteration of Hebrew גִּזְרִי (Gezer); indeclinable; one of Solomon's fortified cities.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Βαιθωρων

Beth-horon

object (city built; indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Βαιθωρων: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית הֶחָרוֹן (Beth-horon); indeclinable; here 'the upper' Beth-horon.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (attributive, with ἀνωτέρω)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀνωτέρω

upper

comparative adverb used attributively ('the upper')

→ clausal contribution

ἀνωτέρω: 'higher / upper'; comparative adverb of ἄνω; τὴν ἀνωτέρω distinguishes upper Beth-horon from the lower town.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ιεθερμαθ

Iethermath

object (city built; indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ιεθερμαθ: a place-name in Solomon's building-list (corresponding to Baalath / Tamar in parallel texts); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πάσας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying πόλεις)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the whole set of chariot-cities.

τάς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλεις

cities

Accusative

direct object (building-list)

→ object specification

πόλις (pl. πόλεις): 'city'; the garrison-cities of Solomon's chariotry.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄρμάτων

chariots

Genitive

genitive (with πόλεις: 'cities of the chariots')

→ relational specification

ἄρμα (pl. ἄρμάτων): 'chariot'; renders כִּרְכָּב; the chariot-cities housing Solomon's war-machinery (cf. v. 26).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πάσας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying πόλεις)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the whole set of cavalry-cities.

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλεις

cities

Accusative

direct object (building-list)

→ object specification

πόλις: 'city'; the cities of the horsemen.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἰππέων

horsemen

Genitive

genitive (with πόλεις: 'cities of the horsemen')

→ relational specification

ἵππεύς (pl. ἰππέων): 'horseman / cavalryman'; renders שָׂרָף; the cavalry stationed in these cities (cf. v. 26).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πραγματείαν

enterprise

Accusative

direct object (resuming the 'enterprise' theme)

→ object specification

πραγματεία: 'enterprise / undertaking'; the building-business of Solomon, resumed from the verse's opening with a cognate verb following.

Σαλωμων

of Solomon

genitival modifier of πραγματείαν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitival modifier of πραγματείαν (indeclinable proper noun).

ἣν

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐπραγματεύσατο)

→ participant reference

ἥς (fem. acc. ἣν): relative pronoun, antecedent πραγματείαν.

ἐπραγματεύσατο

he carried out

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · πραγματεύομαι

verb of relative clause (cognate with πραγματεία)

→ constative aorist

πραγματεύομαι: 'transact business / carry out an undertaking'; the figura etymologica with πραγματεία ('the enterprise he enterprised') stresses the scope of Solomon's labor-program; the same verb is used in Luke 19:13 of trading with the minas.

οἰκοδομῆσαι

to build

Aor Act Inf · οἰκοδομέω

infinitive (exegetical: defining the enterprise)

→ verbal action or state

οἰκοδομέω: 'build'; the second occurrence, exegetical of the πραγματεία – Solomon's building work in Jerusalem and throughout the land.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ιερουσαλημ

Jerusalem

dative object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ιερουσαλημ: the capital, the principal site of Solomon's building.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πάση

all

Dative

attributive adjective (modifying γῇ)

→ sphere or reference

πᾶς: 'all / the whole'; Solomon built throughout the entire land.

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῇ

land

Dative

dative of place (locative: 'in all the land')

→ sphere or reference

γῇ: 'land'; the whole realm of Solomon's building activity.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with articular infinitive of purpose/result)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

μή

not

negative particle (with the infinitive κατάρξαι)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μή: the negative used with the articular infinitive (τοῦ μή κατάρξαι), 'so as not to ...'

κατάρξαι

to have dominion

Aor Act Inf · κατάρχω

articular infinitive (negative purpose/result: τοῦ μή κατάρξαι)

→ verbal action or state

κατάρχω: 'rule over / have dominion / subdue'; the clause τοῦ μή κατάρξαι αὐτοῦ ('so as not to have dominion over it') is grammatically loose in the Old Greek and transitions to the corvée raised from the surviving peoples.

αὐτοῦ

it / them

Genitive

genitive object of κατάρξαι (verb of ruling takes genitive)

→ relational specification

αὐτός: the genitive object of κατάρχω ('rule over'); the antecedent is loosely the land/remnant-peoples.

πάντα

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying λαὸν)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the whole surviving non-Israelite population.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαὸν

people

Accusative

accusative (the people subjected to the levy)

→ object specification

λαός: 'people'; here the remnant of the Canaanite nations conscripted for forced labor.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with participle)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὑπολειμμένον

that was left

Perf Pass Part Acc Sg Masc · ὑπολείπω

attributive participle (modifying λαὸν)

→ resultative perfect (the surviving remnant)

ὑπολείπω: 'leave behind / leave remaining'; the perfect passive participle 'the people left remaining' = the survivors of the Canaanite nations not destroyed in the conquest.

ἀπὸ

of / from

preposition + genitive (partitive/source)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπὸ: 'from'; partitive 'of the Hittite, the Amorite ...' — the remnant drawn from these peoples.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Χετταίου

Hittite

Genitive

genitive (collective gentilic: 'the Hittite')

→ relational specification

Χετταῖος: 'Hittite'; renders Ἰתת; declinable gentilic noun; first of the seven nations of the land.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Αμορραίου

Amorite

Genitive

genitive (collective gentilic)

→ relational specification

Αμορραῖος: 'Amorite'; renders אֲמֹרִי; declinable gentilic; second of the nations.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Φερεζαίου

Perizzite

Genitive

genitive (collective gentilic)

→ relational specification

Φερεζαῖος: 'Perizzite'; renders פֶּרִיצִי; declinable gentilic; third of the nations.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Χαναναίου

Canaanite

Genitive

genitive (collective gentilic)

→ relational specification

Χαναναῖος: 'Canaanite'; renders כְּנַעֲנִי; declinable gentilic; fourth of the nations.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ευαίου

Hivite

Genitive

genitive (collective gentilic)

→ relational specification

Ευαῖος: 'Hivite'; renders חִיטִּי; declinable gentilic; fifth of the nations.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ιεβουσαίου

Jebusite

Genitive

genitive (collective gentilic)

→ relational specification

Ιεβουσσαῖος: 'Jebusite'; renders יְבוּסִי; declinable gentilic; sixth of the nations.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Γεργεσαίου

Girgashite

Genitive

genitive (collective gentilic)

→ relational specification

Γεργεσαῖος: 'Girgashite'; renders גִּרְגָּשִׁי; declinable gentilic; seventh of the nations of Canaan.

τῶν

those

Genitive

article (with participle ὄντων: 'those being')

→ noun-phrase marking

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

μὴ

not

negative particle (with ὄντων)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

μὴ: negates the participle ὄντων: 'those not being of the sons of Israel.'

ἐκ

of / from

preposition + genitive (origin)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ: 'of / from'; ἐκ τῶν υἱῶν Ἰσραηλ = 'of the sons of Israel' (the descent these peoples did not share).

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱῶν

sons

Genitive

genitive object of ἐκ

→ relational specification

υἱός (pl. υἱῶν): 'son'; οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραηλ ('the sons of Israel') is the standard LXX designation of the covenant people.

Ἰσραηλ

of Israel

genitival modifier of υἱῶν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἰσραηλ: indeclinable; the covenant people whose lineage the remnant peoples did not share.

ὄντων

being

Pres Act Part Gen Pl Masc · εἰμί

attributive participle (with τῶν μὴ: 'those not being')

→ verbal action or state

εἰμί (pres. part. ὄντων): 'be'; 'those who were not of the sons of Israel' — defining the conscripted remnant by their non-Israelite descent.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with τέκνα, resuming the object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τέκνα

children

Accusative

accusative (in apposition / resumptive object: 'their children')

→ object specification

τέκνον (pl. τέκνα): 'child / descendant'; renders בְּנֵי; the descendants of the surviving peoples who remained in the land.

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.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with participle)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὑπολειμμένα

that were left

Perf Pass Part Acc Pl Neut · ὑπολείπω

attributive participle (modifying τέκνα)

→ resultative perfect (the surviving descendants)

ὑπολείπω: 'leave remaining'; the perfect passive participle (neuter pl., agreeing with τέκνα) — 'the children left remaining after them.'

μετ'

after

preposition + accusative (temporal/sequential: 'after them')

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά + acc.: 'after'; 'after them' = the generation succeeding the conquered peoples.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

accusative object of μετ'

→ participant reference

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῇ

land

Dative

dative of place (locative)

→ sphere or reference

γῇ: 'land'; the land of Israel where the remnant survived.

οὓς

whom

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐξολεθρεῦσαι)

→ participant reference

ὓς (acc. pl. οὓς): relative pronoun; 'whom the sons of Israel could not destroy.'

οὐκ

not

negative particle (with ἐδύναντο)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐδύναντο

were able

Impf Mid/Pass Indic 3 Pl · δύναμαι

main verb of relative clause

→ durative imperfect (sustained inability)

δύναμαι: 'be able'; the imperfect 'were not able' explains why the remnant survived — Israel could not utterly destroy them in the conquest.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject of ἐδύναντο

→ participant prominence

υἱός (pl. υἱοί): 'son'; οἱ υἱοὶ Ισραηλ, the covenant people.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

genitival modifier of υἱοὶ (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: indeclinable.

ἐξολεθρεῦσαι

to destroy utterly

Aor Act Inf · ἐξολεθρεύω

complementary infinitive (with ἐδύναντο)

→ **aorist infinitive (the intended destruction)**

ἐξολεθρεύω: 'destroy utterly / exterminate'; the intensive compound (ἐξ-) rendering יָמַשׁ / יָמַח; the herem-language of the conquest that Israel failed to complete.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object of ἐξολεθρεῦσαι (resumptive, Hebraizing)

→ **participant reference**

αὐτός: the resumptive pronoun after the relative οὗς is a Hebraism (the redundant resumptive of the Hebrew relative ... רָשָׁע מְבַרְכִּים).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ **discourse linkage or contrast**

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

ἀνήγαγεν

brought up / levied

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀνάγω

main verb

→ **constative aorist**

ἀνάγω: 'bring up / lead up'; here 'raised them up as a levy' — Solomon conscripted the remnant for forced labor (Hebrew סִמְלָה לְעֹבְדֵי עָמָל).

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object of ἀνήγαγεν

→ **participant reference**

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

Σαλωμων

Solomon

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ **participant identification**

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

εἰς

for / as

preposition + accusative (purpose: 'as a levy')

→ **spatial or relational framing**

εἰς: 'for / as'; εἰς φόρον = 'for forced labor / as a tribute-levy'.

φόρον

forced labor / levy

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

→ **object specification**

φόρος: 'tribute / forced-labor levy'; renders כֹּרֶם; the corvée of conscripted labor imposed on the surviving peoples.

ἕως

until

preposition + genitive (temporal limit)

→ **spatial or relational framing**

ἕως: 'until'; in the formula ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

→ **noun-phrase marking**

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

ἡμέρας

day

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως

→ **relational specification**

ἡμέρα: 'day'; ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης ('until this day'), the historiographic formula (cf. v. 12).

ταύτης

this

Genitive

demonstrative (modifying ἡμέρας)

→ **relational specification**

οὗτος: 'this'; closes the formula.

καὶ

but / and

narrative conjunction (mild contrast)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here mildly adversative — 'but of the sons of Israel ...' (contrast to the conscripted remnant).

ἐκ

of / from

preposition + genitive (partitive)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ: partitive 'of / from among' the sons of Israel.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱῶν

sons

Genitive

genitive (partitive object of ἐκ)

→ relational specification

υἱός (pl. υἱῶν): 'son'; the Israelites, exempt from the corvée.

Ἰσραηλ

of Israel

genitival modifier of υἱῶν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἰσραηλ: indeclinable.

οὐκ

not / none

negative particle (with ἔδωκε)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔδωκε

gave / made

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb

→ constative aorist

δίδωμι: 'give / appoint / assign'; 'Solomon gave none [of the Israelites] for forced service' — the Israelites were exempt from the corvée.

Σαλωμων

Solomon

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

εἰς

for

preposition + accusative (purpose: 'for forced service')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: 'for'; εἰς πρᾶγμα = 'for [compulsory] service / a task.'

πρᾶγμα

task / forced service

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

→ object specification

πρᾶγμα: 'matter / task / labor'; here the compulsory labor-service from which Israelites were spared (contrast the πραγματεία imposed on the remnant).

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because'; gives the reason for the Israelites' exemption — they served as soldiers and officers.

αὐτοὶ

they

Nominative

intensive pronoun (subject: 'they themselves')

→ participant reference

αὐτός: emphatic 'they (themselves)' — the Israelites, by contrast with the conscripted peoples.

ἦσαν

were

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

main verb (equative)

→ stative imperfect

εἰμί: 'be'; 'they were the men of war ...' — defining the Israelites' role.

ἄνδρες

men

Nominative

predicate nominative

→ participant prominence

άνήρ (pl. ἄνδρες): 'man'; here 'the men of war' (warriors).

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with πολεμισταί)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πολεμισταί

warriors

Nominative

predicate nominative (in apposition to ἄνδρες)

→ participant prominence

πολεμιστής (pl. πολεμισταί): 'warrior / man of war'; renders מִלְחָמָה; the Israelites' military vocation that exempted them from the corvée.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

παῖδες

servants

Nominative

predicate nominative

→ participant prominence

παῖς (pl. παῖδες): 'servant / officer'; here the king's officials/retainers.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἄρχοντες

commanders

Nominative

predicate nominative

→ participant prominence

ἄρχων (pl. ἄρχοντες): 'ruler / commander / officer'; the chariot-commanders of Solomon's army.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἁρμάτων

chariots

Genitive

genitive (with ἄρχοντες: 'commanders of the chariots')

→ relational specification

ἄρμα (pl. ἁρμάτων): 'chariot'; the chariotry the Israelites commanded.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἵππεῖς
horsemen

Nominative

predicate nominative

→ participant prominence

ἵππεύς (pl. ἵππεῖς): 'horseman / cavalryman'; the closing item — the Israelites also served as Solomon's cavalry.

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.

23 καὶ ἐμεγαλύνθη Σαλωμων ὑπὲρ πάντας τοὺς βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς πλούτῳ καὶ φρονήσῃ

And Solomon was magnified above all the kings of the earth in wealth and in wisdom.

Summary of Solomon's supremacy (C begins)

καὶ ἐμεγαλύνθη Σαλωμων

The capstone statement: Solomon surpassed all earthly kings πλούτῳ καὶ φρονήσῃ ('in wealth and in wisdom') — the two themes interwoven throughout the chapter (the queen praised both, vv. 6–7). The passive ἐμεγαλύνθη implies divine exaltation.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐμεγαλύνθη
was magnified

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · μεγαλύνω

main verb

→ constative aorist passive (divine exaltation implied)

μεγαλύνω: 'make great / magnify'; renders לָטַב; the passive ἐμεγαλύνθη ('was made great') implies YHWH as the one who exalted Solomon above all kings.

Σαλωμων
Solomon

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ὑπὲρ
above / beyond

preposition + accusative (comparison: 'above')

→ spatial or relational framing

ὑπὲρ + acc.: 'above / beyond / more than'; the comparative idiom 'greater than all the kings.'

πάντας all Accusative <i>attributive adjective (modifying βασιλεῖς)</i> → object specification παῖς: 'all'; the totality of earthly kings whom Solomon surpassed.	τούς the Accusative <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τούς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	βασιλεῖς kings Accusative <i>accusative object of ὑπέρ</i> → object specification βασιλεύς (pl. βασιλεῖς): 'king'; the kings of the earth, all surpassed by Solomon.	τῆς of the Genitive <i>article</i> → noun-phrase marking τῆς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.
γῆς earth Genitive <i>genitive (with βασιλεῖς: 'of the earth')</i> → relational specification γῆ: 'earth / land'; οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς ('the kings of the earth') — a phrase later echoed in apocalyptic (Rev 1:5).	πλούτῳ in wealth Dative <i>dative of respect (in what respect: 'in wealth')</i> → sphere or reference πλοῦτος: 'wealth / riches'; renders ἡγῶν; one of the two respects of Solomon's supremacy.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	φρονήσει in wisdom Dative <i>dative of respect ('in wisdom')</i> → sphere or reference φρόνησις: 'practical wisdom / discernment'; the chapter's key gift-word, here paired with wealth as the second respect of Solomon's surpassing greatness.

24 καὶ πάντες βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς ἐζήτουν τὸ πρόσωπον Σαλωμων τοῦ ἀκοῦσαι τῆς φρονήσεως αὐτοῦ ἧς ἔδωκεν κύριος ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ

And all the kings of the earth sought the face of Solomon to hear his wisdom, which the LORD had put in his heart.

The world's kings seek Solomon (as the queen did)

καὶ πάντες βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς ἐζήτουν

The queen of Sheba's visit becomes paradigmatic: all the kings seek Solomon's face 'to hear his wisdom.' The relative clause ἧς ἔδωκεν κύριος ('which the LORD had given') roots the wisdom in YHWH's gift (cf. 3 Kgdms 3), the theological key to the whole chapter.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πάντες

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying βασιλεῖς)

→ participant prominence

παῖς: 'all'; the whole company of earthly kings.

βασιλεῖς

kings

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς (pl. βασιλεῖς): 'king'; all the kings of the earth seeking Solomon.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆς

earth

Genitive

genitive (with βασιλεῖς)

→ relational specification

γῆ: 'earth'; the worldwide reach of Solomon's fame.

ἐζήτουν

sought

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · ζητέω

main verb

→ customary imperfect (habitual seeking)

ζητέω: 'seek'; the imperfect denotes the continual/habitual seeking of Solomon's audience by the kings.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πρόσωπον

face / presence

Accusative

direct object of ἐζήτουν

→ object specification

πρόσωπον: 'face / presence'; ζητεῖν τὸ πρόσωπον ('seek the face') is a Hebraism (פְּנֵי שׁוֹאֵל) for seeking audience/favor.

Σαλωμων

of Solomon

genitival modifier of πρόσωπον (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitival modifier of πρόσωπον (indeclinable proper noun).

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.

ἀκοῦσαι

to hear

Aor Act Inf · ἀκούω

articular infinitive of purpose (τοῦ ἀκοῦσαι)

→ verbal action or state

ἀκούω: 'hear'; the purpose of seeking Solomon — to hear his wisdom (the same motive as the queen of the South, Matt 12:42).

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φρονήσεως

wisdom

Genitive

genitive object of ἀκοῦσαι (verb of hearing takes genitive)

→ relational specification

φρόνησις: 'practical wisdom / discernment!'; the chapter's key gift-word; the object the kings come to hear.

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.

ἧς

which

Genitive

relative pronoun (object of ἔδωκεν, genitive by attraction)

→ relational specification

ἥς (fem. gen. ἧς): relative pronoun, attracted to the case of φρονήσεως.

ἔδωκεν

gave / put

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist (the divine gift)

δίδωμι: 'give'; YHWH 'gave/put' the wisdom in Solomon's heart — the theological foundation of his greatness (cf. 3 Kgdms 3:12).

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

subject of ἔδωκεν

→ participant prominence

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the divine giver of Solomon's wisdom — the chapter's wisdom is grace, not native genius.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

καρδία

heart

Dative

dative of place (locative: 'in his heart')

→ sphere or reference

καρδία: 'heart'; the seat of wisdom and discernment; YHWH placed his gift in Solomon's heart (cf. the queen's 'all in her heart,' v. 2).

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.

25 καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔφερον ἕκαστος τὰ δῶρα αὐτοῦ σκεύη χρυσαῖ καὶ ἱματισμόν στακτήν καὶ ἡδύσματα καὶ ἵππους καὶ ἡμιόνους τὸ κατ'ἐνιαυτὸν ἐνιαυτόν

And they brought, each one, his gifts — vessels of gold and clothing, myrrh-oil and spices and horses and mules — year by year.

The annual tribute of the kings καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔφερον ἕκαστος

The kings who sought Solomon brought annual tribute: gold vessels, robes, myrrh-oil, spices, horses, and mules. The distributive ἕκαστος ('each one') with the closing τὸ κατ'ἐνιαυτὸν ἐνιαυτόν ('year by year') stresses the steady, recurring flow of wealth into Solomon's court.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αὐτοὶ

they

Nominative

intensive pronoun (subject: 'they themselves')

→ participant reference

αὐτός: 'they (themselves)'; the kings of v. 24 who brought tribute.

ἔφερον

brought

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · φέρω

main verb

→ customary imperfect (habitual annual bringing)

φέρω: 'bring / carry'; the imperfect denotes the recurring annual tribute.

ἕκαστος

each one

Nominative

distributive apposition to αὐτοὶ ('each one')

→ participant prominence

ἕκαστος: 'each / every one'; distributive, individualizing the kings' tribute.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δῶρα

gifts

Accusative

direct object of ἔφερον

→ object specification

δῶρον (pl. δῶρα): 'gift / present / tribute'; renders תְּבָרִים; the tribute-gifts brought to Solomon.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (each one's own gifts)

→ relational specification

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

σκεύη

vessels

Accusative

accusative in apposition to δῶρα (listing the gifts)

→ object specification

σκεῦος (pl. σκεύη): 'vessel / article'; gold articles among the tribute.

χρυσᾶ

of gold

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying σκεύη)

→ object specification

χρυσοῦς: 'golden'; the gold vessels among the gifts.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἱματισμόν

clothing

Accusative

accusative (apposition to δῶρα)

→ object specification

ἱματισμός: 'clothing / apparel'; rich robes among the tribute (cf. v. 5).

στακτήν

myrrh-oil / stacte

Accusative

accusative (apposition to δῶρα)

→ object specification

στακτή: 'stacte / oil of myrrh'; an aromatic resin/oil (Hebrew חֲמִצְתָּ); among the precious gifts.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἡδύσματα

spices

Accusative

accusative (apposition to δῶρα)

→ object specification

ἡδύσμα: 'spice'; the aromatics recurring through the chapter (cf. vv. 2, 10).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἵππους

horses

Accusative

accusative (apposition to δῶρα)

→ object specification

ἵππος (pl. ἵππους): 'horse'; among the tribute, anticipating the horse-trade of vv. 26, 28–29.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἡμιόνους

mules

Accusative

accusative (apposition to δῶρα)

→ object specification

ἡμίονος (pl. ἡμιόνους): 'mule'; from ἡμι- + ὄνος; a prized riding/pack animal among the gifts (Hebrew מִלִּבָּי).

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (substantivizing the adverbial phrase)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κατ'

by / according to

preposition + accusative (distributive: 'year by year')

→ spatial or relational framing

κατά + acc.: distributive 'year by year' in the idiom τὸ κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἐνιαυτόν.

ἐνιαυτὸν

year

Accusative

accusative (with καὶ distributive)

→ object specification

ἐνιαυτός: 'year'; the repetition ἐνιαυτὸν ἐνιαυτόν renders the Hebrew distributive הַשָּׁנָה הַשָּׁנָה ('year by year').

ἐνιαυτόν

year

Accusative

accusative (distributive repetition: 'year [by] year')

→ object specification

ἐνιαυτός: the repeated noun forms a Hebraizing distributive, 'every single year'.

26 καὶ ἦσαν τῷ Σαλωμων τέσσαρες χιλιάδες θήλειαι ἵπποι εἰς ἄρματα καὶ δώδεκα χιλιάδες ἰππέων καὶ ἔθετο αὐτὰς ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι τῶν ἀρμάτων καὶ μετὰ τοῦ βασιλέως ἐν Ἱερουσαλημ καὶ ἦν ἡγούμενος πάντων τῶν βασιλέων ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ ἕως γῆς ἄλλοφύλων καὶ ἕως ὁρίων Αἰγύπτου

And Solomon had four thousand mares for chariots and twelve thousand horsemen, and he stationed them in the chariot-cities and with the king in Jerusalem; and he was ruler over all the kings from the River even to the land of the Philistines and to the borders of Egypt.

Solomon's chariotry and the extent of his dominion καὶ ἦσαν τῷ Σαλωμων

The chariot-force (4,000 chariot-mares, 12,000 horsemen) stationed in the garrison-cities and Jerusalem, and Solomon's dominion 'from the River to the border of Egypt.' The LXX preserves a clause (after the stripped marker) making Solomon ἡγούμενος ('ruler/leader') over all the kings of the region — the geographic apex of his power.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦσαν

were / had

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

main verb (with dative of possession)

→ stative imperfect

εἰμί: 'be'; with the dative τῷ Σαλωμων = 'Solomon had' — the idiom of possession.

τῷ

to / for

Dative

article (with Σαλωμων, dative of possession)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαλωμων

Solomon

dative of possession (indeclinable, marked by τῷ)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as dative of possession (indeclinable, marked by τῷ).

τέσσαρες

four

Nominative

numeral (modifying χιλιάδες)

→ measure or count

τέσσαρες: 'four'; the count of thousands of chariot-mares.

χιλιάδες

thousands

Nominative

subject (of ἦσαν)

→ participant prominence

χιλιάς (pl. χιλιάδες): 'thousand'; four thousand chariot-horses.

θήλειαι

female / mares

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying ἵπποι)

→ participant prominence

θήλυς (fem. θήλεια): 'female'; θήλειαι ἵπποι = 'mares'; the chariot-horses (the LXX specifies the mares).

ἵπποι

horses / mares

Nominative

nominative (in apposition: 'mares')

→ participant prominence

ἵππος (pl. ἵπποι): 'horse'; here the chariot-mares of Solomon's force.

εἰς

for

preposition + accusative (purpose: 'for chariots')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: 'for'; the mares were for the chariotry.

ἄρματα

chariots

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

→ object specification

ἄρμα (pl. ἄρματα): 'chariot'; the horses' purpose.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

δώδεκα

twelve

numeral (modifying χιλιάδες)

→ clausal contribution

δώδεκα: 'twelve'; twelve thousand horsemen.

χιλιάδες

thousands

Nominative

subject (of ἦσαν)

→ participant prominence

χιλιάς: 'thousand'; twelve thousand cavalrymen.

ἱππέων

horsemen

Genitive

genitive (with χιλιάδες: 'thousands of horsemen')

→ relational specification

ἵππεύς (pl. ἱππέων): 'horseman / cavalryman'; Solomon's cavalry.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔθετο

he stationed / placed

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · τίθημι

main verb

→ constative aorist

τίθημι (aor. mid. ἔθετο): 'set / place / station'; Solomon distributed the chariotry among the garrison-cities.

αὐτάς

them

Accusative

direct object (= the mares, fem.)

→ participant reference

αὐτός (fem. acc. pl. αὐτάς): 'them'; the mares, feminine.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ταῖς

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πόλεσι

cities

Dative

dative of place (locative)

→ sphere or reference

πόλις (pl. πόλεσι): 'city'; the chariot-cities (cf. v. 22).

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀρμάτων

chariots

Genitive

genitive (with πόλεσι: 'cities of the chariots')

→ relational specification

ἄρμα: 'chariot'; the garrison-cities of the chariotry.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive object of μετὰ (= Solomon)

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; some of the chariotry was kept 'with the king' in Jerusalem.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ιερουσαλημ

Jerusalem

dative object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ιερουσαλημ: the capital, where part of the chariotry was stationed.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (resuming after the stripped marker)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἦν

he was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (periphrastic with ἡγούμενος)

→ stative imperfect

εἰμί: 'be'; with the participle ἡγούμενος forms a periphrastic 'he was ruling/leader'

ἡγούμενος

ruler / leading

Pres Mid/Pass Part Nom Sg Masc · ἡγέομαι

predicate participle (periphrastic with ἦν: 'was ruler')

→ verbal action or state

ἡγέομαι: 'lead / rule / be chief'; the participle ἡγούμενος ('leader / ruler') marks Solomon's hegemony over the regional kings (the term later used of the messianic 'ruler' in Matt 2:6).

πάντων

all

Genitive

attributive adjective (modifying βασιλέων)

→ relational specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the totality of regional kings under Solomon's sway.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέων

kings

Genitive

genitive (object of ἡγούμενος: 'leader of all the kings')

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς (pl. βασιλέων): 'king'; the vassal kings over whom Solomon was chief.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (extent: starting point)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπό: 'from'; in the merism ἀπὸ ... ἕως ... ('from ... to ...') marking the extent of Solomon's dominion.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ποταμοῦ

River

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

→ relational specification

ποταμός: 'river'; 'the River' (ὁ ποταμός) is the standard designation of the Euphrates, the northeastern limit of the ideal dominion (cf. Gen 15:18).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἕως

to / as far as

preposition + genitive (extent: end-point)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἕως: 'as far as / to'; the end-point of the dominion-merism.

γῆς

land

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως

→ relational specification

γῆ: 'land'; 'the land of the Philistines' as a western/southwestern limit.

ἄλλοφύλων

of the Philistines / foreigners

Genitive

genitive (with γῆς: 'land of the Philistines')

→ relational specification

ἄλλοφυλος (pl. ἄλλοφύλων): lit. 'of another tribe / foreigner'; the standard LXX rendering of פִּלִּשְׁתִּי ('Philistines'); their land marks a boundary of Solomon's sway.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἕως

to / as far as

preposition + genitive (extent: second end-point)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἕως: 'as far as'; reaching the border of Egypt.

ὁρίων

borders

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως

→ relational specification

ὄριον (pl. ὁρίων): 'boundary / border / territory'; renders לְבָבָא; the border of Egypt as the southern limit of the dominion.

Αἰγύπτου

of Egypt

Genitive

genitive (with ὁρίων: 'borders of Egypt')

→ relational specification

Αἴγυπτος (gen. Αἰγύπτου): 'Egypt'; declinable place-name; the border of Egypt completes the ideal extent of Solomon's realm.

27 καὶ ἔδωκεν ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸ χρυσίον καὶ τὸ ἀργύριον ἐν Ἱερουσαλημ ὡς λίθους καὶ τὰς κέδρους ἔδωκεν ὡς συκαμίνους τὰς ἐν τῇ πεδινῇ εἰς πλῆθος

And the king made gold and silver in Jerusalem as plentiful as stones, and he made the cedars as the sycamores that are in the lowland for abundance.

Hyperbole of abundance: silver as stones, cedar as sycamore

καὶ ἔδωκεν ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸ χρυσίον

Two proverbial similes of superabundance: gold and silver as common as stones, and cedar (a luxury import) as common as the lowland sycamore. The verse caps the wealth-catalogue and fulfils the note of v. 21 that silver counted for nothing.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔδωκεν

made / rendered

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb

→ constative aorist

δίδωμι: 'give / make / render'; here 'made [gold and silver] as [common as] stones' — δίδωμι ὥς is a Hebraism (עַד לְכֶּהֱנִי) for 'render like!'

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject (= Solomon)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; Solomon, agent of the superabundance.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χρυσίον

gold

Accusative

direct object of ἔδωκεν

→ object specification

χρυσίον: 'gold'; rendered as common as stones.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄργύριον

silver

Accusative

direct object of ἔδωκεν (second member)

→ object specification

ἄργύριον: 'silver'; made as common as stones (cf. v. 21, silver counted as nothing).

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ιερουσαλημ

Jerusalem

dative object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Ιερουσαλημ: the capital, scene of the proverbial abundance.

ὥς

as

comparative particle ('as / like')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: 'as / like'; introduces the simile 'as [common as] stones.'

λίθους

stones

Accusative

accusative of comparison (with ὥς)

→ object specification

λίθος (pl. λίθους): 'stone'; the proverbial image of the commonest thing — gold and silver as plentiful as roadside stones.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κέδρους

cedars

Accusative

direct object of the second ἔδωκεν

→ object specification

κέδρος (pl. κέδρους): 'cedar'; renders ἲλֶךְ; the prized Lebanon timber, here made as common as the lowland fig.

ἔδωκεν

made

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (second comparison)

→ constative aorist

δίδωμι: 'make / render'; repeated for the cedar/sycamore comparison.

ὥς

as

comparative particle

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὥς: 'as / like'; the second simile.

συκαμίνους

sycamores

Accusative

accusative of comparison (with ὥς)

→ object specification

συκάμινος (pl. συκαμίνους): 'sycamore / mulberry-fig'; renders ἡμεῖς; a common lowland tree, the image of cheap abundance.

τὰς

the

Accusative

article (with the prepositional attribute)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative, attributive)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πεδινῇ

lowland / plain

Dative

substantivized adjective (dative of place: 'in the lowland')

→ sphere or reference

πεδινός: 'level / of the plain'; substantivized ἡ πεδινή ('the lowland / Shephelah'), where sycamores grew abundantly (cf. 1 Chr 27:28).

εἰς

for

preposition + accusative (result: 'for abundance')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πλῆθος

abundance / multitude

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (idiomatic: 'in abundance')

→ object specification

πλῆθος: 'multitude / abundance'; εἰς πλῆθος = 'in great quantity' (cf. v. 10).

28 καὶ ἡ ἔξοδος τῶν ἵππων Σαλωμων ἐξ Αἰγύπτου καὶ ἐκ Θεκουε ἔμποροι τοῦ βασιλέως ἐλάμβανον ἐκ Θεκουε ἐν ἀλλάγματι

And the export of Solomon's horses was from Egypt and from Kue; the king's merchants would take them from Kue at a price.

The horse trade with Egypt and Kue (vv. 28–29)

καὶ ἡ ἔξοδος τῶν ἵππων Σαλωμων

The chapter ends with Solomon's horse-import business: horses came from Egypt and from Kue (Θεκουε), the king's merchants buying them at a set price (ἐν ἀλλάγματι). Verse 29 gives the prices and the re-export to the Hittite and Syrian kings.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἔξοδος

export / going-out

Nominative

subject (verbless clause)

→ participant prominence

ἔξοδος: 'going-out / export / supply'; from ἐξ + ὁδός; here the source/export of Solomon's horses (the trade-supply line).

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἵππων

horses

Genitive

genitive (with ἔξοδος: 'export of the horses')

→ relational specification

ἵππος (pl. ἵππων): 'horse'; the traded horses of Solomon's enterprise.

Σαλωμων

of Solomon

genitival modifier of ἵππων (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: transliterated proper name rendered in Greek letters; here it functions as genitival modifier of ἵππων (indeclinable proper noun).

ἐξ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Αἴγυπτου

Egypt

Genitive

genitive object of ἐξ

→ relational specification

Αἴγυπτος (gen. Αἴγυπτου): 'Egypt'; a principal source of war-horses in the ancient Near East.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Θεκουε

Kue / Tekoa

genitive object of ἐκ (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Θεκουε: a place-name, the source-region of horses (corresponding to Hebrew תְּקוּעָה / Kue, the Cilician horse-market); indeclinable.

ἔμποροι

merchants

Nominative

subject of ἐλάμβανον

→ participant prominence

ἔμπορος (pl. ἔμποροι): 'merchant / trader'; the king's commercial agents (cf. v. 15).

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of possession (the king's merchants)

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; Solomon, whose agents conducted the horse trade as a royal monopoly.

ἐλάμβανον

would take / procure

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · λαμβάνω

main verb

→ customary imperfect (habitual procurement)

λαμβάνω: 'take / receive / procure'; the imperfect denotes the regular buying of horses by the royal merchants.

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ΘΕΚΟΥΕ

Kue

genitive object of ἐκ (indeclinable place-name)

→ participant identification

Θεκουε: repeated — the procurement-source of the horses.

ἐν

at / for

preposition + dative (price/exchange)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: here 'at / for (a price)'; ἐν ἀλλάγματι = 'at a price / in exchange.'

ἀλλάγματι

price / exchange

Dative

dative of price (with ἐν)

→ sphere or reference

ἄλλαγμα: 'exchange / price'; from ἀλλάσσω ('exchange'); the agents bought the horses 'at a [fixed] price.'

29 καὶ ἀνέβαινεν ἡ ἔξοδος ἐξ Αἰγύπτου ἄρμα ἀντὶ ἑκατὸν ἀργυρίου καὶ ἵππος ἀντὶ πενήκοντα ἀργυρίου καὶ οὕτω πᾶσιν τοῖς βασιλεῦσιν Χεττιν καὶ βασιλεῦσιν Συρίας κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐξεπορεύοντο

And the export from Egypt went up at a hundred of silver for a chariot and fifty of silver for a horse; and so for all the kings of the Hittites and the kings of Syria they went out by sea.

Prices and re-export; close of the chapter

καὶ ἀνέβαινεν ἡ ἔξοδος ἐξ Αἰγύπτου

The closing verse gives the trade-rates (a chariot for 100 of silver, a horse for 50) and the re-export of the goods to the Hittite and Syrian kings 'by sea.' Solomon stands as the great middleman of the international arms-and-horse trade — the commercial crown of his splendor and the chapter's final note.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνέβαινεν

went up / came up

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναβαίνω

main verb

→ customary imperfect

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up / come up'; here of the trade-caravan/export 'coming up' from Egypt — the regular flow of the horse trade.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἔξοδος

export

Nominative

subject

→ participant prominence

ἔξοδος: 'export / going-out'; the outgoing trade-supply from Egypt (cf. v. 28).

ἐξ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Αἰγύπτου

Egypt

Genitive

genitive object of ἐξ

→ relational specification

Αἴγυπτος: 'Egypt'; the source of the chariots and horses.

ἄρμα

chariot

Nominative

nominative (subject of implied valuation: 'a chariot [cost]')

→ participant prominence

ἄρμα: 'chariot'; the priced commodity — a chariot for 100 of silver.

ἀντί

for / in exchange for

preposition + genitive (price/exchange)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀντί: 'instead of / in exchange for'; the preposition of price — 'for [a sum of] silver.'

ἐκατὸν

a hundred

numeral (the price of a chariot)

→ measure or count

ἐκατόν: 'hundred'; the price of a chariot in silver.

ἄργυρίου

of silver

Genitive

genitive of price (with ἀντί ἐκατόν)

→ relational specification

ἄργύριον: 'silver / shekels of silver'; the medium of the price.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἵππος

horse

Nominative

nominative (subject of implied valuation: 'a horse [cost]')

→ participant prominence

ἵππος: 'horse'; priced at fifty of silver.

ἀντί

for

preposition + genitive (price)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀντί: 'in exchange for'; the price-preposition.

πεντήκοντα

fifty

numeral (the price of a horse)

→ measure or count

πεντήκοντα: 'fifty'; the price of a horse in silver.

ἄργυρίου

of silver

Genitive

genitive of price (with ἀντί πενήκοντα)

→ relational specification

ἄργύριον: 'silver'; the medium of the price.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὕτω

so / thus

adverb of manner

→ adverbial qualification

οὕτως: 'thus / in this way'; 'and so / likewise' the goods were re-exported to the surrounding kings.

πᾶσιν

all

Dative

attributive adjective (modifying βασιλεῦσιν)

→ sphere or reference

πᾶς: 'all'; the totality of the Hittite kings.

τοῖς

the

Dative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῦσιν

kings

Dative

dative of advantage ('for the kings')

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεῖς (pl. βασιλεῦσιν): 'king'; the buyers — the kings of the Hittites and of Syria.

Χεττιν

of the Hittites

genitival modifier of βασιλεῦσιν (indeclinable gentilic)

→ participant identification

Χεττιν: indeclinable transliteration of Hebrew חִתִּי (‘Hittites’); the Neo-Hittite kingdoms of the north, buyers of Solomon’s re-exported horses and chariots.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

βασιλεῦσιν

kings

Dative

dative of advantage (second member)

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεύς: ‘king’; the kings of Syria, second set of buyers.

Συρίας

of Syria

Genitive

genitive (with βασιλεῦσιν: ‘kings of Syria’)

→ relational specification

Συρία (gen. Συρίας): ‘Syria / Aram’; renders ܣܘܪܝܐ ; declinable place-name; the Aramean kingdoms north of Israel.

κατὰ

by

preposition + accusative (route: ‘by sea’)

→ spatial or relational framing

κατὰ + acc.: here ‘by way of / along’; κατὰ θάλασσαν = ‘by sea / by the sea-route.’

θάλασσαν

sea

Accusative

accusative object of κατὰ

→ object specification

θάλασσα: ‘sea’; the maritime route by which the goods were re-exported.

ἐξεπορεύοντο

they went out

Impf Mid Indic 3 Pl · ἐκπορεύομαι

main verb

→ customary imperfect (habitual export)

ἐκπορεύομαι: ‘go out / proceed’; the imperfect closes the chapter with the steady outflow of Solomon’s trade-goods to the surrounding kingdoms.

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.