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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Third Book of Kingdoms, Chapter 4

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ Γ' Δ'

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

Solomon's kingdom is ordered through officials, provisioners, and disciplined administration over all Israel.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of 3 Kingdoms 4 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 LXX of 3 Kingdoms (1 Kings) diverges markedly from the Masoretic Text in arrangement and length: the chapter division here is shorter than MT 1 Kings 4–5, ending at v. 19, and the underlying Old Greek often transliterates rather than translates the place- and personal-names of the district list, frequently agglutinating Hebrew construct chains into single opaque forms (e.g. Βηρβηθνεμα, Λουσαμηνχα, v. 10; Βαισαφουδ, Εβελμαωλα, v. 12). The chapter is a two-part administrative document:

first the roster of Solomon's high officials — the court cabinet of scribes (γραμματεῖς), recorder (ὑπομεινήσκων, rendering רִצְיָן), priests (ἱερεῖς), steward (οἰκονόμος), the officer over the levy (ἐπὶ τῶν φόρων), and the king's companion (ἐταῖρος τοῦ βασιλέως) — and then the list of the twelve provisioners (καθεσταμένοι) set over all Israel, each responsible for supplying (χορηγεῖν) the king and his household one month of the year (vv. 7–19). The repeated tally-word εἷς ('one', i.e. 'one [governor]') punctuates the district entries as a counting device. Because the names are overwhelmingly indeclinable Hebrew transliterations, they are parsed as indeclinable (kind 'x', no case); the Greek connective, article, and common-noun skeleton (υἱός 'son', βασιλεύς, οἶκος, πόλεις) carries the syntax. Two governors are noted as sons-in-law of Solomon, having married his daughters Ταβληθ (v. 11) and Βασεμμαθ (v. 15), binding the provincial administration to the royal house by marriage. The chapter thus documents the bureaucratic consolidation of the Solomonic kingdom: a centralised court and a rotating supply system drawing on the whole land of Israel.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 4:1–6

Solomon's high officials: the court cabinet

Under the heading καὶ ἦν ὁ βασιλεὺς Σαλωμων βασιλεύων ἐπὶ Ἰσραηλ (v. 1), the roster lists the chief officers of the realm (οἱ ἄρχοντες, v. 2): Azariah son of Zadok; the scribes Eliareph and Ahijah (γραμματεῖς, v. 3); Jehoshaphat the recorder (ὑπομεινήσκων); the priests Zadok and Abiathar (ἱερεῖς, v. 4); Orniah over the appointed officers and Zabouth the king's companion (ἐταῖρος τοῦ βασιλέως, v. 5); Ahiel the steward (οἰκονόμος), Eliab over the household, and Adoniram over the levy (ἐπὶ τῶν φόρων, v. 6).

B · 4:7

The twelve provisioners introduced

Solomon appoints twelve officers (δώδεκα καθεσταμένοι) over all Israel to supply (χορηγεῖν) the king and his household; the duty rotates so that each man provisions the court for one month in the year (μῆνα ἐν τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ ... ἐπὶ τὸν ἕνα χορηγεῖν). This verse states the system that the following roster (vv. 8–19) enumerates district by district.

The roster of the twelve district governors

The names and territories of the twelve are listed, each entry typically closed by the tally εἷς ('one'): the hill country of Ephraim (v. 8); the towns of Machemas to Bethanan (v. 9); Esoth's region (v. 10); Chinanadab, married to Solomon's daughter Tableth (v. 11); Bakcha over Taanach, Megiddo, and the house of San (v. 12); the son of Gaber over Ramoth-Gilead with its sixty fortified cities (v. 13); Ahinadab in Mahanaim (v. 14); Ahimaas in Naphtali, married to Solomon's daughter Basemmath (v. 15); Baana in Maalath (v. 16); Samaa in Benjamin (v. 17); Gaber in the land of Gad, the realm of Sihon and Og (v. 18); and Jehoshaphat in Issachar (v. 19).

1 καὶ ἦν ὁ βασιλεὺς Σαλωμων βασιλεύων ἐπὶ Ἰσραηλ

And King Solomon was reigning over Israel.

Narrative heading: Solomon's reign over Israel (chapter superscription)

καὶ ἦν ὁ βασιλεὺς Σαλωμων

The chapter opens with a periphrastic imperfect ἦν ... βασιλεύων ('was reigning') that sets the temporal frame for the administrative roster to follow; the cognate redundancy βασιλεὺς ... βασιλεύων ('the king ... reigning') is a Hebraizing figure underscoring the establishment of Solomon's rule over the whole nation.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καὶ-parataxis)

→ 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 (with βασιλεύων: periphrastic imperfect)

→ durative imperfect (ongoing state of reign)

εἰμί: 'be'; with the participle βασιλεύων it forms a periphrastic imperfect 'was reigning', a common LXX construction rendering a Hebrew stative or participial clause; it frames the whole chapter's roster as the apparatus of an established reign.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with βασιλεὺς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

subject (in apposition with Σαλωμων)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; renders מֶלֶךְ; the title heads the chapter, presenting the entire officials-list as the structure of Solomon's royal administration.

Σαλωμων

Solomon

*nominative in apposition to ὁ βασιλεύς
(indeclinable proper noun)*

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: transliteration of Hebrew שְׁלֹמֹן ('Solomon'); indeclinable in the LXX, serving throughout the chapter as the royal subject whose officers and provisioners are enumerated.

βασιλεύων

reigning

Pres Act Part Nom Sg Masc · βασιλεύω

predicate participle (periphrastic with ἦν)

→ imperfective participle (continuous rule)

βασιλεύω: 'be king / reign'; the present participle with ἦν forms the periphrastic 'was reigning'; the figure βασιλεὺς ... βασιλεύων is a Hebraizing pleonasm emphasising the firm establishment of Solomon's kingship.

ἐπὶ

over

preposition + accusative (of rule: 'over Israel')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ + accusative: here of sovereign authority 'over', rendering ἐπὶ; the idiom βασιλεύω ἐπὶ + acc. is standard LXX for ruling over a people.

Ισραηλ

Israel

accusative object of ἐπὶ (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ισραηλ: transliteration of Hebrew יִשְׂרָאֵל; indeclinable; the whole nation over which Solomon reigns and which is soon organised into the twelve provisioning districts.

2 καὶ οὗτοι οἱ ἄρχοντες οἱ ἦσαν αὐτοῦ Αζαριου υἱὸς Σαδωκ

And these are the officials who were his: Azariah son of Zadok;

Roster heading: the list of Solomon's chief officials (verbless nominal clause)

καὶ οὗτοι οἱ ἄρχοντες

The demonstrative formula οὗτοι οἱ ἄρχοντες ('these are the officials') opens the cabinet roster as a verbless nominal heading, the characteristic list-form of administrative records; the first entry follows immediately in the patronymic pattern X υἱὸς Y that structures the whole chapter.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οὗτοι

these

Nominative

subject of verbless clause (demonstrative: 'these are')

→ participant prominence

οὗτος: demonstrative pronoun; οὗτοι οἱ ἄρχοντες ('these are the officials') opens the roster as a nominal heading typical of administrative lists.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with ἄρχοντες)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄρχοντες

officials / rulers

Nominative

predicate nominative (in verbless clause)

→ participant prominence

ἄρχων (pl. ἄρχοντες): 'ruler / chief / official'; renders ἄρχ; designates the high officers of the royal court — the cabinet whose names the verse begins to enumerate.

οἱ who Nominative <i>relative pronoun (subject of ἦσαν)</i> → participant reference ὅς; relative pronoun; the clause οἱ ἦσαν αὐτοῦ ('who were his') subordinates the officials to Solomon's authority.	ἦσαν were Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί <i>verb of relative clause</i> → durative imperfect (settled tenure of office) εἰμί: 'be'; the imperfect ἦσαν marks the officers' ongoing service under Solomon.	αὐτοῦ his Genitive <i>genitive of possession (predicate: 'were his')</i> → relational specification αὐτός; personal pronoun; the genitive αὐτοῦ ('his', i.e. Solomon's) marks the officials as belonging to the king's administration.	Αζαριου Azariah <i>nominative in roster (indeclinable proper noun)</i> → participant identification Αζαριου: transliteration of Hebrew אֶזְרִיָּהוּ ('Azariah'); listed first among the officials; though formally resembling a Greek genitive, the name functions as an indeclinable transliteration.
υἱὸς son Nominative <i>nominative in apposition ('son of Zadok')</i> → participant prominence υἱός; 'son'; the recurring formula X υἱὸς Y ('X son of Y') renders the Hebrew patronymic יָדָא and structures the entire roster.	Σαδωκ Zadok <i>genitive of relationship with υἱός (indeclinable proper noun)</i> → participant identification Σαδωκ: transliteration of Hebrew קִדְזָא ('Zadok'); the high priest, whose son (or descendant) Azariah heads the list of officials.		

3 καὶ Ελιαρεφ καὶ Αχια υἱὸς Σαβα γραμματεῖς καὶ Ιωσαφατ υἱὸς Αχιλιδ ὑπομινῆσκων

and Eliareph and Ahijah son of Saba, scribes; and Jehoshaphat son of Ahilud, the recorder;

Continuation of the officials-roster (the scribes and the recorder) καὶ Ελιαρεφ

The list continues with the two royal scribes (γραμματεῖς, rendering סֹפְרִים) and the recorder Jehoshaphat (ὑπομινῆσκων, rendering מְרַבֵּן); each office-title stands in predicate apposition after the names, the standard form of the bureaucratic register.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (roster-linking)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ελιαρεφ
Eliareph

nominative in roster (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ελιαρεφ: transliteration of a Hebrew name (cf. אֱלִיחֶרֶף 'Elihoreph'); one of the two royal scribes.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Αχια
Ahijah

nominative in roster (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αχια: transliteration of Hebrew אֲחִיָּהּ ('Ahijah'); the second royal scribe.

υἱός
son

Nominative

nominative in apposition ('son of Saba')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; patronymic formula.

Σαβα
Saba

genitive of relationship with υἱός (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαβα: transliteration of a Hebrew name (cf. שִׁשָּׁי 'Shisha'); the father of the two scribes.

γραμματεῖς
scribes

Nominative

predicate nominative (office of the preceding names)

→ participant prominence

γραμματεὺς (pl. γραμματεῖς): 'scribe / secretary / state-recorder'; renders סֹפְרֵי; the royal scribes managed correspondence and official records — a central administrative office.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ιωσαφατ
Jehoshaphat

nominative in roster (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιωσαφατ: transliteration of Hebrew יְהוֹשָׁפָט ('Jehoshaphat'); the court recorder (not the later king of Judah).

υἱός
son

Nominative

nominative in apposition ('son of Ahilud')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; patronymic formula.

Αχιλιδ
Ahilud

genitive of relationship with υἱός (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αχιλιδ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲחִילָד ('Ahilud'); father of the recorder Jehoshaphat (and, in v. 12, of the governor Bakcha).

ὑπομνησκων
recorder / remembrancer

Pres Act Part Nom Sg Masc · ὑπομνησκω

substantival participle (office: 'the recorder')

→ verbal action or state

ὑπομνήσκω: 'remind / call to remembrance'; the substantival participle ὑπομνησκων ('the remembrancer / recorder') renders Hebrew בִּזְכֵּיר, the high official who kept the royal chronicle and advised the king on state memory.

4 καὶ Σαδουχ καὶ Αβιαθαρ ἱερεῖς

and Zadok and Abiathar, priests.

Continuation of the officials-roster: the priests

καὶ Σαδουχ καὶ Αβιαθαρ

The priestly establishment closes the first sub-list: Zadok (here Σαδουχ) and Abiathar stand as the two chief priests (ἱερεῖς, rendering יְהוֹדִים), though Abiathar had been deposed by Solomon (1 Kgs 2:26–27); the roster preserves the dyad as the formal priestly office.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Σαδουχ

Zadok

nominative in roster (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαδουχ: transliteration of Hebrew זָדוּך ('Zadok'); a variant spelling of Σαδωκ (v. 2); here listed in the priestly office.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Αβιαθαρ

Abiathar

nominative in roster (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αβιαθαρ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲבִיָּאֶתָר ('Abiathar'); the priest deposed by Solomon (1 Kgs 2:26–27), still named here in the priestly dyad.

ἱερεῖς

priests

Nominative

predicate nominative (office of the two preceding names)

→ participant prominence

ἱερεῖς (pl. ἱερεῖς): 'priest'; renders יְהוֹדִים; Zadok and Abiathar head the priestly establishment of Solomon's administration.

5 καὶ Ορνια υἱὸς Ναθαν ἐπὶ τῶν καθεσταμένων καὶ Ζαβουθ υἱὸς Ναθαν ἑταῖρος τοῦ βασιλέως

and Orniah son of Nathan over the appointed officers; and Zabouth son of Nathan, the king's companion;

Continuation of the officials-roster: the overseer of the prefects and the king's friend

καὶ Ορνια υἱὸς Ναθαν

Two sons of Nathan are named: Orniah, set over the appointed district-officers (ἐπὶ τῶν καθεσταμένων — the very prefects of vv. 7–19), and Zabouth, the king's ἑταῖρος ('companion / confidant'), an honorific court office rendering Hebrew רֶעֱה הַמֶּלֶךְ ('the king's friend').

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ορνια
Orniah

nominative in roster (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ορνια: transliteration of a Hebrew name (cf. עֲרִיָּהוּ / the official elsewhere named son of Nathan); set over the district prefects.

υἱὸς
son

Nominative

nominative in apposition ('son of Nathan')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; patronymic formula.

Ναθαν
Nathan

genitive of relationship with υἱός (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ναθαν: transliteration of Hebrew נָתָן ('Nathan'); father of both Orniah and Zabouth, possibly the prophet or the royal son of that name.

ἐπὶ
over

preposition + genitive (of oversight: 'over the appointed officers')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + genitive: 'over / in charge of', rendering עַל; the idiom designates administrative responsibility for a department.

τῶν
the

Genitive

article (with καθεσταμένων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

καθεσταμένων
appointed officers

Perf Mid/Pass Part Gen Pl Masc · καθίστημι

substantival participle (genitive object of ἐπί: 'the appointed ones')

→ stative perfect (those in established office)

καθίστημι: 'set / appoint / put in charge'; the perfect participle οἱ καθεσταμένοι ('those appointed / the prefects') names the standing district-officers; renders נְצָבִים, the very provisioners enumerated in vv. 7–19, here placed under Orniah's general oversight.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ζαβουθ Zabouth <i>nominative in roster (indeclinable proper noun)</i> → participant identification Ζαβουθ: transliteration of a Hebrew name (cf. זָבֻד 'Zabud'); the king's confidant.	υἱὸς son Nominative <i>nominative in apposition (son of Nathan')</i> → participant prominence υἱός: 'son'; patronymic formula.	Ναθαν Nathan <i>genitive of relationship with υἱός (indeclinable proper noun)</i> → participant identification Ναθαν: see above; Zabouth's father.	ἐταῖρος companion / friend Nominative <i>predicate nominative (court office: 'the king's friend')</i> → participant prominence ἐταῖρος: 'companion / comrade / confidant'; the phrase ἐταῖρος τοῦ βασιλέως renders Hebrew רֶעֶה הַמֶּלֶךְ ('the king's friend'), a formal court title for a trusted royal adviser (cf. 2 Sam 15:37; 16:16).
τοῦ the Genitive <i>article (with βασιλέως)</i> → noun-phrase marking τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	βασιλέως king Genitive <i>genitive of relationship (with ἐταῖρος: 'the king's')</i> → relational specification βασιλεύς (gen. βασιλέως): 'king'; the genitive marks Zabouth as Solomon's personal confidant.		

6 καὶ Αχιηλ οἰκονόμος καὶ Ελιαβ υἱὸς Σαφ ἐπὶ τῆς πατριᾶς καὶ Αδωνιραμ υἱὸς Εφρα ἐπὶ τῶν φόρων

and Ahiel the steward; and Eliab son of Saph over the household; and Adoniram son of Ephra over the levy.

Continuation of the officials-roster: steward, household-officer, and levy-master

καὶ Αχιηλ οἰκονόμος

The cabinet list closes with three domestic and fiscal offices: Ahiel the steward (οἰκονόμος), Eliab over the household-estate (ἐπὶ τῆς πατριᾶς), and Adoniram over the levy or forced-labour tribute (ἐπὶ τῶν φόρων), the office tied to the great Solomonic building projects (cf. 1 Kgs 5:14).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Αχιηλ
Ahiel

nominative in roster (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αχιηλ: transliteration of a Hebrew name (cf. אֲחִישָׁר 'Ahishar'); the royal steward.

οἰκονόμος
steward

Nominative

predicate nominative (office: 'steward of the household')

→ participant prominence

οἰκονόμος: 'steward / household-manager'; renders אֶלְיָשָׁר עַל הַבַּיִת ('the one over the house'), the chief of the royal palace and estates.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ελιαβ
Eliab

nominative in roster (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ελιαβ: transliteration of a Hebrew name (cf. אֵלִיָּאב 'Eliab'); set over the household / patrimony.

υἱός
son

Nominative

nominative in apposition ('son of Saph')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; patronymic formula.

Σαφ
Saph

genitive of relationship with υἱός (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαφ: transliteration of a Hebrew name; father of Eliab.

ἐπὶ
over

preposition + genitive (of oversight: 'over the household')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ + genitive: 'over / in charge of', rendering עַל.

τῆς
the

Genitive

article (with πατριᾶς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατριᾶς
household / patrimony

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπί (department of oversight)

→ relational specification

πατριᾶ: 'ancestral house / clan / patrimony'; here the royal household-estate; Eliab's portfolio is the management of the king's family domain.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Αδωνираμ
Adoniram

nominative in roster (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αδωνираμ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲדֹנִירָאָם ('Adoniram'); the officer over the forced-labour levy (cf. 1 Kgs 5:14).

υἱός

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition ('son of Ephra')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; patronymic formula.

Εφρα

Ephra

genitive of relationship with υἱός (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Εφρα: transliteration of a Hebrew name (cf. אֲבִדָּא 'Abda'); father of Adoniram.

ἐπὶ

over

preposition + genitive (of oversight: 'over the levy')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + genitive: 'over / in charge of', rendering לוֹ.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with φόρων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φόρων

tributes / levy

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπί (department of oversight)

→ relational specification

φόρος (pl. φόρων): 'tribute / tax / forced-labour levy'; renders כֹּרֶן ('corvée'); Adoniram administered the conscripted labour that built the temple and royal works — an office that later provoked rebellion (1 Kgs 12:18).

7 καὶ τῷ Σαλωμων δώδεκα καθεσταμένοι ἐπὶ πάντα Ἰσραηλ χορηγεῖν τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ τῷ οἴκῳ αὐτοῦ μῆνα ἐν τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ ἐγένετο ἐπὶ τὸν ἕνα χορηγεῖν

And Solomon had twelve appointed officers over all Israel to supply the king and his household; it fell to each one to supply for a month in the year.

System statement: the twelve provisioners and their rotating monthly duty (introduces the roster of vv. 8–19)

καὶ τῷ Σαλωμων δώδεκα καθεσταμένοι

The verse states the supply-system that the following list itemises: twelve prefects (δώδεκα καθεσταμένοι) over all Israel, each responsible to provision (χορηγεῖν) the king and his household for one month of the twelve-month year — a rotating fiscal calendar matching the twelve districts. The dative τῷ Σαλωμων is a Hebraizing possessive ('Solomon had').

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τῷ
the / to

Dative

article (dative of possession with Σαλωμων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Σαλωμων
Solomon

dative of possession (indeclinable proper noun: 'Solomon had')

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: indeclinable; with the article τῷ it stands in a dative-of-possession construction (τῷ Σαλωμων ... καθεσταμένοι, 'Solomon had appointed officers'), a Hebraizing idiom rendering תַּלְמִלֵּשׁ.

δώδεκα
twelve

indeclinable numeral (with καθεσταμένοι)

→ clausal contribution

δώδεκα: 'twelve'; indeclinable numeral; the twelve prefects correspond to the twelve months of the provisioning year and the twelve districts itemised in vv. 8–19, echoing the twelve-tribe structure of Israel.

καθεσταμένοι

appointed officers

Perf Mid/Pass Part Nom Pl Masc · καθίστημι
substantival participle (subject: 'the appointed ones')

→ stative perfect (those established in office)

καθίστημι: 'set / appoint'; the perfect participle οἱ καθεσταμένοι ('the appointed officers / prefects') renders Hebrew מְשִׁיבֵי, the standing district-governors responsible for provisioning the court.

ἐπὶ

over

preposition + accusative (of authority: 'over all Israel')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + accusative: of administrative authority 'over', rendering לְּ.

πάντα

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (with Ἰσραηλ: 'all Israel')

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; the masculine accusative πάντα modifies the indeclinable Ἰσραηλ, marking the prefects' jurisdiction as the entire nation.

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

accusative object of ἐπὶ (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἰσραηλ: see v. 1; here the whole land subdivided into the provisioning districts.

χορηγεῖν

to supply

Pres Act Inf · χορηγέω

infinitive of purpose (function of the prefects)

→ imperfective infinitive (ongoing provisioning duty)

χορηγέω: 'furnish / supply / provide for'; originally 'defray the cost of a chorus', then generally 'underwrite / provision'; here renders the duty of supplying the royal court with food and goods; the present infinitive marks the standing, recurring obligation.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with βασιλεῖ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ

king

Dative

dative indirect object of χορηγεῖν (the one provisioned)

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεὺς (dat. βασιλεῖ): 'king'; the beneficiary of the provisioning system.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with οἴκῳ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκῳ

household

Dative

dative indirect object of χορηγεῖν (parallel to βασιλεῖ)

→ sphere or reference

οἶκος (dat. οἴκῳ): 'house / household'; renders מֶלֶךְ; the royal household — the entire court establishment — is the second beneficiary of the supply.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (with οἴκῳ: 'his household')

→ relational specification

αὐτός: personal pronoun; 'his', i.e. the king's household.

μῆνα

a month

Accusative

accusative of duration (extent of time: 'for a month')

→ object specification

μῆν (acc. μῆνα): 'month'; the accusative of duration specifies each prefect's term of provisioning — one month — within the twelve-month cycle.

ἐν in <i>preposition + dative (temporal: 'in the year')</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (temporal: 'in the year').	τῷ the Dative <i>article (with ἐνιαυτῷ)</i> → noun-phrase marking τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	ἐνιαυτῷ year Dative <i>dative object of ἐν (temporal frame)</i> → sphere or reference ἐνιαυτός (dat. ἐνιαυτῷ): 'year'; renders תַּשָּׁנָה; the twelve months of the year map onto the twelve prefects.	ἐγίνετο it fell / it came about Impf Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι <i>main verb (impersonal: 'it would fall to')</i> → customary imperfect (recurring annual arrangement) γίνομαι (impf. ἐγίνετο): 'become / happen / fall to'; the customary imperfect describes the recurring arrangement — it regularly fell to each prefect in turn to provision the court; the impersonal construction ἐγίνετο ... χορηγεῖν means 'it was each one's turn to supply'.
ἐπὶ upon / to <i>preposition + accusative (distributive: 'upon each one')</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐπί + accusative: here distributive, 'falling upon / assigned to' each prefect in rotation.	τὸν the Accusative <i>article (with ἕνα)</i> → noun-phrase marking τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	ἕνα one / each one Accusative <i>substantival numeral (distributive: 'each single one')</i> → measure or count εἷς (acc. ἕνα): 'one'; with the article τὸν ἕνα ('the one', i.e. each one in turn) it expresses the distributive rotation — one prefect per month.	χορηγεῖν to supply Pres Act Inf · χορηγέω <i>epexegetical infinitive (content of ἐγίνετο: 'to provision')</i> → imperfective infinitive (the recurring duty) χορηγέω: see above; the repeated infinitive frames the whole verse around the single recurring obligation of provisioning.

8 καὶ ταῦτα τὰ ὀνόματα αὐτῶν Βενωρ ἐν ὄρει Εφραιμ εἷς

And these are their names: Benor, in the hill country of Ephraim — one.

Roster heading: the names of the twelve prefects (introduces the district list)

καὶ ταῦτα τὰ ὀνόματα αὐτῶν

The verbless heading ταῦτα τὰ ὀνόματα αὐτῶν ('these are their names') opens the district roster; the first entry, Benor over the hill country of Ephraim, ends with the tally εἷς ('one'), the counting-word that will mark each of the twelve district entries.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ταῦτα

these

Nominative

subject of verbless clause (demonstrative: 'these are')

→ participant prominence

οὗτος: demonstrative; ταῦτα τὰ ὀνόματα ('these are the names') is the standard LXX list-heading formula (cf. Exod 1:1; Num 1:5).

τὰ

the

Nominative

article (with ὀνόματα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὀνόματα

names

Nominative

predicate nominative (in verbless clause)

→ participant prominence

ὄνομα (pl. ὀνόματα): 'name'; renders םשׁ; the roster of the twelve prefects' names follows.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession (with ὀνόματα: 'their names')

→ relational specification

αὐτός: personal pronoun; 'their', i.e. the twelve prefects of v. 7.

Βενωρ

Benor

nominative in roster (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Βενωρ: transliteration of Hebrew בֶּן־חֹר ('Ben-Hur', 'son of Hur'); the Greek has agglutinated the construct phrase into a single name; the first district-prefect, over Ephraim.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative: 'in the hill country')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ὄρει

hill country / mountain

Dative

dative of place (locative)

→ sphere or reference

ὄρος (dat. ὄρει): 'mountain / hill country'; renders ֶרֶךְ; ὄρος Εφραιμ is the standard designation of the central highlands allotted to Ephraim.

Εφραιμ

Ephraim

genitive of relationship (with ὄρει: 'hill country of Ephraim'; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Εφραιμ: transliteration of Hebrew אֶפְרַיִם ('Ephraim'); indeclinable; the tribal territory forming Benor's district.

εἷς

one

Nominative

tally numeral (closing the district entry: 'one [governor]')

→ measure or count

εἷς: 'one'; the recurring tally-word closing each district entry, counting off the twelve prefects one by one; renders Hebrew אֶחָד used as an enumerating marker.

9 υἱὸς Ρηχαβ ἐν Μαχεμας καὶ Βηθαλαμιν καὶ Βαιθσαμυς καὶ Αἰλων ἕως Βαιθαναν εἷς

the son of Rechab, in Machemas and Bethalamin and Baithsamys and Ailon as far as Baithanan — one.

District entry (asyndetic): the prefect of the western foothill towns

υἱὸς Ρηχαβ

The second district is named by patronymic alone (υἱὸς Ρηχαβ, 'son of Rechab') and defined by a chain of towns extending ἕως Βαιθαναν ('as far as Bethanan'); the entry closes with the tally εἷς. The names are agglutinated Hebrew transliterations of the western Shephelah and Danite border towns.

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

nominative heading the entry ('the son of Rechab')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; here the prefect is identified by patronymic only, the personal name being omitted (as often in the agglutinated district list).

Ρηχαβ

Rechab

genitive of relationship with υἱός (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ρηχαβ: transliteration of a Hebrew name (cf. דֶּקֶר / דְּקָר 'Deker'); the father of the second prefect.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative: 'in Machemas')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Μαχεμας

Machemas

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

→ participant identification

Μαχεμας: transliteration of a Hebrew place-name (cf. מַכַּז 'Makaz'); the first town of this district.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (town-list linking)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Βηθαλαμιν

Bethalamin

place-name in town-list (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Βηθαλαμιν: transliteration of a Hebrew place-name (cf. בֵּית / שַׁעֲלָבִים 'Beth-...'); the Greek has fused the construct with the preceding element.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Βαιθσαμυς

Baithsamys

place-name in town-list (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Βαιθσαμυς: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית שֶׁמֶשׁ ('Beth-Shemesh', 'house of the sun'); a town of the Shephelah.

καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	Αἰλῶν Ailon <i>place-name in town-list (indeclinable)</i> → participant identification Αἰλῶν: transliteration of Hebrew אֵילָן ('Aijalon'); a town in the Danite borderlands.	ἕως as far as <i>preposition + genitive (limit of extent: 'as far as Bethanan')</i> → spatial or relational framing ἕως: 'until / as far as'; renders טַע; marks the outer boundary of the district's town-chain.	Βαιθαναν Baithanan <i>place-name (object of ἕως; indeclinable)</i> → participant identification Βαιθαναν: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּיתָן ('Beth-Hanan', 'Elon-Beth-Hanan'); the boundary town of the district.
εἷς one Nominative <i>tally numeral (closing the district entry)</i> → measure or count εἷς: 'one'; the recurring tally closing the entry.			

10 υἱὸς Εσωθ Βηρβηθνεμα Λουσαμηνχα καὶ Ρησφαρα

the son of Esoth, in Berbethnema, Lousamencha, and Resphara;

District entry (asyndetic): the prefect of the Aruboth region υἱὸς Εσωθ

The third district, headed by the son of Esoth, is defined by three heavily agglutinated transliterations (Βηρβηθνεμα, Λουσαμηνχα, Ρησφαρα) in which the Old Greek has fused Hebrew construct chains and prepositions into single opaque forms; this entry alone lacks the closing tally εἷς in the Rahlfs text.

υἱός

son

Nominative

nominative heading the entry ('the son of Esoth')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; patronymic-only identification of the third prefect.

Εσωθ

Esoth

genitive of relationship with υἱός (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Εσωθ: transliteration of a Hebrew name (cf. **תְּשֻׁבָּה** 'Hesed'); the father of the third prefect.

Βηρβηθνεμα

Berbethnema

place-name (indeclinable; agglutinated transliteration)

→ participant identification

Βηρβηθνεμα: a transliteration agglutinating a Hebrew construct chain (cf. the Aruboth/Sochoh region of MT 1 Kgs 4:10); the Old Greek has merged elements into a single opaque form.

Λουσαμηνηχα

Lousamencha

place-name (indeclinable; agglutinated transliteration)

→ participant identification

Λουσαμηνηχα: an agglutinated transliteration of a Hebrew place-phrase; unidentifiable in detail, reflecting the Old Greek's tendency to transcribe rather than render the district names.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ρησφαρα

Resphara

place-name (indeclinable; agglutinated transliteration)

→ participant identification

Ρησφαρα: an agglutinated transliteration of a Hebrew place-phrase; the third locality of the district.

11 Χιναναδαβ καὶ Αναφαθι ἀνὴρ Ταβληθ θυγάτηρ Σαλωμων ἦν αὐτῷ εἰς γυναῖκα εἷς

Chinanadab and Anaphathi; Tableth daughter of Solomon was his wife — one.

District entry (asyndetic): the prefect married to Solomon's daughter

Χιναναδαβ καὶ Αναφαθι

The fourth prefect, Chinanadab over the region of Anaphathi (the Naphath-Dor heights), is noted as a royal son-in-law: Tableth, daughter of Solomon, was his wife (ἦν αὐτῷ εἰς γυναῖκα), an arrangement binding the district administration to the royal house; the entry closes with εἷς. εἰς γυναῖκα is a Hebraism (נָשָׂא, 'as a wife').

Χιναναδαβ

Chinanadab

nominative heading the entry (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Χιναναδαβ: transliteration of Hebrew **כִּנְאָדָב** ('Ben-Abinadab'); the fourth district-prefect.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Αναφαθι

Anaphathi

place-name (indeclinable; the district territory)

→ participant identification

Αναφαθι: transliteration of Hebrew **נַפְתָּח דּוֹר** ('Naphath-Dor', the Dor heights); here taken as the territory governed by Chinanadab.

ἀνὴρ

husband

Nominative

nominative (predicate: 'he was husband [of Tableth]')

→ participant prominence

ἀνὴρ: 'man / husband'; here in the marital sense, introducing the note that the prefect was the husband of a royal princess.

Ταβληθ

Tableth

nominative subject of the marriage-clause (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ταβληθ: transliteration of Hebrew **תַּבְלֶת** ('Taphath'), the daughter of Solomon given in marriage to this prefect.

θυγάτηρ

daughter

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ταβληθ ('daughter of Solomon')

→ participant prominence

θυγάτηρ: 'daughter'; renders **תַּבְלֶת**; identifies Tableth as Solomon's daughter, marking a royal marriage-alliance with the district administration.

Σαλωμων

Solomon

genitive of relationship (with θυγάτηρ; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: indeclinable; here in the genitive sense 'of Solomon'.

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb of the marriage-clause (with εἰς γυναῖκα)

→ durative imperfect (settled marital state)

εἰμί: 'be'; ἦν ... εἰς γυναῖκα ('was as a wife') is a Hebraizing predicate construction (**הָיָה לְיָדָא**).

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dative of possession / advantage ('was his wife')

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτῷ: personal pronoun; the dative αὐτῷ ('to him') marks the prefect as the husband to whom Tableth belonged.

εἰς

as / for

preposition + accusative (predicative Hebraism: 'as a wife')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + accusative: predicative use rendering Hebrew **לְ**; εἰς γυναῖκα ('as/for a wife') is the standard LXX calque of **הָיָה לְ**.

γυναῖκα

wife

Accusative

accusative with εἰς (predicate: 'as a wife')

→ object specification

γυνή (acc. γυναῖκα): 'woman / wife'; renders **הָיָה לְ**; the term of the marriage-alliance.

εἷς

one

Nominative

tally numeral (closing the district entry)

→ measure or count

εἷς: 'one'; the recurring tally closing the entry.

12 Βακχα υἱὸς Αχιλιδ Θααναχ καὶ Μεκεδω καὶ πᾶς ὁ οἶκος Σαν ὁ παρὰ Σεσαθαν ὑποκάτω τοῦ Εσραε καὶ ἐκ Βαισαφουδ Εβελμαωλα ἕως Μαεβερ Λουκαμ εἷς

Bakcha son of Ahilud, in Taanach and Megiddo and all the house of San which is beside Sesathan below Esrae, and from Baisaphoud Ebelmaola as far as Maeber Loukam — one.

District entry (asyndetic): the prefect of the Jezreel valley region **Βακχα υἱὸς Αχιλιδ**

The fifth and most elaborately bounded district: Bakcha son of Ahilud governs the Jezreel-valley belt — Taanach, Megiddo, the whole house of San (Beth-Shean) beside Sesathan below Esrae (Jezreel) — extending from Baisaphoud and Ebelmaola as far as Maeber Loukam; the long topographical chain, heavily transliterated, closes with the tally εἷς.

Βακχα

Bakcha

nominative heading the entry (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Βακχα: transliteration of Hebrew באַנָּה ('Baana'); the fifth district-prefect.

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition ('son of Ahilud')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; patronymic formula.

Αχιλιδ

Ahilud

genitive of relationship with υἱός (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αχιλιδ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲחִילִיד ('Ahilud'); cf. v. 3, the recorder's father; here the father of the prefect Bakcha.

Θααναχ

Taanach

place-name (indeclinable; district locality)

→ participant identification

Θααναχ: transliteration of Hebrew תַּנַּחֲנָח ('Taanach'); a fortified city on the southern edge of the Jezreel valley.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Μεκεδω

Megiddo

place-name (indeclinable; district locality)

→ participant identification

Μεκεδω: transliteration of Hebrew מִגְדּוֹ ('Megiddo'); the great fortress-city commanding the Jezreel pass.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πᾶς

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (with ὁ οἶκος: 'all the house')

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; marks the entire territory of the house of San as belonging to the district.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with οἶκος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκος

house

Nominative

nominative (territory-designation: 'the house of San')

→ participant prominence

οἶκος: 'house'; renders בֵּית in the place-name Beth-Shean; here ὁ οἶκος Σαν = 'Beth-Shean' and its dependent territory.

Σαν

San (Shean)

genitive of relationship (with οἶκος: 'house of San'; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαν: transliteration of the second element of Hebrew בֵּית שֵׁן ('Beth-Shean'); the Old Greek splits the construct, rendering בֵּית as οἶκος and transliterating שֵׁן as Σαν.

ὁ

which

Nominative

article used relatively (with παρὰ Σεσαθαν: 'the one beside Sesathan')

→ noun-phrase marking

ὁ: the article here functions relatively, 'the (house) which is beside...!', a common LXX construction.

παρὰ

beside

preposition + accusative (location: 'beside Sesathan')

→ spatial or relational framing

παρὰ + accusative: 'beside / alongside'; locating the house of San next to Sesathan.

Σεσαθαν

Sesathan

place-name (object of παρὰ; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σεσαθαν: transliteration of a Hebrew place-name (cf. צָרֶתָן 'Zarethán'); a town near Beth-Shean in the Jordan valley.

ὑποκάτω

below

preposition + genitive (location: 'below Esrae')

→ spatial or relational framing

ὑποκάτω: 'underneath / below'; renders תַּחַת; situates the district below (i.e. south/downstream of) Jezreel.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with Εσραε)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Εσραε

Esrae (Jezreel)

genitive of relationship (object of ὑποκάτω; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Εσραε: transliteration of Hebrew יְרֵעֵל ('Jezreel'); the great valley-city whose plain the district adjoins.

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 (starting point of the boundary)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ + genitive: 'from'; with ἕως below it frames the district's extent.

Βαισαφουδ

Baisaphoud

place-name (object of ἐκ; indeclinable; agglutinated)

→ participant identification

Βαισαφουδ: an agglutinated transliteration of a Hebrew place-phrase (cf. / בֵּית שֵׁן מְבִית); the starting point of the boundary description.

Εβελμαωλα

Ebelmaola

place-name (indeclinable; agglutinated)

→ participant identification

Εβελμαωλα: transliteration of Hebrew עֲבֵל־מְהוֹלָה ('Abel-Meholah'), a town in the Jordan valley; the Old Greek has agglutinated the two elements.

ἕως

as far as

preposition + genitive (limit of extent)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἕως: 'as far as'; renders טַע; marks the far boundary of the district.

Μαεβερ

Maeber

place-name (object of ἕως; indeclinable; agglutinated)

→ participant identification

Μαεβερ: an agglutinated transliteration of a Hebrew phrase (cf. מֵעֵבֶר 'from beyond / the crossing of'); part of the boundary terminus.

Λουκαμ

Loukam

place-name (indeclinable; agglutinated)

→ participant identification

Λουκαμ: transliteration of a Hebrew place-name (cf. לִקְמֵאם 'Jokmeam'); the boundary terminus of the district.

εἷς

one

Nominative

tally numeral (closing the district entry)

→ measure or count

εἷς: 'one'; the recurring tally closing the entry.

13 υἱὸς Γαβερ ἐν Ρεμαθ Γαλααδ τούτῳ σχοίνισμα Ερεγαβα ἥ ἐν τῇ Βασαν ἐξήκοντα πόλεις μεγάλαι τειχήρεις καὶ μοχλοὶ χαλκοῖ εἷς

the son of Gaber, in Ramoth-Gilead; to him belonged the measured region of Eregaba, which is in Bashan, sixty great cities, walled and with bars of bronze — one.

District entry (asyndetic): the prefect of Ramoth-Gilead and Bashan, with a fortified-cities note

υἱὸς Γαβερ

The sixth district, governed by the son of Gaber from Ramoth-Gilead, is the largest, comprising the measured allotment (σχοίνισμα) of Eregaba in Bashan — sixty great walled cities with bronze bars (πόλεις μεγάλαι τειχήρεις καὶ μοχλοὶ χαλκοῖ); the parenthetical inventory of fortifications underlines the district's strategic Transjordanian importance before the tally εἷς.

υἱός

son

Nominative

nominative heading the entry ('the son of Gaber')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; patronymic-only identification of the sixth prefect.

Γαβερ

Gaber

genitive of relationship with υἱός (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Γαβερ: transliteration of Hebrew גַּבְרָא ('Geber'); the father of this prefect (and the same name borne by the prefect of v. 18).

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative: 'in Ramoth')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ρεμαθ

Ramoth

place-name (object of ἐν; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ρεμαθ: transliteration of Hebrew רַמְתִּי ('Ramoth'); the city Ramoth-Gilead, the prefect's seat.

Γαλααδ

Gilead

genitive of relationship (with Ρεμαθ: 'Ramoth of Gilead'; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Γαλααδ: transliteration of Hebrew גַּלְאָד ('Gilead'); the Transjordanian highland region; Ραμαθ Γαλααδ = Ramoth-Gilead.

τούτῳ

to this one

Dative

dative of possession (demonstrative: 'to him belonged')

→ participant reference or interest

οὗτος (dat. τούτῳ): demonstrative; the dative of possession τούτῳ σχοίνισμα ('to this one [belonged] the allotment') introduces the prefect's territory.

σχοίνισμα

measured region / allotment

Nominative

nominative subject of possession-clause ('the measured region')

→ participant prominence

σχοίνισμα: 'measured portion / allotment' (lit. 'what is measured by a measuring-cord, σχοινίον'); renders לְבָרָה; a surveyed land-district assigned to the prefect.

Ερεγαβα

Eregaba

place-name in apposition to σχοίνισμα (indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ερεγαβα: transliteration of Hebrew אֶרְגֹּבָא ('Argob'); the region of Argob in Bashan, here the named allotment.

ἣ

which

Nominative

relative pronoun (feminine, agreeing ad sensum: 'which is in Bashan')

→ participant reference

ἥ (fem. ἣ): relative pronoun; the clause ἣ ἐν τῇ Βασαν ('which is in Bashan') locates the allotment of Eregaba.

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 (with Βασαν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Βασαν

Bashan

place-name (object of ἐν, with article; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Βασαν: transliteration of Hebrew בָּשָׁן ('Bashan'); the fertile Transjordanian plateau, famed for its cattle and fortified towns.

ἑξήκοντα

sixty

indeclinable numeral (with πόλεις)

→ measure or count

ἑξήκοντα: 'sixty'; indeclinable numeral; the sixty great cities of Argob/Bashan (cf. Deut 3:4–5) measure the district's exceptional size.

πόλεις

cities

Nominative

nominative in apposition (the content of the allotment)

→ participant prominence

πόλις (pl. πόλεις): 'city'; renders עִיר; the sixty fortified cities are enumerated as the substance of the district.

μεγάλοι

great

Nominative

attributive adjective (with πόλεις: 'great cities')

→ participant prominence

μέγας (fem. pl. μεγάλοι): 'great / large'; renders תִּלְדָּי; emphasises the scale of the Bashan cities.

τειχήρεις

walled / fortified

Nominative

attributive adjective (with πόλεις: 'walled cities')

→ participant prominence

τειχίρης (pl. τειχήρεις): 'walled / fortified' (from τεῖχος, 'wall'); renders תִּיִּצָּר; the cities are defended by walls.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

μοχλοῖ

bars / bolts

Nominative

nominative (further fortification-detail: 'bars')

→ participant prominence

μοχλός (pl. μοχλοῖ): 'bar / bolt'; renders מַחְלֵי; the gate-bars securing the city gates.

χαλκοῖ

bronze

Nominative

attributive adjective (with μοχλοῖ: 'bars of bronze')

→ participant prominence

χαλκοῦς (pl. χαλκοῖ): 'made of bronze / copper'; renders תְּשֻׁנִּי; bronze gate-bars mark the cities as heavily fortified strongholds.

εἷς

one

Nominative

tally numeral (closing the district entry)

→ measure or count

εἷς: 'one'; the recurring tally closing the entry.

14 Αχιναδαβ υἱὸς Αχελ Μααναιν εἷς

Ahinadab son of Achel, in Mahanaim — one.

District entry (asyndetic): the prefect of Mahanaim

Αχιναδαβ υἱὸς Αχελ

The seventh district: Ahinadab son of Achel, over Mahanaim in Gilead, a terse entry closing at once with the tally εἷς.

Αχιναδαβ

Ahinadab

nominative heading the entry (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αχιναδαβ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲחִינֹדָב ('Ahinadab'); the seventh district-prefect.

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition ('son of Achel')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; patronymic formula.

Αχελ

Achel

genitive of relationship with υἱός (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αχελ: transliteration of Hebrew אִדּוֹ ('Iddo'); the father of Ahinadab.

Μααναιν

Mahanaim

place-name (the district territory; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Μααναιν: transliteration of Hebrew מַחֲנַיִם ('Mahanaim'); an important Transjordanian town in Gilead, the district seat.

εἷς

one

Nominative

tally numeral (closing the district entry)

→ measure or count

εἷς: 'one'; the recurring tally closing the entry.

15 Αχιμαας ἐν Νεφθαλι καὶ οὗτος ἔλαβεν τὴν Βασεμμαθ θυγατέρα Σαλωμων εἰς γυναῖκα εἷς

Ahimaas, in Naphtali; and this one too took Basemmath daughter of Solomon as wife — one.

District entry (asyndetic): the prefect of Naphtali, a second royal son-in-law

Αχιμαας ἐν Νεφθαλι

The eighth district: Ahimaas in Naphtali, the second prefect noted as Solomon's son-in-law — he too (καὶ οὗτος) married a daughter of the king, Basemmath (ἔλαβεν ... εἰς γυναῖκα). The pairing with Chinanadab (v. 11) shows the deliberate weaving of the provincial governorships into the royal family; the entry closes with εἷς.

Αχιμαας

Ahimaas

nominative heading the entry (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αχιμαας: transliteration of Hebrew אַחִימָאָז ('Ahimaaz'); the eighth district-prefect.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative: 'in Naphtali')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Νεφθαλι

Naphtali

place-name (object of ἐν; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Νεφθαλι: transliteration of Hebrew נַפְתָּלִי ('Naphtali'); the northern tribal territory forming the district.

καὶ

and / also

adjunctive conjunction ('this one too')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

καί: here adjunctive, 'also / too', marking Ahimaas as a second royal son-in-law alongside Chinanadab (v. 11).

οὗτος

this one

Nominative

subject (demonstrative: 'this one')

→ participant reference

οὗτος: demonstrative pronoun; καὶ οὗτος ('and this one too') singles out Ahimaas as likewise married into the royal house.

ἔλαβεν

took

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαμβάνω

main verb (of marriage: 'took as wife')

→ constative aorist (the completed marriage)

λαμβάνω: 'take / receive'; λαμβάνω ... εἰς γυναῖκα ('take as a wife') is the standard idiom for marrying, rendering ἡψλζ ἡλζ.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with Βασεμμαθ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Βασεμμαθ

Basemmath

accusative object of ἔλαβεν (with article; indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Βασεμμαθ: transliteration of Hebrew בַּשְׁמַת ('Basemath'); the daughter of Solomon given to Ahimaas; the Greek article τὴν supplies the accusative case to the indeclinable name.

θυγατέρα

daughter

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Βασεμμαθ ('daughter of Solomon')

→ object specification

θυγάτηρ (acc. θυγατέρα): 'daughter'; renders בַּת; identifies Basemmath as Solomon's daughter.

Σαλωμων

Solomon

genitive of relationship (with θυγατέρα; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σαλωμων: indeclinable; 'of Solomon'.

εἰς

as / for

preposition + accusative (predicative Hebraism: 'as a wife')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + accusative: predicative use rendering Hebrew לְ; εἰς γυναῖκα = 'as a wife' (ἡψλζ).

γυναῖκα

wife

Accusative

accusative with εἰς (predicate: 'as a wife')

→ object specification

γυνή (acc. γυναῖκα): 'woman / wife'; renders ἡψλ.

εἷς

one

Nominative

tally numeral (closing the district entry)

→ measure or count

εἷς: 'one'; the recurring tally closing the entry.

16 Βαανα υἱὸς Χουσι ἐν τῇ Μααλαθ εἷς

Baana son of Chousi, in Maalath — one.

District entry (asyndetic): the prefect of Asher and Maalath

Βαανα υἱὸς Χουσι

The ninth district: Baana son of Chousi over Maalath (the territory of Asher and Bealoth); a brief entry closing with the tally εἷς.

Βαανα

Baana

nominative heading the entry (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Βαανα: transliteration of Hebrew באַנָּה ('Baana'); the ninth district-prefect.

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition ('son of Chousi')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; patronymic formula.

Χουσι

Chousi

genitive of relationship with υἱός (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Χουσι: transliteration of Hebrew חוּשִׁי ('Hushai'); the father of Baana.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative: 'in Maalath')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with Μααλαθ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Μααλαθ

Maalath

place-name (object of ἐν, with article; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Μααλαθ: transliteration of Hebrew מִלְלָאֶשֶׁר ('Bealoth') in the territory of Asher; the district seat.

εἷς

one

Nominative

tally numeral (closing the district entry)

→ measure or count

εἷς: 'one'; the recurring tally closing the entry.

17 Σαμαα υἱὸς Ηλα ἐν τῷ Βενιαμιν

Samaa son of Ela, in Benjamin;

District entry (asyndetic): the prefect of Benjamin

Σαμαα υἱὸς Ηλα

The tenth district: Samaa son of Ela over Benjamin; this entry, like vv. 10 and 19, lacks the closing tally εἷς in the Rahlfs text.

Σαμαα

Samaa

nominative heading the entry (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Σαμαα: transliteration of Hebrew שִׁמְעִי ('Shimei'); the tenth district-prefect.

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition ('son of Ela')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; patronymic formula.

Ηλα

Ela

genitive of relationship with υἱός (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ηλα: transliteration of Hebrew הֵלָא ('Ela'); the father of Samaa.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative: 'in Benjamin')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with *Βενιαμιν*)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Βενιαμιν

Benjamin

place-name (object of *ἐν*, with article; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Βενιαμιν: transliteration of Hebrew בִּנְיָמִן ('Benjamin'); the tribal territory north of Judah forming the district.

18 Γαβερ υἱὸς Αἰαὶ ἐν τῇ γῇ Γαδ γῇ Σηων βασιλέως τοῦ Εσβεων καὶ Ὀγ βασιλέως τοῦ Βασαν καὶ νασιφ εἷς ἐν γῇ Ἰουδα

Gaber son of Adai, in the land of Gad, the land of Sihon king of Heshbon and of Og king of Bashan; and one officer in the land of Judah.

District entry (asyndetic): the prefect of Gad and the former Amorite kingdoms

Γαβερ υἱὸς Αἰαὶ

The eleventh district: Gaber son of Adai over the land of Gad — the former realms of Sihon king of Heshbon and Og king of Bashan, the conquered Amorite kingdoms of the Transjordan (cf. Num 21:21–35). The clause καὶ νασιφ εἷς ἐν γῇ Ἰουδα ('and one officer in the land of Judah') notes a single overseer (νασιφ, a transliteration of Hebrew נָשִׁיף, 'prefect') set over Judah, perhaps a summarising or supplementary note.

Γαβερ

Gaber

nominative heading the entry (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Γαβερ: transliteration of Hebrew גָּבֶר ('Geber'); the eleventh district-prefect (the name recurs from v. 13).

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition ('son of Adai')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; patronymic formula.

Αἰαὶ

Adai

genitive of relationship with υἱός (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αἰαὶ: transliteration of a Hebrew name (cf. אֲרִי 'Uri'); the father of Gaber.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative: 'in the land of Gad')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with γῆ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γῆ

land

Dative

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

→ sphere or reference

γῆ (dat. γῆ): 'land / earth'; renders γῆ; ἐν τῇ γῆ Γαδ = 'in the land of Gad'.

Γαδ

Gad

genitive of relationship (with γῆ: 'land of Gad'; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Γαδ: transliteration of Hebrew גַּד ('Gad'); the Transjordanian tribal territory forming the district.

γῆ

land

Dative

dative in apposition ('the land of Sihon')

→ sphere or reference

γῆ (dat. γῆ): the repeated 'land' specifies the territory of Gad further as the former Amorite kingdom of Sihon.

Σηων

Sihon

genitive of relationship (with γῆ: 'land of Sihon'; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σηων: transliteration of Hebrew שִׁיחֹן ('Sihon'); the Amorite king of Heshbon defeated under Moses (Num 21:21–31).

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Σηων ('Sihon king of Heshbon')

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς (gen. βασιλέως): 'king'; titles Sihon as the former Amorite monarch of Heshbon.

τοῦ

the / of

Genitive

article (with Εσεβων, marking the genitive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Εσεβων

Heshbon

genitive of relationship (with βασιλέως: 'king of Heshbon'; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Εσεβων: transliteration of Hebrew הֶשְׁבֹּן ('Heshbon'); Sihon's royal city in the Transjordan.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (linking the two Amorite kings)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ωγ

Og

genitive of relationship (parallel to Σηων; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ωγ: transliteration of Hebrew אֹג ('Og'); the giant Amorite king of Bashan defeated at Edrei (Num 21:33–35; Deut 3:1–11).

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Ωγ ('Og king of Bashan')

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς (gen. βασιλέως): 'king'; titles Og as the former monarch of Bashan.

τοῦ

the / of

Genitive

article (with Βασαν, marking the genitive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Βασαν Bashan <i>genitive of relationship (with βασιλέως: 'king of Bashan'; indeclinable)</i> → participant identification Βασαν: transliteration of Hebrew בָּשָׁן ('Bashan'); Og's realm, the northern Transjordanian plateau.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	νασιφ officer / prefect <i>indeclinable transliteration (the supplementary officer)</i> → clausal contribution νασιφ: a transliteration of Hebrew נָצִיב ('prefect / governor / garrison-officer') left untranslated by the Old Greek; here it denotes a single additional overseer in Judah; the lowercase form in the edition reflects its status as a transliterated common term rather than a name.	εἷς one Nominative <i>tally numeral / 'one officer'</i> → measure or count εἷς: 'one'; here 'one (officer)', the single prefect set over Judah.
ἐν in <i>preposition + dative (locative: 'in the land of Judah')</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (locative: 'in the land of Judah').	γῆ land Dative <i>dative of place (locative: 'in the land')</i> → sphere or reference γῆ (dat. γῆ): 'land'; ἐν γῆ Ἰουδα = 'in the land of Judah'.	Ἰουδα Judah <i>genitive of relationship (with γῆ: 'land of Judah'; indeclinable)</i> → participant identification Ἰουδα: transliteration of Hebrew יְהוּדָה ('Judah'); the southern kingdom-territory, set apart with a single overseer.	

19 Ἰωσαφάτ υἱὸς Φουασουδ ἐν Ἰσσαχάρ

Jehoshaphat son of Phouasoud, in Issachar.

District entry (asyndetic): the prefect of Issachar (close of the roster)

Ἰωσαφάτ υἱὸς Φουασουδ

The final district closes the roster: Jehoshaphat son of Phouasoud over Issachar; like vv. 10 and 17, the entry lacks the tally εἷς, and the chapter ends abruptly with the last governor's name, the LXX division stopping short of the prosperity-summary found later in the MT arrangement.

Ιωσαφατ

Jehoshaphat

nominative heading the entry (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιωσαφατ: transliteration of Hebrew יהושפט ('Jehoshaphat'); the twelfth district-prefect (distinct from the recorder of v. 3).

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition (son of Phouasoud')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; the patronymic formula closing the roster.

Φουασουδ

Phouasoud

genitive of relationship with υἱός (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Φουασουδ: transliteration of Hebrew פְּרָוָה ('Paruah'); the father of the last prefect.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative: 'in Issachar')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ισσαχαρ

Issachar

place-name (object of ἐν; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ισσαχαρ: transliteration of Hebrew יִשָּׁכָר ('Issachar'); the tribal territory of the Jezreel lowlands forming the twelfth district; its name closes the chapter.

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.