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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Fourth Book of Kingdoms, Chapter 12

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ Δ' ΙΒ'

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

Joash repairs the temple under Jehoiada, yet his reign ends in tribute, conspiracy, and assassination.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of 4 Kingdoms 12 (= 2 Kings 12 MT) 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 verse numbering of this chapter runs one ahead of the Hebrew/English (LXX v. 1 = MT 12:1 regnal note ≈ Eng. 11:21–12:1), so that the chapter has 22 verses where the MT has 21. The chapter belongs to the broadly 'kaige' or proto-kaige stratum of the Greek Kingdoms, marked by heavy Hebraizing literalism: untranslated loanwords (βεδεκ, the Hebrew בִּדַּק 'breach/repair', appears six times transliterated rather than rendered, vv. 6, 7, 8, 9, 13; cf. the obscure

transliteration ιαμιβιν in v. 10), wooden καί-parataxis, and calqued idioms (ὃ ἐὰν ἀναβῇ ἐπὶ καρδίαν ἀνδρός 'whatever may come up upon a man's heart', v. 5, rendering Hebrew לֵב לֵב). The chapter narrates the reign of JOASH/Jehoash of Judah: his accession at age seven (vv. 1–2), his doing of τὸ εὐθὲς ἐνώπιον κυρίου 'all the days that Jehoiada the priest instructed (ἐφώτισεν, lit. enlightened) him' (v. 3) — qualified by the standing high places (v. 4); the failed first plan to have the priests fund the temple repair from their own receipts (vv. 5–9); Jehoiada's CHEST (κιβωτός) with a hole bored in its lid (σανίς) set beside the altar, and the scrupulously honest disbursement to the workmen — carpenters (τέκτονες), builders (οἰκοδόμοι), masons (τειχισταί), and stonecutters (λατόμοι) — without an accounting because they dealt ἐν πίστει 'in good faith' (vv. 10–17); HAZAEL (Αζαηλ) of Syria's capture of Gath and threat against Jerusalem, bought off with the consecrated treasures of temple and palace (vv. 18–19); and the conspiracy of Joash's own servants who strike him down at the house of Millo (Μαλλω), succeeded by his son Amaziah (vv. 20–22).

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 12:1–4

Joash's accession and the verdict on his reign

The regnal framework: Joash becomes king at seven (v. 1), in Jehu's seventh year, reigning forty years in Jerusalem, son of Abia of Beersheba (v. 2). The Deuteronomistic verdict is favorable but conditional — he did τὸ εὐθὲς before the LORD, but only 'all the days that Jehoiada the priest instructed him' (ἐφώτισεν αὐτόν, v. 3) — and immediately qualified by the standing notice that the high places (τὰ ὑψηλά) were not removed and the people still sacrificed and burned incense there (v. 4).

B · 12:5–9

The first repair-plan: the priests' collection and its failure

Joash commissions the priests to gather all the sacred money brought into the house of the LORD — assessment-silver and freewill offerings (v. 5) — and to use it themselves to repair τὸ βεδεκ ('the breach') of the house (v. 6). But by the twenty-third year of his reign the priests had not repaired the breach (v. 7); so the king summons Jehoiada and the priests, rebukes them, and removes the money from their control, directing it instead to the repair (v. 8). The priests consent to take no more money from the people and to relinquish responsibility for the repair (v. 9).

C · 12:10–17

The chest by the altar and the faithful repair of the temple

Jehoiada bores a hole in the lid of a chest set beside the altar, and the gatekeeping priests deposit all the incoming silver in it (v. 10). When much money accumulates, the king's scribe and the high priest tie it up and count it (v. 11), then deliver it to the overseers and pay it out to the workmen — carpenters, builders (v. 12), masons, and stonecutters — for timber and hewn stone to repair the house (v. 13). None of it is diverted to making silver temple-vessels; it all goes to the workmen (vv. 14–15). No accounting is required of the men entrusted with the funds, because they acted ἐν πίστει 'in good faith' (v. 16); the guilt- and trespass-money, however, belonged to the priests (v. 17).

D · 12:18–19

Hazael's threat and the buying-off with the temple treasures

Hazael king of Syria comes up, captures Gath, and sets his face to march on Jerusalem (v. 18). Joash strips the consecrated gifts dedicated by his royal ancestors Jehoshaphat, Joram, and Ahaziah, together with his own consecrated things and all the gold in the treasuries of temple and palace, and sends them to Hazael, who withdraws from Jerusalem (v. 19).

E · 12:20–22

The conspiracy and assassination of Joash

The closing regnal formula points to the chronicle of the kings of Judah for the rest of Joash's acts (v. 20). His servants form a conspiracy and strike him at the house of Millo (v. 21); the named conspirators — Jezichar son of Jemouath and Jezebuth son of Somer — kill him, and he is buried with his fathers in the city of David, succeeded by his son Amaziah (v. 22).

1 υἱὸς ἑτῶν ἑπτὰ Ἰωᾶς ἐν τῷ βασιλεύειν αὐτόν

A son of seven years was Joash when he began to reign.

Regnal accession formula (opening of the reign-report)

υἱὸς ἑτῶν ἑπτὰ Ἰωᾶς

The chapter opens with the Hebraizing age-formula 'a son of seven years' (בֶּן־שֶׁבַע שָׁנִים), rendering the king's age at accession by the idiom of sonship (υἱὸς ἑτῶν). The articular infinitive ἐν τῷ βασιλεύειν αὐτόν ('in his beginning-to-reign') is the standard LXX temporal calque of Hebrew בְּהִלָּכְוֹ. In the LXX this stands as a separate short verse, producing the one-ahead numbering of the chapter.

υἱός

son

Nominative

subject (predicate of age-idiom: 'a son of [seven] years')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; renders Hebrew בן; in the age-formula בן־X מִיָּשׁ the noun functions idiomatically ('one of X years old'); the LXX preserves the Hebraism literally rather than using the classical χ ἐτῶν γεγονώς.

ἐτῶν

of years

Genitive

genitive of measure (with υἱός: 'son of years')

→ relational specification

ἔτος: 'year'; the genitive plural ἐτῶν specifies the age; renders מִיָּשׁ within the standard regnal-age formula.

ἐπτὰ

seven

indeclinable numeral (modifying ἐτῶν)

→ measure or count

ἐπτὰ: 'seven'; indeclinable cardinal; renders מִשְׁנֵי; Joash's tender age (seven) underscores that the early righteousness of his reign is owed to the regency and tutelage of Jehoiada the priest (v. 3).

Ιωας

Joash

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιωας: transliteration of Hebrew יְחִיָּה ('YHWH has given'); treated as indeclinable in this stratum of LXX Kingdoms; he is the boy-king of Judah rescued by Jehoiada from Athaliah's purge (4 Kgdms 11).

ἐν

in / when

preposition + dative (with articular infinitive: temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article (governing the articular infinitive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεύειν

to reign / began to reign

Pres Act Inf · βασιλεύω

articular infinitive (temporal: 'when he began to reign')

→ ingressive present infinitive (entry into the office of king)

βασιλεύω: 'be king / reign'; the construction ἐν τῷ βασιλεύειν αὐτόν is the LXX's stock temporal calque of בְּכִנְיָה ('when he became king'); the accusative αὐτόν is the subject of the infinitive.

αὐτόν

he / him

Accusative

accusative subject of the infinitive βασιλεύειν

→ participant reference

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

2 ἐν ἔτει ἑβδόμῳ τῷ Ιου ἐβασίλευσεν Ιωας καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ἔτη ἐβασίλευσεν ἐν Ιερουσαλημ καὶ ὄνομα τῆς μητρὸς αὐτοῦ Αβια ἐκ τῆς Βηρσαβεε

In the seventh year of Jehu, Joash became king, and forty years he reigned in Jerusalem; and the name of his mother was Abia, of Beersheba.

Synchronistic regnal data (accession-year, reign-length, queen-mother) ἐν ἔτει ἑβδόμῳ τῷ Ιου

The full Deuteronomistic accession notice: synchronism with the northern king (Jehu's seventh year), length of reign (forty years), capital (Jerusalem), and the name and provenance of the queen-mother (Abia of Beersheba). The dative τῷ Ιου is a Hebraizing possessive-dative ('the seventh year belonging to Jehu').

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

ἔτει

year

Dative

dative of time (with ἑβδόμῳ: 'in the seventh year')

→ sphere or reference

ἔτος: 'year'; the dative locates the accession within the synchronistic chronology of the two kingdoms.

ἑβδόμῳ

seventh

Dative

attributive ordinal adjective (modifying ἔτει)

→ sphere or reference

ἑβδομος: 'seventh'; renders ὁβψ (ordinal); fixes the accession-synchronism with the reign of Jehu of Israel.

τῷ

of

Dative

article (possessive dative with Ιου: 'the [year] of Jehu')

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ιου

Jehu

possessive dative (indeclinable proper noun: 'of Jehu')

→ participant identification

Ιου: transliteration of Hebrew יוה, king of Israel (the dynastic founder who destroyed the house of Ahab); indeclinable; here supplies the synchronistic anchor for Joash's accession.

ἐβασίλευσεν

became king

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb (ingressive: 'began to reign')

→ ingressive aorist (entry into kingship)

βασιλεύω: 'reign / become king'; the aorist here is ingressive ('became king'), in contrast to the same verb's second occurrence in the verse, which is constative ('reigned [for forty years]').

Ιωας

Joash

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τεσσαράκοντα

forty

indeclinable numeral (modifying ἔτη)

→ measure or count

τεσσαράκοντα: 'forty'; indeclinable cardinal; renders מְאַלְפִּימָה ; the forty-year reign-length, a round and ideal number, frames Joash's long tenure.

ἔτη

years

Accusative

accusative of extent of time (duration of reign)

→ object specification

ἔτος (pl. ἔτη): 'year'; the accusative of duration measures the length of the reign in Jerusalem.

ἐβασίλευσεν

he reigned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb (constative: 'reigned for forty years')

→ constative aorist (summarizing the whole reign)

βασιλεύω: here constative, summing up the entire forty-year reign as a single completed span.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (place)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ιερουσαλημ

Jerusalem

dative of place (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιερουσαλημ: transliteration of Hebrew יְרוּשָׁלַיִם ; indeclinable in the LXX; the Davidic capital and site of the temple whose repair dominates the chapter.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing queen-mother notice)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὄνομα

name

Nominative

subject (nominal clause: 'the name ... was Abia')

→ participant prominence

ὄνομα: 'name'; the formula ὄνομα τῆς μητρὸς αὐτοῦ is the standard LXX rendering of שֵׁם אִמּוֹתָיו , the regnal notice of the queen-mother (gebirah).

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

μητρὸς

mother

Genitive

genitive of possession ('his mother's name')

→ relational specification

μήτηρ (gen. μητρός): 'mother'; the queen-mother held an official, named position in the Judahite court, hence her regular inclusion in the accession notices.

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.

Αβια

Abia

predicate nominative (indeclinable proper noun: the mother's name)

→ participant identification

Αβια: transliteration of Hebrew זִבְיָה (Zibiah; the Greek form reflects a variant reading); indeclinable; Joash's mother, here identified by her hometown.

ἐκ

from / of

preposition + genitive (origin: 'from Beersheba')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with place name)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Βηρσαβεε

Beersheba

genitive of origin (indeclinable place name, governed by ἐκ)

→ participant identification

Βηρσαβεε: transliteration of Hebrew בְּרֶשֶׁת הַיָּד (‘well of seven/oath’); indeclinable; the southernmost town of Judah, the queen-mother's place of origin.

3 καὶ ἐποίησεν Ἰωας τὸ εὐθὲς ἐνώπιον κυρίου πάσας τὰς ἡμέρας ἃς ἐφώτισεν αὐτὸν Ἰωδαε ὁ ἱερεὺς

And Joash did what was right before the LORD all the days that Jehoiada the priest instructed him.

Deuteronomistic regnal verdict (qualified-favorable)

καὶ ἐποίησεν Ἰωας τὸ εὐθὲς

The evaluative formula ἐποίησεν τὸ εὐθὲς ἐνώπιον κυρίου ('did what was right in the sight of the LORD') renders יהוה בְּעֵינֵי יוֹשָׁפָט, the standard Deuteronomistic verdict. It is sharply conditioned by the relative clause 'all the days that Jehoiada instructed him' (ἃς ἐφώτισεν αὐτόν) — the king's righteousness is bound to the priest's tutelage, anticipating the decline implied after Jehoiada's death (2 Chr 24).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καί-parataxis)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐποίησεν

did

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (evaluative formula)

→ constative aorist (summary judgment of the reign)

ποιέω: 'do / make'; in the formula ἐποίησεν τὸ εὐθὲς it renders ἔψα; the aorist gives a single summarizing verdict on the moral character of the reign.

Ἰωας

Joash

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (substantivizing εὐθὲς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

εὐθές

right / upright

Accusative

substantivized adjective (direct object: 'what is right')

→ object specification

εὐθής: 'straight / upright / right'; the neuter substantive τὸ εὐθές renders רָשָׁרָא ('what is right/straight'); the standard object of the Deuteronomic approval-formula.

ἐνώπιον

before / in the sight of

improper preposition + genitive (evaluative perspective)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐνώπιον: 'before / in the sight of'; Hebraism rendering בְּעֵינֵי ('in the eyes of'); locates the moral evaluation in the divine, not merely human, assessment.

κυρίου

the LORD

Genitive

genitive object of ἐνώπιον (the divine evaluator)

→ relational specification

κύριος: the standard LXX rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; here the genitive marks YHWH as the one before whom the king's conduct is measured.

πάσας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ἡμέρας)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all / every'; the accusative πάσας τὰς ἡμέρας ('all the days') is an accusative of extent of time bounding the king's fidelity to the lifetime of his mentor.

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμέρας

days

Accusative

accusative of extent of time (antecedent of ὅς)

→ object specification

ἡμέρα: 'day'; πάσας τὰς ἡμέρας ὅς renders אֵלֶּם הַיָּמִים כָּל־ ('all the days that'); the temporal limitation is the theological crux of the verse.

ὅς

which / that

Accusative

relative pronoun (accusative of duration, antecedent ἡμέρας)

→ participant reference

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ: relative pronoun; the accusative plural ὅς functions as an accusative of extent ('during which days'), a Hebraizing rendering of אֵלֶּם as an undeclined relative-marker.

ἐφώτισεν

instructed / enlightened

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · φωτίζω

verb of relative clause (Jehoiada as subject)

→ constative aorist (the period of priestly tutelage)

φωτίζω: lit. 'give light to / illumine', here 'instruct / teach'; an unusual choice rendering Hebrew הוֹנִיחַ ('taught / directed', from יָרָה), perhaps read as related to light/instruction; the metaphor casts Jehoiada's guidance as an enlightening of the young king.

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

direct object of ἐφώτισεν (Joash)

→ participant reference

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

Ἰωδαε

Jehoiada

subject of ἐφώτισεν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἰωδαε: transliteration of Hebrew יְהוֹדָע ('YHWH knows'); indeclinable; the high priest who hid the infant Joash, engineered Athaliah's overthrow, and now serves as the king's guardian and instructor.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with appositive ἱερεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερεύς

priest

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ἰωδαε

→ participant prominence

ἱερεύς: 'priest'; renders כֹּהֵן; here the high priest Jehoiada, whose office grounds his authority over both temple and king.

4 πλὴν τῶν ὑψηλῶν οὐ μετεστάθησαν καὶ ἐκεῖ ἔτι ὁ λαὸς ἐθυσίαζεν καὶ ἐθυμίων ἐν τοῖς ὑψηλοῖς

Except that the high places were not removed; and there the people still sacrificed and burned incense on the high places.

Adversative qualification of the favorable verdict (the high-places caveat)

πλὴν τῶν ὑψηλῶν

πλὴν ('except / nevertheless') introduces the recurring Deuteronomistic caveat that qualifies even the good Judahite kings: the high places (τὰ ὑψηλά) were not abolished, and unauthorized sacrifice and incense continued there. The imperfects ἐθυσίαζεν and ἐθυμίων depict ongoing, habitual cultic activity outside the centralized temple worship.

πλὴν

except / nevertheless

adversative particle (qualifying the preceding verdict)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

πλὴν: 'except / however / nevertheless'; renders כִּי; the stock LXX marker of the high-places caveat that limits the praise of otherwise faithful kings (cf. 4 Kgdms 14:4; 15:4, 35).

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with ὑψηλῶν; genitive by attraction / partitive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὑψηλῶν

high places

Genitive

substantivized adjective (subject-referent of the passive verb, in genitive)

→ relational specification

ὑψηλός: 'high / lofty'; the neuter substantive τὰ ὑψηλά renders תִּימְנָה ('the high places'), local hilltop shrines; the genitive here (τῶν ὑψηλῶν ... οὐ μετεστάθησαν) reflects a Hebraizing construction where the logical subject stands in a partitive/casus-pendens relation.

οὐ

not

negative particle (with μετεστάθησαν)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

μετεστάθησαν

were removed

Aor Pass Indic 3 Pl · μεθίστημι

main verb (passive: the high places not abolished)

→ constative aorist passive (the failure to remove)

μεθίστημι: 'remove / transfer / set aside'; the aorist passive μετεστάθησαν renders the Hebrew passive (יִרְדּוּ־כִלָּ, 'were not removed'); the failure to abolish the high places is the standing blemish on Joash's reign.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκεῖ

there

adverb of place (at the high places)

→ adverbial qualification

ἐκεῖ: 'there'; renders וְשָׁם ; locates the illicit worship specifically at the surviving high places.

ἔτι

still / yet

adverb (temporal: continuation of the practice)

→ clausal contribution

ἔτι: 'still / yet'; renders עַד ; stresses that the unauthorized worship persisted throughout the reign despite its general fidelity.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with λαός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαός

people

Nominative

subject of ἐθυσίαζεν and ἐθυμίω

→ participant prominence

λαός: 'people'; renders עַם ; the covenant community whose continued high-place worship the narrator notes as an unreformed irregularity.

ἐθυσίαζεν

sacrificed

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · θυσιάζω

main verb (imperfect: habitual sacrifice)

→ customary imperfect (ongoing, repeated cultic activity)

θυσιάζω: 'sacrifice / offer sacrifice'; renders זָבַח ; the imperfect depicts the people's continual, habitual offering at the high places — worship of YHWH at the wrong (decentralized) locations.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔθυσίων

burned incense

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · θυμιάω

main verb (imperfect: habitual incense-offering; constructio ad sensum plural)

→ customary imperfect (ongoing incense-burning)

θυμιάω: 'burn incense'; renders תִּשָּׂא (Piel); the plural ἔθυσίων (after the collective singular λαός) is a constructio ad sensum; together with ἐθυσίαζεν it forms the standard pair of high-place offenses.

ἐν

on / in

preposition + dative (place)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῖς

the

Dative

article (with ὑψηλοῖς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὑψηλοῖς

high places

Dative

dative of place (with ἐν: 'on the high places')

→ sphere or reference

ὑψηλός: the substantivized neuter τὰ ὑψηλά again ('the high places'); the dative locates the continuing illicit worship, framing the verse with the same term (τῶν ὑψηλῶν ... ἐν τοῖς ὑψηλοῖς) that opened it.

5 καὶ εἶπεν Ἰωας πρὸς τοὺς ἱερεῖς πᾶν τὸ ἀργύριον τῶν ἁγίων τὸ εἰσοδιαζόμενον ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ κυρίου ἀργύριον συντιμήσεως ἀνήρ ἀργύριον λαβὼν συντιμήσεως πᾶν ἀργύριον ὃ ἐὰν ἀναβῇ ἐπὶ καρδίαν ἀνδρὸς ἐνεγκεῖν ἐν οἴκῳ κυρίου

And Joash said to the priests, 'All the silver of the holy things that is brought into the house of the LORD, the assessment-money — each man's silver received by assessment — all the silver that may come up upon a man's heart to bring into the house of the LORD!'

Royal directive opening the temple-repair program (direct speech)

καὶ εἶπεν Ἰωας πρὸς τοὺς ἱερεῖς

Joash addresses the priests and itemizes the categories of money flowing into the temple: the holy money brought in, the silver of personal assessment/valuation (συντίμησις, the census/vow valuation of Lev 27), and all freewill silver that 'comes up upon a man's heart.' The verse is a long catalogue-protasis whose apodosis (the command to take and use it) follows in v. 6. The idiom ὃ ἐὰν ἀναβῇ ἐπὶ καρδίαν ἀνδρός is a Hebraism (כֹּל לֵב) for spontaneous, voluntary intention.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (introducing royal speech)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introducing formula)

→ constative aorist (single royal directive)

λέγω: the aorist εἶπεν introduces Joash's directive to the priests inaugurating the first repair-plan.

Ἰωας

Joash

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with ἱερεῖς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερεῖς

priests

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (addressees)

→ object specification

ἱερεύς (pl. ἱερεῖς): 'priest'; renders כֹּהֲנֵי־יְהוָה; the temple clergy to whom the king first entrusts the repair funds.

πᾶν

all

Accusative

adjective (modifying ἀργύριον; casus pendens, fronted)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the neuter πᾶν agrees with ἀργύριον; the fronted πᾶν τὸ ἀργύριον is a Hebraizing casus pendens (nominativus/accusativus pendens) heading the catalogue of temple revenues.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with ἀργύριον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀργύριον

silver / money

Accusative

head noun of the catalogue (object of the implied 'take')

→ object specification

ἀργύριον: 'silver / money'; renders כֶּסֶף; the leitmotif of the chapter (it recurs throughout), denoting the temple revenues that fund the repair.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with ἁγίων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἁγίων

holy things

Genitive

genitive (substantivized: 'of the holy/consecrated things')

→ relational specification

ἅγιος: 'holy'; the substantivized neuter plural τὰ ἅγια ('the holy things / dedicated gifts') renders כֶּסֶף־תְּרִמָּה; the genitive marks the money as consecrated revenue.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with participle εἰσοδιαιζόμενον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

εἰσοδιαζόμενον

being brought in

Pres Pass Ptc Acc Sg Neut · εἰσοδιάζω

attributive participle (modifying ἀργύριον: 'that is brought in')

→ iterative present passive (the regular inflow of revenue)

εἰσοδιάζω: 'bring in (as revenue) / pay in'; a rare fiscal term; the present passive depicts the ongoing, customary inflow of temple income (cf. its counterpart ἐξοδιάζω 'pay out / expend' in v. 13).

ἐν

in / into

preposition + dative (place, with sense of motion-to)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (place, with sense of motion-to).

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with οἶκω)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκω

house

Dative

dative of place (with ἐν: 'in the house')

→ sphere or reference

οἶκος: 'house'; οἶκος κυρίου ('house of the LORD') is the LXX's stock rendering of בית יהוה, the temple; the recurring phrase anchors the whole chapter in the temple precinct.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of possession (with οἶκω)

→ relational specification

κύριος: Tetragrammaton (יהוה); the temple as YHWH's house.

ἀργύριον

silver / money

Accusative

apposition (specifying a category: 'money of assessment')

→ object specification

ἀργύριον: here in apposition, narrowing the category to the next-named species of temple revenue.

συντιμῆσεως

of assessment / valuation

Genitive

genitive of definition (specifying the kind of money)

→ relational specification

συντίμῆσις: 'valuation / assessment'; renders the Hebrew census/vow-valuation terminology (שְׂכָרַךְ / עֲבַרְךָ; cf. the שְׂכָר valuations of Lev 27, Exod 30:12–16); the money paid when a person is 'assessed' for a vow or census.

ἀνὴρ

a man / each man

Nominative

distributive subject ('each man', loosely attached)

→ participant prominence

ἀνὴρ: 'man'; renders שָׂרָא; here distributive ('each man'), a Hebraizing nominative loosely governing the participial phrase that follows.

ἀργύριον

silver / money

Accusative

object of λαβών (the assessed money a man pays)

→ object specification

ἀργύριον: again the money, here the object of the participle λαβών.

λαβών

having received / taken

Aor Act Ptc Nom Sg Masc · λαμβάνω

adverbial/attributive participle (agreeing with ἀνὴρ)

→ antecedent aorist participle (the man who has received/contributed)

λαμβάνω: 'take / receive'; the aorist participle λαβών (agreeing with ἀνὴρ) describes the man who receives or remits the assessment-money; the clause renders a compressed Hebrew construction (הַסֶּכֶךְ הַנֶּשְׁכָּר וְהַנְּשִׁיבִי).

συντιμήσεως

of assessment

Genitive

genitive of definition (repeating the assessment-category)

→ relational specification

συντίμησις: the repetition reinforces this second species of revenue — the personal valuation-money — distinct from the freewill gifts named next.

πᾶν

all

Accusative

adjective (modifying the third ἀργύριον)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; introduces the third and most comprehensive category, the voluntary offerings.

ἀργύριον

silver / money

Accusative

head noun (antecedent of the relative ὅ)

→ object specification

ἀργύριον: the third revenue-category, the freewill silver defined by the relative clause that follows.

ὅ

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object, antecedent ἀργύριον)

→ participant reference

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ: relative pronoun; ὅ ἐάν ('whatever') introduces the indefinite, voluntary class of gift.

ἐάν

ever / soever

conditional particle (with subjunctive, generalizing the relative)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἐάν: here generalizing the relative (ὅ ἐάν = 'whatever'), taking the subjunctive ἀναβῆ; a Hebraism for וְ... וְשִׁבְחָהּ.

ἀναβῆ

may come up

Aor Act Subj 3 Sg · ἀναβαίνω

verb of generalized relative clause (subjunctive with ἐάν)

→ potential aorist subjunctive (any spontaneous impulse)

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up / come up'; the idiom ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ καρδίαν ('come up upon the heart') is a Hebraism (עָלָה עַל לֵב) for a thought or intention that spontaneously arises — here a man's voluntary impulse to give.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + accusative (idiom: 'upon the heart')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

καρδίαν

heart

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (seat of intention)

→ object specification

καρδία: 'heart'; renders בֶּלֶם; in the Hebraism the heart is the seat of will and intention; the phrase marks the gift as freely and inwardly resolved upon.

ἀνδρός

of a man

Genitive

genitive of possession (with καρδίαν: 'a man's heart')

→ relational specification

ἀνὴρ (gen. ἀνδρός): 'man'; the genitive specifies whose heart prompts the gift — any individual worshiper.

ἐνεγκεῖν

to bring

Aor Act Inf · φέρω

complementary infinitive (the content of the impulse: 'to bring')

→ ingressive aorist infinitive (the act of bringing the gift)

φέρω (aor. inf. ἐνεγκεῖν): 'bring / carry'; the infinitive completes the idiom — what 'comes up on the heart' is the resolve to bring the offering into the temple.

ἐν

into

preposition + dative (place, with sense of motion-to)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν: meaning 'into'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (place, with sense of motion-to).

οἶκῳ

house

Dative

dative of place (destination of the gift)

→ sphere or reference

οἶκος: 'house'; the temple as the destination of the freewill offering.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of possession (with οἶκῳ)

→ relational specification

κύριος: Tetragrammaton (יהוה).

6 λαβέτωσαν ἑαυτοῖς οἱ ἱερεῖς ἀνὴρ ἀπὸ τῆς πράσεως αὐτῶν καὶ αὐτοὶ κρατήσουσιν τὸ βεδεκ τοῦ οἴκου εἰς πάντα οὗ ἔαν εὐρεθῇ ἐκεῖ βεδεκ

let the priests take it for themselves, each from his own dealing, and they shall repair the breach of the house, in everything where any breach may be found.

Apodosis: the royal command proper (third-person imperative) λαβέτωσαν ... οἱ ἱερεῖς

The apodosis of the directive begun in v. 5: the priests are to take the funds (each from his own receipts/dealings) and themselves carry out the repair of τὸ βεδεκ ('the breach'). The Hebrew loanword βεδεκ (בֶּדֶק, 'breach / fissure / damage') is left untranslated — a hallmark of the literalistic kaige stratum — and recurs as a refrain (vv. 7, 8, 9, 13). The generalized relative clause οὗ ἔαν εὐρεθῇ ('wherever it may be found') extends the mandate to every damaged part.

λαβέτωσαν

let them take

Aor Act Impv 3 Pl · λαμβάνω

main verb (third-person imperative: royal command)

→ ingressive aorist imperative (let them undertake to take)

λαμβάνω: 'take / receive'; the third-person plural imperative conveys the king's authoritative directive that the priests assume control of the funds.

ἐαυτοῖς

for themselves

Dative

reflexive pronoun (dative of advantage)

→ participant reference or interest

ἐαυτοῦ: reflexive pronoun; the dative of advantage ('for themselves') makes the priests the recipients/managers of the money — the very arrangement that will prove unworkable (v. 8).

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with ἱερεῖς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερεῖς

priests

Nominative

subject of λαβέτωσαν

→ participant prominence

ἱερεῖς (pl.): 'priest'; the clergy charged in this first plan with both collecting and disbursing the repair funds.

ἀνὴρ

each man

Nominative

distributive apposition to ἱερεῖς ('each one')

→ participant prominence

ἀνὴρ: 'man'; here distributive ('each [priest]'), a Hebraism (שׂוֹן) breaking the collective subject into individuals who each draw from their own acquaintances/receipts.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with πράσεως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πράσεως

dealing / sale

Genitive

genitive of source (with ἀπὸ: the priests' own receipts)

→ relational specification

πρᾶσις: 'selling / transaction / dealing'; renders Hebrew מַכָּר ('acquaintance / business contact', misread or rendered as 'sale'); the priests are to draw the repair money from their own dealings or contributors — a notoriously obscure phrase in both Hebrew and Greek.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession (with πράσεως)

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αὐτοὶ

they (themselves)

Nominative

intensive/emphatic subject pronoun (of κρατήσουσιν)

→ participant reference

αὐτός: the emphatic nominative αὐτοί ('they themselves') stresses that the priests, on their own responsibility, are to carry out the repair.

κρατήσουσιν

shall repair / take charge of

Fut Act Indic 3 Pl · κρατέω

main verb (future as directive: 'they shall repair')

→ imperativ future (binding obligation laid on the priests)

κρατέω: 'take hold of / be strong / take charge'; here in the technical sense 'repair / strengthen (the breach)', rendering קִּיּוּ ('strengthen / repair', the leitwort of the temple-repair narrative); the future has imperativ force.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with βεδεκ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βεδεκ

breach / damage

direct object of κρατήσουσιν (untranslated Hebrew loanword)

→ clausal contribution

βεδεκ: untranslated transliteration of Hebrew בִּדְדַק ('breach / fissure / structural damage'); indeclinable; a signature literalism of the kaige Kingdoms text — the translator leaves the term in Hebrew rather than rendering it; it recurs as a refrain (vv. 7, 8, 9, 13).

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (with οἴκου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκου

house

Genitive

genitive of possession (with βεδεκ: 'breach of the house')

→ relational specification

οἶκος: 'house'; the temple, whose structural damage (βεδεκ) is to be made good.

εἰς

in / for

preposition + accusative (extent: 'in all [respects]')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς: meaning 'in'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + accusative (extent: 'in all [respects]').

πάντα

all things / everything

Accusative

accusative (with εἰς: 'for everything')

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; εἰς πάντα ('in everything / for all') extends the repair mandate to every category of damage, rendering כָּל־.

οὗ

where

relative adverb of place (generalized: 'wherever')

→ participant reference

οὗ: relative adverb 'where'; with ἐάν generalized to 'wherever', rendering ὅπου ('where') as a local relative; here adverbial and effectively indeclinable in function.

ἐάν

ever

conditional particle (generalizing οὗ, with subjunctive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἐάν: generalizes the place-relative ('wherever'), governing the subjunctive εὕρεθῃ.

εὕρεθῃ

may be found

Aor Pass Subj 3 Sg · εὕρισκω

verb of generalized relative clause (subjunctive)

→ potential aorist subjunctive (any damage that turns up)

εὕρισκω: 'find'; the aorist passive subjunctive with οὗ ἐάν ('wherever it may be found') makes the mandate comprehensive — any breach discovered anywhere is to be repaired.

ἐκεῖ

there

adverb of place (resumptive: 'there')

→ adverbial qualification

ἐκεῖ: 'there'; a resumptive adverb (οὗ ... ἐκεῖ, 'where ... there') reproducing the Hebrew relative-plus-resumptive construction (אֵשׁ ... שָׁמָּה).

βεδεκ

breach / damage

subject of εὕρεθῃ (untranslated Hebrew loanword)

→ clausal contribution

βεδεκ: again the untranslated בִּדְּבַק; here the subject of εὕρεθῃ ('wherever any breach is found'), closing the verse on the same loanword that names the repair-task.

7 καὶ ἐγενήθη ἐν τῷ εἰκοστῷ καὶ τρίτῳ ἔτει τῷ βασιλεῖ Ιωας οὐκ ἐκραταίωσαν οἱ ἱερεῖς τὸ βεδεκ τοῦ οἴκου

And it came to pass in the twenty-third year of King Joash, the priests had not repaired the breach of the house.

Temporal narrative pivot: the failure of the first plan

καὶ ἐγενήθη ἐν τῷ εἰκοστῷ καὶ τρίτῳ ἔτει

The Hebraizing macro-syntactic marker καὶ ἐγενήθη (יָבִיחַ, 'and it came to pass') with a temporal phrase introduces the discovery that the priests' scheme has failed: by the twenty-third year of the reign the breach remained unrepaired. The negated ἐκραταίωσαν ('did not repair') echoes the κρατήσουσιν of v. 6, marking the unfulfilled command.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (with ἐγενήθη: temporal-pivot formula)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγενήθη

it came to pass

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

impersonal verb (macro-syntactic 'and it came to pass')

→ constative aorist (narrative temporal marker)

γίνομαι (aor. pass. ἐγενήθη): 'become / happen / come to pass'; the formula καὶ ἐγενήθη renders the Hebrew narrative connector יְהִי, signaling a temporal setting and a turn in the action.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (temporal)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with ordinal εικοστῷ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

εἰκοστῷ

twentieth

Dative

ordinal adjective (with τρίτῳ: 'twenty-third')

→ sphere or reference

εἰκοστός: 'twentieth'; with καὶ τρίτῳ forms the compound ordinal 'twenty-third', dating the king's intervention well into his long reign.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (joining the ordinals)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τρίτῳ

third

Dative

ordinal adjective (with εικοστῷ: compound ordinal)

→ sphere or reference

τρίτος: 'third'; completes the compound 'twenty-third year', the point at which the priests' failure is recognized.

ἔτει

year

Dative

dative of time (with the ordinals)

→ sphere or reference

ἔτος: 'year'; the dative of time fixing the chronological setting of the failure.

τῷ

of

Dative

article (possessive dative with βασιλεῖ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῖ

king

Dative

possessive dative ('the year belonging to King Joash')

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the dative τῷ βασιλεῖ Ἰωᾶς is a Hebraizing possessive ('of King Joash'), dating the year by the regnal count.

Ἰωᾶς

Joash

apposition to βασιλεῖ (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

οὐκ

not

negative particle (with ἐκραταίωσαν)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκραταίωσαν

they (had) repaired

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · κραταίωω

main verb (negated: the priests' failure to repair)

→ constative aorist (the whole period of inaction, negated)

κραταίωω: 'strengthen / make firm / repair'; renders קָיָם; the negated aorist records that throughout the preceding years the priests had not in fact repaired the breach — the failure of the first plan.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with ἱερεῖς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερεῖς

priests

Nominative

subject of ἐκραταίωσαν

→ participant prominence

ἱερεῖς (pl.): 'priest'; the parties whose negligence (or inability) occasions the king's new arrangement.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with βεδεκ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βεδεκ

breach / damage

direct object of ἐκραταίωσαν (untranslated Hebrew loanword)

→ clausal contribution

βεδεκ: the untranslated בְּדָךְ ('breach') again; the refrain underscores that the structural damage remains the unfinished business of the chapter.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (with οἴκου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκου

house

Genitive

genitive of possession (with βεδεκ)

→ relational specification

οἶκος: the temple, whose breach is still unrepaired.

8 καὶ ἐκάλεσεν Ἰωας ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἰωδαε τὸν ἱερέα καὶ τοὺς ἱερεῖς καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτοὺς τί ὅτι οὐκ ἐκραιοῦτε τὸ βεδεκ τοῦ οἴκου καὶ νῦν μὴ λάβητε ἀργύριον ἀπὸ τῶν πράσεων ὑμῶν ὅτι εἰς τὸ βεδεκ τοῦ οἴκου δώσετε αὐτό

And King Joash summoned Jehoiada the priest and the priests, and said to them, 'Why have you not repaired the breach of the house? And now, do not take silver from your dealings, for you shall give it over to the breach of the house.'

Royal confrontation and corrective decree (direct speech)

καὶ ἐκάλεσεν Ἰωας ὁ βασιλεὺς

Joash summons Jehoiada and the priests and confronts them with the rebuke τί ὅτι οὐκ ἐκραιοῦτε ('why have you not repaired?'), then issues the corrective: they are to take no more money for themselves but hand it over directly for the repair. The imperfect ἐκραιοῦτε ('you were [not] repairing') depicts the sustained failure; the prohibitive μὴ λάβητε and the directive future δώσετε reorganize the whole financing system, setting up the chest of v. 10.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκάλεσεν

summoned / called

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καλέω

main verb (the king convenes the priests)

→ constative aorist (single act of summoning)

καλέω: 'call / summon'; the aorist marks the king's decisive convening of the clergy to address the stalled repair.

Ἰωας

Joash

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with appositive βασιλεὺς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ἰωᾶς

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; the title in apposition stresses Joash's royal authority in overriding the priests' arrangement.

Ἰωδαε

Jehoiada

direct object of ἐκάλεσεν (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἰωδαε: the high priest, named first as chief of the summoned clergy.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with appositive ἱερέα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερέα

priest

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Ἰωδαε

→ object specification

ἱερεὺς (acc. ἱερέα): 'priest'; the title identifying Jehoiada's office.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with ἱερεῖς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερεῖς

priests

Accusative

second direct object of ἐκάλεσεν

→ object specification

ἱερεῖς (pl.): the body of priests summoned along with their chief.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introducing)

→ constative aorist (single speech-act)

λέγω: introduces the king's rebuke and corrective decree.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (the priests)

→ participant reference

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

τί

why

Accusative

interrogative pronoun (with ὅτι: 'why?')

→ participant reference

τίς, τί: interrogative pronoun; the idiom τί ὅτι ('what [is it] that ...? / why?') renders the Hebrew interrogative **למה**; introduces the king's reproachful question.

ὅτι

that

conjunction (completing the idiom τί ὅτι: 'why is it that')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'that / because'; in the idiom τί ὅτι it forms the interrogative 'why is it that?'

οὐκ

not

negative particle (with ἐκραταιοῦτε)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκραταιοῦτε

you were repairing

Impf Act Indic 2 Pl · κραταιόω

verb of the interrogative clause (sustained failure)

→ durative imperfect (ongoing, persistent non-repair)

κραταιόω: 'strengthen / repair'; the imperfect (vs. the aorist of v. 7) portrays the priests' failure as a continued, persistent neglect over time — 'why were you (all along) not repairing?'

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with βεδεκ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βεδεκ

breach / damage

direct object of ἐκραταιοῦτε (untranslated loanword)

→ clausal contribution

βεδεκ: the untranslated בַּדָּק; the king names the very task left undone.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (with οἴκου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκου

house

Genitive

genitive of possession (with βεδεκ)

→ relational specification

οἶκος: the temple.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing the corrective decree)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

νῦν

now

temporal adverb (transitional: 'and now')

→ adverbial qualification

νῦν: 'now'; the transitional καὶ νῦν (וְעַתָּה) marks the pivot from rebuke to new directive — the standard Hebrew rhetorical hinge.

μὴ

not

negative particle (with prohibitive subjunctive λάβητε)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

λάβητε

take

Aor Act Subj 2 Pl · λαμβάνω

prohibitive subjunctive (μὴ λάβητε: 'do not take')

→ prohibitive aorist subjunctive (a flat ban on the former practice)

λαμβάνω: 'take / receive'; μὴ λάβητε is a prohibitive aorist subjunctive forbidding the priests to keep taking the money for their own management — reversing the arrangement of v. 6.

ἀργύριον

silver / money

Accusative

direct object of λάβητε

→ object specification

ἀργύριον: 'silver / money'; the temple revenue the priests must no longer divert through their own hands.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with πράσεων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πράσεων

dealings / sales

Genitive

genitive of source (with ἀπό: 'from your dealings')

→ relational specification

πράσις (pl. πράσεων): 'dealing / transaction / sale'; the same obscure term as v. 6 (the priests' receipts/acquaintances), now in the plural; the king bars them from drawing repair money through these channels.

ὑμῶν

your

Genitive

genitive of possession (with πράσεων)

→ relational specification

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

ὅτι

for / because

causal conjunction (grounding the prohibition)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because / for'; here causal, giving the reason for the ban — the money's purpose is reassigned.

εἰς

to / for

preposition + accusative (purpose/destination)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with βεδεκ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βεδεκ

breach / damage

object of εἰς (purpose: 'for the breach'; untranslated loanword)

→ clausal contribution

βεδεκ: the untranslated בַּדֵּק; the money is now earmarked exclusively for the repair, not the priests' use.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (with οἴκου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκου

house

Genitive

genitive of possession (with βεδεκ)

→ relational specification

οἴκος: the temple.

δώσετε

you shall give (over)

Fut Act Indic 2 Pl · δίδωμι

main verb (directive future: 'you shall hand it over')

→ imperatival future (binding command)

δίδωμι: 'give'; the future δώσετε with imperatival force commands the priests to surrender the money for the repair rather than retain control of it.

αὐτό

it

Accusative

direct object of δώσετε (the silver)

→ participant reference

αὐτό: meaning 'it'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object of δώσετε (the silver).

9 καὶ συνεφώνησαν οἱ ἱερεῖς τοῦ μὴ λαβεῖν ἀργύριον παρὰ τοῦ λαοῦ καὶ τοῦ μὴ ἐνισχύσαι τὸ βεδεκ τοῦ οἴκου

And the priests agreed not to take silver from the people, and not to repair the breach of the house.

Priestly consent: relinquishing both the funds and the task

καὶ συνεφώνησαν οἱ ἱερεῖς

The priests agree to the king's reorganization, expressed by two articular-infinitive genitives of consent: μὴ λαβεῖν ('not to take' money from the people) and μὴ ἐνισχύσαι ('not to repair') the breach. They surrender both the revenue stream and the responsibility for the work — clearing the way for Jehoiada's chest and the new disbursement system of vv. 10ff.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

συνεφώνησαν

agreed / consented

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · συμφωνέω

main verb (the priests' assent)

→ constative aorist (the act of agreement)

συμφωνέω: 'agree / be in concord / consent'; lit. 'sound together'; the aorist records the priests' formal acceptance of the king's new arrangement.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with ἱερεῖς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερεῖς

priests

Nominative

subject of συνεφώνησαν

→ participant prominence

ἱερεῖς (pl.): the clergy who consent to be relieved of the funds and the repair.

τοῦ

to / of

Genitive

article (governing the articular infinitive λαβεῖν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

μὴ

not

negative particle (with the infinitive λαβεῖν)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

λαβεῖν

to take

Aor Act Inf · λαμβάνω

articular infinitive (content of the agreement: 'not to take')

→ constative aorist infinitive (the renounced practice)

λαμβάνω: 'take / receive'; the genitive articular infinitive τοῦ μὴ λαβεῖν expresses the content of their consent — to cease collecting money directly from the people.

ἀργύριον

silver / money

Accusative

direct object of λαβεῖν

→ object specification

ἀργύριον: the temple money the priests will no longer personally collect.

παρά

from

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

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with λαοῦ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λαοῦ

people

Genitive

genitive of source (with παρά: 'from the people')

→ relational specification

λαός: 'people'; the worshipers from whom the priests had been receiving the funds.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (joining the two infinitive-clauses)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τοῦ

to / of

Genitive

article (governing the articular infinitive ἐνισχύσαι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

μὴ

not

negative particle (with ἐνισχύσαι)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐνισχύσαι

to repair / strengthen

Aor Act Inf · ἐνισχύω

articular infinitive (content of the agreement: 'not to repair')

→ constative aorist infinitive (the relinquished task)

ἐνισχύω: 'strengthen / repair'; a near-synonym of κραταιόω/κρατέω used for the temple repair; the priests agree to be released from the obligation to carry out the work themselves.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with βεδεκ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βεδεκ

breach / damage

direct object of ἐνισχύσαι (untranslated loanword)

→ clausal contribution

βεδεκ: the untranslated בַּדָּק; the repair-task the priests relinquish.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (with οἴκου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκου

house

Genitive

genitive of possession (with βεδεκ)

→ relational specification

οἶκος: the temple.

10 καὶ ἔλαβεν Ἰωδαε ὁ ἱερεὺς κιβωτὸν μίαν καὶ ἔτρησεν τρώγλην ἐπὶ τῆς σανίδος αὐτῆς καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτὴν παρὰ ἱαμιβιν ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ ἀνδρὸς οἴκου κυρίου καὶ ἔδωκαν οἱ ἱερεῖς οἱ φυλάσσοντες τὸν σταθμὸν πᾶν τὸ ἀργύριον τὸ εὗρεθὲν ἐν οἴκῳ κυρίου

And Jehoiada the priest took a chest and bored a hole in its lid, and set it beside the altar, in the house of a man of the house of the LORD; and the priests who kept the threshold put into it all the silver that was found in the house of the LORD.

Institution of the collection-chest (new disbursement mechanism)

καὶ ἔλαβεν Ἰωδαε ὁ ἱερεὺς κιβωτὸν μίαν

Jehoiada implements the reform with a physical device: a chest (κιβωτός) with a hole (τρώγλη) bored in its lid (σανίς), placed by the altar. The gatekeeping priests deposit all incoming silver into it. The phrase παρὰ ἱαμιβιν is textually obscure — ἱαμιβιν is an untranslated transliteration (likely of Hebrew *יִצְחָק*, 'altar', or a corruption thereof), retained verbatim. This transparent, secure system replaces the priests' discretionary handling.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔλαβεν
took

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαμβάνω

main verb (Jehoiada's action)

→ constative aorist (single act)

λαμβάνω: 'take'; Jehoiada takes a chest to set up the new collection device.

Ἰωδαε
Jehoiada

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἰωδαε: the high priest, who personally devises the secure collection-chest.

ὁ
the

Nominative

article (with appositive ἱερεύς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερεὺς

priest

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ἰωδαε

→ participant prominence

ἱερεὺς: 'priest'; the title marking Jehoiada's office.

κιβωτὸν

chest / box

Accusative

direct object of ἔλαβεν

→ object specification

κιβωτός: 'box / chest / ark'; renders כֶּרֶךְ; the same word used for Noah's ark and the ark of the covenant, here a simple collection-chest for the temple offerings.

μίαν

one / a

Accusative

numeral adjective (with κιβωτόν: 'one/a chest')

→ measure or count

εἷς, μία, ἓν: 'one'; the feminine μίαν agrees with κιβωτόν; here functioning almost as an indefinite article ('a chest'), a Hebraism reflecting טַחֲנָה used for 'a/one'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔτρησεν

bored / pierced

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · τιτράω

main verb (boring the hole)

→ constative aorist (single act)

τιτράω / τετραίνω: 'bore / pierce'; the aorist ἔτρησεν describes the drilling of the slot through which coins are dropped — the security feature of the chest.

τρώγλην

hole

Accusative

direct object of ἔτρησεν (cognate-like object)

→ object specification

τρώγλη: 'hole / aperture'; renders חֹרֶה; the bored slot in the lid through which money is inserted but cannot easily be removed.

ἐπὶ

in / on

preposition + genitive (location of the hole)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with σανίδος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σανίδος

lid / board

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ ('on its board/lid')

→ relational specification

σανίς (gen. σανίδος): 'board / plank / lid'; renders טַחֲנָה ('door / lid'); the wooden cover of the chest into which the slot is bored.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession (with σανίδος: 'its lid')

→ relational specification

αὐτῆς: meaning 'its'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of possession (with σανίδος: 'its lid').

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔδωκεν

set / placed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (placing the chest)

→ constative aorist (single act)

δίδωμι: 'give / put / set'; here in the Hebraizing sense 'place / set' (rendering יָנַח, often = 'put'); Jehoiada positions the chest by the altar.

αὐτήν

it

Accusative

direct object of ἔδωκεν (the chest)

→ participant reference

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

παρά

beside

preposition (location: 'beside'); construction obscured by the loanword

→ spatial or relational framing

παρά: 'beside / by'; here marking the placement of the chest beside the altar (per the Hebrew, אֶל־מִזְבֵּחַ).

ιαμιβιν

[the altar]

untranslated transliteration (object of παρά)

→ clausal contribution

ιαμιβιν: an untranslated, textually obscure transliteration, generally taken to represent (a corruption of) Hebrew מִזְבֵּחַ ('the altar'; cf. the Hebrew of 2 Kgs 12:10, 'beside the altar on the right side'); retained verbatim and indeclinable — a striking instance of the kaige translator transliterating rather than rendering.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (place)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with οἴκῳ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἴκῳ

house

Dative

dative of place (with ἐν)

→ sphere or reference

οἴκος: 'house'; here a part or chamber of the temple complex where the chest stood.

ἀνδρός

of a man

Genitive

genitive (obscure: 'of a man'); reflects difficult Hebrew

→ relational specification

ἀνὴρ (gen. ἀνδρός): 'man'; the phrase οἴκῳ ἀνδρός οἴκου κυρίου is an over-literal rendering of a difficult Hebrew construction (יְהוָה אֵשׁ בֵּית יְהוָה, 'as one enters the house of the LORD'); the Greek woodenly reproduces the consonantal sequence.

οἴκου

of the house

Genitive

genitive (with κυρίου: 'of the house of the LORD')

→ relational specification

οἴκος: 'house'; the temple, named again in the literalistic chain of genitives.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of possession (with οἴκου)

→ relational specification

κύριος: Tetragrammaton (יהוה).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔδωκαν

put / gave

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · δίδωμι

main verb (the priests deposit the money)

→ constative aorist (the depositing action)

δίδωμι: 'give / put'; here 'put / deposit' (the money into the chest); rendering נָתַן in the sense of placing.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with ἱερεῖς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερεῖς

priests

Nominative

subject of ἔδωκαν

→ participant prominence

ἱερεὺς (pl.): 'priest'; specifically the gatekeeping priests who deposit the offerings.

οἱ

the (ones)

Nominative

article (with participle φυλάσσοντες; attributive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φυλάσσοντες

keeping / guarding

Pres Act Ptc Nom Pl Masc · φυλάσσω

attributive participle (modifying ἱερεῖς: 'who keep the threshold')

→ customary present participle (their standing office)

φυλάσσω: 'guard / keep / watch'; the participle identifies the gatekeeper-priests (ἡδὴ ῥῆγῃ), the doorkeepers responsible for the threshold and the offerings deposited there.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with σταθμόν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σταθμόν

threshold

Accusative

direct object of φυλάσσοντες (what they guard)

→ object specification

σταθμός: 'doorpost / threshold'; renders ἡδ (threshold); the gatekeeping priests guarded the temple threshold where worshippers entered and offerings were received.

πᾶν

all

Accusative

adjective (with ἀργύριον)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the totality of incoming silver is deposited in the chest — none retained by the priests.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with ἀργύριον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀργύριον

silver / money

Accusative

direct object of ἔδωκαν

→ object specification

ἀργύριον: the temple revenue, now channeled entirely into the secure chest.

τὸ

the (that)

Accusative

article (with participle εὑρεθέν; attributive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

εὑρεθέν

found / brought in

Aor Pass Ptc Acc Sg Neut · εὕρισκω

attributive participle (modifying ἀργύριον: 'that was found')

→ constative aorist passive participle (the money as it came in)

εὕρισκω: 'find'; the passive participle τὸ εὑρεθέν ('that was found / that came to hand') is a stock phrase for the money received in the temple (cf. v. 11).

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (place)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

οἶκῳ

house

Dative

dative of place (with ἐν)

→ sphere or reference

οἶκος: the temple, source of the collected money.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of possession (with οἶκω)

→ relational specification

κύριος: Tetragrammaton (יהוה).

11 καὶ ἐγένετο ὡς εἶδον ὅτι πολὺ τὸ ἀργύριον ἐν τῇ κιβωτῷ καὶ ἀνέβη ὁ γραμματεὺς τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ ὁ ἱερεὺς ὁ μέγας καὶ ἔσφιγξαν καὶ ἡρίθμησαν τὸ ἀργύριον τὸ εὑρεθὲν ἐν οἴκῳ κυρίου

And it came to pass, when they saw that the silver in the chest was much, that the king's scribe and the high priest came up and tied it up and counted the silver that was found in the house of the LORD.

Temporal sequence: the joint audit of the accumulated money

καὶ ἐγένετο ὡς εἶδον

Another καὶ ἐγένετο (יְהִי) clause introduces the periodic audit: when the chest is seen to be full, the king's scribe (γραμματεὺς) and the high priest jointly come up, bind up the money (ἔσφιγξαν, perhaps 'bag/seal' it), and count it. The dual administration — royal and priestly officials together — embodies the new transparency, ensuring no party handles the funds alone.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (with ἐγένετο)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐγένετο

it came to pass

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

impersonal verb (macro-syntactic temporal marker)

→ constative aorist (narrative pivot)

γίνομαι (aor. mid. ἐγένετο): 'happen / come to pass'; καὶ ἐγένετο ὡς ('and it came to pass when') renders כִּי יְהִי, introducing the recurring audit-occasion.

ὡς

when / as

temporal conjunction (introducing subordinate clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὡς: 'when / as'; temporal here, marking the point at which the chest was seen to be full.

εἶδον

they saw

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ὁράω

verb of temporal clause

→ constative aorist (the perception of fullness)

ὁράω (aor. εἶδον): 'see'; the impersonal-plural 'they saw' (= 'it was seen') registers the officials' noticing that the chest had filled up.

ὅτι

that

conjunction (object clause after εἶδον)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'that'; introduces the content of what was seen.

πολύ

much

Nominative

predicate adjective ('the silver [was] much')

→ participant prominence

πολύς: 'much / many'; the neuter πολύ predicates abundance of the silver — the chest is full enough to warrant an audit.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with ἀργύριον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀργύριον

silver / money

Nominative

subject of the (verbless) ὅτι-clause

→ participant prominence

ἀργύριον: the accumulated temple money in the chest.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (place)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with κιβωτῷ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κιβωτῷ

chest

Dative

dative of place (with ἐν: 'in the chest')

→ sphere or reference

κιβωτός: 'chest'; the collection-box of v. 10, now full of silver.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (apodosis of the ὡς-clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνέβη

came up

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναβαίνω

main verb (the officials' arrival; sg. with compound subject)

→ constative aorist (single act)

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up / come up'; the singular verb precedes a compound subject (scribe and priest), a common Greek and Hebrew construction where the verb agrees with the first subject.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with γραμματεὺς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γραμματεὺς

scribe / secretary

Nominative

subject of ἀνέβη (first of compound subject)

→ participant prominence

γραμματεὺς: 'scribe / secretary'; renders ἡρᾶ; the royal secretary, a high state official, represents the crown's oversight of the temple finances.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (with βασιλέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of possession (with γραμματεὺς: 'the king's scribe')

→ relational specification

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; the scribe's royal affiliation underscores that the audit is conducted under crown authority.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (joining the compound subject)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with ἱερεὺς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱερεὺς

priest

Nominative

subject of ἀνέβη (second of compound subject)

→ participant prominence

ἱερεὺς: 'priest'; with the attributive ὁ μέγας ('the great'), the high priest.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with μέγας: attributive 'the great')

→ noun-phrase marking

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

μέγας

great / high

Nominative

attributive adjective (ὁ ἱερεὺς ὁ μέγας: 'the high priest')

→ participant prominence

μέγας: 'great'; ὁ ἱερεὺς ὁ μέγας ('the great priest') is the LXX title for the high priest, rendering לִזְבִּי הַגָּדוֹל — here Jehoiada.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔσφιγξαν

tied up / bagged

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · σφίγω

main verb (binding/bagging the money)

→ constative aorist (single act)

σφίγω: 'bind tightly / press together'; renders נָצַח ('bind up / bag'); the officials tie up the counted silver in bags or bundles (cf. 2 Kgs 12:10, 'they bagged and counted'), securing it after the count.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἠρίθμησαν

counted

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀριθμέω

main verb (counting the money)

→ constative aorist (single act)

ἀριθμέω: 'count / number'; renders חָשַׁב; the joint counting by royal and priestly officials is the heart of the accountable system.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with ἀργύριον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀργύριον

silver / money

Accusative

direct object of ἔσφιγξαν and ἠρίθμησαν

→ object specification

ἀργύριον: the temple money audited by the two officials.

τὸ

the (that)

Accusative

article (with participle εὐρεθέν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

εὐρεθέν

found

Aor Pass Ptc Acc Sg Neut · εὐρίσκω

attributive participle (modifying ἀργύριον: 'that was found')

→ constative aorist passive participle

εὐρίσκω: 'find'; the stock phrase τὸ ἀργύριον τὸ εὐρεθέν ('the money that was found/collected') again, as in v. 10.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (place)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

οἴκῳ

house

Dative

dative of place (with ἐν)

→ sphere or reference

οἶκος: the temple.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of possession (with οἴκῳ)

→ relational specification

κύριος: Tetragrammaton (יהוה).

12 καὶ ἔδωκαν τὸ ἀργύριον τὸ ἐτοιμασθὲν ἐπὶ χεῖρας ποιούντων τὰ ἔργα τῶν ἐπισκόπων οἴκου κυρίου καὶ ἐξέδοσαν τοῖς τέκτοσιν τῶν ξύλων καὶ τοῖς οἰκοδόμοις τοῖς ποιούσιν ἐν οἴκῳ κυρίου

And they gave the money that was made ready into the hands of those doing the work, the overseers of the house of the LORD; and they paid it out to the carpenters of the timber and to the builders who worked on the house of the LORD,

Disbursement of audited funds to the work-supervisors and laborers

καὶ ἔδωκαν τὸ ἀργύριον τὸ ἐτοιμασθὲν

The counted ('prepared', ἐτοιμασθὲν) money passes 'into the hands of' the work-overseers (ἐπίσκοποι) and is paid out (ἐξέδοσαν) to the actual laborers — carpenters and builders. The chapter now catalogues the trades (continued in v. 13), emphasizing that the funds flow straight to the work, bypassing any retention. ἐπὶ χεῖρας ('into the hands') is a Hebraism (עַל יְדֵי / תְּחֵלֶת) for entrusting/delegating.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔδωκαν

gave / handed over

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · δίδωμι

main verb (transfer of funds to overseers)

→ constative aorist (single act)

δίδωμι: 'give / hand over'; the audited money is delivered to the work-supervisors.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with ἀργύριον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄργύριον

silver / money

Accusative

direct object of ἔδωκαν

→ object specification

ἄργύριον: the counted temple money now disbursed to the workmen.

τὸ

the (that)

Accusative

article (with participle ἐτοιμασθέν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐτοιμασθέν

made ready / weighed out

Aor Pass Ptc Acc Sg Neut · ἐτοιμάζω

attributive participle (modifying ἀργύριον: 'that was prepared')

→ constative aorist passive participle

ἐτοιμάζω: 'prepare / make ready'; renders ἰχθῆ ('weigh out / measure'); the money 'made ready' is the counted, apportioned sum ready for disbursement.

ἐπὶ

into / onto

preposition + accusative (idiom: 'into the hands')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + acc.: in the idiom ἐπὶ χεῖρας ('into the hands of'), a Hebraism (עַל לַיָּד) for entrusting funds to someone's charge.

χεῖρας

hands

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (the hands of the overseers)

→ object specification

χείρ (pl. χεῖρας): 'hand'; in the idiom 'into the hands of', denoting the transfer of responsibility and control over the funds.

ποιούντων

of those doing

Pres Act Ptc Gen Pl Masc · ποίεω

substantival participle (genitive: 'of those doing the work')

→ customary present participle (the workforce as a class)

ποιέω: 'do / make / perform'; the participle ποιούντων τὰ ἔργα ('those doing the works') is the standard designation of the temple workforce/contractors charged with the repair.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with ἔργα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἔργα

works

Accusative

direct object of ποιούντων (the repair-works)

→ object specification

ἔργον: 'work / task'; renders ἰχθῆ; the repair-works on the temple fabric.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with ἐπισκόπων; appositional to ποιούντων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐπισκόπων

overseers

Genitive

genitive in apposition (identifying the work-doers as overseers)

→ relational specification

ἐπίσκοπος: 'overseer / supervisor'; renders תִּקְּפוֹ / תִּקְּפוֹ; the foremen who superintended the temple repair and to whom the funds were entrusted (cf. the same role at 2 Chr 34:12, 17).

οἴκου

of the house

Genitive

genitive (with κυρίου: 'of the house of the LORD')

→ relational specification

οἶκος: the temple, the object of the overseers' supervision.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of possession (with οἴκου)

→ relational specification

κύριος: Tetragrammaton (יהוה).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξέδοσαν

paid out / disbursed

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐκδίδωμι

main verb (paying the laborers)

→ constative aorist (single act)

ἐκδίδωμι: 'give out / pay out / disburse'; the compound ἐκ- stresses payment passed outward to the laborers; the overseers in turn pay the tradesmen.

τοῖς

the

Dative

article (with τέκτοσιν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τέκτοσιν

carpenters / craftsmen

Dative

indirect object of ἐξέδοσαν (recipients of payment)

→ sphere or reference

τέκτων (dat. pl. τέκτοσιν): 'carpenter / craftsman / builder in wood'; renders שָׂרְיָן / שָׂרְיָן; with τῶν ξύλων ('of the timber'), the woodworkers.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article (with ξύλων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ξύλων

of wood / timber

Genitive

genitive of material/specification (with τέκτοσιν: 'carpenters of the wood')

→ relational specification

ξύλον (pl. ξύλων): 'wood / timber / beam'; the material in which the τέκτονες work; renders יָדָה.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τοῖς

the

Dative

article (with οἰκοδόμοις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἰκοδόμοις

builders

Dative

indirect object of ἐξέδοσαν (recipients of payment)

→ sphere or reference

οἰκοδόμος: 'builder / mason'; renders בְּנֵי; the construction workers on the temple fabric.

τοῖς

the (who)

Dative

article (with participle ποιοῦσιν: attributive)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ποιοῦσιν

working / doing

Pres Act Ptc Dat Pl Masc · ποιέω

attributive participle (modifying οἰκοδόμοις: 'who work')

→ customary present participle (their ongoing labor)

ποιέω: 'do / work'; the participle identifies the builders as those actively at work on the temple.

ἐν

in / on

preposition + dative (place of work)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

οἴκῳ

house

Dative

dative of place (with ἐν: where they work)

→ sphere or reference

οἶκος: the temple, the site of the builders' labor.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of possession (with οἴκῳ)

→ relational specification

κύριος: Tetragrammaton (יהוה).

13 καὶ τοῖς τειχισταῖς καὶ τοῖς λατόμοις τῶν λίθων τοῦ κτήσασθαι ξύλα καὶ λίθους λατομητοὺς τοῦ κατασχεῖν τὸ βεδεκ οἴκου κυρίου εἰς πάντα ὅσα ἐξωδιάσθη ἐπὶ τὸν οἶκον τοῦ κραταιῶσαι

and to the wall-builders and to the stonecutters of the stones, to buy timber and hewn stones to repair the breach of the house of the LORD, for all that was expended upon the house to strengthen it.

Continuation of the disbursement list and statement of purpose

καὶ τοῖς τειχισταῖς καὶ τοῖς λατόμοις

The payment-list (continuing v. 12) extends to masons and stonecutters, and the purpose-infinitives spell out the use of the funds: to buy (τοῦ κτήσασθαι) timber and hewn stone, and to repair (τοῦ κατασχεῖν) the breach. The closing clause εἰς πάντα ὅσα ἐξωδιάσθη ... τοῦ κραταιῶσαι sums up the whole outlay as directed solely to strengthening the temple fabric. ἐξωδιάσθη ('was expended') is the fiscal counterpart of εἰσοδιαζόμενον (v. 5).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (continuing the list of v. 12)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τοῖς

the

Dative

article (with τειχισταῖς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τειχισταῖς

wall-builders / masons

Dative

indirect object (recipients of payment)

→ sphere or reference

τειχιστής: 'wall-builder / mason'; a rare agent-noun from τεῖχος ('wall'); renders תְּיָל ('wall-builder'); the workers who repair the temple's masonry walls.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τοῖς

the

Dative

article (with λατόμοις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λατόμοις

stonecutters / quarrymen

Dative

indirect object (recipients of payment)

→ sphere or reference

λατόμος: 'stonecutter / quarryman'; renders חֹזְקֵי הַבִּנְיָן; the workers who quarry and dress the building stones.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article (with λίθων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λίθων

of stones

Genitive

genitive of specification (with λατόμοις: 'cutters of the stones')

→ relational specification

λίθος: 'stone'; the material worked by the λατόμοι; renders לִבְנֵי.

τοῦ

to / in order to

Genitive

article (governing the purpose-infinitive κτήσασθαι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κτησασθαι

to buy / acquire

Aor Mid Inf · κτάομαι

genitive articular infinitive of purpose ('in order to buy')

→ telic aorist infinitive (purpose of the expenditure)

κτάομαι: 'acquire / buy / procure'; renders הָרָכָה; the genitive articular infinitive τοῦ κτήσασθαι expresses purpose — the money buys building materials.

ξύλα

timber / wood

Accusative

direct object of κτήσασθαι

→ object specification

ξύλον (pl. ξύλα): 'wood / timber / beams'; the lumber purchased for the repair.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

λίθους

stones

Accusative

direct object of κτήσασθαι (coordinate with ξύλα)

→ object specification

λίθος (pl. λίθους): 'stone'; the dressed building-stones purchased for the masonry.

λατομητούς

hewn / quarried

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying λίθους: 'hewn stones')

→ object specification

λατομητός: 'hewn / quarried'; verbal adjective from λατομέω; renders בָּצֵק מִבְּזָק ('hewn stone'); dressed masonry blocks ready for building.

τοῦ

to / in order to

Genitive

article (governing the purpose-infinitive κατασχεῖν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κατασχεῖν

to repair / hold firm

Aor Act Inf · κατέχω

genitive articular infinitive of purpose ('in order to repair')

→ telic aorist infinitive (purpose of the materials)

κατέχω: 'hold fast / hold down / repair'; here in the technical repair-sense (synonym of κρατέω/κραταιόω), rendering קָטַח; the materials serve to make good the breach.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with βεδεκ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βεδεκ

breach / damage

direct object of κατασχεῖν (untranslated loanword)

→ clausal contribution

βεδεκ: the untranslated קָדַח ('breach'); the structural damage being made good — the fifth occurrence of the refrain.

οἴκου

of the house

Genitive

genitive of possession (with βεδεκ)

→ relational specification

οἶκος: the temple.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of possession (with οἴκου)

→ relational specification

κύριος: Tetragrammaton (יהוה).

εἰς

for

preposition + accusative (extent: 'for all that')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πάντα

all things

Accusative

accusative (with εἰς: 'for everything')

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; εἰς πάντα ὅσα ('for all that') totalizes the expenditure on the temple.

ὅσα

whatever

Accusative

relative pronoun (object: 'as much as / whatever')

→ participant reference

ὅσος: correlative relative 'as much/many as'; the neuter plural ὅσα ('whatever') renders רִבְּצָא, summing up all that was spent.

ἐξωδίασθη

was expended / paid out

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἐξοδιάζω

verb of relative clause (passive: 'was spent')

→ constative aorist passive (the total outlay)

ἐξοδιάζω: 'pay out / expend'; the fiscal counterpart of εἰσοδιάζω ('pay in', v. 5); the passive sums up all money disbursed on the repair.

ἐπὶ

upon / on

preposition + accusative (object of expenditure)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with οἶκον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκον

house

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (the temple, object of outlay)

→ object specification

οἶκος: the temple, on which all the money was spent.

τοῦ

to / in order to

Genitive

article (governing the purpose-infinitive κραταιῶσαι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κραταιῶσαι

to strengthen / repair

Aor Act Inf · κραταιόω

genitive articular infinitive of purpose ('in order to strengthen')

→ telic aorist infinitive (final purpose of all the expenditure)

κραταιόω: 'strengthen / repair'; renders קָרַח; the closing purpose-infinitive seals the verse: the entire outlay served to make the temple structurally firm — the very task the priests had failed to do (v. 7).

14 πλὴν οὐ ποιηθήσεται οἴκῳ κυρίου θύραι ἀργυραῖ ἥλοι φιάλαι καὶ σάλπιγγες πᾶν σκεῦος χρυσοῦν καὶ σκεῦος ἀργυροῦν ἐκ τοῦ ἀργυρίου τοῦ εἰσενεχθέντος ἐν οἴκῳ κυρίου

Only there shall not be made for the house of the LORD silver doors, nails, bowls, and trumpets, any vessel of gold or vessel of silver, out of the money that was brought into the house of the LORD;

Restrictive qualification: no funds diverted to temple-furnishings πλὴν οὐ ποιηθήσεται

πλὴν ('only / nevertheless') restricts the use of the repair-funds: none of the incoming money was to be made into silver or gold temple-vessels (doors, nails, bowls, trumpets) — all of it went to the structural repair and the workmen (v. 15). The list of cultic furnishings underscores the strict ring-fencing of the funds for fabric-repair alone.

πλὴν

only / however

restrictive particle (limiting the use of the funds)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

πλὴν: 'only / except / nevertheless'; renders תָּאֲנִי; here restrictive, ring-fencing the money against any use other than the structural repair.

οὐ

not

negative particle (with ποιηθήσεται)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ποιηθήσεται

shall be made

Fut Pass Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (passive: 'there shall not be made')

→ predictive/normative future passive (a standing rule)

ποιέω: 'make'; the future passive with negation states the rule that no luxury furnishings were to be manufactured from the repair-money; the singular verb governs a plural list (constructio ad sensum / verb agreeing with nearest).

οἶκω

for the house

Dative

dative of advantage ('for the house of the LORD')

→ sphere or reference

οἶκος: the temple, the would-be beneficiary of such furnishings.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of possession (with οἶκω)

→ relational specification

κύριος: Tetragrammaton (יהוה).

θύραι

doors

Nominative

subject of ποιηθήσεται (first item of the furnishings-list)

→ participant prominence

θύρα: 'door'; renders תֶּזֶז; with ἀργυραῖ ('silver'), silver-plated doors — a luxury furnishing not to be funded from the repair-money.

ἀργυραῖ

silver

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying θύραι)

→ participant prominence

ἀργυροῦς (fem. ἀργυρά): 'made of silver'; renders יָבֵזָה; qualifies the doors as silver-work.

ἥλοι

nails / studs

Nominative

subject (second item of the list)

→ participant prominence

ἥλος: 'nail / stud'; renders תִּבְרִימֵי (read variously); the metal fittings/studs of the temple furnishings.

φιάλαι

bowls / basins

Nominative

subject (third item of the list)

→ participant prominence

φιάλη: 'bowl / basin'; renders קִימוֹת; a libation- or sprinkling-bowl used in the cult.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

σάλπιγγες

trumpets

Nominative

subject (fourth item of the list)

→ participant prominence

σάλπιγξ (pl. σάλπιγγες): 'trumpet'; renders חֲצֻצֹת; the cultic trumpets used by the priests.

πάν

any / every

Nominative

adjective (summarizing: 'any vessel')

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'every / any'; generalizes the prohibition to cover all gold and silver vessels.

σκεῦος

vessel

Nominative

subject (generalizing item: 'any vessel of gold')

→ participant prominence

σκεῦος: 'vessel / implement'; renders יָדָה; any gold cultic article.

χρυσοῦν

of gold / golden

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying σκεῦος)

→ participant prominence

χρυσοῦν: 'made of gold'; renders בָּרָדָה; qualifies the vessel as golden.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

σκεῦος

vessel

Nominative

subject (parallel: 'vessel of silver')

→ participant prominence

σκεῦος: again 'vessel', here the silver counterpart.

ἀργυροῦν

of silver

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying the second σκεῦος)

→ participant prominence

ἀργυροῦν: 'made of silver'; qualifies the vessel as silver, completing the gold-and-silver merism of cultic articles.

ἐκ

out of / from

preposition + genitive (source of the would-be manufacture)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ: meaning 'out of'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + genitive (source of the would-be manufacture).

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with ἀργυρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀργυρίου

silver / money

Genitive

genitive of source (with ἐκ: 'out of the money')

→ relational specification

ἀργύριον: the repair-money, from which none of these furnishings was to be made.

τοῦ

the (that)

Genitive

article (with participle εἰσενεχθέντος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

εἰσενεχθέντος

brought in

Aor Pass Ptc Gen Sg Neut · εἰσφέρω

attributive participle (modifying ἀργυρίου: 'that was brought in')

→ constative aorist passive participle

εἰσφέρω: 'bring in / carry in'; the participle τοῦ εἰσενεχθέντος ('that was brought in') marks the money as the temple revenue deposited in the chest — earmarked for repair, not furnishings.

ἐν

into / in

preposition + dative (place)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

οἴκῳ

house

Dative

dative of place (with ἐν)

→ sphere or reference

οἶκος: the temple.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of possession (with οἶκω)

→ relational specification

κύριος: Tetragrammaton (יהוה).

15 ὅτι τοῖς ποιοῦσιν τὰ ἔργα δώσουσιν αὐτό καὶ ἐκραταίωσαν ἐν αὐτῷ τὸν οἶκον κυρίου

for they would give it to those doing the work, and with it they repaired the house of the LORD.

Causal ground for the restriction of v. 14 ὅτι τοῖς ποιοῦσιν τὰ ἔργα

ὅτι ('for / because') grounds the prohibition of v. 14: the money was reserved entirely for the workmen (τοῖς ποιοῦσιν τὰ ἔργα), and with it they actually repaired (ἐκραταίωσαν) the temple. The verse closes the repair-narrative with the very verb of success that had been negated of the priests in v. 7 — the work is finally done.

ὅτι

for / because

causal conjunction (grounding v. 14)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because / for'; gives the reason the money was not diverted to furnishings — it was all needed for the workmen.

τοῖς

the (those)

Dative

article (with participle ποιοῦσιν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ποιοῦσιν

those doing

Pres Act Ptc Dat Pl Masc · ποιέω

substantival participle (indirect object: 'to those doing the work')

→ customary present participle (the workforce)

ποιέω: 'do / make'; οἱ ποιοῦντες τὰ ἔργα ('those who do the works') is again the standard designation of the temple workforce (cf. vv. 12, 16).

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with ἔργα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἔργα

works

Accusative

direct object of ποιοῦσιν

→ object specification

ἔργον: 'work / task'; the repair-works.

δώσουσιν

they would give

Fut Act Indic 3 Pl · δίδωμι

main verb (the customary disbursement)

→ gnomic/customary future (the standing practice of payment)

δίδωμι: 'give'; the future here describes the regular, customary practice — the money was always given to the workmen, not retained.

αὐτό

it

Accusative

direct object of δώσουσιν (the money)

→ participant reference

αὐτό: meaning 'it'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object of δώσουσιν (the money).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐκραταίωσαν

they repaired / strengthened

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · κραταίω

main verb (the accomplished repair)

→ constative aorist (the completed work)

κραταίω: 'strengthen / repair'; renders קָרַח; the positive achievement that answers the negated ἐκραταίωσαν of v. 7 — the temple is now in fact repaired.

ἐν

with / by

preposition + dative (instrumental: 'with it')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + dat.: instrumental ('with / by means of'), a Hebraism (אֲ) for the means by which the repair was accomplished.

αὐτῷ

it

Dative

dative of means (with ἐν: 'with it', the money)

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτῷ: meaning 'it'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative of means (with ἐν: 'with it', the money).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with οἶκον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

οἶκον

house

Accusative

direct object of ἐκραταίωσαν (the temple repaired)

→ object specification

οἶκος: the temple, now structurally restored.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of possession (with οἶκον)

→ relational specification

κύριος: Tetragrammaton (יהוה).

16 καὶ οὐκ ἐξελογίζοντο τοὺς ἄνδρας οἷς ἐδίδουν τὸ ἀργύριον ἐπὶ χειρᾶς αὐτῶν δοῦναι τοῖς ποιοῦσιν τὰ ἔργα ὅτι ἐν πίστει αὐτῶν ποιοῦσιν

And they did not require an accounting from the men into whose hands they gave the money to give to those doing the work, because they acted in good faith.

Narratorial commendation: the workmen's proven integrity καὶ οὐκ ἐξελογίζοντο τοὺς ἄνδρας

The narrator highlights the workmen's integrity: no audit (ἐξελογίζοντο, 'they kept no reckoning') was demanded of the men entrusted with the funds, because they dealt ἐν πίστει ('in good faith / faithfully'). This is the moral climax of the repair-narrative — the contrast with the earlier mishandling — and the explicit basis (ὅτι) for the trust extended to them.

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 ἐξελογίζοντο)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐξελογίζοντο

they required an accounting / reckoned with

Impf Mid Indic 3 Pl · ἐκλογίζομαι

main verb (negated: no audit demanded)

→ customary imperfect (the standing practice of not auditing)

ἐκλογίζομαι: 'reckon up / call to account / audit'; renders ϰΨΓ ('reckon'); the imperfect with negation describes the standing practice of not demanding an accounting from the trusted overseers.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with ἄνδρας)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἄνδρας

men

Accusative

direct object of ἐξελογίζοντο (the trusted overseers)

→ object specification

ἄνθρω (pl. ἄνδρας): 'man'; the overseers/foremen into whose hands the money was committed.

οἷς

to whom

Dative

relative pronoun (dative: indirect object of ἐδίδουν)

→ participant reference or interest

ὅς, ἧ, ὅ: relative pronoun; the dative οἷς ('to whom') introduces the clause defining the trusted men.

ἐδίδουν

they would give

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · δίδωμι

verb of relative clause (customary giving)

→ customary imperfect (the regular entrusting of funds)

δίδωμι: 'give'; the imperfect ἐδίδουν depicts the regular practice of handing over the money to these overseers.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with ἀργύριον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἀργύριον

silver / money

Accusative

direct object of ἐδίδουν

→ object specification

ἀργύριον: the repair-money entrusted to the overseers.

ἐπὶ

into

preposition + accusative (idiom: 'into the hands')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ + acc.: in the idiom ἐπὶ χειρᾶς ('into the hands'), a Hebraism for entrusting (cf. v. 12).

χειρᾶς

hands

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (the overseers' hands)

→ object specification

χείρ (pl. χειρᾶς): 'hand'; in the idiom of entrusting funds to someone's charge.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession (with χειρᾶς)

→ relational specification

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

δοῦναι

to give

Aor Act Inf · δίδωμι

infinitive of purpose ('to give [to the workmen]')

→ telic aorist infinitive (purpose of the entrusting)

δίδωμι: 'give'; the infinitive of purpose defines why the money was put in the overseers' hands — to pass it on to the laborers.

τοῖς

the (those)

Dative

article (with participle ποιοῦσιν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ποιοῦσιν

those doing

Pres Act Ptc Dat Pl Masc · ποιέω

substantival participle (indirect object of δοῦναι)

→ customary present participle (the workforce)

ποιέω: 'do / work'; οἱ ποιοῦντες τὰ ἔργα again, the temple laborers.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with ἔργα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἔργα

works

Accusative

direct object of ποιοῦσιν

→ object specification

ἔργον: 'work'; the repair-works.

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction (ground for the lack of audit)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ὅτι: 'because'; gives the reason no accounting was required — the men's proven faithfulness.

ἐν

in / with

preposition + dative (manner: 'in good faith')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + dat.: manner ('in / with'), a Hebraism (א) marking the disposition in which they acted.

πίστει

good faith / faithfulness

Dative

dative of manner (with ἐν: 'in good faith')

→ sphere or reference

πίστις: 'faith / faithfulness / trustworthiness'; here in the OT sense of reliability and honesty (rendering נֶאֱמַר, 'good faith'), not the later theological sense of belief; the men handled the money with integrity.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession (with πίστει: 'their faithfulness')

→ relational specification

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

ποιοῦσιν

they act / deal

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · ποιέω

finite verb of the causal clause ('they act [in good faith]')

→ customary present (their habitual honest conduct)

ποιέω: 'do / act'; here intransitively 'they act / conduct themselves', the present marking their habitual integrity — the basis for the trust shown them.

17 ἀργύριον περὶ ἁμαρτίας καὶ ἀργύριον περὶ πλημμελείας ὃ τι εἰσηνέχθη ἐν οἴκῳ κυρίου τοῖς ἱερεῦσιν ἐγένετο

The silver for a sin offering and the silver for a trespass offering, whatever was brought into the house of the LORD, belonged to the priests.

Exception clause: the priests' reserved revenue ἀργύριον περὶ ἁμαρτίας

A clarifying exception: while the freewill and assessment money went to the repair, the silver attached to the sin- and guilt-offerings (ἀργύριον περὶ ἁμαρτίας ... περὶ πλημμελείας) was not put into the chest but belonged to the priests (τοῖς ἱερεῦσιν ἐγένετο), in accordance with the priestly dues of the sacrificial law (Lev 5; 7). This safeguards the priests' legitimate income while ring-fencing the repair fund.

ἀργύριον

silver / money

Nominative

subject (first item: sin-offering money)

→ participant prominence

ἀργύριον: 'silver / money'; here the monetary equivalent attached to the sin offering, a priestly perquisite.

περὶ

for / concerning

preposition + genitive (purpose: 'for sin')

→ spatial or relational framing

περί + gen.: 'concerning / for'; in sacrificial contexts περὶ ἁμαρτίας ('for sin') is the LXX's standard phrase for the sin offering (ἡ ἁμαρτία).

ἁμαρτίας

sin / sin offering

Genitive

genitive object of περί ('for sin [offering]')

→ relational specification

ἁμαρτία: 'sin'; in the cultic idiom περὶ ἁμαρτίας = the sin offering (ἡ ἁμαρτία); the money rendered in its place belonged to the priests.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀργύριον

silver / money

Nominative

subject (second item: trespass-offering money)

→ participant prominence

ἀργύριον: the money attached to the guilt/trespass offering, likewise a priestly due.

περὶ

for / concerning

preposition + genitive (purpose: 'for trespass')

→ spatial or relational framing

περί + gen.: in περὶ πλημμελείας ('for trespass'), the standard LXX phrase for the guilt offering (ἡ πλημμελία).

πλημμελείας

trespass / guilt offering

Genitive

genitive object of περί ('for trespass [offering]')

→ relational specification

πλημμελία: 'fault / trespass / guilt'; renders ὁ ψῆς ('guilt offering'); the reparation-offering whose monetary value accrued to the priests (cf. Lev 5:15–16; 7:7).

ὃ

what(ever)

Nominative

relative pronoun (with τι: 'whatever', subject of εἰσηνέχθη)

→ participant reference

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ: relative pronoun; written separately as ὃ τι (= ὅ, τι, neuter of ὅστις), the generalizing relative 'whatever'.

τι (any)thing Nominative <i>indefinite pronoun (with ὅ: forming 'whatever')</i> → participant reference τις, τι: indefinite pronoun; combined with the relative ὅ to form ὅ τι ('whatever'), generalizing over all such offering-money.	εἰσηνέχθη was brought in Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · εἰσφέρω <i>verb of relative clause (passive)</i> → constative aorist passive (the bringing-in of the offering-money) εἰσφέρω: 'bring in'; the aorist passive marks whatever offering-money came into the temple from these two offering-types.	ἐν into / in <i>preposition + dative (place)</i> → spatial or relational framing ἐν: meaning 'into'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (place).	οἴκῳ house Dative <i>dative of place (with ἐν)</i> → sphere or reference οἶκος: the temple.
κυρίου of the LORD Genitive <i>genitive of possession (with οἴκῳ)</i> → relational specification κύριος: Tetragrammaton (יהוה).	τοῖς the (to) Dative <i>article (with ἱερεῦσιν)</i> → noun-phrase marking τοῖς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	ἱερεῦσιν priests Dative <i>dative of possession (with ἐγένετο: 'belonged to the priests')</i> → sphere or reference ἱερεύς (dat. pl. ἱερεῦσιν): 'priest'; the dative of possession with ἐγένετο marks the offering-money as the priests' rightful income.	ἐγένετο belonged / became Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι <i>main verb (with dative of possession: 'it was/belonged to')</i> → constative aorist (settled allocation) γίνομαι: 'become / come to be'; with the dative ἐγένετο τοῖς ἱερεῦσιν = 'it belonged to the priests', a possessive idiom; the offering-money was reserved as the priests' due, distinct from the repair fund.

18 τότε ἀνέβη Αζαηλ βασιλεὺς Συρίας καὶ ἐπολέμησεν ἐπὶ Γεθ καὶ προκατελάβετο αὐτήν καὶ ἔταξεν Αζαηλ τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ ἀναβῆναι ἐπὶ Ιερουσαλημ

Then Hazael king of Syria came up and made war against Gath and captured it; and Hazael set his face to go up against Jerusalem.

New episode: the Aramean threat against Jerusalem

τότε ἀνέβη Αζαηλ βασιλεὺς Συρίας

τότε ('then') opens a new episode shifting from temple-repair to external threat. Hazael of Aram captures Gath and 'sets his face' (ἔταξεν τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ — a Hebraism, דָּגַלּוּ, for resolute intent) to march on Jerusalem. The crisis sets up Joash's desperate ransom in v. 19, in which the very treasures of the temple he had restored are stripped away.

τότε

then

temporal adverb (episode-opening)

→ adverbial qualification

τότε: 'then' / 'at that time'; renders **תָּה**; marks the transition to a new episode in the reign.

ἀνέβη

came up

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναβαίνω

main verb (Hazeal's military advance)

→ constative aorist (the campaign)

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up' / 'march up'; standard verb for a military campaign 'going up' against a place; renders **אָנַבַּח**.

Αζαηλ

Hazeal

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Αζαηλ: transliteration of Hebrew **אֶזְרַח**; indeclinable; the usurper-king of Aram/Syria (anointed via Elijah/Elisha, 3 Kgdms 19:15; 4 Kgdms 8), the great oppressor of Israel and Judah.

βασιλεύς

king

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Αζαηλ

→ participant prominence

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the title identifying Hazeal's rank.

Συρίας

of Syria / Aram

Genitive

genitive of place (with βασιλεύς: 'king of Syria')

→ relational specification

Συρία: 'Syria / Aram'; renders **סֻרְיָא**; declinable in the LXX (gen. Συρίας); the Aramean kingdom centered on Damascus.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπολέμησεν

made war / fought

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πολεμέω

main verb (the attack on Gath)

→ constative aorist (the campaign against Gath)

πολεμέω: 'wage war' / 'fight'; renders **מָלַח** (Niphal); with ἐπί + acc. ('against'), the assault on Gath.

ἐπὶ

against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Γεθ

Gath

accusative object of ἐπί (indeclinable place name)

→ participant identification

Γεθ: transliteration of Hebrew **גֶּת** ('Gath'); indeclinable; a former Philistine city, here the first objective of Hazeal's southern campaign.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

προκατελάβετο

captured / seized

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · προκαταλαμβάνω

main verb (the capture of Gath)

→ constative aorist (the successful seizure)

προκαταλαμβάνω: 'seize beforehand' / 'capture'; the compound stresses the prior, preemptive capture of Gath as the staging point for the threat against Jerusalem; renders **אָרָב**.

αὐτήν

it

Accusative

direct object of προκατελάβετο (Gath, fem.)

→ participant reference

αὐτήν: meaning 'it'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object of προκατελάβετο (Gath, fem.).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔταξεν
set / fixed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · τάσσω

main verb (idiom: 'set his face')

→ constative aorist (the resolve to march on Jerusalem)

τάσσω: 'arrange / set / appoint'; in the idiom ἔταξεν τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ ('set his face'), rendering ׀׀׀ ׀׀, an expression of fixed, resolute intent to attack.

Αζαηλ
Hazael

subject (indeclinable proper noun, repeated for clarity)

→ participant identification

Αζαηλ: the name repeated as subject, a common Hebraizing redundancy.

τὸ
the

Accusative

article (with πρόσωπον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πρόσωπον
face

Accusative

direct object of ἔταξεν (in the idiom 'set his face')

→ object specification

πρόσωπον: 'face'; renders ׀׀׀; in the idiom 'set one's face [to do X]', the face represents purposeful, determined orientation toward a goal.

αὐτοῦ
his

Genitive

genitive of possession (with πρόσωπον)

→ relational specification

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

ἀναβῆναι
to go up

Aor Act Inf · ἀναβαίνω

complementary infinitive (the intended march)

→ telic aorist infinitive (the purpose of his resolve)

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up'; the infinitive completes 'set his face' — his fixed intent was to march up against Jerusalem.

ἐπὶ
against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ιερουσαλημ
Jerusalem

accusative object of ἐπὶ (indeclinable place name)

→ participant identification

Ιερουσαλημ: indeclinable; the threatened capital, whose deliverance Joash must now purchase.

19 καὶ ἔλαβεν Ἰωας βασιλεὺς Ἰουδα πάντα τὰ ἅγια ὅσα ἡγίασεν Ἰωσαφατ καὶ Ἰωραμ καὶ Οχοζίας οἱ πατέρες αὐτοῦ καὶ βασιλεῖς Ἰουδα καὶ τὰ ἅγια αὐτοῦ καὶ πᾶν τὸ χρυσίον τὸ εὑρεθὲν ἐν θησαυροῖς οἴκου κυρίου καὶ οἴκου τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ ἀπέστειλεν τῷ Ἀζαηλ βασιλεῖ Συρίας καὶ ἀνέβη ἀπὸ Ἱερουσαλημ

And Joash king of Judah took all the holy things that Jehoshaphat and Joram and Ahaziah his fathers, the kings of Judah, had consecrated, and his own consecrated things, and all the gold that was found in the treasuries of the house of the LORD and of the king's house, and sent them to Hazael king of Syria; and he withdrew from Jerusalem.

Resolution of the threat: the ransom of the temple treasures καὶ ἔλαβεν Ἰωας βασιλεὺς Ἰουδα

Joash averts the siege by stripping the temple and palace of their consecrated wealth — the dedicated gifts of his royal predecessors (Jehoshaphat, Joram, Ahaziah) and his own, plus all the gold in both treasuries — and sending it to Hazael, who withdraws. The irony is sharp: the king who restored the temple's fabric (vv. 10–16) now empties its treasury to buy off an invader, the same fate that recurs across the books of Kings.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔλαβεν
took

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαμβάνω

main verb (Joash strips the treasures)

→ constative aorist (the act of taking)

λαμβάνω: 'take'; Joash takes the consecrated wealth to ransom the city — bitterly echoing the same verb used of the repair-collection.

Ἰωας
Joash

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

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

βασιλεὺς
king

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ἰωας

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; the title with Ἰουδα ('of Judah') gives the full royal designation.

Ιουδα

of Judah

genitive of place (with βασιλεύς; indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ιουδα: transliteration of Hebrew יהודה ('Judah'); indeclinable; the southern kingdom over which Joash reigned.

πάντα

all

Accusative

adjective (with τὰ ἅγια)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the totality of the consecrated gifts taken.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with ἅγια)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἅγια

holy things / consecrated gifts

Accusative

direct object of ἔλαβεν (substantivized neuter)

→ object specification

ἅγιος: 'holy'; the substantivized neuter plural τὰ ἅγια ('the holy/dedicated things') renders מִשְׁבְּטֵיהֶם, the votive offerings stored in the temple.

ὅσα

which / whatever

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἡγίασεν, antecedent ἅγια)

→ participant reference

ὅσος: correlative relative 'as much/many as'; neuter plural ὅσα ('all that') introduces the relative clause naming the royal dedicators.

ἡγίασεν

consecrated / dedicated

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀγιάζω

verb of relative clause (the predecessors' dedication)

→ constative aorist (the prior acts of dedication)

ἀγιάζω: 'make holy / consecrate / dedicate'; renders שִׁבְּטֵיהֶם; the singular verb with a compound subject (the three kings) agrees with the nearest/first.

Ιωσαφατ

Jehoshaphat

subject of ἡγίασεν (first of compound subject; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιωσαφατ: transliteration of Hebrew יְהוֹשָׁפָט; indeclinable; the earlier reforming king of Judah, an ancestor of Joash.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (joining the kings)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ιωραμ

Joram

subject of ἡγίασεν (second; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιωραμ: transliteration of Hebrew יְהוֹרָם ('Jehoram'); indeclinable; king of Judah, son of Jehoshaphat.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Οχοζίας

Ahaziah

Nominative

subject of ἡγίασεν (third of compound subject)

→ participant prominence

Οχοζίας: Greek form of Hebrew אֲחַזְיָה ('Ahaziah'); declined as a first-declension masculine (nom. -ας), hence kind 'n' with case; king of Judah, Joash's father.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with πατέρες)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατέρες

fathers / forefathers

Nominative

nominative in apposition to the three kings

→ participant prominence

πατήρ (pl. πατέρες): 'father / forefather'; renders **תְּשִׁבָּה**; the three named kings are summarized as Joash's royal ancestors.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (with πατέρες)

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

βασιλεῖς

kings

Nominative

nominative in apposition (further defining the fathers)

→ participant prominence

βασιλεὺς (pl. βασιλεῖς): 'king'; the ancestors further identified as 'kings of Judah'.

Ιουδα

of Judah

genitive of place (with βασιλεῖς; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιουδα: indeclinable; the kingdom of the royal ancestors.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with ἅγια)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἅγια

holy things / consecrated gifts

Accusative

direct object of ἔλαβεν (Joash's own dedications)

→ object specification

ἅγιος: the substantivized neuter again, here Joash's own consecrated gifts, added to those of his forefathers.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (with ἅγια: 'his own holy things')

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πᾶν

all

Accusative

adjective (with χρυσίον)

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all'; the totality of the gold in both treasuries.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with χρυσίον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

χρυσίον

gold

Accusative

direct object of ἔλαβεν

→ object specification

χρυσίον: 'gold / bullion'; renders בָּרֶזֶק; the precious-metal reserve handed over as tribute.

τὸ

the (that)

Accusative

article (with participle εὑρεθέν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

εὑρεθὲν

found

Aor Pass Ptc Acc Sg Neut · εὕρισκω

attributive participle (modifying χρυσίον: 'that was found')

→ constative aorist passive participle

εὕρισκω: 'find'; τὸ εὑρεθέν ('that was found/available') marks the gold actually on hand in the treasuries.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (place)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

θησαυροῖς

treasuries / storehouses

Dative

dative of place (with ἐν: 'in the treasuries')

→ sphere or reference

θησαυρός (pl. θησαυροῖς): 'treasury / storehouse'; renders תְּזִמָּה; the strongrooms of temple and palace.

οἴκου

of the house

Genitive

genitive of possession (with θησαυροῖς: 'treasuries of the house')

→ relational specification

οἶκος: the temple, source of the first treasury.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of possession (with οἴκου)

→ relational specification

κύριος: Tetragrammaton (יהוה).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἴκου

of the house

Genitive

genitive (with βασιλέως: 'of the king's house', the palace)

→ relational specification

οἶκος: here the royal palace (οἶκος τοῦ βασιλέως), the second treasury raided.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (with βασιλέως)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive of possession (with οἴκου: 'the king's house')

→ relational specification

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the palace treasury contributed alongside the temple's.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπέστειλεν

sent

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποστέλλω

main verb (the tribute dispatched to Hazael)

→ constative aorist (the act of sending)

ἀποστέλλω: 'send / dispatch'; renders
ἡλψ; Joash sends the treasure as ransom-
tribute to the Aramean king.

τῷ

to

Dative

article (with Αζαηλ; dative of indirect object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Αζαηλ

Hazael

*indirect object of ἀπέστειλεν (indeclinable, with
art. τῷ)*

→ participant identification

Αζαηλ: the indeclinable name takes the
dative article τῷ to mark it as recipient of
the tribute.

βασιλεῖ

king

Dative

dative in apposition to Αζαηλ

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεύς (dat. βασιλεῖ): 'king'; the title in
apposition, with Συρίας.

Συρίας

of Syria

Genitive

genitive of place (with βασιλεῖ: 'king of Syria')

→ relational specification

Συρία: 'Syria / Aram'; the Aramean
kingdom.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνέβη

he withdrew / went up

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναβαίνω

main verb (Hazael's departure)

→ constative aorist (the lifting of the threat)

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up / depart'; here of Hazael
withdrawing 'away from' (ἀπό) Jerusalem —
the tribute achieves its purpose and the
siege-threat is lifted; renders ἡλψ in the
sense of marching off.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (separation: 'away from')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Ιερουσαλημ

Jerusalem

genitive of separation (with ἀπό; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιερουσαλημ: indeclinable; the city spared
by the ransom.

20 καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν λόγων Ἰωας καὶ πάντα ὅσα ἐποίησεν οὐκ ἰδοὺ ταῦτα γεγραμμένα ἐπὶ βιβλίῳ λόγων τῶν ἡμερῶν τοῖς βασιλεῦσιν Ἰουδα

And the rest of the acts of Joash and all that he did, are they not, behold, written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah?

Deuteronomistic source-citation formula (regnal closure) καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν λόγων Ἰωας

The standard closing citation-formula of Kings, referring the reader to the royal annals for the fuller record. The phrasing οὐκ ἰδοὺ ... γεγραμμένα ('are they not, behold, written') renders the Hebrew rhetorical כִּתּוּבֵי הַיָּמִים; βιβλίον λόγων τῶν ἡμερῶν ('book of the words of the days') is the LXX calque for סֵפֶר דְּבָרֵי הַיָּמִים, 'the chronicles'.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (opening the closure-formula)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὰ

the

Nominative

article (with λοιπά)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λοιπὰ

rest / remainder

Nominative

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

→ participant prominence

λοιπός: 'remaining / rest'; the substantivized neuter τὰ λοιπά ('the remaining matters') renders ῥῆς ('rest'), opening the source-citation formula.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article (with λόγων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

λόγων

acts / words / matters

Genitive

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

→ relational specification

λόγος (pl. λόγων): 'word / matter / deed'; renders יִדְבָרִים ('acts / affairs'); in the citation-formula 'the rest of the acts of King X'.

Ἰωας

of Joash

genitive of possession (with λόγων; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ἰωας: the king whose remaining deeds are referred to the annals.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πάντα

all

Nominative

substantivized adjective (with relative ὅσα: 'all that')

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'all'; πάντα ὅσα ('all that') extends the reference to the whole of the king's recorded deeds.

ὅσα

whatever

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐποίησεν)

→ participant reference

ὅσος: correlative relative; neuter plural ὅσα ('as much as / whatever') renders רשׁל, summarizing all his actions.

ἐποίησεν

he did

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

verb of relative clause (the king's deeds)

→ constative aorist (the sum of the reign's acts)

ποιέω: 'do / make'; the aorist sums up all that Joash accomplished, now consigned to the annals.

οὐκ

not

negative particle (rhetorical question: 'are they not...?')

→ discourse linkage or contrast

οὐκ: in the rhetorical-question formula οὐκ ἰδοὺ ... γεγραμμένα ('are they not, behold, written?'), expecting an affirmative answer.

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle (deictic interjection)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἰδοὺ: 'behold / look!'; renders הִנֵּה; a presentative interjection drawing attention to the cited record; frozen as an indeclinable particle (originally aor. impv. of εἶδον).

ταῦτα

these things

Nominative

demonstrative pronoun (subject of the periphrastic 'are written')

→ participant reference

οὗτος: demonstrative 'these'; the neuter plural ταῦτα refers to the king's deeds just mentioned.

γεγραμμένα

written

Perf Pass Ptc Nom Pl Neut · γράφω

predicate participle (periphrastic perfect with implied 'are')

→ resultative perfect participle (standing, recorded state)

γράφω (perf. pass. ptc.): 'write'; the perfect γεγραμμένα ('having been written / are on record') stresses the abiding documentary state of the annalistic record.

ἐπὶ

in / upon

preposition + dative (location of the record)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ: meaning 'in!'; here it marks the relation signaled by preposition + dative (location of the record).

βιβλίῳ

book / scroll

Dative

dative of place (with ἐπὶ: 'in the book')

→ sphere or reference

βιβλίον: 'book / scroll!'; renders סֵפֶר; the official annal in which the reign was recorded.

λόγων

of the acts / words

Genitive

genitive (with ἡμερῶν: 'words of the days' = chronicles)

→ relational specification

λόγος (pl.): in the compound title λόγων τῶν ἡμερῶν ('words/acts of the days') the LXX calques הַיְּמִיּוֹת, 'the chronicles' / 'the annals'.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article (with ἡμερῶν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμερῶν

of the days

Genitive

genitive (completing the title 'words of the days')

→ relational specification

ἡμέρα (pl. ἡμερῶν): 'day!'; in the calqued title 'the words of the days' = the chronicles/annals.

τοῖς

of the / for the

Dative

article (with βασιλεῦσιν; dative of reference)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βασιλεῦσιν

kings

Dative

dative of reference/possession ('belonging to the kings of Judah')

→ sphere or reference

βασιλεύς (dat. pl. βασιλεῦσιν): 'king'; the dative (a Hebraizing possessive, 'the chronicles belonging to the kings of Judah') is the LXX's rendering of the construct יְהוֹשָׁפָטֹר.

Ιουδα

of Judah

genitive of place (with βασιλεῦσιν; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιουδα: indeclinable; the southern kingdom whose royal annals are cited.

21 καὶ ἀνέστησαν οἱ δοῦλοι αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔδῃσαν πάντα σύνδεσμον καὶ ἐπάταξαν τὸν Ιωας ἐν οἴκῳ Μαλλω τῷ ἐν Γααλλᾷ

And his servants rose up and formed a whole conspiracy and struck down Joash in the house of Millo, which is in Gaalla.

The conspiracy and assassination of the king

καὶ ἀνέστησαν οἱ δοῦλοι αὐτοῦ

The reign ends violently: Joash's own servants 'rise up' (ἀνέστησαν), form a conspiracy (the idiom ἔδῃσαν ... σύνδεσμον, lit. 'bound a bond', renders רָשָׁע רָשָׁע, 'conspired a conspiracy'), and strike him down at the house of Millo. The murder of the temple-restorer by his own household is the grim coda to a reign that began in priestly tutelage.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀνέστησαν

rose up

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀνίστημι

main verb (the servants' insurrection)

→ ingressive aorist (the rising-up of conspiracy)

ἀνίστημι: 'rise / stand up'; the intransitive aorist ἀνέστησαν ('they rose up') often connotes hostile insurrection; renders קִיּוּ , here of the conspirators rising against the king.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with δοῦλοι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δοῦλοι

servants / officials

Nominative

subject of ἀνέστησαν

→ participant prominence

δοῦλος: 'slave / servant'; renders עַבְדִּי ; here the king's courtiers/officials, whose treachery is sharpened by their status as his own retainers.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (with δοῦλοι)

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔδῃσαν

formed / bound

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · δέω

main verb (idiom with σύνδεσμον: 'formed a conspiracy')

→ constative aorist (the act of conspiring)

δέω: 'bind / tie'; in the figura etymologica ἔδῃσαν ... σύνδεσμον ('bound a bond') it renders the Hebrew cognate construction רָשָׁה רָשָׁה ('conspired a conspiracy'); the LXX preserves the Hebrew's internal-cognate emphasis.

πάντα

a whole / entire

Accusative

adjective (with σύνδεσμον: 'a whole conspiracy')

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; here 'a whole/complete conspiracy', intensifying the totality of the plot.

σύνδεσμον

conspiracy / bond

Accusative

cognate accusative (object of ἔδῃσαν: 'a conspiracy')

→ object specification

σύνδεσμος: 'bond / band / conspiracy'; renders רָשָׁה ('conspiracy'); the cognate object of ἔδῃσαν reproduces the Hebrew idiom for forming a plot.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐπάταξαν

struck down / killed

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · πατάσσω

main verb (the assassination)

→ constative aorist (the fatal blow)

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite'; renders הִכּוּ ; the standard verb for a fatal/assassinating blow (cf. v. 22); the conspirators strike the king down.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Ἰωας; marks the indeclinable name as object)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

Ιωας

Joash

direct object of ἐπάταξαν (indeclinable name with art. τόν)

→ participant identification

Ιωας: the indeclinable name takes the accusative article τόν to mark it as the object struck down.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (place of the murder)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

οἶκω

house

Dative

dative of place (with ἐν: 'in the house of Millo')

→ sphere or reference

οἶκος: 'house'; here in οἶκω Μαλλω ('house of Millo'), the rampart/citadel structure where the king was struck.

Μαλλω

Millo

appositional/attributive to οἶκω (indeclinable place name)

→ participant identification

Μαλλω: transliteration of Hebrew מִלּוֹ ('the Millo', a terraced rampart/fortification in the city of David); indeclinable; the site of the assassination (Beth-Millo).

τῷ

the (which)

Dative

article (substantival relative: 'the one that is in Gaalla')

→ noun-phrase marking

ὁ (here as relative article): τῷ ἐν Γααλλα ('the [one] in Gaalla'), the article used to introduce a locating phrase, a Hebraizing relative construction.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (place: 'in Gaalla')

→ spatial or relational framing

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

Γααλλα

Gaalla

dative of place (indeclinable place name, with τῷ ἐν)

→ participant identification

Γααλλα: transliteration reflecting the Hebrew נִזְדָּ / נִזְדִּיָּ (the descent/road 'Silla', by which Beth-Millo is located in 2 Kgs 12:20); indeclinable; the precise locale of the murder.

22 καὶ Ιεζιχαρ υἱὸς Ιεμουαθ καὶ Ιεζεβουθ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ Σωμηρ οἱ δοῦλοι αὐτοῦ ἐπάταξαν αὐτόν καὶ ἀπέθανεν καὶ ἔθαψαν αὐτὸν μετὰ τῶν πατέρων αὐτοῦ ἐν πόλει Δαυιδ καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν Αμεσσίας υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἀντ'αὐτοῦ

And Jezichar son of Jemouath and Jezebuth the son of Somer, his servants, struck him, and he died; and they buried him with his fathers in the city of David; and Amaziah his son reigned in his place.

Naming of the assassins, burial notice, and succession formula καὶ Ιεζιχαρ υἱὸς Ιεμουαθ

The chapter closes by naming the two assassins (Jezichar son of Jemouath, Jezebuth son of Somer), confirming the king's death and burial 'with his fathers in the city of David' (the standard royal-burial formula), and recording the succession of his son Amaziah (ἀντ'αὐτοῦ, 'in his place'). The death-and-succession formula is the Deuteronomistic frame that closes every reign-report.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ιεζιχαρ

Jezichar

subject of ἐπάταξαν (first assassin; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιεζιχαρ: transliteration of Hebrew יְזַחְרִי (Jozabad, with textual variation); indeclinable; one of the two named assassins.

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

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

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; introduces the patronymic identifying the first conspirator.

Ιεμουαθ

Jemouath

genitive of relationship (father's name; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιεμουαθ: transliteration of Hebrew שִׁמְעָאֵת (Shimeath, with variation); indeclinable; the father of the first assassin.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

Ιεζεβουθ

Jezebuth

subject of ἐπάταξαν (second assassin; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Ιεζεβουθ: transliteration of Hebrew יְהוֹזָבָב (Jehozabad, with variation); indeclinable; the second named assassin.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with υἱός)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition (patronymic: 'the son of Somer')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; the patronymic identifying the second conspirator.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive (loosely: 'his son'; reflecting awkward Hebrew syntax)

→ relational specification

αὐτός; the genitive αὐτοῦ here reflects the somewhat awkward Hebrew construction (בֶּן־שֹׁמֶר), where the pronoun anticipates the following name Σωμηρ.

Σωμηρ

Somer

genitive of relationship (father's name; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Σωμηρ: transliteration of Hebrew שֹׁמֶר / שֹׁמֶרֶת (Shomer/Shimrith); indeclinable; the father of the second assassin.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with δοῦλοι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δοῦλοι

servants

Nominative

nominative in apposition to the two named men ('his servants')

→ participant prominence

δοῦλος (pl. δοῦλοι): 'servant'; summarizing the two assassins as the king's own retainers (cf. v. 21).

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (with δοῦλοι)

→ relational specification

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

ἐπάταξαν

struck / killed

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · πατάσσω

main verb (the assassination)

→ constative aorist (the fatal blow)

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite (fatally)'; renders הִכָּה; the same verb as v. 21, now with the named subjects.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object of ἐπάταξαν (Joash)

→ participant reference

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἀπέθανεν

he died

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποθνήσκω

main verb (the king's death)

→ constative aorist (the death itself)

ἀποθνήσκω: 'die'; renders מָוּת; records the death resulting from the assassins' blow.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔθαψαν

they buried

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · θάπτω

main verb (the burial)

→ constative aorist (the burial act)

θάπτω: 'bury'; renders קָבַר; the burial-notice, here with the royal-tomb formula.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object of ἔθαψαν (Joash)

→ participant reference

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

μετά

with

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

→ spatial or relational framing

μετά + gen.: 'with'; in the burial-formula μετά τῶν πατέρων αὐτοῦ ('with his fathers'), renders יְהוָה, the standard idiom for interment in the ancestral royal tomb.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with πατέρων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πατέρων

fathers

Genitive

genitive object of μετά (the royal ancestors)

→ relational specification

πατήρ (pl. πατέρων): 'father / forefather'; the Davidic ancestors with whom the king is buried.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (with πατέρων)

→ relational specification

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (place of burial)

→ spatial or relational framing

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

πόλει

city

Dative

dative of place (with ἐν: 'in the city of David')

→ sphere or reference

πόλις: 'city'; in πόλει Δαυιδ ('city of David'), the Davidic royal necropolis on the southeastern hill of Jerusalem.

Δαυιδ

of David

genitive of relationship (with πόλει; indeclinable)

→ participant identification

Δαυιδ: transliteration of Hebrew דָּוִד; indeclinable in the LXX; the dynastic founder whose 'city' is the royal burial-place.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing succession-formula)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἐβασίλευσεν

reigned / became king

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

main verb (succession of the heir)

→ ingressive aorist (the heir's accession)

βασιλεύω: 'reign / become king'; ingressive here, marking Amaziah's accession; closes the reign-report with the standard succession-formula.

Αμεσσίας

Amaziah

Nominative

subject of ἐβασίλευσεν (the successor)

→ participant prominence

Αμεσσίας: Greek form of Hebrew אֲמַזְיָה ('Amaziah'); declined as a first-declension masculine (nom. -ας), hence kind 'n' with case; Joash's son and successor on the Judahite throne.

υἱός

son

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Αμεσσίας ('his son')

→ participant prominence

υἱός: 'son'; identifying Amaziah as the dynastic heir, ensuring Davidic continuity.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (with υἱός)

→ relational specification

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

ἀντ'

in place of / instead of

preposition + genitive (substitution: 'in his place')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀντί (elided ἀντ'): 'instead of / in place of'; in the succession-formula ἀντ' αὐτοῦ ('in his place'), renders יְהוָה, the standard idiom for dynastic succession.

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of ἀντί (the deceased king)

→ relational specification

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

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.