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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Book of Exodus, Chapter 27

ΕΞΟΔΟΣ ΚΖ΄

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

Exodus 27 belongs to the great Tabernacle-instruction block (chs.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of Exodus 27 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. Exodus 27 belongs to the great Tabernacle-instruction block (chs. 25–31) and is dominated by the recurring second-person future ποιήσεις ('you shall make'), the LXX's rendering of the Hebrew construct עָשִׂיָּהּ — a volitive future functioning as command. The chapter falls into three movements: the bronze altar of burnt offering (vv. 1–8), the court of the Tabernacle with its hangings, pillars and bronze sockets (vv. 9–19), and the oil for the lamp (vv. 20–21). The vocabulary is densely technical and

largely architectural: θυσιαστήριον ('altar', lit. 'place of sacrifice', a Hellenistic-Jewish coinage distinguishing the legitimate altar from the pagan βωμός), κέρατα ('horns', the projecting corners), ἔσχαρα ('grate / hearth') with its ἔργον δικτυωτόν ('latticework / net-work'), κοῖλον σανιδωτόν ('hollow, made of boards', v. 8), and for the court ἱστία ('hangings / curtains'), στῦλοι ('pillars'), βάσεις ('sockets / bases'), κρίκοι ('rings / hooks'), ψαλίδες ('fillets / connecting rods'), and κεφαλίδες ('capitals'). Measurements are given in the genitive of measure (πήχεων / πηχῶν, 'of cubits'). The materials carry symbolic weight: bronze (χαλκός) characterises the altar and the court's structural feet, silver (ἄργυρος) the upper fittings, while the gate-screen alone (v. 16) repeats the four-fold tapestry palette of the sanctuary — ὑάκινθος (blue), πορφύρα (purple), κόκκινον (scarlet) and βύσσος κεκλωσμένη (fine twined linen) — worked by the ῥαφιδευτής (embroiderer). The LXX names the court's sides by an Egyptian-Mediterranean compass idiom (λίψ, ἀπηλιώτης, θάλασσα 'seaward', νότος). The chapter closes with a transition from architecture to liturgy: the people's gift of ἔλαιον ... κεκομμένον καθαρὸν (pure beaten oil) for the perpetual lamp (λύχνος διὰ παντός), tended by Aaron and his sons ἔξωθεν τοῦ καταπετάσματος ('outside the veil') as a νόμιμον αἰώνιον ('perpetual statute'), language that pivots the narrative toward the consecration of the priesthood in chapter 28. The chapter's defining theological note is the model-clause of v. 8, κατὰ τὸ παραδειχθέν σοι ἐν τῷ ὄρει ('according to what was shown you on the mountain'), grounding the whole construction in the heavenly pattern revealed to Moses (cf. 25:9, 40; Heb 8:5).

A · 27:1-8

The bronze altar of burnt offering

YHWH commands the making of the θυσιαστήριον of acacia wood, five cubits square and three high, overlaid with bronze (vv. 1-2). Its horns (κέρατα) are to be of one piece with it; its vessels — rim, ash-pan, bowls, flesh-hooks and fire-pan — are all of bronze (vv. 2-3). A bronze grate of latticework (ἔσχαρά ἔργω δικτυωτῷ) with four rings is set under the altar's ledge to its half-height (vv. 4-5). Acacia carrying-poles sheathed in bronze pass through the rings so the altar may be lifted (vv. 6-7). The unit closes with the controlling model-clause: the altar is to be made hollow with boards (κοῖλον σανιδωτόν), 'as was shown you on the mountain' (v. 8).

B · 27:9-19

The court of the Tabernacle: hangings, pillars and sockets

Moses is to make the court (αὐλή) of the dwelling. The south side has hangings (ἱστία) of fine twined linen, a hundred cubits long, on twenty pillars in twenty bronze sockets with silver hooks and fillets (vv. 9–10); the east side matches it (v. 11). The seaward (west) end is fifty cubits with ten pillars and ten sockets (v. 12), and the south figures are repeated, with the gate-flanking sections of fifteen cubits on pillars of three (vv. 13–15). The gate of the court bears a screen (κάλυμμα) twenty cubits wide of blue, purple, scarlet and fine twined linen, embroiderer's work, on four pillars (v. 16). All the court pillars are banded with silver, their capitals silver and their sockets bronze (v. 17); the court is a hundred by fifty by five cubits, of fine twined linen, with bronze sockets (v. 18); and all the equipment, tools and pegs of the court are bronze (v. 19).

C · 27:20-21

The oil for the perpetual lamp

The instruction turns from structure to service: Moses is to charge the sons of Israel to bring him pure beaten olive oil (ἔλαιον ... ἄτρυγον καθαρὸν κεκομμένον) for the light, so that a lamp may burn continually (ἵνα κᾷται λύχνος διὰ παντός, v. 20). In the tent of witness, outside the veil that is over the covenant, Aaron and his sons shall keep it burning before the LORD from evening until morning — a perpetual statute for their generations on behalf of the sons of Israel (v. 21), a clause that opens directly onto the priesthood of chapter 28.

1 καὶ ποιήσεις θυσιαστήριον ἐκ ξύλων ἀσέπτων πέντε πήχεων τὸ μῆκος καὶ πέντε πήχεων τὸ εὖρος τετράγωνον ἔσται τὸ θυσιαστήριον καὶ τριῶν πήχεων τὸ ὕψος αὐτοῦ

And you shall make an altar of incorruptible wood, five cubits the length and five cubits the breadth — the altar shall be square — and three cubits its height.

New construction-command opening the altar unit (main instructional sequence)

καὶ ποιήσεις

The chapter opens with the volitive future ποιήσεις, the LXX's standard rendering of the Hebrew construct-future וְיָשַׁעַל ('and you shall make') that governs the whole Tabernacle-instruction block. The measurements are given in the genitive of measure (πήχεων), and the parenthetical τετραγώνον ἔσται ('it shall be square') interrupts the dimension-list to stress the altar's perfect symmetry.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καὶ-parataxis linking instruction-units)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ποιήσεις

you shall make

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (command addressed to Moses)

→ volitive/imperative future (command, not mere prediction)

ποιέω: 'make / do / construct'; the future ποιήσεις renders the Hebrew construct-perfect $\text{פָּרַעַ$, a volitive future that functions as a binding command; it is the leitmotif verb of chs. 25–31, recurring some dozen times in this chapter alone and structuring the whole Tabernacle blueprint as a chain of divine directives.

θυσιαστήριον

altar

Accusative

direct object of ποιήσεις

→ object specification

θυσιαστήριον: 'altar', lit. 'place of sacrifice'; a Hellenistic-Jewish coinage (from θυσιάζω) which the LXX uses for the legitimate Israelite altar, reserving βωμός for pagan altars; renders Hebrew מִזְבֵּחַ ; here the great bronze altar of burnt offering that stood in the court before the tent.

ἐκ

of / from

preposition + genitive (material: 'made of')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ + genitive of material: 'out of / made of'; a common LXX construction for the substance from which an object is fashioned.

ξύλων

wood / timbers

Genitive

genitive of material (object of ἐκ)

→ relational specification

ξύλον (pl. ξύλα): 'wood / timber / tree'; the plural denotes worked planks or timbers; renders עֲצֵי , the construct plural of עֵץ .

ἀσήπτων

incorruptible / not-rotting

Genitive

attributive adjective (genitive, modifying ξύλων)

→ relational specification

ἀσηπτος: 'not liable to decay, incorruptible' (α-privative + σήπω, 'to rot'); the LXX's standard rendering of אֲשֵׁי־אֲצִי ('acacia wood'); the translators chose a quality-term ('rot-proof wood') over the unfamiliar species-name, since acacia was prized precisely for its durability — fitting for sacred furniture meant to endure.

πέντε

five

numeral (modifying πήχεων)

→ measure or count

πέντε: 'five'; indeclinable cardinal; renders חֲמִשָּׁה ; with πήχεων it gives the altar's length.

πήχεων

cubits

Genitive

genitive of measure (with τὸ μήκος)

→ relational specification

πῆχυς (gen. pl. πήχεων / πηχῶν): 'cubit', the forearm-length measure (~44–52 cm); renders אֲמָתַיִת ; the genitive of measure ('of five cubits') specifies dimension; the altar is thus a substantial structure roughly 2.3 m square.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with μήκος, accusative of respect)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

μήκος

length

Accusative

accusative of respect ('five cubits in length')

→ object specification

μήκος: 'length'; renders לָאֶזְרָא; the accusative of respect specifies the dimension to which the measure applies; paired below with εὖρος ('breadth') and ὕψος ('height') to give the altar's three dimensions.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πέντε

five

numeral (modifying πήχεων)

→ measure or count

πέντε: the repeated 'five cubits' for the breadth establishes the square plan made explicit in τετράγωνον below.

πήχεων

cubits

Genitive

genitive of measure (with τὸ εὖρος)

→ relational specification

πήχεων: meaning 'cubits'; it serves as genitive of measure (with τὸ εὖρος).

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with εὖρος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

εὖρος

breadth

Accusative

accusative of respect ('five cubits in breadth')

→ object specification

εὖρος: 'breadth / width'; renders רָחֵב; equal to the length, hence the altar is square in plan.

τετράγωνον

square / four-cornered

Nominative

predicate adjective (with ἔσται: 'shall be square')

→ participant prominence

τετράγωνος: 'four-cornered, square' (τετρα- + γωνία); renders מֵרֹבַע; the parenthetical insistence on the square plan stresses the altar's geometric perfection and prepares for the four horns at the four corners (v. 2).

ἔσται

shall be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula (predicate-nominative construction with τετράγωνον)

→ predictive/prescriptive future (specifying required form)

εἰμί (fut. ἔσται): 'be'; the prescriptive future here describes a required state ('the altar shall be square'), parallel in force to the volitive ποιήσεις.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with θυσιαστήριον, subject of ἔσται)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θυσιαστήριον

altar

Nominative

subject of ἔσται

→ participant prominence

θυσιαστήριον: repeated as the subject of the parenthetical; the resumption of the noun (rather than a pronoun) is a Hebraizing feature reflecting the explicit אֲלֹתָיִם of the source.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (resuming the dimension-list)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τριῶν

three

Genitive

numeral (genitive of measure, with πήχεων)

→ relational specification

τρεῖς, τρία (gen. τριῶν): 'three'; renders שָׁלֹשׁ; gives the altar's height — half its width, so a low, broad structure.

πήχεων

cubits

Genitive

genitive of measure (with τὸ ὕψος)

→ relational specification

πήχεων: meaning 'cubits'; it serves as genitive of measure (with τὸ ὕψος).

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with ὕψος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὕψος

height

Nominative

nominative of respect/specification ('its height, three cubits')

→ participant prominence

ὕψος: 'height'; renders תְּקוּמָה; completes the three-dimensional specification of the altar.

αὐτοῦ

its

Genitive

genitive of possession (with ὕψος: 'its height')

→ relational specification

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

2 καὶ ποιήσεις τὰ κέρατα ἐπὶ τῶν τεσσάρων γωνιῶν ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἔσται τὰ κέρατα καὶ καλύψεις αὐτὰ χαλκῷ

And you shall make the horns upon the four corners; out of it shall the horns be, and you shall overlay them with bronze.

Continuation of the altar-command (the horns)

καὶ ποιήσεις

The horns (κέρατα) at the four corners are integral to the altar — ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἔσται ('they shall be out of it'), i.e. of one piece, not attached separately. The fronted ἐξ αὐτοῦ stresses this organic unity. The horns were the holiest points, smeared with sacrificial blood (29:12; Lev 4:7) and grasped for asylum (1 Kgs 1:50).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ποιήσεις

you shall make

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (command)

→ volitive/imperative future (command)

ποιέω: the construction-leitmotif recurs; here governing the making of the horns.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with κέρατα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κέρατα

horns

Accusative

direct object of ποιήσεις

→ object specification

κέρας (pl. κέρατα): 'horn'; renders תִּנְיָן; the projecting upturned corners of the altar; they were the points of maximal sanctity, anointed with blood in the purification rites (29:12) and seized by fugitives claiming asylum (1 Kgs 1:50; 2:28).

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + genitive (position: 'upon the corners')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + genitive: 'upon / at'; locating the horns at the corners.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with γωνιῶν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τεσσάρων

four

Genitive

numeral (attributive, modifying γωνιῶν)

→ relational specification

τέσσαρες (gen. τεσσάρων): 'four'; renders עַרְבָּא; one horn at each of the altar's four corners, matching the square plan of v. 1.

γωνιῶν

corners / angles

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ

→ relational specification

γωνία: 'corner / angle'; renders תִּנְיָן; the four upper corners of the square altar.

ἐξ

out of

preposition + genitive (source/origin, fronted for emphasis)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ (ἐξ before vowel) + genitive: 'out of'; the fronted ἐξ αὐτοῦ stresses that the horns are integral to the altar-body, worked from the same piece (Heb. מִמֶּנֶּה תִּנְיָן).

αὐτοῦ

it

Genitive

genitive object of ἐξ (referring to the altar)

→ relational specification

αὐτοῦ: meaning 'it'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive object of ἐξ (referring to the altar).

ἔσται

shall be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula (with κέρατα as subject; verb agrees with neuter plural in the singular)

→ prescriptive future (required form)

εἰμί (fut. ἔσται): 'be'; the singular verb with a neuter-plural subject (τὰ κέρατα) is standard Greek concord; prescribes that the horns be of one piece with the altar.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article (with κέρατα, subject of ἔσται)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κέρατα

horns

Nominative

subject of ἔσται

→ participant prominence

κέρας; repeated as subject; the resumptive noun reflects the explicit Hebrew.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

καλύψεις

you shall overlay / cover

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · καλύπτω

main verb (command)

→ volitive/imperative future (command)

καλύπτω: 'cover / overlay'; renders כָּפַח ('overlay / plate'); the bronze plating shields the wooden core from the altar fire; cf. the cognate noun καλυπτῆρ ('cover') in v. 3.

αὐτὰ

them

Accusative

direct object (neuter plural, referring to the horns/altar)

→ participant reference

αὐτὰ; meaning 'them'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as direct object (neuter plural, referring to the horns/altar).

χαλκῷ

with bronze

Dative

dative of material/means ('with bronze')

→ sphere or reference

χαλκός: 'bronze / copper'; renders כָּסֶפֶת; bronze is the characteristic metal of the court and its altar (as gold is of the inner sanctuary), marking a gradation of holiness from the outer to the inner space.

3 καὶ ποιήσεις στεφάνην τῷ θυσιαστηρίῳ καὶ τὸν καλυπτῆρα αὐτοῦ καὶ τὰς φιάλας αὐτοῦ καὶ τὰς κρεάγρας αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ πυρεῖον αὐτοῦ καὶ πάντα τὰ σκεύη αὐτοῦ ποιήσεις χαλκᾷ

And you shall make a rim for the altar, and its lid, and its bowls, and its flesh-hooks, and its fire-pan; and all its vessels you shall make of bronze.

Continuation: the altar's vessels and fittings

καὶ ποιήσεις

An inventory of the altar's service-vessels, each marked by the possessive αὐτοῦ ('its'). The list culminates in a summarising clause, πάντα τὰ σκεύη αὐτοῦ ποιήσεις χαλκᾷ ('all its vessels you shall make of bronze'), with the verb ποιήσεις repeated at the end (a Hebraizing inclusio bracketing the list).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ποιήσεις

you shall make

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (command)

→ volitive/imperative future (command)

ποιέω: governs the list of vessels that follows.

στεφάνην

rim / molding

Accusative

direct object of ποιήσεις

→ object specification

στεφάνη: 'rim / border / molding' (lit. 'crown / coping'); an ornamental encircling band on the altar; cf. the gold στεφάνη of the table and ark in ch. 25.

τῷ

for the

Dative

article (with θυσιαστηρίῳ, dative of advantage)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θυσιαστηρίῳ

altar

Dative

dative of advantage/possession ('for the altar')

→ sphere or reference

θυσιαστήριον (dat.): the rim and the following vessels all belong to the altar; the dative marks it as the beneficiary of the fittings.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with καλυπτῆρα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

καλυπτῆρα

lid / cover

Accusative

direct object (coordinate with στεφάνην)

→ object specification

καλυπτῆρ: 'cover / lid' (from καλύπτω); a vessel for clearing/covering the altar — the LXX's rendering of נִי (‘ash-shovel / pan’); cognate with καλύψεις in v. 2.

αὐτοῦ

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τάς

the

Accusative

article (with φιάλας)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φιάλας

bowls / basins

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

φιάλη: 'bowl / shallow basin'; renders בִּרְיָה ('dashing-basin'), used to catch and dash the sacrificial blood against the altar.

αὐτοῦ

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὰς

the

Accusative

article (with κρεάγας)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κρεάγας

flesh-hooks

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

κρεάγας: 'flesh-hook' (κρέας 'meat' + ἄγρεύω 'seize'); renders תַּלְזִימַ; the forks used to handle the sacrificial flesh on the altar (cf. 1 Sam 2:13).

αὐτοῦ

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with πυρεῖον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πυρεῖον

fire-pan / censer

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

→ object specification

πυρεῖον: 'fire-pan / censer' (from πῦρ, 'fire'); renders תַּתִּיקָה; a pan for carrying live coals from the altar; the same vessels figure tragically in the Korah narrative (Num 16).

αὐτοῦ

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing the summarising clause)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πάντα

all

Accusative

adjective (with σκεύη: 'all the vessels')

→ object specification

πᾶς: 'all / every'; the neuter plural πάντα agrees with σκεύη and rounds off the inventory comprehensively.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with σκεύη)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σκεύη

vessels / implements

Accusative

direct object of the second ποιήσεις

→ object specification

σκεῦος (pl. σκεύη): 'vessel / implement / equipment'; renders $\square'lyq$; a summarising collective for all the altar's service-utensils.

αὐτοῦ

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

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

ποιήσεις

you shall make

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (resumptive, closing the list)

→ volitive/imperative future (command)

ποιέω: the repeated ποιήσεις at the verse's end brackets the vessel-list as an inclusio (ποιήσεις ... ποιήσεις), a Hebraizing resumption echoing the source-syntax.

χαλκᾶ

of bronze

Accusative

predicate adjective (material: 'as bronze [things]')

→ object specification

χαλκοῦς (n. pl. χαλκᾶ): 'made of bronze'; the contracted adjective agrees with σκεύη; all the altar's utensils share the bronze of the altar itself, keeping the court's metal uniform.

4 καὶ ποιήσεις αὐτῷ ἐσχάραν ἔργῳ δικτυωτῷ χαλκῇν καὶ ποιήσεις τῇ ἐσχάρᾳ τέσσαρας δακτυλίους χαλκοῦς ἐπὶ τὰ τέσσαρα κλίτη

And you shall make for it a grate of latticework, of bronze; and you shall make for the grate four bronze rings on the four sides.

Continuation: the bronze grate and its rings

καὶ ποιήσεις

The ἐσχάρα ('grate / hearth') of net-work is the altar's most technically distinctive feature; ἔργῳ δικτυωτῷ ('with lattice-work') is a dative of manner describing its perforated, net-like construction. The four rings (δακτυλίους) anchored at the four sides anticipate the carrying-poles of vv. 6–7.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ποιήσεις

you shall make

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (command)

→ volitive/imperative future (command)

ποιέω: governs the making of the grate.

αὐτῷ

for it

Dative

dative of advantage ('for the altar')

→ participant reference or interest

αὐτῷ: meaning 'for it'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as dative of advantage ('for the altar').

ἐσχάραν

grate / hearth

Accusative

direct object of ποιήσεις

→ object specification

ἐσχάρα: 'hearth / brazier / grate'; renders $\eta\eta\eta$ ('grating / network'); the perforated bronze grating set within or beneath the altar to support the fire and let ashes fall; a key technical term repeated through vv. 4–5.

ἔργω

with work / of workmanship

Dative

dative of manner (with δικτυωτῶ: 'in lattice-work')

→ sphere or reference

ἔργον: 'work / workmanship'; renders ΠΣΥΝ; the phrase ἔργω δικτυωτῶ ('with net-work workmanship') describes the technique by which the grate is fashioned, a standard LXX construction for craftsmanship-type.

δικτυωτῶ

lattice / net-like

Dative

attributive adjective (with ἔργω)

→ sphere or reference

δικτυωτός: 'made like a net, lattice' (from δίκτυον, 'net'); renders ΤΠΖ ('netting'); describes the open, mesh-like form of the grate, allowing air and ash to pass.

χαλκῆν

of bronze

Accusative

attributive adjective (material, agreeing with ἐσχάραν)

→ object specification

χαλκοῦς (f. χαλκῆ, acc. χαλκῆν): 'of bronze'; the feminine form agrees with ἐσχάραν; keeps the altar's metal uniform.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ποιήσεις

you shall make

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (command)

→ volitive/imperative future (command)

ποιέω: governs the making of the rings.

τῇ

for the

Dative

article (with ἐσχάρα, dative of advantage)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐσχάρα

grate

Dative

dative of advantage ('for the grate')

→ sphere or reference

ἐσχάρα (dat.): the rings are fitted to the grate; repetition of the technical term within the verse marks its centrality to the altar's design.

τέσσαρας

four

Accusative

numeral (modifying δακτυλίους)

→ object specification

τέσσαρες (acc. τέσσαρας): 'four'; one ring for each side, matching the four-cornered/four-sided symmetry of the altar.

δακτυλίους

rings

Accusative

direct object of ποιήσεις

→ object specification

δακτύλιος: 'ring' (from δάκτυλος, 'finger'); renders ΤΠΔΥ; the rings receive the carrying-poles (φορεῖς) of vv. 6–7; the same word is used for the rings of the ark and table.

χαλκοῦς

of bronze

Accusative

attributive adjective (material, agreeing with δακτυλίους)

→ object specification

χαλκοῦς (acc. pl. χαλκοῦς): 'of bronze'; agrees with δακτυλίους.

ἐπὶ

upon / on

preposition + accusative (placement: 'on the sides')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + accusative: 'on / at'; locating the rings on the altar's sides.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with κλίτη)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

τέσσαρα

four

Accusative

numeral (attributive, modifying κλίτη)

→ measure or count

τέσσαρες (n. pl. τέσσαρα): 'four'; the four sides.

κλίτη

sides

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί

→ object specification

κλίτος (pl. κλίτη): 'side / flank'; renders תַּיִת / תַּיִתָּה; here the four sides of the altar; the same word recurs through the court-description (vv. 9–15) for the four sides of the court.

5 καὶ ὑποθήσεις αὐτοὺς ὑπὸ τὴν ἐσχάραν τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου κάτωθεν ἔσται δὲ ἡ ἐσχάρα ἕως τοῦ ἡμίσεος τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου

And you shall set them under the grate of the altar, from below; and the grate shall reach to the half of the altar.

Continuation: positioning the grate and rings

καὶ ὑποθήσεις

The grate is set midway down the altar (ἕως τοῦ ἡμίσεος, 'to the half'), with the rings beneath it (ὑπὸ ... κάτωθεν). The double locative ὑπὸ ... κάτωθεν ('under ... from below') is emphatic, fixing the grate's vertical placement within the hollow altar-frame.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὑποθήσεις

you shall set under / place beneath

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · ὑποτίθημι

main verb (command)

→ volitive/imperative future (command)

ὑποτίθημι: 'place under / set beneath' (ὑπὸ + τίθημι); the compound matches the spatial sense; here the rings are positioned underneath the grate; renders the Hebrew יָנַח with directional sense.

αὐτοὺς

them

Accusative

direct object (masc. pl., referring to the rings of v. 4)

→ participant reference

the masculine plural pronoun resumes δακτυλίους ('rings') from v. 4.

ὑπὸ

under

preposition + accusative (position: 'under the grate')

→ spatial or relational framing

ὑπὸ + accusative: 'under / beneath'; placing the rings below the grate.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with ἐσχάραν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐσχάραν

grate

Accusative

accusative object of ὑπό

→ object specification

ἐσχάρα: the grate again; the rings sit beneath it.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (with θυσιαστηρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θυσιαστηρίου

altar

Genitive

genitive of possession ('the grate of the altar')

→ relational specification

θυσιαστήριον (gen.): the grate belongs to the altar's structure.

κάτωθεν

from below / underneath

adverb of place (reinforcing ὑπό)

→ clausal contribution

κάτωθεν: 'from below / beneath'; renders ἡγῆθη; reinforces the under-placement; the double locative ὑπό ... κάτωθεν is emphatic.

ἔσται

shall be / shall reach

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula (with ἡ ἐσχάρα as subject)

→ prescriptive future (required position)

εἰμί (fut. ἔσται): 'be'; here with ἔως ('reach as far as'), specifying the grate's vertical extent.

δὲ

and / now

mild continuative (post-positive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δὲ: post-positive particle marking the next specification within the grate-instruction.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with ἐσχάρα, subject of ἔσται)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐσχάρα

grate

Nominative

subject of ἔσται

→ participant prominence

ἐσχάρα (nom.): the grate as subject; its vertical reach is now specified.

ἔως

as far as / to

preposition + genitive (extent: 'up to the half')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἔως + genitive: 'as far as / up to'; here marking the grate's vertical reach to the altar's mid-height.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with ἡμίους)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἡμίους

half

Genitive

genitive object of ἔως ('to the half')

→ relational specification

ἡμίους (gen. ἡμίους): 'half'; renders ἡγῆθη; the grate sits at the altar's mid-height — i.e. the ledge runs around the altar halfway up, with the grate set within it.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (with θυσιαστηρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θυσιαστηρίου

altar

Genitive

genitive of the whole ('the half of the altar')

→ relational specification

θυσιαστήριον (gen.): partitive genitive fixing the mid-height reference-point.

6 καὶ ποιήσεις τῷ θυσιαστηρίῳ φορεῖς ἐκ ξύλων ἀσήπτων καὶ περιχαλκώσεις αὐτοὺς χαλκῷ

And you shall make for the altar carrying-poles of incorruptible wood, and you shall overlay them round about with bronze.

Continuation: the carrying-poles

καὶ ποιήσεις

The φορεῖς ('carrying-poles') of acacia, bronze-sheathed (περιχαλκώσεις), make the altar portable for the wilderness march; the material echoes v. 1 (ξύλων ἀσήπτων) and v. 2 (χαλκῷ), binding the altar's components into a uniform scheme.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ποιήσεις

you shall make

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (command)

→ volitive/imperative future (command)

ποιέω: governs the making of the poles.

τῷ

for the

Dative

article (with θυσιαστηρίῳ, dative of advantage)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θυσιαστηρίῳ

altar

Dative

dative of advantage ('for the altar')

→ sphere or reference

θυσιαστήριον (dat.): the poles are made for the altar's transport.

φορεῖς

carrying-poles / staves

Accusative

direct object of ποιήσεις

→ object specification

φορεῖς (pl. φορεῖς): 'carrier / carrying-pole' (from φέρω, 'bear'); renders מִיָּדָב ('poles / staves'); the bars by which the altar is borne; the same term is used for the poles of the ark and table.

ἐκ

of

preposition + genitive (material)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ + genitive of material: 'made of'.

ξύλων

wood / timbers

Genitive

genitive of material (object of ἐκ)

→ relational specification

ξύλον (pl.): 'wood / timber'; the poles share the acacia of the altar-body (v. 1).

ἀσήπτων

incorruptible / rot-proof

Genitive

attributive adjective (with ξύλων)

→ relational specification

ἄσηπτος: 'incorruptible'; the LXX's rendering of אֲזִיבִּי ('acacia'); see on v. 1.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

περιχαλκώσεις

you shall overlay round with bronze

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · περιχαλκώ

main verb (command)

→ volitive/imperative future (command)

περιχαλκώ: 'overlay/encase all round with bronze' (περί + χαλκώ); a rare technical compound; renders ... הָצַחַתְּ; the περί- stresses the complete sheathing of the wooden poles, matching the gold-sheathed poles of the ark (περιχρυσώ at 25:13).

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object (the poles)

→ participant reference

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

χαλκῷ

with bronze

Dative

dative of material/means

→ sphere or reference

χαλκός: 'bronze'; the dative of means; the poles, like the altar, are bronze-clad.

7 καὶ εἰσάξεις τοὺς φορεῖς εἰς τοὺς δακτυλίους καὶ ἔστωσαν οἱ φορεῖς κατὰ τὰ πλευρὰ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου ἐν τῷ αἵρειν αὐτό

And you shall bring the carrying-poles into the rings, and let the poles be along the sides of the altar when it is lifted.

Continuation: inserting the poles for transport

καὶ εἰσάξεις

The poles are threaded through the rings and run along the altar's flanks; the articular infinitive ἐν τῷ αἵρειν αὐτό ('in the lifting of it') is a temporal Hebraism (rendering יְתַחַל תְּנַשֵּׂא) specifying that this arrangement serves the act of carrying. The third-person imperative ἔστωσαν ('let them be') prescribes the poles' resting position.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εἰσάξεις

you shall bring in / insert

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · εἰσάγω

main verb (command)

→ volitive/imperative future (command)

εἰσάγω: 'bring in / lead into' (εἰς + ἄγω); here 'insert' the poles into the rings; renders נִיבֵן; the same verb of insertion is used for the ark's poles (25:14).

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with φορεῖς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φορεῖς

carrying-poles

Accusative

direct object of εἰσάξεις

→ object specification

φορεῖς: the poles of v. 6, now inserted into the rings.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (direction of insertion)

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + accusative: 'into'.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with δακτυλίους)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δακτυλίους

rings

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

→ object specification

δακτύλιος: the rings of v. 4 receive the poles.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ἔστωσαν

let them be

Pres Act Impv 3 Pl · εἰμί

main verb (third-person imperative)

→ imperative of state (prescribing resting position)

εἰμί (impv. ἔστωσαν): 'let them be'; the third-person imperative prescribes the poles' permanent position alongside the altar, ready for carrying.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with φορεῖς, subject)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

φορεῖς

carrying-poles

Nominative

subject of ἔστωσαν

→ participant prominence

φορεῖς: the poles as subject.

κατὰ

along / by

preposition + accusative (position: 'along the sides')

→ spatial or relational framing

κατά + accusative: 'along / at'; locating the poles along the altar's flanks.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (with πλευρά)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πλευρά

sides / flanks

Accusative

accusative object of κατὰ

→ object specification

πλευρόν (pl. πλευρά): 'side / rib / flank'; renders טַלְלָי ('sides'); the poles lie along the two long sides of the altar.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (with θυσιαστηρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

θυσιαστηρίου

altar

Genitive

genitive of possession ('the sides of the altar')

→ relational specification

θυσιαστήριον (gen.): the altar whose sides the poles flank.

ἐν

in / when

preposition + dative (with articular infinitive: temporal Hebraism)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + dative articular infinitive: 'in/while/when ...-ing'; ἐν τῷ αἵρειν renders the Hebrew temporal infinitive construct טַלְלָי ('when lifting'); a frequent LXX calque.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with infinitive αἵρειν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

αἵρειν

to lift / carry

Pres Act Infin · αἵρω

articular infinitive (temporal: 'when it is lifted')

→ temporal-circumstantial (action concurrent with carrying)

αἵρω: 'lift / take up / carry'; renders נָשָׂא; the articular infinitive with ἐν τῷ marks the occasion — the poles are positioned for the moment of transport.

αὐτό

it

Accusative

accusative subject/object of the infinitive (the altar)

→ participant reference

the neuter pronoun refers to τὸ θυσιαστήριον — 'when (one) lifts it.'

8 κοῖλον σανιδωτὸν ποιήσεις αὐτό κατὰ τὸ παραδειχθέν σοι ἐν τῷ ὄρει οὕτως ποιήσεις αὐτό

Hollow, made of boards, you shall make it; according to what was shown you on the mountain, so shall you make it.

Concluding command for the altar (the model-clause)

κοῖλον σανιδωτὸν ποιήσεις

The altar is to be κοῖλον σανιδωτὸν ('hollow, of boards') — a box-frame, not a solid mass. The verse closes the altar-unit with the controlling model-clause κατὰ τὸ παραδειχθέν σοι ἐν τῷ ὄρει ('according to what was shown you on the mountain'), the theological anchor of the whole Tabernacle blueprint (cf. 25:9, 40), echoed at Heb 8:5. The fronting of the predicates κοῖλον σανιδωτὸν and the resumptive οὕτως ... αὐτό frame the verse as an emphatic inclusio.

κοῖλον

hollow

Accusative

predicate adjective (proleptic, with αὐτό)

→ object specification

κοῖλος: 'hollow / concave'; renders כּוֹבֵד ('hollow'); the altar is a hollow box-frame, not solid — fronted for emphasis as the defining structural fact.

σανιδωτὸν

made of boards / planked

Accusative

predicate adjective (with κοῖλον, modifying αὐτό)

→ object specification

σανιδωτός: 'made of planks/boards' (from σανίς, 'plank'); renders תַּיִל ('boards / planks'); a rare technical adjective; together with κοῖλον it describes the altar as a board-built hollow chest filled, presumably, with earth or stones in use.

ποιήσεις

you shall make

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (command)

→ volitive/imperative future (command)

ποιέω: the construction-leitmotif; here with the proleptic predicates 'hollow, planked.'

αὐτό

it

Accusative

direct object (the altar)

→ participant reference

the neuter pronoun refers to τὸ θυσιαστήριον.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (standard/norm: 'according to')

→ spatial or relational framing

κατὰ + accusative: 'according to / in conformity with'; introduces the model-clause; renders כִּי-.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (substantivizing the participle παραδειχθέν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

παραδειχθέν

what was shown / displayed

Aor Pass Ptcp Acc Sg Neut · παραδείκνυμι

substantival participle (object of κατὰ: 'the thing shown')

→ resultative aorist passive (a revelation already given)

παραδείκνυμι: 'show / display / exhibit (alongside)' (παρά + δείκνυμι); renders הָיָה ('was caused to see / was shown'); the substantival passive participle τὸ παραδειχθέν ('the thing shown you') refers to the heavenly pattern (τύπος, 25:40) revealed to Moses on Sinai; the divine passive leaves YHWH the implicit shower.

σοι

to you

Dative

dative of indirect object (with the participle: 'shown to you')

→ participant reference or interest

σύ (dat. σοι): 'to you'; Moses is the recipient of the mountain-revelation.

ἐν

on / in

preposition + dative (locative: 'on the mountain')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + dative: 'on / in'.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with ὄρει)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὄρει

mountain

Dative

dative of place (locative)

→ sphere or reference

ὄρος: 'mountain'; renders הָרַי; Mount Sinai, the place of the pattern's disclosure (cf. 24:15–18; 25:40); the mountain-revelation grounds the Tabernacle's legitimacy.

οὕτως

thus / so

adverb of manner (resumptive: 'so')

→ adverbial qualification

οὕτως: 'thus / in this way'; renders כֵּן; the correlative κατὰ ... οὕτως ('according to ... so') frames the conformity-clause; the resumption emphasises exact obedience to the heavenly model.

ποιήσεις

you shall make

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (resumptive, closing the altar-unit)

→ volitive/imperative future (command)

ποιέω: the second ποιήσεις forms an inclusio with the first in the verse, sealing the altar-instruction with a demand for exact conformity to the pattern.

αὐτό

it

Accusative

direct object (the altar)

→ participant reference

the neuter pronoun refers again to the altar, closing the unit.

9 καὶ ποιήσεις αὐλὴν τῇ σκηνῇ εἰς τὸ κλίτος τὸ πρὸς λίβα ἰστία τῆς αὐλῆς ἐκ βύσσου κεκλωσμένης μῆκος ἑκατὸν πηχῶν τῷ ἐνὶ κλίτει

And you shall make a court for the dwelling; on the side toward the south-west, hangings for the court of fine twined linen, a hundred cubits in length for the one side;

New unit: the court of the Tabernacle (vv. 9–19)

καὶ ποιήσεις

The instruction shifts from the altar to the surrounding court (αὐλή). The LXX orders the sides by an Egyptian-Mediterranean compass idiom; λίβη (lit. the SW wind) here names the long southern side. The hangings (ἰστία) of fine twined linen run a hundred cubits along one side.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (opening the court-unit)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ποιήσεις

you shall make

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg· ποιέω

main verb (command)

→ volitive/imperative future (command)

ποιέω: the leitmotif now governs the making of the court.

αὐλὴν

court / courtyard

Accusative

direct object of ποιήσεις

→ object specification

αὐλή: 'court / enclosure / courtyard'; renders לִצְחָה; the open rectangular enclosure surrounding the Tabernacle, screened by linen hangings; within it stood the bronze altar (vv. 1–8) and the laver.

τῇ

for the

Dative

article (with σκηνῇ, dative of advantage)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σκηνῇ

tent / dwelling

Dative

dative of advantage ('for the dwelling')

→ sphere or reference

σκηνή: 'tent / tabernacle / dwelling'; renders לִחֹהֶל / לִשְׂכָנָה; the dwelling whose precinct the court encloses; the term becomes a theological keyword (cf. σκηνή τοῦ μαρτυρίου, v. 21).

εἰς

for / toward

preposition + accusative (orientation: 'on the side')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + accusative: here directional/orientational, 'toward / on the side of.'

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (with κλίτος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κλίτος

side

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

→ object specification

κλίτος: 'side / quarter'; here one of the court's four sides; the same word used for the altar's sides in v. 4.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (attributive, with πρὸς λίβα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πρὸς

toward

preposition + accusative (direction: 'toward the south-west')

→ spatial or relational framing

πρὸς + accusative: 'toward'; used in the compass-formulae of the court-description (πρὸς λίβα, πρὸς ἀπηλιώτην, πρὸς νότον).

λίβα

south-west / Libyan quarter

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (compass direction)

→ object specification

λίψ (acc. λίβα): properly the SW wind (from Libya); in the LXX compass idiom it designates the south/south-west; renders Hebrew צָפּוֹן ('south / Negeb'); this is the long southern side of the court.

ἱστία

hangings / curtains

Nominative

nominative (heading the specification: 'hangings ... a hundred cubits')

→ participant prominence

ἱστόιον (pl. ἱστία): 'sail / hanging / curtain'; renders מִגְלָפִים ('hangings / screens'); the linen panels forming the court's walls; the word's nautical origin (a ship's sail) fits the large stretches of cloth.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article (with αὐλῆς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

αὐλῆς

court

Genitive

genitive of possession ('hangings of the court')

→ relational specification

αὐλή (gen.): the hangings belong to the court enclosure.

ἐκ

of

preposition + genitive (material)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ + genitive of material.

βύσσου

fine linen / byssus

Genitive

genitive of material (object of ἐκ)

→ relational specification

βύσσος: 'fine linen / byssus'; renders ψψ; the costly Egyptian flax-linen of the sanctuary fabrics; the court hangings are of plain (undyed) fine linen, in contrast to the colored gate-screen (v. 16).

κεκλωσμένης

twined / twisted

Perf Pass Ptcp Gen Sg Fem · κλώθω

attributive participle (with βύσσου: 'twined linen')

→ stative perfect (settled quality: 'twisted-thread')

κλώθω: 'spin / twist (thread)'; the perfect passive participle κεκλωσμένη ('twined / twisted') renders ῥιψῆ ('twisted'); βύσσος κεκλωσμένη ('fine twined linen') is the fixed sanctuary formula for high-grade multi-ply linen thread; the perfect marks the finished, twisted state.

μῆκος

length

Accusative

accusative of respect ('a hundred cubits in length')

→ object specification

μῆκος: 'length'; the long southern side runs a hundred cubits (~46 m).

ἑκατὸν

hundred

numeral (modifying πηχῶν)

→ measure or count

ἑκατόν: 'hundred'; indeclinable; renders Πηχῆ; the length of the long sides of the court.

πηχῶν

cubits

Genitive

genitive of measure

→ relational specification

πήχυς (gen. pl. πηχῶν): 'cubit'; the genitive of measure.

τῷ

for the

Dative

article (with ἐνὶ κλίτει)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐνὶ

one

Dative

numeral adjective (with κλίτει: 'for the one side')

→ sphere or reference

εἷς (dat. ἐνὶ): 'one'; renders Τῇ; 'for the one side' — i.e. this measurement applies to the first (southern) side.

κλίτει

side

Dative

dative of reference ('for the one side')

→ sphere or reference

κλίτος (dat. κλίτει): 'side'; the dative of reference fixes the dimension to this one side.

10 καὶ οἱ στῦλοι αὐτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ αἱ βάσεις αὐτῶν εἴκοσι χαλκαῖ καὶ οἱ κρίκοι αὐτῶν καὶ αἱ ψαλίδες αὐτῶν ἀργυραῖ

and their pillars twenty, and their sockets twenty, of bronze; and their rings and their fillets of silver.

Continuation: pillars, sockets, rings and fillets of the south side καὶ οἱ στῦλοι

A verbless inventory-clause (typical of the court-description) listing the supports of the southern hangings: twenty pillars, twenty bronze sockets, with silver rings and fillets. The material gradation — bronze for the load-bearing feet, silver for the upper fittings — recurs throughout the court.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with στῦλοι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

στῦλοι

pillars / posts

Nominative

subject of a verbless clause ('their pillars [are] twenty')

→ participant prominence

στῦλος: 'pillar / post / column'; renders סִימָע ; the upright posts from which the hangings are suspended; a key court-term repeated through vv. 10–17.

αὐτῶν

their / of them

Genitive

genitive of reference (the pillars of the hangings)

→ relational specification

αὐτῶν: 'of them'; refers to the hangings (יסִיָּא) — i.e. the pillars belonging to that side's hangings.

עִיָּסִי

twenty

numeral (predicate: 'twenty')

→ measure or count

עִיָּסִי: 'twenty'; indeclinable; renders סִיָּעִי ; twenty pillars span the hundred-cubit side (one every five cubits).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αἱ

the

Nominative

article (with βάσεις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βάσεις

sockets / bases

Nominative

subject of verbless clause ('their sockets [are] twenty')

→ participant prominence

βάσις: 'base / pedestal / socket' (lit. 'step / footing'); renders סִיָּטִי ('sockets'); the metal feet into which the pillars are set; here bronze, the structural metal of the court.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of reference

→ relational specification

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

עִיָּסִי

twenty

numeral (predicate)

→ measure or count

עִיָּסִי: one socket per pillar, hence twenty.

χαλκαῖ

of bronze

Nominative

predicate adjective (material, agreeing with βάσεις)

→ participant prominence

χαλκοῦς (f. pl. χαλκαῖ): 'of bronze'; the sockets are bronze — the load-bearing feet share the court's structural metal.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with κρίκοι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κρίκοι

rings / hooks

Nominative

subject of verbless clause

→ participant prominence

κρίκος: 'ring / hook / clasp'; renders כִּרְכִּי ('hooks') or the connecting rings; the silver hooks from which the hangings hang on the pillars; here distinguished from the structural δακτύλιοι of the altar.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of reference

→ relational specification

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

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αἱ

the

Nominative

article (with ψαλίδες)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ψαλίδες

fillets / connecting-rods

Nominative

subject of verbless clause

→ participant prominence

ψαλὶς (pl. ψαλίδες): lit. 'arch / band / shears'; in the LXX court-vocabulary it renders כִּרְכִּי ('fillets / connecting-bands / rods'), the silver rods or bands joining the tops of the pillars; here silver, matching the κρίκοι.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of reference

→ relational specification

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

ἄργυραῖ

of silver

Nominative

predicate adjective (material, with κρίκοι/ ψαλίδες)

→ participant prominence

ἄργυροῦς (f. pl. ἄργυραῖ): 'of silver'; renders כֶּתָם; the upper fittings (rings and fillets) are silver, while the feet are bronze — a consistent material gradation in the court.

11 οὕτως τῷ κλίτει τῷ πρὸς ἀπηλιώτην ἱστία ἑκατὸν πηχῶν μῆκος καὶ οἱ στῦλοι αὐτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ αἱ βάσεις αὐτῶν εἴκοσι χαλκαῖ καὶ οἱ κρίκοι καὶ αἱ ψαλίδες τῶν στύλων καὶ αἱ βάσεις αὐτῶν περιηργυρωμένοι ἀργύρῳ

Likewise for the side toward the east, hangings a hundred cubits in length; and their pillars twenty, and their sockets twenty, of bronze; and the rings and the fillets of the pillars, and their sockets, overlaid round with silver.

Continuation: the second long (eastern) side, matching the first οὕτως τῷ κλίτει

The eastern long side replicates the southern (οὕτως, 'likewise'). The closing participle περιηργυρωμένοι ('overlaid round with silver') with the redundant dative ἀργύρῳ is a Hebraizing pleonasm intensifying the silver-plating of the upper fittings.

οὕτως

likewise / so

adverb of manner (comparative: 'in the same way')

→ adverbial qualification

οὕτως: 'thus / likewise'; signals that the eastern side matches the southern described in vv. 9–10.

τῷ

for the

Dative

article (with κλίτει)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κλίτει

side

Dative

dative of reference ('for the side')

→ sphere or reference

κλίτος (dat.): the second long side of the court.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (attributive, with πρὸς ἀπηλιώτην)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πρὸς

toward

preposition + accusative (compass direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

πρὸς + accusative: 'toward'.

ἀπηλιώτην

east

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (compass direction)

→ object specification

ἀπηλιώτης (acc. ἀπηλιώτην): 'east wind / east' (lit. 'the [wind] from the sun'); renders Hebrew the side toward the sunrise (מִן־הַמָּזְרָח /); the eastern long side in the LXX's compass scheme.

ἱστία

hangings

Nominative

nominative (heading the specification)

→ participant prominence

ἱστόιον: the linen hangings, as in v. 9.

ἑκατὸν

hundred

numeral (with πηχῶν)

→ measure or count

ἑκατόν: 'hundred'; the eastern side equals the southern in length.

πηχῶν

cubits

Genitive

genitive of measure

→ relational specification

πηχὺς (gen. pl.): 'cubit.'

μῆκος

length

Accusative

accusative of respect ('in length')

→ object specification

μῆκος: 'length'; as in v. 9.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with στῦλοι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

στῦλοι

pillars

Nominative

subject of verbless clause

→ participant prominence

στῦλος: 'pillar'; twenty, as on the southern side.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of reference

→ relational specification

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

εἴκοσι

twenty

numeral (predicate)

→ measure or count

εἴκοσι: 'twenty.'

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αἱ

the

Nominative

article (with βάσεις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βάσεις

sockets

Nominative

subject of verbless clause

→ participant prominence

βάσις: 'socket / base'; twenty bronze sockets.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of reference

→ relational specification

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

εἴκοσι

twenty

numeral (predicate)

→ measure or count

εἴκοσι: 'twenty.'

χαλκαῖ

of bronze

Nominative

predicate adjective (material, with βάσεις)

→ participant prominence

χαλκοῦς (f. pl. χαλκαῖ): 'of bronze'; the sockets are bronze.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with κρίκοι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κρίκοι

rings / hooks

Nominative

subject of verbless clause

→ participant prominence

κρίκος: 'ring / hook'; the silver hooks of the hangings.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αἱ

the

Nominative

article (with ψαλίδες)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ψαλίδες

fillets

Nominative

subject of verbless clause

→ participant prominence

ψαλίς: 'fillet / connecting-band'; the silver rods joining the pillar-tops.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article (with στύλων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

στύλων

pillars

Genitive

genitive of possession ('the fillets of the pillars')

→ relational specification

στῦλος (gen. pl. στύλων): the rings and fillets belong to the pillars.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αἱ

the

Nominative

article (with βάσεις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βάσεις

sockets

Nominative

subject of verbless clause (the fittings just listed)

→ participant prominence

βάσις: here resuming the upper fittings collectively described as silver-plated.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of reference

→ relational specification

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

περιηργυρωμένοι

overlaid round with silver

Perf Pass Ptcp Nom Pl Fem · περιηργυρώ

predicate participle (periphrastic: 'are silver-plated')

→ stative perfect (resultant plated condition)

περιηργυρώ: 'overlay/encase all round with silver' (περί + ἄργυρόω); a rare technical compound paralleling περιχαλκώ (v. 6) and περιχρυσώ; the perfect passive participle describes the finished silver-plating; the redundant dative ἄργύρῳ ('with silver') is a Hebraizing pleonasm.

ἄργύρῳ

with silver

Dative

dative of material (pleonastic with περιηργυρωμένοι)

→ sphere or reference

ἄργυρος: 'silver'; the dative of material reinforces the participle — a Hebraism mirroring the cognate-internal idiom of the source.

12 τὸ δὲ εὖρος τῆς αὐλῆς τὸ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἰστία πεντήκοντα πηχῶν στῦλοι αὐτῶν δέκα καὶ αἱ βάσεις αὐτῶν δέκα

And the breadth of the court on the seaward (west) side: hangings of fifty cubits; their pillars ten, and their sockets ten.

Continuation: the western (seaward) end of the court

τὸ δὲ εὖρος

δέ marks the shift from the long sides to the short western end; κατὰ θάλασσαν ('toward the sea') is the LXX's idiom for west (the Mediterranean lay west of Palestine). The breadth is half the length — fifty cubits, ten pillars, ten sockets — giving the court its 2:1 proportion.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with εὖρος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δὲ

and / now

mild continuative (post-positive, marking the shift to the short side)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δέ: post-positive; marks the transition from the long sides to the western breadth.

εὖρος

breadth / width

Nominative

nominative (heading the specification of the short side)

→ participant prominence

εὖρος: 'breadth'; renders בָּרָד; the short (western) dimension of the court.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article (with αὐλῆς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

αὐλῆς

court

Genitive

genitive of possession ('the breadth of the court')

→ relational specification

αὐλή (gen.): the court.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (attributive, with κατὰ θάλασσαν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κατὰ

toward / by

preposition + accusative (orientation: 'toward the sea = west')

→ spatial or relational framing

κατὰ + accusative: 'toward / facing'; κατὰ θάλασσαν is the LXX idiom for the western side (the Mediterranean lay to the west).

θάλασσαν

sea / west

Accusative

accusative object of κατὰ (compass direction)

→ object specification

θάλασσα (acc. θάλασσαν): 'sea'; renders Hebrew יָם ('sea / west'), which in Hebrew geography designates west; here the seaward = western short end of the court.

ἱστία

hangings

Nominative

nominative (heading the specification)

→ participant prominence

ἱστίον: the linen hangings, here fifty cubits for the west end.

πεντήκοντα

fifty

numeral (with πηχῶν)

→ measure or count

πεντήκοντα: 'fifty'; indeclinable; renders חֲמִשָּׁהּ; the breadth is half the length, giving the court a 100×50-cubit rectangle.

πηχῶν

cubits

Genitive

genitive of measure

→ relational specification

πηχυς (gen. pl.): 'cubit'

στῦλοι

pillars

Nominative

subject of verbless clause

→ participant prominence

στῦλος: 'pillar'; ten for the fifty-cubit side.

αὐτῶν their Genitive <i>genitive of reference</i> → relational specification αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of reference.	δέκα ten <i>numeral (predicate)</i> → measure or count δέκα: 'ten'; indeclinable; renders תשע; half the count of the long sides, matching the halved length.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	αἱ the Nominative <i>article (with βάσεις)</i> → noun-phrase marking αἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.
βάσεις sockets Nominative <i>subject of verbless clause</i> → participant prominence βάσις: 'socket'; ten, one per pillar.	αὐτῶν their Genitive <i>genitive of reference</i> → relational specification αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of reference.	δέκα ten <i>numeral (predicate)</i> → measure or count δέκα: 'ten'; the sockets match the pillars.	

13 καὶ εὖρος τῆς αὐλῆς τὸ πρὸς νότον ἰστία πεντήκοντα πήχεων στῦλοι αὐτῶν δέκα καὶ αἱ βάσεις αὐτῶν δέκα

And the breadth of the court on the south side: hangings of fifty cubits; their pillars ten, and their sockets ten.

Continuation: the eastern gate-end of the court (here named πρὸς νότον) καὶ εὖρος

The fourth side (the front, containing the gate) is again fifty cubits, ten pillars, ten sockets — matching v. 12. The LXX's compass-labels here (πρὸς νότον, 'toward the south') differ from the Masoretic orientation; the front-end's fifty cubits are subdivided in vv. 14–16 into two fifteen-cubit flanks and a twenty-cubit gate.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εὖρος
breadth

Nominative

nominative (heading the specification)

→ participant prominence

εὖρος: 'breadth'; the fourth side, again the short dimension.

τῆς
of the

Genitive

article (with αὐλῆς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

αὐλῆς
court

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

αὐλή (gen.): the court.

τὸ
the

Nominative

article (attributive, with πρὸς νότον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πρὸς
toward

preposition + accusative (compass direction)

→ spatial or relational framing

πρὸς + accusative: 'toward'.

νότον
south

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (compass direction)

→ object specification

νότος (acc. νότον): 'south wind / south'; the LXX uses νότος for the front (gate) end of the court here; the divergence from the Masoretic east-front reflects the LXX's distinctive court-orientation scheme.

ἱστία
hangings

Nominative

nominative (heading the specification)

→ participant prominence

ἱστίων: the hangings, here fifty cubits.

πεντήκοντα
fifty

numeral (with πήχεων)

→ measure or count

πεντήκοντα: 'fifty'; the breadth of the front end.

πήχεων
cubits

Genitive

genitive of measure

→ relational specification

πῆχυς (gen. pl. πήχεων): 'cubit'; the alternate genitive-plural form (cf. πηχῶν in vv. 9, 11, 12) appears interchangeably in the LXX.

στῦλοι
pillars

Nominative

subject of verbless clause

→ participant prominence

στῦλος: 'pillar'; ten.

αὐτῶν
their

Genitive

genitive of reference

→ relational specification

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

δέκα ten <i>numeral (predicate)</i> → measure or count δέκα: 'ten'.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	αἱ the Nominative <i>article (with βάσεις)</i> → noun-phrase marking αἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	βάσεις sockets Nominative <i>subject of verbless clause</i> → participant prominence βάσεις: 'socket'; ten.
αὐτῶν their Genitive <i>genitive of reference</i> → relational specification αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of reference.	δέκα ten <i>numeral (predicate)</i> → measure or count δέκα: 'ten'; sockets matching pillars.		

14 καὶ πεντεκαίδεκα πήχεων τὸ ὕψος τῶν ἱστίων τῷ κλίτει τῷ ἐνὶ στύλοι αὐτῶν τρεῖς καὶ αἱ βάσεις αὐτῶν τρεῖς

And fifteen cubits the height of the hangings for the one flank: their pillars three, and their sockets three;

Continuation: the first gate-flank of the front side καὶ πεντεκαίδεκα

The fifty-cubit front is subdivided: two flanks of fifteen cubits each (vv. 14–15) on either side of a twenty-cubit gate (v. 16), totalling 15+20+15 = 50. Each flank has three pillars and three sockets. (The LXX's ὕψος, 'height', here stands where the Hebrew reads מִיַּגְזָק, the hanging-stretch; the figure of fifteen is the run of cloth for each shoulder.)

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πεντεκαίδεκα

fifteen

numeral (with πήχεων)

→ clausal contribution

πεντεκαίδεκα: 'fifteen' (πέντε καὶ δέκα); indeclinable; renders הַרְשָׁה שְׁמַרְתָּ; the run of hangings on each side of the gate.

πήχεων

cubits

Genitive

genitive of measure

→ relational specification

πήχυς (gen. pl. πήχεων): 'cubit'.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with ὕψος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὕψος

height / extent

Nominative

nominative (the measured dimension of this flank)

→ participant prominence

ὕψος: 'height'; here used loosely for the measured stretch of the hangings on this flank; the LXX's choice of ὕψος (where the Hebrew has the hanging-run) is one of several court-measurement quirks in the Greek.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article (with ἱστίων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱστίων

hangings

Genitive

genitive of possession ('the height of the hangings')

→ relational specification

ἱστῖον (gen. pl. ἱστίων): the hangings of this flank.

τῷ

for the

Dative

article (with κλίτει)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κλίτει

side / flank

Dative

dative of reference ('for the one flank')

→ sphere or reference

κλίτος (dat. κλίτει): 'side / flank'; here one of the two shoulders flanking the gate.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with ἐνί)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐνί

one

Dative

numeral adjective ('for the one [flank]')

→ sphere or reference

εἷς (dat. ἐνί): 'one'; the first of the two gate-flanks (paired with τὸ δεύτερον in v. 15).

στῦλοι

pillars

Nominative

subject of verbless clause

→ participant prominence

στῦλος: 'pillar'; three for the fifteen-cubit flank.

αὐτῶν their Genitive <i>genitive of reference</i> → relational specification αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of reference.	τρεῖς three Nominative <i>numeral (predicate)</i> → measure or count τρεῖς: 'three'; renders תְּשֻׁלָּשׁ; three pillars per flank.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> → discourse linkage or contrast καὶ: meaning 'and'; conjunction or particle linking this unit with the surrounding discourse.	αἱ the Nominative <i>article (with βάσεις)</i> → noun-phrase marking αἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.
βάσεις sockets Nominative <i>subject of verbless clause</i> → participant prominence βάσεις: 'socket'; three.	αὐτῶν their Genitive <i>genitive of reference</i> → relational specification αὐτῶν: meaning 'their'; pronoun marking person, possession, or reference within the clause; here it functions as genitive of reference.	τρεῖς three Nominative <i>numeral (predicate)</i> → measure or count τρεῖς: 'three'; sockets matching pillars.	

15 καὶ τὸ κλίτος τὸ δεύτερον δέκα πέντε πηχῶν τῶν ἱστίων τὸ ὕψος στῦλοι αὐτῶν τρεῖς καὶ αἱ βάσεις αὐτῶν τρεῖς

and the second flank: fifteen cubits the height of the hangings; their pillars three, and their sockets three.

Continuation: the second gate-flank (mirroring v. 14)

καὶ τὸ κλίτος τὸ δεύτερον

The second flank mirrors the first: fifteen cubits, three pillars, three sockets. Note the variation in the numeral expression — δέκα πέντε ('ten-five') here against the single word πεντεκαίδεκα in v. 14, a stylistic variant the translator allows.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with κλίτος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κλίτος

flank / side

Nominative

nominative (heading the specification of the second flank)

→ participant prominence

κλίτος: 'side / flank'; the second of the two gate-shoulders.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with δεύτερον)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δεύτερον

second

Nominative

attributive adjective (with κλίτος: 'the second flank')

→ participant prominence

δεύτερος: 'second'; renders תיניש; the second flank balancing 'the one' (טף עני) of v. 14.

δέκα

ten

numeral (with πέντε: '15')

→ measure or count

δέκα: 'ten'; here combined as δέκα πέντε ('fifteen'), a variant of πεντεκαίδεκα in v. 14.

πέντε

five

numeral (with δέκα: '15')

→ measure or count

πέντε: 'five'; δέκα πέντε = 'fifteen'.

πηχῶν

cubits

Genitive

genitive of measure

→ relational specification

πήχυς (gen. pl. πηχῶν): 'cubit'.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article (with ἱστίων)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἱστίων

hangings

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

ἱστίων (gen. pl.): the hangings of this flank.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with ὕψος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὕψος

height / extent

Nominative

nominative (the measured dimension)

→ participant prominence

ὕψος: 'height / extent'; as in v. 14, the measured run of cloth for this flank.

στῦλοι

pillars

Nominative

subject of verbless clause

→ participant prominence

στῦλος: 'pillar'; three.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of reference

→ relational specification

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

τρῆς

three

Nominative

numeral (predicate)

→ measure or count

τρῆς: 'three'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αἱ

the

Nominative

article (with βάσεις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βάσεις

sockets

Nominative

subject of verbless clause

→ participant prominence

βάσεις: 'socket'; three.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of reference

→ relational specification

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

τρῆς

three

Nominative

numeral (predicate)

→ measure or count

τρῆς: 'three'; sockets matching pillars.

16 καὶ τῇ πύλῃ τῆς αὐλῆς κάλυμμα εἴκοσι πηχῶν τὸ ὕψος ἐξ ὑακίνθου καὶ πορφύρας καὶ κοκκίνου κεκλωσμένου καὶ βύσσου κεκλωσμένης τῇ ποικιλίᾳ τοῦ ῥαφιδευτοῦ στῦλοι αὐτῶν τέσσαρες καὶ αἱ βάσεις αὐτῶν τέσσαρες

And for the gate of the court a screen, twenty cubits in extent, of blue and purple and twined scarlet and fine twined linen, with the variegated work of the embroiderer: their pillars four, and their sockets four.

Continuation: the gate-screen of the court

καὶ τῇ πύλῃ

The gate (πύλη) alone breaks the plain white of the court with the full four-color sanctuary palette — ὑακίνθος, πορφύρα, κόκκινον, βύσσος — worked by the ῥαφιδευτής ('embroiderer'). At twenty cubits it completes the front (15+20+15 = 50). The colored, embroidered screen marks the threshold of holy space, materially graded between the plain court-hangings and the richer veils within.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

τῇ

for the

Dative

article (with πύλη, dative of advantage)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πύλη

gate

Dative

dative of advantage ('for the gate')

→ sphere or reference

πύλη: 'gate / gateway'; renders $\pi\lambda\upsilon\tau\eta$; the single entrance to the court, on the front side; the gate-screen is the only colored hanging of the court.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article (with αὐλῆς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

αὐλῆς

court

Genitive

genitive of possession ('the gate of the court')

→ relational specification

αὐλή (gen.): the court.

κάλυμμα

screen / covering

Nominative

nominative (heading the specification of the gate-screen)

→ participant prominence

κάλυμμα: 'covering / veil / screen' (from καλύπτω); renders תרף ('screen'); the hanging that closes the court's gateway; distinct from the inner καταπέτασμα ('veil', v. 21) before the holy of holies.

εἴκοσι

twenty

numeral (with πηχῶν)

→ measure or count

εἴκοσι: 'twenty'; the gate-screen spans twenty cubits, with the two fifteen-cubit flanks completing the fifty-cubit front.

πηχῶν

cubits

Genitive

genitive of measure

→ relational specification

πήχυς (gen. pl.): 'cubit'.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with ὕψος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ὕψος

height / extent

Nominative

nominative (the measured dimension of the screen)

→ participant prominence

ὕψος: 'height / extent'; the twenty-cubit span of the gate-screen (matching the ὕψος-usage of vv. 14–15).

ἐξ

of

preposition + genitive (material)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ (ἐξ) + genitive of material.

ὑακίνθου

blue / violet

Genitive

genitive of material (object of ἐξ)

→ relational specification

ὑακίνθος: 'blue / violet (wool)'; renders תִּזְבִּת; the first of the three sacral dyes, a deep blue-violet from the murex; the standard sanctuary palette of ὑακίνθος / πορφύρα / κόκκινον recurs throughout chs. 25–28.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πορφύρας

purple

Genitive

genitive of material (coordinate)

→ relational specification

πορφύρα: 'purple (wool)'; renders תְּכֵלֶת; the red-purple murex dye; the second of the sacral colors, connoting royalty.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

κοκκίνου

scarlet

Genitive

genitive of material (coordinate)

→ relational specification

κόκκινον: 'scarlet (wool)' (from κόκκος, the kermes berry/insect); renders תְּכֵלֶת ('crimson worm'); the third sacral color.

κεκλωσμένου

twined / twisted

Perf Pass Ptcp Gen Sg Neut · κλώθω

attributive participle (with κοκκίνου: 'twined scarlet')

→ stative perfect (settled quality)

κλώθω: 'spin / twist'; the perfect passive participle marks the scarlet wool as multiply twisted thread; here agreeing with κοκκίνου (neuter).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

βύσσου

fine linen

Genitive

genitive of material (coordinate)

→ relational specification

βύσσοις: 'fine linen / byssus'; renders ψψ; the fourth fabric, the fine white linen ground into which the colored wool is worked.

κεκλωσμένης

twined / twisted

Perf Pass Ptcp Gen Sg Fem · κλώθω

attributive participle (with βύσσου: 'twined linen')

→ stative perfect (settled quality)

κλώθω: the perfect passive participle (fem., agreeing with βύσσου); βύσσοις κεκλωσμένη is the fixed sanctuary formula for fine twined linen, as in v. 9.

τῇ

with the

Dative

article (with ποικιλίᾳ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ποικιλίᾳ

variegated work / embroidery

Dative

dative of manner ('with the variegated work')

→ sphere or reference

ποικιλίᾳ: 'variegation / many-colored work / embroidery'; renders the work of ׀ק׀ר ('embroiderer'); the screen is many-colored needlework, distinguishing it from the woven (ḥōšēb) cherubim-work of the inner veils.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (with ῥαφιδευτοῦ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ῥαφιδευτοῦ

embroiderer / needleworker

Genitive

genitive of source/agent ('the embroiderer's [work]')

→ relational specification

ῥαφιδευτής: 'embroiderer / needleworker' (from ῥαφίς, 'needle'); renders ׀ק׀ר; the craftsman who produces the variegated needlework of the gate-screen; the term is technical, distinguishing this work from the ὑφαντής ('weaver').

στῦλοι

pillars

Nominative

subject of verbless clause

→ participant prominence

στῦλοι: 'pillar'; four for the twenty-cubit gate.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of reference

→ relational specification

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

τέσσαρες

four

Nominative

numeral (predicate)

→ measure or count

τέσσαρες: 'four'; renders תעצצצ; four pillars carry the gate-screen.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αἱ

the

Nominative

article (with βάσεις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βάσεις

sockets

Nominative

subject of verbless clause

→ participant prominence

βάσις: 'socket'; four.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of reference

→ relational specification

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

τέσσαρες

four

Nominative

numeral (predicate)

→ measure or count

τέσσαρες: 'four'; sockets matching pillars.

17 πάντες οἱ στῦλοι τῆς αὐλῆς κύκλῳ κατηγυρωμένοι ἀργυρίῳ καὶ αἱ κεφαλίδες αὐτῶν ἀργυραῖ καὶ αἱ βάσεις αὐτῶν χαλκαῖ

All the pillars of the court round about, overlaid with silver; and their capitals of silver, and their sockets of bronze.

Summary: the metalwork of all the court pillars πάντες οἱ στῦλοι

A summarising clause gathering all the court's pillars (πάντες ... κύκλῳ, 'all ... round about'): their shafts silver-banded, their capitals (κεφαλίδες) silver, their sockets (βάσεις) bronze. The consistent silver-above / bronze-below gradation crowns the court-description.

πάντες

all

Nominative

adjective (with στῦλοι: 'all the pillars')

→ participant prominence

πᾶς: 'all'; the masculine plural πάντες gathers every pillar of the court into the summarising statement.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with στῦλοι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

στῦλοι

pillars

Nominative

subject of the verbless/participial clause

→ participant prominence

στῦλος: 'pillar'; the court's posts collectively.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article (with αὐλῆς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

αὐλῆς

court

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

αὐλή (gen.): the court.

κύκλῳ

round about / all around

adverb of place (dative used adverbially: 'all around')

→ clausal contribution

κύκλῳ: 'round about / in a circle'; the dative of κύκλος used adverbially; renders כִּי־סָבִיב; embraces the whole perimeter of the court.

κατηργυρωμένοι

overlaid with silver

Perf Pass Ptcp Nom Pl Masc · καταργυρώ

predicate participle (periphrastic: 'are silver-overlaid')

→ stative perfect (resultant plated condition)

καταργυρώ: 'overlay/plate with silver' (κατά intensive + ἀργυρώ); cf. περιαργυρώ (v. 11); the perfect passive participle describes the finished silver-banding of the pillar-shafts; with the dative ἀργυρίῳ it forms a Hebraizing internal construction.

ἀργυρίῳ

with silver

Dative

dative of material (with καταργυρωμένοι)

→ sphere or reference

ἀργύριον: 'silver'; the dative of material reinforcing the participle (pleonastic, as in v. 11).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αἱ

the

Nominative

article (with κεφαλίδες)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κεφαλίδες

capitals / heads

Nominative

subject of verbless clause

→ participant prominence

κεφαλὴς (pl. κεφαλίδες): 'capital / head / top' (diminutive of κεφαλή); renders כִּרְיֹתֶיךָ / כִּשְׂמֹתֶיךָ; the silver tops/caps of the pillars; the term also denotes the 'tops' of the pillars elsewhere in the Tabernacle texts.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of reference

→ relational specification

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

ἀργυραῖ

of silver

Nominative

predicate adjective (material, with κεφαλίδες)

→ participant prominence

ἀργυροῦς (f. pl. ἀργυραῖ): 'of silver'; the capitals are silver, continuing the silver-above gradation.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αἱ

the

Nominative

article (with βάσεις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βάσεις

sockets

Nominative

subject of verbless clause

→ participant prominence

βάσις: 'socket'; the feet, here bronze.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of reference

→ relational specification

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

χαλκαῖ

of bronze

Nominative

predicate adjective (material, with βάσεις)

→ participant prominence

χαλκοῦς (f. pl. χαλκαῖ): 'of bronze'; the sockets bronze — sealing the court's consistent metal gradation (silver above, bronze below).

18 τὸ δὲ μῆκος τῆς αὐλῆς ἑκατὸν ἐφ' ἑκατόν καὶ εὗρος πενήκοντα ἐπὶ πενήκοντα καὶ ὕψος πέντε πηχῶν ἐκ βύσσου κεκλωσμένης καὶ αἱ βάσεις αὐτῶν χαλκαῖ

And the length of the court a hundred by a hundred, and the breadth fifty by fifty, and the height five cubits, of fine twined linen; and their sockets of bronze.

Summary: the overall dimensions and fabric of the court τὸ δὲ μῆκος

A recapitulating dimension-statement: the court measures a hundred (long) by fifty (wide) by five cubits (the height of the hangings), all of fine twined linen, the sockets bronze. The idiom ἑκατὸν ἐφ' ἑκατόν ('a hundred upon/by a hundred') is a Hebraizing way of expressing the full run of both long sides; the LXX figure is schematic rather than strictly geometric.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with μῆκος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

δὲ

and / now

mild continuative (post-positive, introducing the summary)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

δέ: post-positive; marks the recapitulating overview of the court's dimensions.

μῆκος

length

Nominative

nominative (heading the dimension-summary)

→ participant prominence

μῆκος: 'length'; the court's long dimension.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article (with αὐλῆς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

αὐλῆς

court

Genitive

genitive of possession

→ relational specification

αὐλή (gen.): the court.

ἑκατὸν

hundred

numeral (predicate)

→ measure or count

ἑκατόν: 'hundred'; the length.

ἐφ'

by / upon

preposition + accusative (idiomatic: 'a hundred by a hundred')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί (ἐφ' before rough breathing) + accusative: 'upon / by'; the idiom ἑκατόν ἐφ' ἑκατόν ('a hundred by a hundred') is a Hebraizing way of stating that both long sides run a hundred cubits.

ἑκατόν

hundred

numeral (object of ἐφ)

→ measure or count

ἑκατόν: 'hundred'; the repetition expresses both long sides.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

εὖρος

breadth

Nominative

nominative (second dimension)

→ participant prominence

εὖρος: 'breadth'; the court's short dimension.

πεντήκοντα

fifty

numeral (predicate)

→ measure or count

πεντήκοντα: 'fifty'; the breadth.

ἐπὶ

by / upon

preposition + accusative (idiomatic: 'fifty by fifty')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπί + accusative: as in ἑκατόν ἐφ' ἑκατόν; both short ends run fifty cubits.

πεντήκοντα

fifty

numeral (object of ἐπὶ)

→ measure or count

πεντήκοντα: 'fifty'; repetition expresses both short ends.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

ὕψος

height

Nominative

nominative (third dimension)

→ participant prominence

ὕψος: 'height'; here the genuine vertical height of the hangings — five cubits.

πέντε

five

numeral (with πηχῶν)

→ measure or count

πέντε: 'five'; the height of the court's linen wall.

πηχῶν

cubits

Genitive

genitive of measure

→ relational specification

πηχὺς (gen. pl.): 'cubit'; the five-cubit height (~2.3 m) screens the court from outside view.

ἐκ

of

preposition + genitive (material)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ + genitive of material.

βύσσου

fine linen

Genitive

genitive of material (object of ἐκ)

→ relational specification

βύσσοις: 'fine linen'; the court hangings are of plain fine twined linen (only the gate is colored).

κεκλωσμένης

twined

Perf Pass Ptcp Gen Sg Fem · κλώθω

attributive participle (with βύσσου)

→ stative perfect (settled quality)

κλώθω: the perfect passive participle; βύσσοις κεκλωσμένη ('fine twined linen'), the fixed sanctuary formula (cf. vv. 9, 16).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

αἱ

the

Nominative

article (with βάσεις)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

βάσεις

sockets

Nominative

subject of verbless clause

→ participant prominence

βάσις: 'socket'; the feet.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of reference

→ relational specification

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

χαλκαῖ

of bronze

Nominative

predicate adjective (material, with βάσεις)

→ participant prominence

χαλκοῦς (f. pl. χαλκαῖ): 'of bronze'; the sockets are bronze, repeating the gradation of v. 17.

19 καὶ πᾶσα ἡ κατασκευὴ καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐργαλεῖα καὶ οἱ πάσσαλοι τῆς αὐλῆς χαλκοῖ

And all the furnishing, and all the tools, and the pegs of the court, of bronze.

Closing summary of the court-unit: all its bronze fittings καὶ πᾶσα ἡ κατασκευὴ

A threefold totalising clause (πᾶσα ... πάντα ... οἱ πάσσαλοι) closes the court-description: every piece of equipment, every tool, and the tent-pegs are of bronze. The predicate χαλκοῖ ('of bronze') seals the unit's defining metal and rounds off the court-pericope before the transition to the oil-command.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πᾶσα

all

Nominative

adjective (with κατασκευὴ)

→ participant prominence

πᾶς (f. πᾶσα): 'all'; embraces the whole furnishing of the court.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with κατασκευὴ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

κατασκευὴ

furnishing / equipment

Nominative

subject of verbless clause

→ participant prominence

κατασκευὴ: 'furnishing / equipment / apparatus' (from κατασκευάζω, 'to fit out'); renders יְצִי ('vessels / equipment'); the collective gear of the court.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

πάντα

all

Nominative

adjective (with ἐργαλεῖα)

→ participant prominence

πᾶς (n. pl. πάντα): 'all'; with τὰ ἐργαλεῖα.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article (with ἐργαλεῖα)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐργαλεῖα

tools / implements

Nominative

subject of verbless clause

→ participant prominence

ἐργαλεῖον (pl. ἐργαλεῖα): 'tool / implement' (from ἔργον, 'work'); the working utensils used in erecting and serving the court.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἱ
the

Nominative

article (with πάσσαλοι)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

πάσσαλοι
pegs / stakes

Nominative

subject of verbless clause

→ participant prominence

πάσσαλος: 'peg / stake / tent-pin'; renders πῖπῖ ('pegs'); the bronze stakes anchoring the court-hangings and their cords to the ground.

τῆς
of the

Genitive

article (with αὐλῆς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

αὐλῆς
court

Genitive

genitive of possession ('the pegs of the court')

→ relational specification

αὐλή (gen.): the court whose equipment is here totalised.

χαλκοῖ
of bronze

Nominative

predicate adjective (material, with all three subjects)

→ participant prominence

χαλκοῦς (m. pl. χαλκοῖ): 'of bronze'; the masculine plural agrees by attraction with the nearest/most prominent subject (πάσσαλοι); all the court's hardware is bronze, sealing the unit's defining metal.

20 καὶ σὺ σύνταξον τοῖς υἱοῖς Ἰσραὴλ καὶ λαβέτωσάν σοι ἔλαιον ἐξ ἐλαίων ἄτρυγον καθαρὸν κεκομμένον εἰς φῶς καῦσαι ἵνα κήηται λύχνος διὰ παντός

And you yourself charge the sons of Israel, and let them take for you pure, settled, beaten olive oil for the light, to burn, that a lamp may be kept burning continually.

Transition: from architecture to cult — the oil for the lamp (vv. 20–21) καὶ σὺ σύνταξον

The emphatic καὶ σύ ('and you yourself') and the aorist imperative σύνταξον mark a shift from the fabrication-futures of the court to a direct command for the people's offering. The oil is to be ἄτρυγον καθαρὸν κεκομμένον ('settled, pure, beaten') — the finest first-pressing — for a perpetual flame (λύχνος διὰ παντός). The verse pivots the narrative from the tent's structure to its liturgy and opens onto the priesthood of ch. 28.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (marking the transition to the oil-command)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

σὺ

you (yourself)

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun (with σύνταξον)

→ participant reference

σὺ: the emphatic personal pronoun; καὶ σύ ('and you yourself') renders הָאֲנִי, singling Moses out as the one to charge the people — a fronted emphasis marking the turn from blueprint to liturgical mandate.

σύνταξον

charge / command / give orders

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · συντάσσω

main verb (imperative to Moses)

→ ingressive aorist imperative (issue the command)

συντάσσω: 'order / instruct / charge' (σύν + τάσσω, 'arrange'); renders הָצַו ('command'); the aorist imperative directs Moses to issue a binding charge to Israel; the verb is the standard LXX term for a formal divine/Mosaic ordinance.

τοῖς

the

Dative

article (with υἱοῖς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱοῖς

sons

Dative

dative (indirect object: those charged)

→ sphere or reference

υἱός (dat. pl. υἱοῖς): 'son'; οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ ('the sons of Israel') is the standard LXX rendering of לְאֶרְצִי בְנֵי; the people as a whole are charged to provide the oil.

Ἰσραὴλ

Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun: 'of Israel')

→ participant identification

Ἰσραὴλ: transliteration of יִשְׂרָאֵל; indeclinable in the LXX; the covenant people, here the donors of the lamp-oil.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (linking command and its purpose-action)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

λαβέτωσαν

let them take / bring

Aor Act Impv 3 Pl · λαμβάνω

main verb (third-person imperative: the people's response)

→ ingressive aorist imperative (let them procure)

λαμβάνω (impv. λαβέτωσαν): 'take / bring / procure'; renders תִּקַּח; the third-person imperative directs the people to bring the oil to Moses (σοι); the verb of 'taking' here carries the sense of contributing an offering (cf. 25:2).

σοι

for you / to you

Dative

dative of advantage ('let them bring to you')

→ participant reference or interest

σύ (dat. σοι): 'to/for you'; Moses receives the oil on the sanctuary's behalf.

ἔλαιον

oil

Accusative

direct object of λαβέτωσαν

→ object specification

ἔλαιον: 'olive oil'; renders תַּבַּחֵם; the fuel for the sanctuary lamp; the following adjectives specify it as the highest grade.

ἐξ

of / from

preposition + genitive (source/material: 'from olives')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐκ (ἐξ) + genitive: 'from'; ἐξ ἐλαίων ('from olives') specifies the source — olive oil proper, pressed from the fruit.

ἐλαίων

olives / olive-trees

Genitive

genitive of source (object of ἐξ)

→ relational specification

ἐλαία (gen. pl. ἐλαιῶν, here ἐλαίων): 'olive / olive-tree'; renders תִּיֵּן; the source of the oil; the play on ἔλαιον / ἐλαίων ('oil ... from olives') mirrors the Hebrew ... תַּבַּחֵם תִּיֵּן.

ἄτρυγον

settled / lees-free / clear

Accusative

attributive adjective (with ἔλαιον)

→ object specification

ἄτρυγος: 'without dregs / clear / unfermented' (α-privative + τρύξ, 'lees / dregs'); a quality-term the LXX adds; describes oil free of sediment — the clearest, purest grade for a clean-burning, smokeless flame.

καθαρόν

pure / clean

Accusative

attributive adjective (with ἔλαιον)

→ object specification

καθαρός: 'pure / clean'; renders טָהוֹר ('pure'); ritual and physical purity converge — the oil must be unadulterated, fit for sacred use.

κεκομμένον

beaten / pounded

Perf Pass Ptcp Acc Sg Neut · κόπτω

attributive participle (with ἔλαιον: 'beaten oil')

→ stative perfect (resultant prepared state)

κόπτω: 'beat / pound / cut'; the perfect passive participle κεκομμένον renders טִיטֵן ('beaten / pounded'); 'beaten oil' is the first oil obtained by crushing (not pressing) the olives in a mortar — the finest, clearest grade, reserved for the lamp (cf. Lev 24:2).

εἰς

for

preposition + accusative (purpose: 'for the light')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + accusative: 'for / unto'; expressing purpose.

φῶς

light

Accusative

accusative of purpose (object of εἰς)

→ object specification

φῶς: 'light'; renders מְאֹרָה ('luminary / light'); the purpose of the oil — to fuel the sanctuary's light.

καῦσαι

to burn / kindle

Aor Act Infin · καίω

infinitive of purpose (with εἰς φῶς: 'for light, to burn')

→ purposive aorist infinitive (intended kindling)

καίω: 'kindle / burn / set alight'; the aorist infinitive of purpose; together with εἰς φῶς it states the oil's function — to be burned for illumination.

ἵνα

so that

conjunction (introducing purpose clause with subjunctive)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

ἵνα: 'so that / in order that'; introduces the purpose clause with the subjunctive καίηται.

κάηται

may burn / be kept burning

Pres Mid/Pass Subj 3 Sg · καίω

verb of purpose clause (subjunctive after ἵνα)

→ durative present subjunctive (continuous burning)

καίω (pres. subj. mid/pass.): 'burn / be kindled'; the present subjunctive expresses ongoing, uninterrupted burning; together with διὰ παντός it makes the lamp a perpetual flame.

λύχνος

lamp

Nominative

subject of κάηται

→ participant prominence

λύχνος: 'lamp'; renders נֵר; the lamp of the seven-branched lampstand (לuchnía, ch. 25); the perpetual lamp signifies the abiding divine presence.

διὰ

through / continually

preposition + genitive (in the idiom διὰ παντός: 'continually')

→ spatial or relational framing

διὰ + genitive: in the fixed phrase διὰ παντός ('throughout all [time], continually'); renders בְּרִצְוֹן ('continually / perpetually').

παντός

all / continually

Genitive

genitive (object of διὰ, in the idiom 'continually')

→ relational specification

πᾶς (gen. παντός): 'all'; διὰ παντός = 'continually'; the lamp is to burn without interruption, an everlasting sign before the LORD.

21 ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ τοῦ μαρτυρίου ἔξωθεν τοῦ καταπετάσματος τοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς διαθήκης καύσει αὐτὸ Ααρων καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ αὐτοῦ ἀφ' ἑσπέρας ἕως πρωὶ ἐναντίον κυρίου νόμιμον αἰώνιον εἰς τὰς γενεὰς ὑμῶν παρὰ τῶν υἱῶν Ἰσραηλ

In the tent of witness, outside the veil that is over the covenant, Aaron and his sons shall burn it from evening until morning before the LORD — a perpetual statute for your generations, on behalf of the sons of Israel.

Conclusion: the priestly tending of the lamp as perpetual statute (bridge to ch. 28)

ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ τοῦ μαρτυρίου

The fronted locative ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ τοῦ μαρτυρίου ... ἔξωθεν τοῦ καταπετάσματος sets the scene precisely: the lamp stands in the holy place, outside the veil before the ark. Aaron and his sons (named here for the first time in the instruction-block) are charged with the nightly tending (ἀφ' ἑσπέρας ἕως πρωὶ). The closing νόμιμον αἰώνιον εἰς τὰς γενεὰς ὑμῶν ('a perpetual statute for your generations') is the standard priestly-ordinance formula, and the introduction of the priests pivots directly into their consecration in ch. 28.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative, fronted)

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐν + dative: 'in'; the fronted locative phrase establishes the lamp's setting before naming the agents.

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with σκηνῇ)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

σκηνῇ

tent

Dative

dative of place (locative)

→ sphere or reference

σκηνή: 'tent / tabernacle'; ἡ σκηνὴ τοῦ μαρτυρίου ('the tent of witness') is the LXX's standard rendering of טֹהַב מִן הַלֵּל ('tent of meeting').

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article (with μαρτυρίου)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

μαρτυρίου

witness / testimony

Genitive

genitive of description ('tent of witness')

→ relational specification

μαρτύριον: 'witness / testimony'; renders **טִּבְנִי** ('meeting') and **תִּבְנִי** ('testimony'); the LXX's σκηνή τοῦ μαρτυρίου fuses 'witness' for both, the testimony being the covenant-tablets housed in the ark.

ἔξωθεν

outside

preposition/adverb + genitive (position: 'outside the veil')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἔξωθεν: 'outside / on the outer side of' (+ gen.); renders **לְחוּץ**; locates the lamp in the holy place, on the outer (eastern) side of the veil — accessible to the priests without entering the holy of holies.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with καταπετάσματος)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

καταπετάσματος

veil / curtain

Genitive

genitive object of ἔξωθεν

→ relational specification

καταπέτασμα: 'veil / curtain' (from καταπετάννυμι, 'spread down!'); renders **כַּלְיִמָּה**; the inner veil screening the holy of holies (distinct from the court's κάλυμμα, v. 16); the same veil torn at the crucifixion (Matt 27:51).

τοῦ

the (one)

Genitive

article (substantival, with ἐπὶ τῆς διαθήκης: 'that which is over the covenant')

→ noun-phrase marking

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

ἐπὶ

over / upon

preposition + genitive (position: 'over the covenant')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐπὶ + genitive: 'over / upon'; the veil hangs over (before) the ark of the covenant.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with διαθήκης)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

διαθήκης

covenant

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ ('over the covenant')

→ relational specification

διαθήκη: 'covenant / testament'; renders **בְּרִית** and (here) **תִּבְנִי** ('testimony'); the ark containing the covenant-tablets, over which the veil hangs; διαθήκη is the LXX's chosen term (over against συνθήκη) stressing the covenant as God's sovereign disposition.

καύσει

shall burn / keep burning

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · καίω

main verb (the priestly action; singular with compound subject)

→ prescriptive future (perpetual cultic duty)

καίω: 'kindle / keep burning / tend (a flame)'; the prescriptive future assigns the tending of the lamp to the priests; the singular verb precedes its compound subject (Ααρων καὶ οἱ υἱοί), standard Greek when the verb stands first.

αὐτό

it

Accusative

direct object (the lamp/light)

→ participant reference

the neuter pronoun refers to the light/lamp of v. 20 (τὸ φῶς / the lamp's flame).

Ααρων

Aaron

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ααρων: transliteration of אַהֲרֹן; indeclinable in the LXX; Moses' brother, the first high priest; his naming here (the first time in the Tabernacle-instructions) anticipates the priestly consecration of ch. 28.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (compound subject)

→ discourse linkage or contrast

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with υἱοί)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱοί

sons

Nominative

subject (coordinate with Ααρων)

→ participant prominence

υἱός (nom. pl. υἱοί): 'son'; Aaron's sons — the priestly line (Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar, Ithamar, 28:1) — share the duty of tending the lamp.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession ('his sons')

→ relational specification

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

ἀφ'

from

preposition + genitive (temporal start: 'from evening')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἀπό (ἀφ' before rough breathing) + genitive: 'from'; marking the start of the nightly watch.

ἑσπέρας

evening

Genitive

genitive of time (object of ἀφ': 'from evening')

→ relational specification

ἑσπέρα: 'evening'; renders עֶרֶב; the lamp is lit at evening; ἀφ' ἑσπέρας ἕως πρωῒ ('from evening until morning') defines the nightly span of the lamp's burning.

ἕως

until

preposition + genitive (temporal end: 'until morning')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἕως + genitive: 'until'; the end-point of the watch.

πρωῒ

morning

adverb of time (object of ἕως: 'until morning')

→ clausal contribution

πρωῒ: 'morning / early'; renders בֹּקֶר; the lamp burns through the night; the morning-to-evening cycle of priestly tending becomes a fixed liturgical rhythm (cf. Lev 24:3).

ἐναντίον

before / in the presence of

preposition + genitive ('before the LORD')

→ spatial or relational framing

ἐναντίον: 'before / in the presence of'; renders לְפָנַי; the lamp burns 'before the LORD', in the divine presence enthroned above the ark behind the veil.

κυρίου

the LORD

Genitive

genitive object of ἐναντίον (the Tetragrammaton)

→ relational specification

κύριος (gen. κυρίου): the standard LXX rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the lamp's perpetual flame is a service rendered directly to YHWH's presence.

νόμιμον

statute / ordinance

Nominative

nominative in apposition (predicative summary: '[this is] a statute')

→ participant prominence

νόμιμον: 'statute / lawful ordinance' (substantivized neuter of νόμιμος); renders הַקָּדָשׁ ('statute'); the appositional νόμιμον αἰώνιον is the fixed priestly-legislation formula declaring the ordinance permanently binding.

αἰώνιον

perpetual / everlasting

Nominative

attributive adjective (with νόμιμον)

→ participant prominence

αἰώνιος: 'eternal / perpetual'; renders עָלָמִיד; νόμιμον αἰώνιον ('a perpetual statute') binds the lamp-duty on Israel's priesthood for all generations.

εἰς

for / unto

preposition + accusative (extent: 'for your generations')

→ spatial or relational framing

εἰς + accusative: 'for / unto'; extending the statute across time.

τὰς

the

Accusative

article (with γενεάς)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

γενεάς

generations

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς ('for your generations')

→ object specification

γενεά (acc. pl. γενεάς): 'generation'; renders תָּדִיר; εἰς τὰς γενεάς ὑμῶν ('throughout your generations') is the standard formula for a perpetually binding cultic obligation.

ὑμῶν

your

Genitive

genitive of possession ('your generations')

→ relational specification

σύ (gen. pl. ὑμῶν): 'your'; the second-person plural addresses Israel collectively, for whom the statute holds.

παρὰ

from / on behalf of

preposition + genitive (source/agency: 'from / on behalf of')

→ spatial or relational framing

παρὰ + genitive: 'from (the side of)'; παρὰ τῶν υἱῶν Ἰσραὴλ marks the people as the source of the oil — the perpetual lamp is sustained by the standing contribution of the whole community.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article (with υἱῶν)

→ noun-phrase marking

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

υἱῶν

sons

Genitive

genitive object of παρὰ ('from the sons of Israel')

→ relational specification

υἱός (gen. pl. υἱῶν): 'son'; οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ, the donors of the oil; the verse ends by returning to the people, framing the priestly duty (Aaron's) and the lay obligation (Israel's) as the two poles of the perpetual cult.

Ἰσραὴλ

Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

→ participant identification

Ἰσραὴλ: indeclinable; the covenant people whose standing gift sustains the lamp; the chapter closes on the community, poised at the threshold of the priesthood-instructions of ch. 28.

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.