

AI-generated. These interlinears were produced by a large language model (Claude). Each chapter is structurally validated and self-reviewed, but the Greek text, parsing, syntactic, semantic-force, and lexical analysis are *not* human-verified — useful for study and orientation, not a substitute for a critical edition, lexicon, or commentary.

GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Book of Joshua, Chapter 13

ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΙΓ΄

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

Though much land remains, Joshua begins allotting the inheritance and recounts the Transjordan grants.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of Joshua 13 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. Joshua (Ἰησοῦς) in the LXX is one of the most textually complex books of the Greek canon, the Old Greek being markedly shorter than the Masoretic Text in places; chapter 13 is dense with transliterated Palestinian toponyms and tribal gentilics, many of which fluctuate orthographically across the manuscript tradition (e.g. Γεσιρι for the Geshurite, Μαχατι for the Maacathite, Μισωρ for the Mishor tableland). The chapter opens the great land-distribution section of the book (chs. 13–

21) with the divine refrain that Joshua is now πρεσβύτερος προβεβηκώς τῶν ἡμερῶν ('an elder advanced in days') while ἡ γῆ ὑπολέλειπται πολλή εἰς κληρονομίαν ('much land still remains to be inherited', v. 1). The LORD inventories the unconquered territories — Philistia with its five satrapies (αἱ πέντε σατραπεῖαι τῶν Φυλιστιμ, v. 3), the Geshurites, the Sidonians, and the Lebanon — promising ἐγὼ αὐτοὺς ἐξολεθρεύσω ('I myself will destroy them', v. 6) before commanding Joshua to apportion the land by lot (vv. 6–7). The bulk of the chapter (vv. 8–32) is a retrospective survey of the Transjordan inheritance that Moses (Μωυσῆς ὁ παῖς κυρίου, v. 8) had already granted to Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh: the kingdom of Sihon the Amorite of Heshbon (Σηων, vv. 10, 21) and the kingdom of Og of Bashan (Ωγ, vv. 12, 30–31), the latter described as a survivor ἀπὸ τῶν γιγάντων ('from among the giants', v. 12). A notable casualty-notice records that Balaam son of Beor the diviner (Βαλααμ τὸν τοῦ Βεωρ τὸν μάντιν) was slain ἐν τῇ ῥοπῇ ('in the rout', v. 22; cf. Num 31:8). Twice the chapter sounds the Levite-inheritance refrain: Levi received no territorial allotment because κύριος ὁ θεὸς Ἰσραηλ οὗτος αὐτῶν κληρονομία ('the LORD God of Israel, he himself is their inheritance', v. 14; cf. Num 18:20; Deut 18:1–2). The verb κατακληρονομέω and the noun κληρονομία dominate the chapter as the technical vocabulary of inherited allotment.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 13:1–7

Much land remains: the LORD's inventory of the unconquered and the command to apportion

Joshua is now old and advanced in years (πρεσβύτερος προβεβηκώς τῶν ἡμερῶν, v. 1), yet ἡ γῆ ὑπολέλειπται πολλή ('much land still remains'). The LORD catalogues the regions not yet taken: the borders of Philistia with its five satrapies, the Geshurite and the Canaanite, the Sidonians, and the whole Lebanon up to the entrance of Hamath (vv. 2–5). He pledges ἐγὼ αὐτοὺς ἐξολεθρεύσω ('I myself will destroy them', v. 6) from before Israel, and commands Joshua now to divide the land by lot to the nine and a half tribes (vv. 6–7).

B · 13:8–14

The Transjordan grant of Moses recapitulated; Levi's non-inheritance

The two and a half tribes (Reuben, Gad, half-Manasseh) had already received their inheritance east of the Jordan from Moses ὁ παῖς κυρίου (v. 8). The survey runs from Aroer and the Arnon gorge over the Mishor plateau, the kingdom of Sihon of Heshbon (v. 10), Gilead, the Geshurite and Maacathite border, Mount Hermon, and the kingdom of Og of Bashan, who alone survived 'from the giants' (vv. 11–12). A note that Israel did not dispossess the Geshurite and Maacathite (v. 13) precedes the first Levite refrain: to Levi no inheritance was given, for κύριος ὁ θεὸς Ἰσραὴλ οὗτος αὐτῶν κληρονομία (v. 14).

C · 13:15–23

The inheritance of Reuben; the slaying of Balaam

Moses' grant to the tribe of Reuben by clans (vv. 15, 23) is detailed: from Aroer and the Arnon gorge across the Mishor, Heshbon and its cities, and a catalogue of towns (Dibon, Bamoth-baal, Beth-baal-meon, Jahaz, Kedemoth, Mephaath, Kiriathaim, and others, vv. 16–20). The kingdom of Sihon the Amorite is recalled, together with the Midianite chiefs slain with him (vv. 21). Embedded in the casualty list is the notice that Balaam son of Beor the diviner was killed in the rout (v. 22; cf. Num 31:8). The Jordan forms Reuben's western boundary (v. 23).

D · 13:24–28

The inheritance of Gad

Moses' grant to the sons of Gad by clans (vv. 24, 28) covers Jazer, all the cities of Gilead, half the land of the Ammonites up to Aroer facing Rabbah (v. 25), the region from Heshbon to Ramath-mizpeh and Betonim, the valley sites (Beth-haram, Beth-nimrah, Succoth, Zaphon), and the remainder of Sihon's kingdom; the Jordan forms the boundary up to the edge of the Sea of Chinnereth on the east side (vv. 26–27).

E · 13:29–32

The inheritance of half-Manasseh and the closing Transjordan summary

Moses' grant to the half-tribe of Manasseh by clans (v. 29) runs from Mahanaim through all Bashan, the kingdom of Og, the sixty towns of Jair (v. 30), half of Gilead with Ashtaroth and Edrei, the royal cities of Og, allotted to the sons of Machir son of Manasseh (v. 31). The chapter closes with the summary formula: these are the inheritances Moses distributed in the plains of Moab beyond the Jordan east of Jericho (v. 32).

1 καὶ Ἰησοῦς πρεσβύτερος προβεβηκὼς τῶν ἡμερῶν καὶ εἶπεν κύριος πρὸς Ἰησοῦν σὺ προβέβηκας τῶν ἡμερῶν καὶ ἡ γῆ ὑπολέλειπται πολλή εἰς κληρονομίαν

And Joshua was old, advanced in days, and the LORD said to Joshua, 'You have advanced in days, and the land is left remaining, much of it, for an inheritance.'

New narrative section opener (transition to the land-distribution unit, chs. 13–21)

καὶ Ἰησοῦς

The verse opens the great allotment section with a circumstantial nominal clause (Ἰησοῦς πρεσβύτερος προβεβηκὼς) establishing the new situation: the conquest leader is aged, but the task is unfinished. The divine speech σὺ προβέβηκας ... καὶ ἡ γῆ ὑπολέλειπται πολλή sets up the chapter's governing tension between Joshua's mortality and the unpossessed land, motivating the apportionment that follows.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καὶ-parataxis, opening the section)

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

Ἰησοῦς

Joshua

Nominative

subject of the nominal clause

Ἰησοῦς: the Greek form of Hebrew יְהוֹשֻׁעַ ('YHWH saves'); unlike most names in this chapter it is declined as a first-/third-declension hybrid in the LXX (gen. Ἰησοῦ, acc. Ἰησοῦν); the same form later renders 'Jesus' in the NT, a typological link exploited by patristic exegesis.

πρεσβύτερος

old / an elder

Nominative

predicate adjective (with implied copula)

πρεσβύτερος: comparative of πρέσβυς used absolutely for 'old / aged'; renders Hebrew יָדַד; here a predicate of Joshua's advanced age, the narrative premise for the urgency of land-division.

προβεβηκὼς

advanced

Perf Act Part Nom Sg Masc · προβαίνω

perfect participle in predicate apposition (resultant state)

→ stative perfect (a settled, completed condition)

προβαίνω: 'go forward / advance'; the perfect participle προβεβηκὼς τῶν ἡμερῶν ('having advanced in days') renders the Hebrew idiom יָמָיו אָבָה; the perfect stresses the abiding condition of old age, echoed by the finite προβέβηκας in the divine speech below.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

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

ἡμερῶν

of days

Genitive

genitive of respect (advanced 'in respect of days')

ἡμέρα: 'day'; the genitive plural τῶν ἡμερῶν renders Hebrew יָמִים; idiom for advanced age.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (introducing divine speech)

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introducing formula)

→ constative aorist (single completed speech-act)

λέγω: the aorist εἶπεν introduces direct YHWH-speech; the formula εἶπεν κύριος πρὸς Ἰησοῦν parallels the Mosaic commission-formulae and marks Joshua as Moses' divinely authorized successor.

κύριος

LORD

Nominative

subject of εἶπεν

κύριος: the standard LXX rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; the nominative subject marks this as unmediated YHWH-speech to Joshua.

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

πρὸς: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Ἰησοῦν

Joshua

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (recipient of speech)

Ἰησοῦς (acc. Ἰησοῦν): the directional object of πρὸς; the declinable accusative distinguishes Joshua's name from the indeclinable toponyms that dominate the chapter.

σύ

you

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun

σύ: the emphatic second-person pronoun foregrounds Joshua personally — it is you, the aged leader, who must now act before death.

προβέβηκας

you have advanced

Perf Act Indic 2 Sg · προβαίνω

main verb of divine speech (resultant state)

→ stative perfect (Joshua's present aged condition)

προβαίνω: the finite perfect προβέβηκας τῶν ἡμερῶν repeats the participle above as direct divine address; the perfect underscores that the condition of age is now fixed, lending urgency to the command to apportion.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

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

ἡμερῶν

of days

Genitive

genitive of respect

ἡμερῶν: lexical item interpreted according to its local syntactic role in this passage.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (adversative-additive contrast)

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

γῆ

land

Nominative

subject of ὑπολείπεται

γῆ: 'land / earth'; renders γῆ; here the promised land considered as the object of inheritance, the thematic keyword of the whole allotment section.

ὑπολείπεται

is left remaining

Perf Mid/Pass Indic 3 Sg · ὑπολείπω

main verb (resultant-state passive)

→ resultative perfect (a standing, unfinished condition)

ὑπολείπω: 'leave behind / leave remaining'; the perfect passive ὑπολείπεται renders Hebrew נִשְׁאַר; the perfect stresses the abiding state — much land is, and remains, unpossessed; this is the chapter's programmatic 'land remaining' theme.

πολλή

much

Nominative

predicate adjective (quantitative, agreeing with γῆ)

πολύς: 'much / great in extent'; the feminine πολλή agrees with γῆ; placed after the verb for emphasis — the quantity of unconquered land is the point of the divine word.

εἰς

for

preposition + accusative (purpose/result: 'for an inheritance')

εἰς: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

κληρονομίαν

inheritance

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (telic)

κληρονομία: 'inheritance / inherited portion'; renders נַחֲלָה; the governing technical term of chs. 13–21, denoting the apportioned tribal patrimony allotted by lot (κληρος); recurs throughout this chapter.

2 καὶ αὕτη ἡ γῆ ἡ καταλελειμμένη ὅρια Φυλιστιμ ὁ Γεσιρι καὶ ὁ Χαναναῖος

And this is the land that is left: the borders of the Philistines, the Geshurite, and the Canaanite.

Cataphoric heading (introducing the inventory of unconquered territory, vv. 2–5)

καὶ αὕτη ἡ γῆ

The demonstrative αὕτη with the participle ἡ καταλελειμμένη forms a presentational heading ('this is the land that remains'), opening the geographical catalogue. The list begins paratactically with ὅρια Φυλιστιμ and the gentils ὁ Γεσιρι, ὁ Χαναναῖος, each region named without a verb in Hebraizing nominal style.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

αὕτη
this

Nominative

demonstrative subject (presentational)

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο: the feminine demonstrative αὕτη agrees with γῆ; presentational 'this is the land', a cataphoric heading pointing forward to the catalogue.

ἡ
the

Nominative

article

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

γῆ
land

Nominative

subject (in apposition with αὕτη)

γῆ: lexical item interpreted according to its local syntactic role in this passage.

ἡ
the

Nominative

article (attributive, with participle)

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

καταλελειμμένη
that is left

Perf Mid/Pass Part Nom Sg Fem · καταλείπω

attributive participle (modifying γῆ)

→ resultative perfect (standing condition of being left over)

καταλείπω: 'leave behind / leave remaining'; the perfect passive participle, near-synonymous with ὑπολείπεται of v. 1, marks the unconquered land as a fixed leftover awaiting possession.

ὅρια

borders / territories

Nominative

nominative in apposition (the land = these borders)

ὄριον (pl. ὅρια): 'boundary / border / territory'; renders לבגב; in the plural it denotes a whole bordered region; recurs throughout the chapter for the demarcated tribal lands.

Φυλιστιμ
of the Philistines

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with ὅρια)

Φυλιστιμ: transliteration of Hebrew פְּלִשְׁתִּים ('Philistines'); indeclinable in this LXX form; the coastal Philistine pentapolis lay along the southwest, never fully subdued under Joshua.

ὁ
the

Nominative

article (substantivizing the following name)

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

Γεσιρι
Geshurite

indeclinable gentilic name (in apposition to ὅρια)

Γεσιρι: transliteration of Hebrew גִּשּׁוּרִי ('the Geshurite'); indeclinable, here articulated by ὁ; a people of the southern Philistine borderland (cf. v. 13; 1 Sam 27:8).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ὁ
the

Nominative

article (with gentilic adjective)

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

Χαναναῖος

Canaanite

Nominative

substantivized gentilic adjective (nominative in apposition)

Χαναναῖος: 'Canaanite'; a Greek-formed gentilic (hence declinable, kind 'n') from Χαναν; collective for the pre-Israelite inhabitants of the land; here named among the regions yet to be possessed.

- 3 ἀπὸ τῆς ἀοικήτου τῆς κατὰ πρόσωπον Αἰγύπτου ἕως τῶν ὁρίων Ακκαρων ἐξ εὐωνύμων τῶν Χαναναίων προσλογίζεται ταῖς πέντε σατραπείαις τῶν Φυλιστιμ τῷ Γαζαίῳ καὶ τῷ Ἀζωτίῳ καὶ τῷ Ἀσκαλωνίτῃ καὶ τῷ Γεθθαίῳ καὶ τῷ Ακκαρωνίτῃ καὶ τῷ Ευαίῳ

From the uninhabited region that lies opposite Egypt up to the borders of Ekron on the left, it is reckoned to the Canaanites; to the five satrapies of the Philistines — to the Gazite and the Azotian and the Ashkelonite and the Gittite and the Ekronite — and to the Hivite.

Geographical specification (delimiting the Philistine/Canaanite zone of v. 2)

ἀπὸ τῆς ἀοικήτου

The verse delimits the southwestern frontier with an ἀπό...ἕως span ('from ... to') from the wilderness facing Egypt to Ekron, then enumerates the five Philistine satrapies by their gentilic rulers. The verb προσλογίζεται ('it is reckoned/added') treats the territory as accounted to the Canaanites, with the five lords listed in datives of attribution.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (starting point of span)

ἀπό: opens the ἀπό...ἕως merism marking the southern extent of the unconquered coastal zone.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (substantivizing ἀοικήτου)

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

ἀοικήτου

uninhabited region

Genitive

substantivized adjective (genitive object of ἀπό)

ἀοίκητος: 'uninhabited / desert'; here substantivized (ἡ ἀοίκητος, sc. γῆ/χώρα) for the wilderness tract; renders the desert region bordering Egypt (the Shihor / Brook of Egypt).

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (attributive, with κατὰ πρόσωπον phrase)

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

κατὰ

opposite / facing

preposition + accusative (idiom κατὰ πρόσωπον: 'in front of')

κατά + acc.: in the idiom κατὰ πρόσωπον ('facing / opposite'), a Hebraism rendering יִנְבֹּל / יִנְבֹּל-לֵעַ, locating the wilderness as fronting Egypt.

πρόσωπον

face

Accusative

accusative in prepositional idiom (κατὰ πρόσωπον)

πρόσωπον: 'face / front'; in κατὰ πρόσωπον + genitive a fixed locative idiom for spatial confrontation.

Αἰγύπτου

of Egypt

Genitive

genitive with κατὰ πρόσωπον ('opposite Egypt')

Αἴγυπτος (gen. Αἰγύπτου): the declinable name of Egypt; the wilderness 'facing Egypt' marks the land's southwestern threshold.

ἕως

up to

preposition + genitive (end-point of span)

ἕως: 'as far as / up to'; closes the ἀπό...ἕως span at Ekron's territory.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

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

ὁρίων

borders

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως

ὄριον: 'border / territory'; the boundary of Ekron as the northern terminus of the Philistine coast.

Ακκαρων

of Ekron

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with ὁρίων)

Ακκαρων: transliteration of Hebrew עֲקֶרֶן ('Ekron'); indeclinable; the northernmost of the five Philistine cities.

ἐξ

on / from

preposition + genitive (ἐξ εὐωνύμων: 'on the left')

ἐκ/ἐξ: in the idiom ἐξ εὐωνύμων ('on the left[-hand side]'), i.e. to the north when facing east, a standard Hebrew orientational idiom.

εὐωνύμων

the left

Genitive

substantivized adjective (genitive in directional idiom)

εὐώνυμος: lit. 'of good name', a euphemism for 'left'; ἐξ εὐωνύμων = 'on the left', i.e. the northern side in east-facing orientation.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

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

Χανααίων

of the Canaanites

Genitive

genitive (the territory reckoned to them)

Χανααῖος (gen. pl. Χανααίων): declinable gentilic; the zone is 'reckoned to the Canaanites' as their unconquered domain.

προσλογίζεται

is reckoned

Pres Mid/Pass Indic 3 Sg · προσλογίζομαι

main verb (accounting/attribution)

→ *gnomic/descriptive present (a standing reckoning)*

προσλογίζομαι: 'reckon in addition / count toward'; the present passive treats the described territory as accounted to the Canaanites and the five Philistine lords; an administrative-survey term.

ταῖς

to the

Dative

article (dative of attribution)

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

πέντε

five

indeclinable numeral (modifying σατραπείαις)

πέντε: 'five'; indeclinable numeral; αἱ πέντε σατραπείαι τῶν Φυλιστιμ enumerates the classic Philistine pentapolis (Gaza, Ashdod, Ashkelon, Gath, Ekron).

σατραπείαις

satrapies

Dative

dative of attribution (recipients of the reckoning)

σατραπεία: 'satrapy / lordship'; a Persian-administrative loanword the LXX uses for the Philistine מְלָכִים ('lords / tyrants'); anachronistically casts the Philistine city-rulers as provincial governors.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

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

Φυλιστιμ

Philistines

indeclinable genitive of relationship

Φυλιστιμ: indeclinable transliteration; here genitive 'of the Philistines'.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article (dative, with gentilic)

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

Γαζαίῳ

Gazite

Dative

substantivized gentilic adjective (dative, first satrapy)

Γαζαῖος: 'the Gazite', ruler of Gaza (Γάζα); a Greek-formed gentilic, hence declinable; first of the five Philistine lords.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article

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

Ἀζωτίω

Azotian

Dative

substantivized gentilic (dative, second satrapy)

Ἀζώτιος: 'the Azotian', ruler of Azotus (Ἀζωτος = Hebrew אֲשְׁדּוֹד, Ashdod); declinable gentilic.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article

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

Ἀσκαλωνίτη

Ashkelonite

Dative

substantivized gentilic (dative, third satrapy)

Ἀσκαλωνίτης: 'the Ashkelonite', ruler of Ashkelon (Ἀσκαλών); declinable gentilic.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article

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

Γεθθαίω

Gittite

Dative

substantivized gentilic (dative, fourth satrapy)

Γεθθαῖος: 'the Gittite', ruler of Gath (Γεθ); declinable gentilic; the home city of Goliath (1 Sam 17:4).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article

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

Ακκαρωνίτη

Ekronite

Dative

substantivized gentilic (dative, fifth satrapy)

Ακκαρωνίτης: 'the Ekronite', ruler of Ekron (Ακκαρων); declinable gentilic, completing the pentapolis.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (appending a sixth, non-Philistine group)

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article

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

Ευαίω

Hivite

Dative

substantivized gentilic (dative, appended group)

Ευαῖος: 'the Hivite' (Hebrew עֲוִי / יְהוּדָה, the Avvim); declinable gentilic appended beyond the five satrapies, a remnant people of the coastal south (cf. Deut 2:23).

4 ἐκ Θαιμαν καὶ πάση γῇ Χανααν ἐναντίον Γάζης καὶ οἱ Σιδώνιοι ἕως Αφεκ ἕως τῶν ὁρίων τῶν Αμορραίων

from Teman, and all the land of Canaan opposite Gaza, and the Sidonians as far as Aphek, up to the borders of the Amorites;

Continued inventory (extending the catalogue northward to Sidon and the Amorite border)

ἐκ Θαιμαν

The catalogue continues paratactically, sweeping from Teman in the south across Canaan opposite Gaza to the Sidonians and Aphek in the north, terminating at the Amorite border. The shift to the nominative οἱ Σιδώνιοι within a list of prepositional phrases reflects the loose, accretive syntax typical of LXX boundary-lists.

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (starting point)

ἐκ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Θαιμαν

Teman

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐκ)

Θαιμαν: transliteration of Hebrew תִּמָּן ('Teman / the south'); indeclinable; here a southern reference point in the boundary-sweep.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

πάση

all

Dative

attributive adjective (modifying γῇ)

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; the dative πάση γῇ ('all the land') continues the enumeration of regions yet to be possessed.

γῇ

land

Dative

dative (loosely appended item in the list)

γῇ: 'land'; with the following Χανααν, 'all the land of Canaan'.

Χανααν

of Canaan

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with γῇ)

Χανααν: transliteration of Hebrew כְּנָעַן ('Canaan'); indeclinable; the comprehensive name for the promised land west of the Jordan.

ἐναντίον

opposite

preposition + genitive (spatial: 'facing Gaza')

ἐναντίον: 'opposite / facing'; Hebraism (עִנְיָן) locating the Canaanite land relative to Gaza.

Γάζης

of Gaza

Genitive

genitive object of ἐναντίον

Γάζα (gen. Γάζης): the declinable name of the chief Philistine city; here a reference point ('opposite Gaza').

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with gentilic)

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

Σιδώνιοι

Sidonians

Nominative

nominative (loosely appended in the list)

Σιδώνιος: 'Sidonian'; declinable gentilic from Σιδών; the Phoenician coast-dwellers of the north, never subdued by Israel (cf. Judg 1:31).

ἕως

as far as

preposition + genitive (extent)

ἕως: 'as far as'; marking the northern reach to Aphek.

Αφεκ

Aphek

indeclinable place-name (object of ἕως)

Αφεκ: transliteration of Hebrew אֶפְק ('Aphek'); indeclinable; a northern boundary town in the Sidonian/Amorite frontier.

ἕως

up to

preposition + genitive (final terminus)

ἕως: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

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

ὁρίων

borders

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως

ὅριον: 'border'; the Amorite frontier as the terminus of this segment.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

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

Αμορραίων

Amorites

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with ὁρίων)

Αμορραῖος (gen. pl. Αμορραίων): declinable gentilic from Hebrew אֲמֹרִי; the Amorites, here the northern highland peoples whose border closes the inventory.

5 καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν Γαβλι Φυλιστιμ καὶ πάντα τὸν Λίβανον ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν ἡλίου ἀπὸ Γαλγαλ ὑπὸ τὸ ὄρος τὸ Αερμων ἕως τῆς εἰσόδου Εμαθ

and all the land of Gebal of the Philistines, and all Lebanon eastward from Galgal under Mount Hermon as far as the entrance of Hamath;

Continued inventory (the northern Lebanon/Hermon zone) καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν

The catalogue reaches its northern climax: Gebal, all Lebanon eastward, the slopes of Hermon, up to the entrance of Hamath (Lebo-Hamath), the traditional ideal northern limit of the land (cf. Num 34:8). The accusatives πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν, πάντα τὸν Λίβανον remain governed by the διάδος / inventory frame.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

πᾶσαν
all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying γῆν)

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; the accusative πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν continues the inventory of unconquered regions.

τὴν
the

Accusative

article

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

γῆν
land

Accusative

accusative (item in the catalogue)

γῆν: lexical item interpreted according to its local syntactic role in this passage.

Γαβλι
of Gebal

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with γῆν)

Γαβλι: transliteration of Hebrew גְּבַל ('the Gebalite / Gebal', i.e. Byblos); indeclinable; the Phoenician coastal district north of Sidon.

Φυλιστιμ
of the Philistines

indeclinable genitive of relationship

Φυλιστιμ: indeclinable; loosely associated here with the Gebal district.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

πάντα
all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying Λίβανον)

πᾶς: 'all'; masculine accusative πάντα agreeing with Λίβανον.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

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

Λίβανον

Lebanon

Accusative

accusative (item in the catalogue)

Λίβανος: the Lebanon range; a declinable second-declension name (gen. Λιβάνου); the great northern mountain frontier of the land.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (directional)

ἀπὸ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

ἀνατολῶν

the risings

Genitive

genitive (ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν ἡλίου: 'from the sunrise / eastward')

ἀνατολή (pl. ἀνατολαί): 'rising (of the sun) / east'; ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν ἡλίου = 'from the east', an orientational idiom rendering שְׁמֶשֶׁת הַיָּמָמָה.

ἡλίου

of the sun

Genitive

genitive (with ἀνατολῶν: 'of the sun')

ἡλίου: 'sun'; in the idiom ἀνατολαὶ ἡλίου ('sunrise = east').

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (starting point)

ἀπὸ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Γαλαλ

Galgal

indeclinable place-name (object of ἀπὸ)

Γαλαλ: transliteration of Hebrew גִּלְגָּל ('Gilgal'); indeclinable; here a northern Gilgal/Baal-gad region beneath Hermon, distinct from the Jordan-valley Gilgal.

ὑπὸ

under

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

ὑπὸ + acc.: 'under / at the foot of'; locating Galgal at the base of Hermon.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

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

ὄρος

mountain

Accusative

accusative object of ὑπὸ

ὄρος: 'mountain'; here Mount Hermon, named in apposition by τὸ Αερμων.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (in apposition with the name)

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

Αερμων

Hermon

indeclinable place-name (apposition to ὄρος)

Αερμων: transliteration of Hebrew הַר הֶרְמוֹן ('Hermon'); indeclinable; the snow-capped massif marking the land's northeastern corner.

ἕως

as far as

preposition + genitive (extent)

ἕως: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

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

εἰσόδου

entrance

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως

εἴσοδος: 'entrance / way in'; ἡ εἴσοδος Εμαθ renders Hebrew מַתְּחֵלָה לְבֹאֵם ('Lebo-Hamath / the entrance of Hamath'), the proverbial northern boundary of the ideal land (Num 34:8; 1 Kgs 8:65).

Εμαθ

of Hamath

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with εἰσόδου)

Εμαθ: transliteration of Hebrew מַתְּחֵלָה ('Hamath'); indeclinable; the great Syrian city-state whose southern approach defines the land's northern limit.

6 πᾶς ὁ κατοικῶν τὴν ὄρεινὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ Λιβάνου ἕως τῆς Μασερεφωθμαιμ πάντας τοὺς Σιδωνίους ἐγὼ αὐτοὺς ἐξολεθρεύσω ἀπὸ προσώπου Ἰσραηλ ἀλλὰ διάδος αὐτὴν ἐν κλήρῳ τῷ Ἰσραηλ ὃν τρόπον σοι ἐνετειλάμην

everyone who inhabits the hill country from Lebanon as far as Misrephoth-maim, all the Sidonians
— I myself will utterly destroy them from before Israel; only apportion it by lot to Israel, in the manner I commanded you.

Divine pledge + command (climax of the 'land remaining' unit)

πᾶς ὁ κατοικῶν

The verse turns from inventory to promise and command: the emphatic ἐγὼ ... ἐξολεθρεύσω ('I myself will destroy') pledges YHWH's own action against the highland and Sidonian peoples, while the adversative ἀλλὰ with the imperative διάδος ('apportion') transfers the practical duty to Joshua. The relative clause ὃν τρόπον σοι ἐνετειλάμην grounds the command in prior divine instruction (cf. Num 33:54).

πᾶς

everyone

Nominative

substantival adjective (subject, resumed by αὐτούς)

πᾶς: 'everyone / all'; πᾶς ὁ κατοικῶν ('everyone who inhabits') is a casus pendens resumed by πάντας τοὺς Σιδωνίους ... αὐτούς, a Hebraizing left-dislocation.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with participle)

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

κατοικῶν

inhabiting / who dwells

Pres Act Part Nom Sg Masc · κατοικέω

substantival participle (with πᾶς: 'everyone dwelling')

→ imperfective present participle (ongoing habitation)

κατοικέω: 'inhabit / dwell'; renders בָּשָׁׁ; the present participle denotes the settled inhabitants of the hill country marked for dispossession.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with substantivized ὄρεινήν)

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

ὄρεινῇν

hill country

Accusative

substantivized adjective (object of κατοικῶν)

ὄρεινός: 'mountainous'; ἡ ὄρεινή (sc. χώρα) 'the hill country / highlands'; renders רֶחַב; the inland highland north.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (starting point)

ἀπὸ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

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

Λιβάνου

Lebanon

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

Λίβανος (gen. Λιβάνου): declinable; the southern terminus of the span.

ἕως

as far as

preposition + genitive (extent)

ἕως: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

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

Μασερεφωθμαιμ

Misrephoth-maim

indeclinable place-name (object of ἕως, articulated by τῆς)

Μασερεφωθμαιμ: transliteration of Hebrew מִשְׁרֵפּוֹתַיִם ('Misrephoth-maim'); indeclinable; a coastal site near Sidon marking the northern end of the highland zone (cf. Josh 11:8).

πάντας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (resumptive object: 'all the Sidonians')

παῖς: here the accusative πάντας τοὺς Σιδωνίους resumes παῖς ὁ κατοικῶν as the grammatical object of ἐξολεθρεύσω.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

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

Σιδωνίους

Sidonians

Accusative

direct object of ἐξολεθρεύσω (resumptive)

Σιδώνιος: declinable gentilic; the Phoenicians of Sidon, summing up the highland inhabitants to be destroyed.

ἐγὼ

I

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun (YHWH himself)

ἐγώ: the emphatic pronoun foregrounds YHWH's personal agency — the dispossession of these peoples is his own undertaking, not Israel's military feat.

αὐτοὺς

them

Accusative

direct object pronoun (resuming the dislocated subject)

αὐτός: the resumptive accusative pronoun, a Hebraizing redundant object after the casus pendens.

ἐξολεθρεύσω

I will utterly destroy

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ἐξολεθρεύω

main verb (divine first-person pledge)

→ **predictive future (certain divine act)**

ἐξολεθρεύω: 'utterly destroy / exterminate'; the intensive compound (ἐκ + ὀλοθρεύω) renders **תִּמְשָׁה / שִׁיחֶה**; the standard LXX verb for the herem-driving-out of the Canaanite nations; here YHWH is the explicit agent.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (idiom ἀπὸ προσώπου: 'from before')

ἀπὸ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

προσώπου

face / before

Genitive

genitive in idiom (ἀπὸ προσώπου: 'from before')

πρόσωπον: 'face'; ἀπὸ προσώπου ('from before') is a Hebraism (**יְנַחֵם**) for removal from someone's presence/path.

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

indeclinable genitive (with προσώπου: 'from before Israel')

Ἰσραηλ: indeclinable; the covenant nation from whose path the peoples will be removed.

ἀλλὰ

only / but

adversative conjunction (turning to the command)

ἀλλά: 'but / only'; marks the pivot from divine pledge to Joshua's assigned task — YHWH will destroy; you, meanwhile, allot.

διάδος

apportion / distribute

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · διαδίδωμι

main verb (divine command to Joshua)

→ **ingressive aorist imperative (set about distributing)**

διαδίδωμι: 'distribute / apportion'; the aorist imperative διάδος commands the allotment of the land 'by lot' (ἐν κλήρῳ); the διά- prefix stresses distribution among the tribes.

αὐτήν

it

Accusative

direct object of διάδος (the land, γῆν)

αὐτός: the feminine αὐτήν refers to ἡ γῆ, the land to be apportioned.

ἐν

by / in

preposition + dative (means: 'by lot')

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

κλήρῳ

lot

Dative

dative of means (ἐν κλήρῳ: 'by lot')

κλήρος: 'lot / allotted portion'; renders **לְחֵלֶק**; the sacred lot by which tribal territories were assigned (cf. Num 26:55–56); the root of κληρονομία.

τῷ

to

Dative

article (dative of recipient)

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

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

indeclinable dative of recipient (articulated by τῷ)

Ἰσραηλ: indeclinable; the recipient of the allotted land.

ὃν

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (in idiom ὃν τρόπον: 'in the manner that')

ὃς: relative pronoun; ὃν τρόπον ('in which manner / just as') is an adverbial-accusative idiom of comparison.

τρόπον

manner

Accusative

adverbial accusative (with ὅν: 'in the manner')

τρόπος: 'manner / way'; ὅν τρόπον = 'in the way that', rendering רַשָּׁמָה.

σοι

you

Dative

dative indirect object (of ἐνετείλαμην)

σύ (dat. σοι): the recipient of the prior command.

ἐνετείλαμην

I commanded

Aor Mid Indic 1 Sg · ἐντέλλομαι

verb of relative clause (prior divine command)

→ constative aorist (a completed past commission)

ἐντέλλομαι: 'command / charge / give instruction'; renders נָצַח; the aorist looks back to YHWH's earlier directive to allot by lot (cf. Num 33:54), grounding the present command.

7 καὶ νῦν μέρισον τὴν γῆν ταύτην ἐν κληρονομίᾳ ταῖς ἐννέα φυλαῖς καὶ τῷ ἡμίσει φυλῆς Μανασσῆ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ιορδάνου ἕως τῆς θαλάσσης τῆς μεγάλης κατὰ δυσμὰς ἡλίου δώσεις αὐτήν ἢ θάλασσα ἢ μεγάλη ὄριε

And now divide this land as an inheritance to the nine tribes and to the half-tribe of Manasseh, from the Jordan as far as the Great Sea westward; you shall give it; the Great Sea shall be the boundary.

Renewed command (καὶ νῦν: 'and now', the practical directive)

καὶ νῦν μέρισον

The καὶ νῦν + imperative formula (μέρισον) restates the apportionment command with precise scope: the nine and a half tribes west of the Jordan, bounded by the Jordan on the east and the Great Sea (Mediterranean) on the west. The future δώσεις and ὄριε specify the act of giving and the natural western boundary.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (in καὶ νῦν transition-formula)

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

νῦν

now

temporal adverb (καὶ νῦν: 'and now', resumptive command)

νῦν: 'now'; the formula καὶ νῦν + imperative is a standard Hebrew rhetorical hinge (הַתְּחִלָּה) moving from premise to directive.

μέρισον

divide / apportion

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · μερίζω

main verb (renewed command to Joshua)

→ *ingressive aorist imperative (set about dividing)*

μερίζω: 'divide / distribute / apportion'; renders מְרִיז; the aorist imperative parallels διάδος of v. 6, naming the allotment of the cisjordan land among the tribes.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

direct object of μέρισον

γῆ: the land west of the Jordan, object of division.

ταύτην

this

Accusative

demonstrative adjective (modifying γῆν)

οὗτος (acc. ταύτην): the demonstrative points to the surveyed land just inventoried.

ἐν

as / in

preposition + dative (ἐν κληρονομίᾳ: 'as an inheritance')

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

κληρονομία

inheritance

Dative

dative (ἐν κληρονομίᾳ: capacity 'as inheritance')

κληρονομία: 'inheritance'; renders הִלְכָּה; the land is divided 'as inheritance', i.e. as permanent tribal patrimony.

ταῖς

to the

Dative

article (dative of recipient)

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

ἐννέα

nine

indeclinable numeral (modifying φυλαῖς)

ἐννέα: 'nine'; indeclinable numeral; the nine tribes (with half-Manasseh) settling west of the Jordan, since two and a half tribes took Transjordan.

φυλαῖς

tribes

Dative

dative of recipient

φυλή: 'tribe'; renders הַשִּׁבְטִים / שִׁבְטֵי; the recipient tribal units of the allotment.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article

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

ἡμίσει

half

Dative

substantivized adjective (dative: 'to the half')

ἡμισυς: 'half'; τὸ ἡμισυ φυλῆς Μανασση = 'the half-tribe of Manasseh', the western portion settling in Canaan.

φυλῆς

of the tribe

Genitive

partitive genitive (with ἡμίσει)

φυλή (gen. φυλῆς): partitive 'of the tribe'.

Μανασση

of Manasseh

indeclinable genitive of relationship

Μανασση: transliteration of Hebrew מְנַשֶּׁה ('Manasseh'); indeclinable; Joseph's elder son, his tribe divided between Transjordan and Cisjordan.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (eastern boundary)

ἀπὸ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

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

Ιορδάνου

Jordan

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπὸ (eastern limit)

Ιορδάνης (gen. Ιορδάνου): the Jordan river; a declinable first-declension masculine name; the eastern boundary of the cisjordan allotment.

ἕως

as far as

preposition + genitive (western extent)

ἕως: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

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

θαλάσσης

sea

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως

θάλασσα: 'sea'; ἡ θάλασσα ἡ μεγάλη ('the Great Sea') is the LXX term for the Mediterranean (Num 34:6), the western boundary of the land.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (attributive)

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

μεγάλης

great

Genitive

attributive adjective (modifying θαλάσσης)

μέγας: 'great'; the epithet distinguishes the Mediterranean ('the Great Sea') from inland waters.

κατὰ

toward

preposition + accusative (directional: 'westward')

κατά + acc.: directional 'toward'; κατὰ
δυσμάς ἡλίου ('toward the setting of the
sun') = westward.

δυσμάς

setting / west

Accusative

accusative (κατὰ δυσμάς: 'westward')

δυσμή (pl. δυσμαί): 'setting (of the sun) /
west'; δυσμαί ἡλίου ('sunset') = the west,
balancing ἀνατολαί ἡλίου (east) of v. 5.

ἡλίου

of the sun

Genitive

genitive (with δυσμάς: 'of the sun')

ἥλιος: 'sun'; in the idiom δυσμαί ἡλίου
('sunset = west').

δώσεις

you shall give

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (future with imperatival force)

→ [imperatival future](#) (binding directive to
Joshua)

δίδωμι: 'give'; the future δώσεις αὐτήν has
imperatival force ('you are to give it'),
reinforcing the allotment command.

αὐτήν

it

Accusative

direct object of δώσεις (the land)

αὐτός (fem. αὐτήν): the land, object of the
giving.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

θάλασσα

sea

Nominative

subject of ὀριεῖ

θάλασσα: here nominative subject — the
Great Sea itself constitutes the natural
western boundary.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (attributive)

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

μεγάλη

great

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying θάλασσα)

μέγας: 'great'; 'the Great Sea' as the
bounding feature.

ὀριεῖ

shall be the boundary

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · ὀρίζω

main verb (the sea as natural boundary)

→ [predictive/gnomic future](#) (a fixed
geographical fact)

ὀρίζω: 'bound / mark off / define a limit';
the Attic future ὀριεῖ ('it will form the
boundary'); the Mediterranean itself
delimits the land's western edge.

8 ταῖς δὲ δύο φυλαῖς καὶ τῷ ἡμίσει φυλῆς Μανασση τῷ Ρουβην καὶ τῷ Γαδ ἔδωκεν Μωυσῆς ἐν τῷ πέραν τοῦ Ιορδάνου κατ'ἀνατολὰς ἡλίου δέδωκεν αὐτὴν Μωυσῆς ὁ παῖς κυρίου

But to the two tribes and to the half-tribe of Manasseh, to Reuben and to Gad, Moses had given their portion beyond the Jordan toward the rising of the sun; Moses the servant of the LORD had given it.

Contrastive transition (δέ): from the cisjordan command to the Transjordan retrospect (vv. 8–32)

ταῖς δὲ δύο φυλαῖς

The δέ marks the great contrastive pivot of the chapter: over against the nine-and-a-half tribes still to be settled west of the Jordan, the two-and-a-half tribes (Reuben, Gad, half-Manasseh) had already received their land east of the Jordan from Moses. The fronted datives and the doubled δέδωκεν ... Μωυσῆς ὁ παῖς κυρίου stress Mosaic authority over the Transjordan grant.

ταῖς

to the

Dative

article (fronted dative of recipient)

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

δὲ

but / now

contrastive particle (post-positive, marking the Transjordan pivot)

δέ: post-positive; here a strong contrastive turning from the west-Jordan tribes (vv. 6–7) to the already-settled east-Jordan tribes.

δύο

two

indeclinable numeral (modifying φυλαῖς)

δύο: 'two'; here indeclinable in the dative context; the two tribes Reuben and Gad, with half-Manasseh making 'two and a half'.

φυλαῖς

tribes

Dative

dative of recipient

φυλή: 'tribe'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καί: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article

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

ἡμίσει

half

Dative

substantivized adjective (dative: 'to the half')

ἡμις: 'half'; the eastern half-tribe of Manasseh.

φυλῆς

of the tribe

Genitive

partitive genitive

φυλῆς: lexical item interpreted according to its local syntactic role in this passage.

Μανασση

of Manasseh

indeclinable genitive of relationship

Μανασση: indeclinable; the half of Manasseh settling east of the Jordan.

τῷ

to

Dative

article (dative, in apposition to φυλαῖς)

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

Ρουβην

Reuben

indeclinable dative of recipient (apposition)

Ρουβην: transliteration of Hebrew רְּוִינָן ('Reuben'); indeclinable; Jacob's firstborn, the first of the two Transjordan tribes.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τῷ

to

Dative

article

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

Γαδ

Gad

indeclinable dative of recipient (apposition)

Γαδ: transliteration of Hebrew גָּד ('Gad'); indeclinable; the second Transjordan tribe.

ἔδωκεν

gave

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (Moses' past grant)

→ *constative aorist (the completed Mosaic grant)*

δίδωμι: 'give'; the aorist ἔδωκεν records the historical grant of Transjordan, already accomplished under Moses (Num 32; Deut 3:12–17).

Μωσῆς

Moses

Nominative

subject of ἔδωκεν

Μωσῆς: transliteration of Hebrew מֹשֶׁה; declined as a second-declension noun in the LXX (gen. Μωσῆ, acc. Μωσῆν); the grantor of the Transjordan inheritance.

ἐν

in / on

preposition + dative (locative: 'on the far side')

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (substantivizing πέραν)

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

πέραν

other side / beyond

indeclinable adverb substantivized by τῷ ('the region beyond')

πέραν: 'across / beyond / the far side'; an indeclinable adverb; ἐν τῷ πέραν τοῦ Ιορδάνου = 'in the region across the Jordan', i.e. Transjordan.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

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

Ιορδάνου

Jordan

Genitive

genitive (with πέραν: 'beyond the Jordan')

Ιορδάνης (gen. Ιορδάνου): the Jordan; the river that divides the eastern (Transjordan) from the western allotments.

κατ'

toward

preposition + accusative (directional, elided before vowel)

κατά + acc.: directional; κατ'ἀνατολάς ἡλίου ('toward the sunrise') = eastward, locating the Transjordan grant.

ἀνατολάς

rising / east

Accusative

accusative (κατ'ἀνατολάς: 'eastward')

ἀνατολή (pl. ἀνατολαί): 'rising / east'; ἀνατολαὶ ἡλίου ('sunrise') = the east.

ἡλίου

of the sun

Genitive

genitive (with ἀνατολάς)

ἥλιος: 'sun'; in the directional idiom.

δέδωκεν

had given

Perf Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (resumptive perfect, emphasizing standing validity)

→ **resultative perfect** (a grant with abiding legal force)

δίδωμι: the perfect δέδωκεν, doubling the earlier aorist ἔδωκεν, stresses that Moses' grant stands permanently valid; the shift aorist→perfect underscores the enduring legal title of the two-and-a-half tribes.

αὐτήν

it

Accusative

direct object of δέδωκεν (the inheritance/land)

αὐτός (fem. αὐτήν): the granted land/inheritance.

Μωσῆς

Moses

Nominative

subject of δέδωκεν (repeated for emphasis)

Μωσῆς: repeated as subject, with the honorific title following.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with title παῖς)

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

παῖς

servant

Nominative

predicate apposition (title of Moses)

παῖς: 'servant / child / attendant'; ὁ παῖς κυρίου ('the servant of the LORD') renders יהוה דָּבָר, the honorific title of Moses (Deut 34:5; Josh 1:1); it invests the Transjordan grant with covenantal authority.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with παῖς)

κύριος (gen. κυρίου): rendering of the Tetragrammaton; 'the servant of the LORD' marks Moses as YHWH's authorized agent in granting the land.

9 ἀπὸ Αροηρ ἣ ἔστιν ἐπὶ τοῦ χείλους χειμάρρου Αρνων καὶ τὴν πόλιν τὴν ἐν μέσῳ τῆς φάραγγος καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν Μισωρ ἀπὸ Μαιδαβα ἕως Δαιβαν

from Aroer, which is on the edge of the wadi Arnon, and the city that is in the middle of the gorge, and all the Mishor from Medeba to Dibon;

Boundary-description (the southern extent of the Transjordan grant) ἀπὸ Αροηρ

The Transjordan survey opens at its southern edge: Aroer on the Arnon gorge, the city within the valley, and the whole Mishor (tableland) from Medeba to Dibon. The relative clause ἣ ἔστιν ἐπὶ τοῦ χείλους ('which is on the edge') is a standard boundary-fixing formula recurring at vv. 16, 25.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (southern starting point)

ἀπὸ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Αροηρ

Aroer

indeclinable place-name (object of ἀπὸ)

Αροηρ: transliteration of Hebrew אֶרְוֶה ('Aroer'); indeclinable; the town on the north rim of the Arnon, marking the southern boundary of Transjordan Israel (cf. Deut 2:36).

ἥ

which

Nominative

relative pronoun (fem., subject of ἔστιν)

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ: the feminine relative ἥ refers to Αροηρ (treated as feminine, sc. πόλις), introducing the locating clause.

ἐστίν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula of relative clause

→ **stative present** (fixed geographical location)

εἰμί: 'be'; the locating copula in the boundary-formula ἥ ἐστίν ἐπὶ ('which is on / upon').

ἐπὶ

on

preposition + genitive (location: 'on the edge')

ἐπὶ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

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

χείλους

lip / edge

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ

χείλος: 'lip / brink / edge'; renders חֵפְז; here the rim or bank of the Arnon ravine.

χειμάρρου

wadi / torrent

Genitive

genitive (with χείλους: 'the edge of the wadi')

χείμαρρος: 'winter-torrent / wadi'; renders לַיַּד; a seasonal watercourse, here the deep Arnon gorge.

Αρνων

Arnon

indeclinable place-name (with χειμάρρου)

Αρνων: transliteration of Hebrew אֶרְנוֹן ('Arnon'); indeclinable; the great canyon-river forming the Moab–Amorite frontier.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

πόλιν

city

Accusative

accusative (item in the territory-list)

πόλις: 'city'; here the city lying within the Arnon valley (Ar of Moab), included in the grant.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (attributive, with ἐν-phrase)

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

μέσῳ

the middle

Dative

substantivized adjective (ἐν μέσῳ: 'in the midst')

μέσος: 'middle'; ἐν μέσῳ τῆς φάραγγος = 'in the middle of the gorge'.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

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

φάραγος

ravine / gorge

Genitive

genitive (with μέσση)

φάραγξ: 'ravine / gorge / valley'; renders נַחַל / נַחֲלֵי; the Arnon ravine in which the city sits.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

πᾶσαν

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying Μισωρ)

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; 'all the Mishor', the entire tableland plain.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with the name Μισωρ)

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

Μισωρ

Mishor

indeclinable place-name (articulated by τήν)

Μισωρ: transliteration of Hebrew מִשְׁוֹר ('the Mishor / the tableland'); indeclinable here (though originally a common noun 'plain'); the high plateau north of the Arnon, prime pasture-land of Reuben.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (starting point of span)

ἀπὸ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Μαιδαβα

Medeba

indeclinable place-name (object of ἀπό)

Μαιδαβα: transliteration of Hebrew מֵדְבָא ('Medeba'); indeclinable; a tableland town on the plateau.

ἕως

to

preposition + genitive (end-point)

ἕως: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Δαιβαν

Dibon

indeclinable place-name (object of ἕως)

Δαιβαν: transliteration of Hebrew דִּיבּוֹן ('Dibon'); indeclinable; a Moabite plateau town (the Mesha-stele city), here the southern terminus of the Mishor span.

10 πάσας τὰς πόλεις Σηων βασιλέως Αμορραίων ὃς ἐβασίλευσεν ἐν Εσεβων ἕως τῶν ὁρίων υἱῶν Αμμων

all the cities of Sihon king of the Amorites, who reigned in Heshbon, up to the borders of the sons of Ammon;

Continued territory-list (the kingdom of Sihon) **πάσας τὰς πόλεις Σηων**

The grant absorbs the entire conquered kingdom of Sihon the Amorite, who had ruled from Heshbon; its northern/eastern limit is the Ammonite border. The relative ὃς ἐβασίλευσεν ('who reigned') recalls the defeat of Sihon (Num 21:21–31) that opened the Transjordan to Israel.

πάσας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying πόλεις)

παῖς: 'all'; 'all the cities of Sihon'.

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

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

πόλεις

cities

Accusative

accusative (item in the territory-list)

πόλις (acc. pl. πόλεις): 'cities'; the urban holdings of Sihon's realm.

Σηων

of Sihon

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with πόλεις)

Σηων: transliteration of Hebrew שִׁיחֹן ('Sihon'); indeclinable; the Amorite king of Heshbon defeated by Israel (Num 21), whose territory became Reuben's and Gad's.

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Σηων

βασιλεύς: 'king'; in apposition, 'Sihon king of the Amorites'.

Αμορραίων

of the Amorites

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with βασιλέως)

Αμορραῖος (gen. pl. Αμορραίων): declinable gentilic; Sihon's people, the Amorites of the Transjordan.

ὃς

who

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἐβασίλευσεν)

ὃς: relative pronoun introducing the descriptive clause about Sihon's reign.

ἐβασίλευσεν

reigned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

verb of relative clause (Sihon's former reign)

→ constative aorist (a completed reign now ended)

βασιλεύω: 'be king / reign'; renders מָלַךְ; the aorist points to Sihon's now-terminated kingship, his realm forfeited to Israel.

ἐν in <i>preposition + dative (locative: seat of reign)</i> ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.	Εσεβων Heshbon <i>indeclinable place-name (object of ἐν)</i> Εσεβων: transliteration of Hebrew חֶשְׁבֹן ('Heshbon'); indeclinable; the royal capital of Sihon (Num 21:26).	ἕως up to <i>preposition + genitive (boundary)</i> ἕως: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.	τῶν the Genitive <i>article</i> τῶν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.
ὁρίων borders Genitive <i>genitive object of ἕως</i> ὅριον: 'border'; the Ammonite frontier as the limit of Sihon's former realm.	υἱῶν of the sons Genitive <i>genitive (with ὁρίων: 'borders of the sons of Ammon')</i> υἱός (gen. pl. υἱῶν): 'sons'; οἱ υἱοὶ Ἀμμων ('the sons of Ammon') is the standard idiom for the Ammonite people.	Ἀμμων of Ammon <i>indeclinable genitive of relationship (with υἱῶν)</i> Ἀμμων: transliteration of Hebrew אֲמֹן ('Ammon'); indeclinable; the kingdom east of Sihon's territory, whose border Israel was not to cross (Deut 2:19).	

11 καὶ τὴν Γαλααδίτιδα καὶ τὰ ὄρια Γεσιρι καὶ τοῦ Μαχατι πᾶν ὄρος Αερμων καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν Βασανίτιν ἕως Σελχα

and the Gileaditis, and the borders of the Geshurite and of the Maacathite, all Mount Hermon, and all the Bashanitis as far as Salecah;

Continued territory-list (the northern Transjordan: Gilead, Hermon, Bashan)

καὶ τὴν Γαλααδίτιδα

The survey extends northward to Gilead, the Geshurite and Maacathite borderlands, the whole Hermon massif, and all Bashan up to Salecah — the full northern reach of the Transjordan grant, embracing the realm of Og treated in v. 12.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τὴν
the

Accusative

article

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

Γαλααδίτιδα
Gileaditis

Accusative

accusative (item in the territory-list)

Γαλααδίτις (acc. Γαλααδίτιδα): the region of Gilead; a Greek-formed territorial name (declinable, hence kind 'n') derived from Hebrew גִּלְעָד; the central Transjordan highland.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τὰ
the

Accusative

article

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

ὄρια
borders

Accusative

accusative (item in the list)

ὄριον: 'border / territory'; the bordered lands of the Geshurite and Maacathite.

Γεσιρι
of the Geshurite

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with ὄρια)

Γεσιρι: indeclinable; here a northern Transjordan Geshur (distinct from the southern Geshurite of v. 2), bordering Bashan (cf. Deut 3:14).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τοῦ
of the

Genitive

article (with the name Μαχατι)

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

Μαχατι
Maacathite

indeclinable genitive of relationship (articulated by τοῦ)

Μαχατι: transliteration of Hebrew מַחַצִּית ('the Maacathite'); indeclinable; an Aramean people of the northern Transjordan border, like Geshur left unconquered (v. 13).

πᾶν
all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ὄρος)

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; neuter πᾶν agreeing with ὄρος.

ὄρος
mountain

Accusative

accusative (item in the list)

ὄρος: 'mountain'; here all of Mount Hermon, the great northern massif.

Αερμων
Hermon

indeclinable place-name (with ὄρος)

Αερμων: indeclinable; Mount Hermon, the snow-capped northeastern peak.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

πᾶσαν
all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying Βασανῖτιν)

πᾶς: 'all'; 'all the Bashanitis'.

τὴν
the

Accusative

article

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

Βασανῖτιν

Bashanitis

Accusative

accusative (item in the territory-list)

Βασανῖτις (acc. Βασανῖτιν): the region of Bashan; a Greek-formed territorial name (declinable, kind 'n') from Hebrew בַּשָּׁן; the fertile northern Transjordan plateau, kingdom of Og.

ἕως

as far as

preposition + genitive (extent)

ἕως: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Σελχα

Salecah

indeclinable place-name (object of ἕως)

Σελχα: transliteration of Hebrew סַלְחָה ('Salecah'); indeclinable; a town at the eastern edge of Bashan, marking its limit (cf. Deut 3:10).

12 πᾶσαν τὴν βασιλείαν Ωγ ἐν τῇ Βασανίτιδι ὃς ἐβασίλευσεν ἐν Αστάρωθ καὶ ἐν Εδραῖν οὗτος κατελείφθη ἀπὸ τῶν γιγάντων καὶ ἐπάταξεν αὐτὸν Μωυσῆς καὶ ἐξωλέθρευσεν

all the kingdom of Og in the Bashanitis, who reigned in Ashtaroth and in Edrei — he was left over from the giants, and Moses struck him and utterly destroyed him.

Continued territory-list + narrative note (the kingdom of Og the giant)

πᾶσαν τὴν βασιλείαν Ωγ

The northern grant culminates in Og's whole Bashan kingdom (ruled from Ashtaroth and Edrei). The narratorial aside οὗτος κατελείφθη ἀπὸ τῶν γιγάντων ('he was a survivor of the giants') recalls Og's legendary stature (Deut 3:11, the iron bedstead), and the doubled ἐπάταξεν ... καὶ ἐξωλέθρευσεν records his complete destruction by Moses (Num 21:33–35).

πᾶσαν

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying βασιλείαν)

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; 'all the kingdom of Og'.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

βασιλείαν

kingdom

Accusative

accusative (item in the territory-list)

βασιλεία: 'kingdom / royal domain'; renders סַלְחָה; the whole realm of Og.

Ωγ

of Og

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with βασιλείαν)

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῇ

the

Dative

article

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

Βασανίτιδι

Bashanitis

Dative

dative of place (object of ἐν)

Βασανίτις (dat. Βασανίτιδι): the region of Bashan; declinable Greek-formed name; Og's kingdom lay in it.

ὃς

who

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἐβασίλευσεν)

ὃς: relative pronoun introducing the description of Og's reign.

ἐβασίλευσεν

reigned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βασιλεύω

verb of relative clause (Og's former reign)

→ constative aorist (a completed, now-ended reign)

βασιλεύω: 'reign'; the aorist marks Og's terminated kingship; he ruled from two royal seats, Ashtaroth and Edrei.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Ασταρωθ

Ashtaroth

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐν)

Ασταρωθ: transliteration of Hebrew אַשְׁתָּרֹת ('Ashtaroth'); indeclinable; a Bashan royal city named for the goddess Astarte.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Εδραῖν

Edrei

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐν)

Εδραῖν: transliteration of Hebrew עֲדְרַי ('Edrei'); indeclinable; the site of Og's defeat (Num 21:33), his second royal seat.

οὗτος

this one / he

Nominative

demonstrative subject (of κατελείφθη)

οὗτος: 'this one'; resumptive demonstrative spotlighting Og as the last of his kind.

κατελείφθη

was left over

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · καταλείπω

main verb (descriptive aside)

→ constative aorist passive (a residual survival)

καταλείπω: 'leave behind / leave remaining'; the passive κατελείφθη ἀπὸ τῶν γιγάντων ('he was left over from the giants') marks Og as the last survivor of the Rephaim, echoing Deut 3:11.

ἀπὸ

from / of

preposition + genitive (source/partitive)

ἀπὸ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

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

γιγάντων

giants

Genitive

genitive (with ἀπό: 'from the giants')

γίγας (gen. pl. γιγάντων): 'giant'; the standard LXX rendering of רִפְּחַיִּים (Rephaim) and אֹגֻלְתַּיִם; Og was the last of these legendary giant peoples of the Transjordan.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἐπάταξεν

struck

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

main verb (Moses' defeat of Og)

→ constative aorist (single decisive military act)

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite / defeat'; renders הִכָּה; the standard LXX verb for striking down an enemy in battle; here Moses' defeat of Og (Num 21:35).

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

direct object of ἐπάταξεν (Og)

αὐτός: the object pronoun referring to Og.

Μωσῆς

Moses

Nominative

subject of ἐπάταξεν / ἐξωλέθρευσεν

Μωσῆς: the agent of Og's defeat and destruction.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἐξωλέθρευσεν

utterly destroyed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξολεθρεύω

main verb (completing the defeat)

→ constative aorist (decisive, total destruction)

ἐξολεθρεύω: 'utterly destroy / exterminate'; the herem-verb (cf. v. 6); the pairing ἐπάταξεν ... ἐξωλέθρευσεν marks both the striking and the total annihilation of Og's people (Num 21:35: 'they left him no survivor').

13 καὶ οὐκ ἐξωλέθρευσαν οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ τὸν Γεσιρι καὶ τὸν Μαχατι καὶ τὸν Χαναναῖον καὶ κατῴκει βασιλεὺς Γεσιρι καὶ ὁ Μαχατι ἐν τοῖς υἱοῖς Ἰσραὴλ ἕως τῆς σήμερον ἡμέρας

But the sons of Israel did not utterly destroy the Geshurite and the Maacathite and the Canaanite; and the king of the Geshurite and the Maacathite dwelt among the sons of Israel until the present day.

Narratorial exception (an incomplete conquest note)

καὶ οὐκ ἐξωλέθρευσαν

A negative counterpoint to v. 12's total destruction of Og: the Geshurite, Maacathite, and Canaanite were not driven out, and persist 'until the present day' (ἕως τῆς σήμερον ἡμέρας), a recurrent Deuteronomistic etiological formula acknowledging the unfinished conquest that frames the whole 'land remaining' theme.

καὶ

and / but

narrative conjunction (adversative force)

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

οὐκ

not

negative adverb (negating ἐξωλέθρευσαν)

οὐ (οὐκ before vowel): the negative particle; here marks the incompleteness of the conquest.

ἐξωλέθρευσαν

they utterly destroyed

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐξολεθρεύω

main verb (negated: failure to destroy)

→ *constative aorist (negated completed act)*

ἐξολεθρεύω: the same herem-verb as v. 12, here negated — Israel did not carry out the full extermination against these peoples, an admission of partial obedience.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject (οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ)

υἱός (nom. pl. υἱοί): 'sons'; οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ ('the sons of Israel') is the standard LXX designation of the people.

Ἰσραὴλ

of Israel

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with υἱοί)

Ἰσραὴλ: indeclinable; the covenant nation.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with gentilic name)

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

Γεσιρι

Geshurite

indeclinable gentilic name (direct object, articulated by τόν)

Γεσιρι: indeclinable; the Geshurite people not dispossessed.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τὸν
the

Accusative

article

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

Μαχατι
Maacathite

indeclinable gentilic name (direct object)

Μαχατι: indeclinable; the Maacathite people, likewise left in place.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τὸν
the

Accusative

article

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

Χαναναῖον
Canaanite

Accusative

direct object (declinable gentilic adjective)

Χαναναῖος (acc. Χαναναῖον): declinable gentilic; the Canaanite, also not destroyed.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

κατῴκει
dwelt

Imperf Act Indic 3 Sg · κατοικέω

main verb (durative habitation)

→ *imperfect of continued state (ongoing residence)*

κατοικέω: 'dwell / inhabit'; the imperfect κατῴκει denotes ongoing, settled residence — the unconquered kings continued to live among Israel.

βασιλεὺς
king

Nominative

subject of κατῴκει

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; the ruler of the Geshurite (and Maacathite) remained in the land.

Γεσιρι
of the Geshurite

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with βασιλεὺς)

Γεσιρι: indeclinable; 'king of Geshur'.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ὁ
the

Nominative

article (substantivizing the name)

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

Μαχατι
Maacathite

indeclinable gentilic name (articulated by ὁ)

Μαχατι: indeclinable; the Maacathite, paired with the Geshurite king as a persisting people.

ἐν
among

preposition + dative (locative: 'among')

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τοῖς
the

Dative

article

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

υἱοῖς
sons

Dative

dative of place (ἐν τοῖς υἱοῖς: 'among the sons')

υἱός (dat. pl. υἱοῖς): 'sons'; ἐν τοῖς υἱοῖς Ἰσραὴλ = 'among the Israelites'.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

indeclinable genitive of relationship

Ισραηλ: indeclinable.

ἕως

until

preposition + genitive (temporal extent)

ἕως: 'until'; in the temporal etiological formula ἕως τῆς σήμερον ἡμέρας ('until the present day').

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

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

σήμερον

today

indeclinable adverb (attributive: 'present')

σήμερον: 'today'; an indeclinable adverb here used attributively within ἡ σήμερον ἡμέρα ('the present day'), rendering סִימְרוֹן הַיּוֹם .

ἡμέρας

day

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως (in the etiological formula)

ἡμέρα: 'day'; the formula ἕως τῆς σήμερον ἡμέρας is a Deuteronomistic etiological marker noting a situation persisting to the writer's own time.

14 πλὴν τῆς φυλῆς Λευι οὐκ ἐδόθη κληρονομία κύριος ὁ θεὸς Ισραηλ οὗτος αὐτῶν κληρονομία καθὰ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς κύριος καὶ οὗτος ὁ καταμερισμός ὃν κατεμέρισεν Μωυσῆς τοῖς υἱοῖς Ισραηλ ἐν Αραβωθ Μωαβ ἐν τῷ πέραν τοῦ Ιορδάνου κατὰ Ιεριχω

Only to the tribe of Levi was no inheritance given: the LORD God of Israel — he himself is their inheritance, just as the LORD said to them. And this is the distribution that Moses distributed to the sons of Israel in Araboth Moab, beyond the Jordan, opposite Jericho.

Theological refrain + transitional summary (Levi's non-inheritance)

πλὴν τῆς φυλῆς Λευι

The first Levite-inheritance refrain: Levi receives no land because κύριος ὁ θεὸς Ισραηλ οὗτος αὐτῶν κληρονομία ('the LORD God of Israel, he himself is their inheritance', cf. Num 18:20; Deut 18:1–2). The exceptive πλὴν sets Levi apart from the tribal allotment. The second half (καὶ οὗτος ὁ καταμερισμός ...) functions as a transitional heading to the detailed tribal lists of vv. 15–32, locating the whole distribution in the plains of Moab.

πλὴν

only / except

exceptive particle / improper preposition + genitive

πλὴν: 'except / only / besides'; here governing the genitive τῆς φυλῆς Λευι, setting Levi apart as the exception to the land-allotment.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

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

φυλῆς

tribe

Genitive

genitive (with πλὴν: 'except the tribe')

φυλή: 'tribe'; the tribe of Levi, excepted from territorial inheritance.

Λευι

of Levi

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with φυλῆς)

Λευι: transliteration of Hebrew יְלִי ('Levi'); indeclinable; the priestly tribe, set apart for cultic service and given no land.

οὐκ

not

negative adverb (negating ἐδόθη)

οὐ (οὐκ): negative particle.

ἐδόθη

was given

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (passive: 'no inheritance was given')

→ *constative aorist passive (a settled non-grant)*

δίδωμι (aor. pass. ἐδόθη): 'be given'; the divine passive — YHWH is the implied giver who withheld land from Levi by design (Num 18:20; Deut 18:1).

κληρονομία

inheritance

Nominative

subject of ἐδόθη

κληρονομία: 'inheritance'; here the territorial portion denied to Levi — they have no land-הַזֶּה.

κύριος

LORD

Nominative

subject of the nominal clause (κύριος ... αὐτῶν κληρονομία)

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton; the climactic declaration that YHWH himself, not land, is Levi's inheritance.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with θεός)

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

θεός

God

Nominative

apposition to κύριος

θεός: 'God'; κύριος ὁ θεὸς Ἰσραὴλ ('the LORD God of Israel') is the full covenant title.

Ἰσραὴλ

of Israel

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with θεός)

Ἰσραὴλ: indeclinable; 'God of Israel'.

οὗτος

he himself / this one

Nominative

resumptive demonstrative (emphatic: 'he himself')

οὗτος: the demonstrative resumes κύριος ὁ θεὸς Ἰσραὴλ with emphasis — 'this very one is their inheritance', rendering the Hebrew pronominal stress הַזֶּה אֱלֹהֵינוּ.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

possessive genitive (with κληρονομία)

αὐτός (gen. pl. αὐτῶν): 'their'; referring to the Levites — the LORD is their inheritance.

κληρονομία

inheritance

Nominative

predicate nominative (κύριος = κληρονομία)

κληρονομία: here the theological inversion of the term — Levi's 'inheritance' is YHWH himself, the cultic privilege replacing territorial possession (cf. Deut 18:2; Ps 15[16]:5).

καθὰ

just as

comparative conjunction (introducing citation of prior word)

καθά: 'just as / according as'; renders רַשְׁמִי; grounds the statement in YHWH's prior promise.

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

verb of comparative clause

→ constative aorist (a prior completed speech-act)

λέγω: the aorist refers to YHWH's earlier declaration that he would be Levi's portion (Num 18:20).

αὐτοῖς

to them

Dative

dative indirect object (the Levites)

αὐτός (dat. pl. αὐτοῖς): 'to them', the Levites.

κύριος

LORD

Nominative

subject of εἶπεν

κύριος: the LORD, speaker of the prior word.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (introducing the transitional heading)

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

οὗτος

this

Nominative

demonstrative subject (cataphoric: 'this is the distribution')

οὗτος: presentational demonstrative heading the summary of Moses' Transjordan distribution.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

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

καταμερισμός

distribution

Nominative

predicate nominative (subject complement of οὗτος)

καταμερισμός: 'distribution / apportionment'; a cognate of the verb following; the technical noun for the allocation of land among the tribes.

ὃν

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of κατεμέρισεν)

ὃς (acc. ὃν): relative pronoun, cognate-object of the following verb (figura etymologica).

κατεμέρισεν

distributed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καταμερίζω

verb of relative clause (cognate construction with καταμερισμός)

→ constative aorist (the completed Mosaic distribution)

καταμερίζω: 'distribute / apportion fully'; the cognate verb to καταμερισμός forms a figura etymologica ('the distribution that he distributed'), a Hebraizing intensification; describes Moses' allotment of Transjordan.

Μωσῆς

Moses

Nominative

subject of κατεμέρισεν

Μωσῆς: the distributor of the Transjordan inheritance.

τοῖς

to the

Dative

article (dative of recipient)

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

υἱοῖς

sons

Dative

dative of recipient

υἱός (dat. pl. υἱοῖς): 'sons'; the recipient Israelite tribes.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

indeclinable genitive of relationship

Ισραηλ: indeclinable.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Αραβωθ

Araboth

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐν)

Αραβωθ: transliteration of Hebrew עֲרַבּוֹת ('the plains [of Moab]'); indeclinable; the steppe-plains east of the Jordan opposite Jericho where Israel encamped (Num 22:1).

Μωαβ

of Moab

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with Αραβωθ)

Μωαβ: transliteration of Hebrew מוֹאָב ('Moab'); indeclinable; 'the plains of Moab', the staging-ground of the Transjordan distribution.

ἐν

in / on

preposition + dative (locative: 'on the far side')

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (substantivizing πέραν)

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

πέραν

other side / beyond

indeclinable adverb substantivized by τῷ

πέραν: 'beyond / across'; ἐν τῷ πέραν τοῦ Ιορδάνου = 'in the region across the Jordan'.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

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

Ιορδάνου

Jordan

Genitive

genitive (with πέραν)

Ιορδάνης (gen. Ιορδάνου): the Jordan.

κατά

opposite

preposition + accusative (spatial: 'over against Jericho')

κατά + acc.: 'opposite / over against'; locating the plains of Moab directly across from Jericho.

Ιεριχω

Jericho

indeclinable place-name (object of κατά)

Ιεριχω: transliteration of Hebrew יִרְיָח ('Jericho'); indeclinable; the cisjordan city opposite the encampment, soon the first conquest west of the river.

15 καὶ ἔδωκεν Μωυσῆς τῇ φυλῇ Ρουβην κατὰ δῆμους αὐτῶν

And Moses gave to the tribe of Reuben according to their clans.

Allotment heading (Reuben)

καὶ ἔδωκεν Μωυσῆς

A formulaic heading opening the Reuben allotment (vv. 15–23), echoed for Gad (v. 24) and half-Manasseh (v. 29). The phrase κατὰ δῆμους αὐτῶν ('by their clans') is the standard distributive formula for subdividing tribal land among family-groups.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἔδωκεν

gave

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (allotment-heading)

→ constative aorist (the completed grant)

δίδωμι: 'give'; the aorist opens each tribal allotment; here Reuben's grant from Moses.

Μωυσῆς

Moses

Nominative

subject of ἔδωκεν

Μωυσῆς: the grantor.

τῇ

to the

Dative

article (dative of recipient)

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

φυλῇ

tribe

Dative

dative of recipient

φυλή: 'tribe'.

Ρουβην

of Reuben

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with φυλῇ)

Ρουβην: indeclinable; the tribe of Reuben, Jacob's firstborn.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (distributive)

κατά + acc.: distributive 'according to'; κατὰ δῆμους ('by clans') is the standard subdivision formula.

δῆμους

clans

Accusative

accusative (κατὰ δῆμους: 'by clans')

δῆμος: 'people / clan / family-group'; renders ἡγεμένη; the kinship subdivisions of a tribe.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

possessive genitive (with δῆμους)

αὐτός (gen. pl. αὐτῶν): 'their', the Reubenites' clans.

16 καὶ ἐγενήθη αὐτῶν τὰ ὅρια ἀπὸ Αροηρ ἢ ἐστὶν κατὰ πρόσωπον φάραγγος Αρνων καὶ ἡ πόλις ἡ ἐν τῇ φάραγγι Αρνων καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν Μισωρ

And their borders were from Aroer, which is opposite the gorge of Arnon, and the city that is in the gorge of Arnon, and all the Mishor;

Boundary-description (Reuben's territory) καὶ ἐγενήθη αὐτῶν τὰ ὅρια

Reuben's borders are described, beginning (like the general Transjordan survey of v. 9) at Aroer on the Arnon and the city within the gorge, then embracing all the Mishor plateau. The repetition of the v. 9 toponyms shows Reuben occupying the southernmost Transjordan tableland.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἐγενήθη

were / became

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (predicate: 'their borders were')

→ *constative aorist (the established boundary)*

γίνομαι (aor. pass. ἐγενήθη): 'become / come to be'; here 'their borders came to be / were', a fixed-result statement; the singular verb with neuter plural subject τὰ ὅρια is regular Greek.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

possessive genitive (with τὰ ὅρια)

αὐτός: 'their', the Reubenites'.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

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

ὅρια

borders

Nominative

subject of ἐγενήθη

ὅριον (nom. pl. ὅρια): 'borders / territory'; Reuben's allotted bounds.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (starting point)

ἀπὸ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Αροηρ

Aroer

indeclinable place-name (object of ἀπὸ)

Αροηρ: indeclinable; Aroer on the Arnon, the southern boundary-marker (cf. v. 9).

ἣ

which

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἐστὶν)

ὅς, ἥ: the feminine relative referring to Αροηρ (sc. πόλις), in the boundary-locating formula.

ἐστίν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula of relative clause

→ **stative present (fixed location)**

εἰμί: the locating copula 'which is opposite'.

κατὰ

opposite

preposition + accusative (idiom κατὰ πρόσωπον)

κατὰ + acc.: in κατὰ πρόσωπον ('facing / opposite').

πρόσωπον

face / front

Accusative

accusative in locative idiom (κατὰ πρόσωπον)

πρόσωπον: 'face'; κατὰ πρόσωπον φάραγος = 'facing the gorge'.

φάραγος

gorge

Genitive

genitive (with κατὰ πρόσωπον)

φάραγξ (gen. φάραγος): 'gorge / ravine'; the Arnon canyon.

Ἀρνων

of Arnon

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with φάραγος)

Ἀρνων: indeclinable; the Arnon ravine.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

πόλις

city

Nominative

nominative (item in the boundary-list)

πόλις: 'city'; the town within the Arnon valley (cf. v. 9).

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (attributive, with ἐν-phrase)

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῇ

the

Dative

article

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

φάραγγι

gorge

Dative

dative of place (object of ἐν)

φάραγξ (dat. φάραγγι): 'gorge'; the city lies within the Arnon ravine.

Ἀρνων

of Arnon

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with φάραγγι)

Ἀρνων: indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

πᾶσαν

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying Μισωρ)

πᾶς: 'all'; 'all the Mishor', the tableland in Reuben's portion.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

Μισωρ

Mishor

indeclinable place-name (articulated by τήν)

Μισωρ: indeclinable; the plateau tableland (cf. v. 9).

17 ἕως Εσεβων καὶ πάσας τὰς πόλεις τὰς οὐσας ἐν τῇ Μισωρ καὶ Δαιβων καὶ Βαμωθβααλ καὶ οἴκου Βεελμων

up to Heshbon, and all the cities that are in the Mishor, and Dibon, and Bamoth-baal, and the house of Beel-meon;

Continued city-list (Reuben's towns on the plateau)

ἕως Εσεβων

The Reuben city-catalogue proper begins: Heshbon (Sihon's former capital, now Reubenite), all the plateau cities, and the named towns Dibon, Bamoth-baal, and Beth-baal-meon — Moabite-plateau sites along the Mishor.

ἕως

up to

preposition + genitive (extent)

ἕως: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Εσεβων

Heshbon

indeclinable place-name (object of ἕως)

Εσεβων: indeclinable; Heshbon, Sihon's old capital, now within Reuben's territory.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

πάσας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying πόλεις)

παῖς: 'all'; 'all the cities on the plateau'.

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

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

πόλεις

cities

Accusative

accusative (item in the list)

πόλις (acc. pl. πόλεις): 'cities'.

τὰς

the

Accusative

article (attributive, with participle)

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

οὓσας

that are

Pres Act Part Acc Pl Fem · εἰμί

attributive participle (modifying πόλεις)

→ imperfective present participle (the cities being located there)

εἰμί (pres. part. οὓσας): 'being'; the attributive participle 'the cities that are in the Mishor' locates them on the tableland.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῇ

the

Dative

article

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

Μισωρ

Mishor

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐν, articulated by τῇ)

Μισωρ: indeclinable; the plateau on which Reuben's cities stood.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

Δαιβων

Dibon

indeclinable place-name (item in the list)

Δαιβων: transliteration of Hebrew דִּיבּוֹן ('Dibon'); indeclinable; a plateau town (variant spelling of Δαιβαν, v. 9).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

Βαμωθβααλ

Bamoth-baal

indeclinable place-name (item in the list)

Βαμωθβααλ: transliteration of Hebrew בָּמוֹת בָּעַל ('Bamoth-baal', 'high places of Baal'); indeclinable; a cultic-height site on the plateau (cf. Num 22:41).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

οἴκου

house

Genitive

genitive (with toponym Βεελμων: 'house of Beel-meon')

οἶκος: 'house'; here in the place-name οἶκος Βεελμων = Beth-baal-meon (Hebrew בֵּית בְּעַל מְעֹן; the LXX renders the בֵּית ('house of') element with οἴκου.

Βεελμων

Beel-meon

indeclinable place-name (with οἴκου)

Βεελμων: transliteration of the בְּעַל מְעֹן element of Beth-baal-meon; indeclinable; a plateau town of Reuben.

18 καὶ Ιασσα καὶ Κεδημωθ καὶ Μεφααθ

and Jahaz, and Kedemoth, and Mephaath;

Continued city-list (Reuben, asyndetic enumeration) καὶ Ιασσα

A brief paratactic string of three more Reubenite towns; Jahaz (the site of the Sihon battle, Num 21:23), Kedemoth, and Mephaath, the last two later assigned to the Levites (Josh 21:36–37).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

Ιασσα
Jahaz

indeclinable place-name (item in the list)

Ιασσα: transliteration of Hebrew יַחֲזָז ('Jahaz'); indeclinable; the site where Israel defeated Sihon (Num 21:23).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

Κεδημωθ
Kedemoth

indeclinable place-name (item in the list)

Κεδημωθ: transliteration of Hebrew קְדִמּוֹת ('Kedemoth'); indeclinable; a plateau town later given to the Levites (Josh 21:37).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

Μεφααθ
Mephaath

indeclinable place-name (item in the list)

Μεφααθ: transliteration of Hebrew מֵפָאָח ('Mephaath'); indeclinable; a Reubenite town later given to the Levites (Josh 21:37).

19 καὶ Καριαθαιμ καὶ Σεβαμα καὶ Σεραδα καὶ Σιωρ ἐν τῷ ὄρει Εμακ

and Kiriathaim, and Sibmah, and Zereth-shahar on the mountain of Emak;

Continued city-list (Reuben) καὶ Καριαθαιμ

Further Reubenite towns; Kiriathaim and Sibmah are known Moabite-plateau sites (cf. Num 32:37–38), while Σεραδα / Σιωρ ἐν τῷ ὄρει Εμακ corresponds to Zereth-shahar 'on the hill of the valley' (Hebrew בְּהַר הָעֵמֶק), the LXX transliterating the valley-name as Εμακ.

καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	Καριαθαιμ Kiriathaim <i>indeclinable place-name (item in the list)</i> Καριαθαιμ: transliteration of Hebrew כִּרְיַתְחַיִּם ('Kiriathaim'); indeclinable; a plateau town of Reuben (Num 32:37).	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	Σεβαμα Sibmah <i>indeclinable place-name (item in the list)</i> Σεβαμα: transliteration of Hebrew שִׁבְמָה ('Sibmah'); indeclinable; a town noted for its vines (Isa 16:8–9).
καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	Σεραδα Zereth(-shahar) <i>indeclinable place-name (item in the list)</i> Σεραδα: transliteration corresponding to Hebrew זֶרֶת שָׁחַר ('Zereth-shahar'); indeclinable; a town of the Arnon valley.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	Σιωρ Sior <i>indeclinable place-name (item in the list)</i> Σιωρ: a place-name in this Reubenite list (the LXX here doubling/splitting the Hebrew Zereth-shahar); indeclinable.
ἐν on <i>preposition + dative (locative)</i> ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.	τῷ the Dative article τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	ὄρει mountain / hill Dative <i>dative of place (object of ἐν)</i> ὄρος (dat. ὄρει): 'mountain / hill'; ἐν τῷ ὄρει Εμακ renders קַעְמֹךְ הַר ('on the hill of the valley').	Εμακ Emak <i>indeclinable place-name (with ὄρει)</i> Εμακ: transliteration of Hebrew הַעֲמֹק ('the valley'); indeclinable; the LXX treats the valley-name as a proper noun.

20 καὶ Βαιθφογωρ καὶ Ασηδωθ Φασγα καὶ Βαιθασιμωθ

and Beth-peor, and Ashedoth-Pisgah, and Beth-jeshimoth;

Continued city-list (Reuben, closing the town-catalogue) καὶ Βαιθφογωρ

Three further sites near the Jordan's eastern descent: Beth-peor (near Moses' burial, Deut 34:6), Ashedoth-Pisgah (the slopes of Mount Pisgah/Nebo), and Beth-jeshimoth by the Dead Sea — closing the catalogue of Reuben's towns.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

Βαιθοφογῶρ
Beth-peor

indeclinable place-name (item in the list)

Βαιθοφογῶρ: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית פְּעוֹר ('Beth-peor'); indeclinable; the Baal-Peor cult-site near which Moses was buried (Deut 34:6).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

Ἀσηδωθ
Ashedoth

indeclinable place-name (item in the list)

Ἀσηδωθ: transliteration of Hebrew תְּלַטְלָה ('the slopes [of Pisgah]'); indeclinable; the spring-fed slopes descending from Pisgah.

Φασγά
Pisgah

indeclinable place-name (with Ἀσηδωθ: 'slopes of Pisgah')

Φασγά: transliteration of Hebrew פִּסְגָּה ('Pisgah'); indeclinable; the height (part of Mount Nebo) from which Moses viewed the land (Deut 34:1).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

Βαιθασιμωθ
Beth-jeshimoth

indeclinable place-name (item in the list)

Βαιθασιμωθ: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית יֵשִׁימוֹת ('Beth-jeshimoth'); indeclinable; a site near the northeastern Dead Sea, the last of Reuben's listed towns.

21 καὶ πάσας τὰς πόλεις τοῦ Μισωρ καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Σηων βασιλέως τῶν Ἀμορραίων ὃν ἐπάταξεν Μωυσῆς αὐτὸν καὶ τοὺς ἡγουμένους Μαδιαμ καὶ τὸν Εὐι καὶ τὸν Ροκομ καὶ τὸν Σουρ καὶ τὸν Οὐρ καὶ τὸν Ροβε ἄρχοντας παρὰ Σηων καὶ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας τὴν γῆν

and all the cities of the Mishor, and all the kingdom of Sihon king of the Amorites, whom Moses struck down — him and the chiefs of Midian: Evi and Rekem and Zur and Hur and Reba, princes belonging to Sihon, and the inhabitants of the land.

Summary of Reuben's domain + casualty-list (Sihon and the Midianite chiefs)

καὶ πάσας τὰς πόλεις

The Reuben section closes with a summation of the plateau cities and Sihon's whole kingdom, then a casualty-list of those Moses struck down: Sihon himself and the five Midianite chiefs (Evi, Rekem, Zur, Hur, Reba) who were Sihon's vassals. This list sets up the Balaam-notice of v. 22, since the same chiefs fell in the Midian campaign of Num 31 in which Balaam died.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

πάσας
all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying πόλεις)

πᾶς: 'all'; 'all the cities of the Mishor'.

τὰς
the

Accusative

article

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

πόλεις
cities

Accusative

accusative (summarizing the plateau towns)

πόλις (acc. pl. πόλεις): 'cities'.

τοῦ
of the

Genitive

article

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

Μισωρ
Mishor

indeclinable place-name (genitive, articulated by τοῦ)

Μισωρ: indeclinable; the tableland whose cities are summarized.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

πᾶσαν
all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying βασιλείαν)

πᾶς: 'all'; 'all the kingdom of Sihon'.

τὴν
the

Accusative

article

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

βασιλείαν
kingdom

Accusative

accusative (item in the summary)

βασιλεία: 'kingdom'; Sihon's whole realm, now Reuben's.

τοῦ
of the

Genitive

article (with the name Σηων)

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

Σηων
Sihon

indeclinable genitive of relationship (articulated by τοῦ)

Σηων: indeclinable; the defeated Amorite king.

βασιλέως
king

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Σηων

βασιλεύς: 'king'; 'Sihon king of the Amorites'.

τῶν
of the

Genitive

article

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

Αμορραίων
Amorites

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with βασιλέως)

Αμορραῖος (gen. pl. Αμορραίων): declinable gentilic; Sihon's people.

ὃν
whom

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐπάταξεν)

ὃς (acc. ὃν): relative pronoun referring to Sihon, resumed redundantly by αὐτόν (Hebraism).

ἐπάταξεν

struck down

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πατάσσω

verb of relative clause (Moses' defeat of Sihon)

→ *constative aorist (single decisive defeat)*

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite'; the defeat of Sihon (Num 21:24); the relative clause expands into the casualty-list of his Midianite allies.

Μωσῆς

Moses

Nominative

subject of ἐπάταξεν

Μωσῆς: the agent of the defeat.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

resumptive direct object (redundant pronoun, Hebraism)

αὐτός: the resumptive accusative repeating the relative ὃν, a Hebraizing redundant object — 'whom he struck, him'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (adding the chiefs)

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τούς

the

Accusative

article (with participle ἡγουμένους)

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

ἡγουμένους

chiefs / leaders

Pres Mid/Pass Part Acc Pl Masc · ἡγέομαι

substantivized participle (direct object: 'the leaders')

→ *imperfective present participle (those holding the office of leading)*

ἡγέομαι: 'lead / be chief'; the substantivized present participle οἱ ἡγούμενοι ('the leaders / chiefs') renders ἡγούμενοι ('the princes of Midian'); the five named below are Midianite chieftains allied with Sihon.

Μαδιαμ

of Midian

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with ἡγουμένους)

Μαδιαμ: transliteration of Hebrew מִדְיָן ('Midian'); indeclinable; the desert people whose chiefs were slain with Sihon and in the Num 31 campaign.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with the name)

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

Ευι

Evi

indeclinable personal name (in apposition, direct object)

Ευι: transliteration of Hebrew עֲוִי ('Evi'); indeclinable; the first of the five Midianite chiefs (cf. Num 31:8).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

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

Ροκομ

Rekem

indeclinable personal name (direct object)

Ροκομ: transliteration of Hebrew רֶקֶם ('Rekem'); indeclinable; the second Midianite chief.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

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

Σουρ

Zur

indeclinable personal name (direct object)

Σουρ: transliteration of Hebrew צֹר ('Zur'); indeclinable; the third Midianite chief, father of Cozbi (Num 25:15).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

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

Ουρ

Hur

indeclinable personal name (direct object)

Ουρ: transliteration of Hebrew חֹר ('Hur'); indeclinable; the fourth Midianite chief.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

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

Ροβε

Reba

indeclinable personal name (direct object)

Ροβε: transliteration of Hebrew רֵבֶע ('Reba'); indeclinable; the fifth Midianite chief, completing the list of Num 31:8.

ἄρχοντας

rulers / princes

Accusative

accusative in apposition (the five chiefs as 'princes of Sihon')

ἄρχων (acc. pl. ἄρχοντας): 'ruler / prince / commander'; lexicalized as a noun; here the five named chiefs are summed up as ἄρχοντας παρὰ Σηων ('princes belonging to / under Sihon'), i.e. his vassal-rulers.

παρὰ

belonging to / from

preposition + (indeclinable) name (dependency: 'under Sihon')

παρὰ: here marking subordination/dependency, 'princes belonging to (the household/vassalage of) Sihon'.

Σηων

Sihon

indeclinable name (object of παρά)

Σηων: indeclinable; the chiefs were Sihon's vassals.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with participle)

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

κατοικοῦντας

inhabitants

Pres Act Part Acc Pl Masc · κατοικέω

substantivized participle (direct object: 'the inhabitants')

→ *imperfective present participle (those dwelling in the land)*

κατοικέω: 'inhabit / dwell'; οἱ κατοικοῦντες τὴν γῆν ('the inhabitants of the land') – the general population struck down with their rulers.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

direct object of κατοικοῦντας

γῆ: 'land'; the territory whose inhabitants fell with Sihon.

22 καὶ τὸν Βαλααμ τὸν τοῦ Βεωρ τὸν μάντιν ἀπέκτειναν ἐν τῇ ῥοπῇ

And Balaam son of Beor, the diviner, they killed in the rout.

Embedded casualty-notice (the death of Balaam)

καὶ τὸν Βαλααμ

A discrete notice appended to the Sihon/Midian casualty-list: Balaam son of Beor, labelled ὁ μάντις ('the diviner / soothsayer'), was killed ἐν τῇ ῥοπῇ ('in the rout / by the sword') among the Midianite dead (cf. Num 31:8). The pejorative title μάντιν frames Balaam as a pagan seer whose oracles (Num 22–24) ultimately availed nothing against his violent end.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (appending the Balaam notice)

καί: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with the name)

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

Βαλααμ

Balaam

indeclinable personal name (direct object of ἀπέκτειναν)

Βαλααμ: transliteration of Hebrew בִּלְעָם ('Balaam'); indeclinable; the Mesopotamian seer hired by Balak to curse Israel (Num 22–24) who instead blessed them, then counseled the Baal-Peor seduction (Num 31:16).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (attributive, introducing patronymic)

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

τοῦ

the (son) of

Genitive

article (genitive of filiation: 'the [son] of')

ὁ τοῦ Βεωρ: the article + genitive idiom 'the [son] of Beor', the standard Greek way of expressing patronymic without 'son'.

Βεωρ

of Beor

indeclinable genitive of filiation (patronymic)

Βεωρ: transliteration of Hebrew בְּעוֹר ('Beor'); indeclinable; Balaam's father.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with appositional μάντιν)

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

μάντιν

diviner / soothsayer

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Βαλααμ

μάντις: 'diviner / seer / soothsayer'; renders מַדְבֵּר; a pejorative title in the LXX, associating Balaam with forbidden pagan divination (cf. Deut 18:10) rather than legitimate prophecy.

ἀπέκτειναν

they killed

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀποκτείνω

main verb (Israel's slaying of Balaam)

→ constative aorist (the completed killing)

ἀποκτείνω: 'kill / slay'; the aorist records Balaam's death among the Midianite casualties (Num 31:8); the unexpressed subject is the Israelite forces.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (circumstance/means)

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῇ

the

Dative

article

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

ρόπῃ

rout / sword-stroke

Dative

dative of circumstance (ἐν τῇ ρόπῃ: 'in the rout')

ρόπή: lit. 'inclination / downward swing / decisive turn'; here 'in the turning of battle / the rout', the LXX rendering of the slaying of Balaam 'by the sword' (Num 31:8 בַּחֶרֶב); the term evokes the decisive sweep of the slaughter.

23 ἐγένετο δὲ τὰ ὅρια Ρουβην Ιορδάνης ὅριον αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία υἱῶν Ρουβην κατὰ δήμους αὐτῶν αἱ πόλεις αὐτῶν καὶ αἱ ἐπαύλεις αὐτῶν

And the borders of Reuben were the Jordan as a boundary. This is the inheritance of the sons of Reuben according to their clans, their cities and their settlements.

Closing summary of Reuben's inheritance ἐγένετο δὲ τὰ ὅρια Ρουβην

The Reuben section closes with its western boundary (the Jordan) and the summary formula αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία ... κατὰ δήμους αὐτῶν, αἱ πόλεις αὐτῶν καὶ αἱ ἐπαύλεις αὐτῶν — a stereotyped closing repeated for Gad (v. 28) listing the cities and their dependent villages.

ἐγένετο

was / became

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (predicate: 'the borders were')

→ constative aorist (the established boundary)

γίνομαι (aor. mid. ἐγένετο): 'become / be'; here 'the borders of Reuben were [marked by] the Jordan'.

δὲ

and / now

narrative continuative (post-positive)

δέ: post-positive; marks the closing summary.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

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

ὅρια

borders

Nominative

subject of ἐγένετο

ὅριον (nom. pl. ὅρια): 'borders'; Reuben's bounds.

Ρουβην

of Reuben

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with ὅρια)

Ρουβην: indeclinable.

Ιορδάνης

Jordan

Nominative

predicate nominative (the boundary)

Ιορδάνης: the Jordan; declinable; named as the western boundary of Reuben.

ὅριον

a boundary

Nominative

predicate nominative in apposition (Jordan = a boundary)

ὅριον: 'boundary'; 'the Jordan [was their] boundary', the river forming the western limit.

αὕτη

this

Nominative

demonstrative subject (presentational summary)

οὗτος, αὕτη: the demonstrative heading the closing formula 'this is the inheritance'.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

κληρονομία

inheritance

Nominative

predicate nominative (subject complement of αὕτη)

κληρονομία: 'inheritance'; Reuben's allotted patrimony.

υἱῶν

of the sons

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with κληρονομία)

υἱός (gen. pl. υἱῶν): 'sons'; 'the sons of Reuben'.

Ρουβην

of Reuben

indeclinable genitive of relationship

Ρουβην: indeclinable.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (distributive)

κατά + acc.: distributive; κατὰ δήμους ('by clans').

δήμους

clans

Accusative

accusative (κατὰ δήμους)

δῆμος: 'clan / family-group'.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

possessive genitive

αὐτός: 'their'.

αἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

πόλεις

cities

Nominative

nominative in apposition (the inheritance = the cities)

πόλις (nom. pl. πόλεις): 'cities'; the towns of Reuben.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

possessive genitive

αὐτός: 'their'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

αἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

ἐπαύλεις

settlements / villages

Nominative

nominative in apposition (the dependent hamlets)

ἔπαυλις (nom. pl. ἐπαύλεις): 'farmstead / hamlet / settlement'; renders יְרֵדִים ('villages / unwalled settlements'); the rural dependencies of the cities.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

possessive genitive

αὐτός: 'their'.

24 ἔδωκεν δὲ Μωυσῆς τοῖς υἱοῖς Γαδ κατὰ δῆμους αὐτῶν

And Moses gave to the sons of Gad according to their clans.

Allotment heading (Gad)

ἔδωκεν δὲ Μωυσῆς

The Gad allotment opens with the same formula as Reuben's (v. 15), here with δέ marking the transition to the next tribe; κατὰ δῆμους αὐτῶν again subdivides the grant by clans.

ἔδωκεν

gave

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (allotment-heading)

→ constative aorist (the completed grant)

δίδωμι: 'give'; opening Gad's allotment from Moses.

δὲ

and / now

narrative continuative (post-positive, marking the new tribe)

δέ: post-positive; transitions from Reuben to Gad.

Μωυσῆς

Moses

Nominative

subject of ἔδωκεν

Μωυσῆς: the grantor.

τοῖς

to the

Dative

article (dative of recipient)

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

υἱοῖς

sons

Dative

dative of recipient

υἱός (dat. pl. υἱοῖς): 'sons'; 'to the sons of Gad'.

Γαδ

of Gad

indeclinable genitive of relationship

Γαδ: indeclinable; the tribe of Gad.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (distributive)

κατά + acc.: 'by clans'.

δῆμους

clans

Accusative

accusative (κατὰ δῆμους)

δῆμος: 'clan'.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

possessive genitive

αὐτός: 'their'.

25 καὶ ἐγένετο τὰ ὅρια αὐτῶν Ιαζηρ πᾶσαι αἱ πόλεις Γαλααδ καὶ τὸ ἥμισυ γῆς υἱῶν Αμμων ἕως Αροηρ ἣ ἔστιν κατὰ πρόσωπον Ραββα

And their borders were Jazer, all the cities of Gilead, and half the land of the sons of Ammon, up to Aroer, which is opposite Rabbah;

Boundary-description (Gad's territory) καὶ ἐγένετο τὰ ὅρια αὐτῶν

Gad's borders are listed: Jazer, all the cities of Gilead, half the Ammonite land up to Aroer 'which faces Rabbah' (the Ammonite capital). The boundary-locating formula ἣ ἔστιν κατὰ πρόσωπον recurs from vv. 9, 16.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἐγένετο

were / became

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (predicate: 'their borders were')

→ *constative aorist (the established boundary)*

γίνομαι (aor. ἐγένετο): 'be / become'; 'their borders were'.

τὰ
the

Nominative

article

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

ὅρια
borders

Nominative

subject of ἐγένετο

ὄριον (nom. pl. ὅρια): 'borders'; Gad's bounds.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

possessive genitive

αὐτός: 'their', the Gadites'.

Ιαζηρ

Jazer

indeclinable place-name (predicate: boundary-point)

Ιαζηρ: transliteration of Hebrew יַזְעַר ('Jazer'); indeclinable; a Gileadite town near the Ammonite border (Num 32:1, 35).

πᾶσαι

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying πόλεις)

πᾶς (nom. pl. fem. πᾶσαι): 'all'; 'all the cities of Gilead'.

αἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

πόλεις

cities

Nominative

nominative (item in the boundary-list)

πόλις (nom. pl. πόλεις): 'cities'.

Γαλααδ

of Gilead

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with πόλεις)

Γαλααδ: transliteration of Hebrew גִּלְעָד ('Gilead'); here the indeclinable form (contrast the declinable Γαλααδῖτις of v. 11); the central Transjordan highland of Gad.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with ἥμισυ)

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

ἥμισυ

half

Nominative

substantivized adjective (nominative: 'the half')

ἥμισυς (neut. ἥμισυ): 'half'; τὸ ἥμισυ γῆς υἰῶν Αμμων = 'half the land of the Ammonites', the portion Israel took from Ammonite-claimed territory.

γῆς

of the land

Genitive

partitive genitive (with ἥμισυ)

γῆ (gen. γῆς): 'land'; partitive 'half of the land'.

υἰῶν

of the sons

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with γῆς)

υἰός (gen. pl. υἰῶν): 'sons'; οἱ υἱοὶ Αμμων = the Ammonites.

Αμμων

of Ammon

indeclinable genitive of relationship

Αμμων: indeclinable; the Ammonite people.

ἕως

up to

preposition + genitive (extent)

ἕως: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Αροερ

Aroer

indeclinable place-name (object of ἕως)

Αροερ: indeclinable; here a different Aroer 'before Rabbah' (Josh 13:25), east of the southern Arnon Aroer (vv. 9, 16).

ἣ

which

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἔστιν)

ὅς, ἥ: feminine relative referring to Αροερ, in the locating formula.

ἐστιν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula of relative clause

→ *stative present (fixed location)*

εἰμί: locating copula 'which is opposite'.

κατὰ

opposite

preposition + accusative (idiom κατὰ πρόσωπον)

κατά + acc.: in κατὰ πρόσωπον ('facing').

πρόσωπον

face / front

Accusative

accusative in locative idiom (κατὰ πρόσωπον)

πρόσωπον: 'face'; κατὰ πρόσωπον Ραββα = 'facing Rabbah'.

Ραββα

Rabbah

indeclinable place-name (with κατὰ πρόσωπον)

Ραββα: transliteration of Hebrew רַבְּבָה ('Rabbah'); indeclinable; the chief city of the Ammonites (Rabbath-Ammon, modern Amman).

26 καὶ ἀπὸ Εσεβων ἕως Ραμωθ κατὰ τὴν Μασσηφα καὶ Βοτανιν καὶ Μααναιν ἕως τῶν ὁρίων Δαβιρ

and from Heshbon to Ramoth by Mizpah, and Betonim, and Mahanaim, up to the borders of Debir;

Continued boundary-description (Gad's northern extent)

καὶ ἀπὸ Εσεβων

Gad's territory runs from Heshbon (shared on the Reuben/Gad border) north to Ramath-mizpeh and the towns of Betonim and Mahanaim, up to the border of Debir (Lo-debar). The ἀπό...ἕως span fixes Gad's reach across central Gilead.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (starting point)

ἀπὸ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Εσεβων

Heshbon

indeclinable place-name (object of ἀπό)

Εσεβων: indeclinable; Heshbon, on the Reuben/Gad frontier.

ἕως

to

preposition + genitive (extent)

ἕως: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Ραμωθ

Ramoth

indeclinable place-name (object of ἕως)

Ραμωθ: transliteration of Hebrew רַמְתָּה ('Ramath[-mizpeh]'); indeclinable; a Gileadite height (cf. Ramoth-Gilead).

κατὰ

by / at

preposition + accusative (spatial: 'by Mizpah')

κατά + acc.: 'by / in the region of'.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with the name)

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

Μασσηφα

Mizpah

indeclinable place-name (articulated by τὴν)

Μασσηφα: transliteration of Hebrew מִצְפֶּה ('Mizpah'); indeclinable; the 'Ramath-mizpeh' watchtower-height of Gilead.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

Βοτανιν

Betonim

indeclinable place-name (item in the list)

Βοτανιν: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּטְנִים ('Betonim'); indeclinable; a Gadite town in Gilead.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

Μααναιν

Mahanaim

indeclinable place-name (item in the list)

Μααναιν: transliteration of Hebrew מַחֲנַיִם ('Mahanaim'); indeclinable; the place where Jacob met the angels (Gen 32:2), later David's refuge (2 Sam 17:24).

ἕως

up to

preposition + genitive (extent)

ἕως: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

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

ὁρίων

borders

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως

ὄριον: 'border'; the boundary of Debir.

Δαβιρ

Debir

indeclinable place-name (with ὁρίων)

Δαβιρ: transliteration of Hebrew / דָּבִיר לְדֵבַר ('Debir / Lo-debar'); indeclinable; a Gileadite border-site (distinct from the Judean Debir).

27 καὶ ἐν Εμεκ Βαιθαραμ καὶ Βαιθαναβρα καὶ Σοκχωθα καὶ Σαφαν καὶ τὴν λοιπὴν βασιλείαν Σηων βασιλέως Εσεβων καὶ ὁ Ιορδάνης ὀριεῖ ἕως μέρους τῆς θαλάσσης Χενερεθ πέραν τοῦ Ιορδάνου ἀπ' ἀνατολῶν

and in the valley: Beth-haram, and Beth-nimrah, and Succoth, and Zaphon, and the rest of the kingdom of Sihon king of Heshbon; and the Jordan shall be the boundary, up to a part of the Sea of Chinnereth, beyond the Jordan eastward.

Continued territory-list + closing boundary (Gad's valley towns and the Jordan limit)

καὶ ἐν Εμεκ

The Gad section names the Jordan-valley towns (Beth-haram, Beth-nimrah, Succoth, Zaphon), assigns the remainder of Sihon's kingdom, and fixes the western boundary at the Jordan up to the Sea of Chinnereth (Galilee). The future ὀριεῖ ('shall form the boundary') echoes v. 7's use of the same verb for the Great Sea.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative: 'in the valley')

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Εμεκ

the valley (Emek)

indeclinable place-name / common noun (object of ἐν)

Εμεκ: transliteration of Hebrew עֵמֶק ('the valley'); indeclinable; here the Jordan valley in which the following towns lie.

Βαιθαραμ

Beth-haram

indeclinable place-name (item in the list)

Βαιθαραμ: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית הָרָם ('Beth-haram'); indeclinable; a Gadite valley town (Num 32:36).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

Βαιθαναβρα
Beth-nimrah

indeclinable place-name (item in the list)

Βαιθαναβρα: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית נִמְרָה ('Beth-nimrah'); indeclinable; a Gadite valley town (Num 32:36).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

Σοκχωθα
Succoth

indeclinable place-name (item in the list)

Σοκχωθα: transliteration of Hebrew סוּכּוֹת ('Succoth'); indeclinable; a Jordan-valley town where Jacob built booths (Gen 33:17).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

Σαφαν
Zaphon

indeclinable place-name (item in the list)

Σαφαν: transliteration of Hebrew זָפֹן ('Zaphon'); indeclinable; a Jordan-valley town of Gad (cf. Judg 12:1).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τὴν
the

Accusative

article

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

λοιπὴν
rest / remaining

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying βασιλείαν)

λοιπός: 'remaining / the rest of'; ἡ λοιπὴ βασιλεία = 'the rest of the kingdom' of Sihon not already assigned to Reuben.

βασιλείαν
kingdom

Accusative

accusative (item in the list)

βασιλεία: 'kingdom'; the remainder of Sihon's realm allotted to Gad.

Σηων
of Sihon

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with βασιλείαν)

Σηων: indeclinable.

βασιλέως
king

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Σηων

βασιλεύς: 'king'; 'Sihon king of Heshbon'.

Εσεβων
of Heshbon

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with βασιλέως)

Εσεβων: indeclinable; Heshbon, Sihon's capital.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (introducing the boundary clause)

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ὁ
the

Nominative

article (with Ιορδάνης)

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

Ιορδάνης
Jordan

Nominative

subject of ὁριεῖ

Ιορδάνης: the Jordan; declinable; here the subject forming Gad's western boundary.

ὀριεῖ

shall be the boundary

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · ὀρίζω

main verb (the river as boundary)

→ predictive/gnomic future (a fixed geographical limit)

ὀρίζω (Attic fut. ὀριεῖ): 'form the boundary'; as at v. 7 (of the Great Sea), here the Jordan delimits Gad's western edge.

ἕως

up to

preposition + genitive (extent)

ἕως: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

μέρους

a part / edge

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως

μέρος: 'part / portion / edge'; ἕως μέρους τῆς θαλάσσης = 'up to the edge/part of the sea'.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

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

θαλάσσης

sea

Genitive

genitive (with μέρους)

θάλασσα (gen. θαλάσσης): 'sea'; the Sea of Chinnereth (Galilee).

Χενερεθ

Chinnereth

indeclinable place-name (with θαλάσσης)

Χενερεθ: transliteration of Hebrew תַּנְחֵב ('Chinnereth'); indeclinable; the Sea of Chinnereth (later the Sea of Galilee), the northern limit of the Jordan-boundary.

πέραν

beyond

indeclinable adverb / improper preposition (+ genitive)

πέραν: 'beyond / across'; πέραν τοῦ Ιορδάνου = 'across the Jordan', specifying the Transjordan side.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

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

Ιορδάνου

Jordan

Genitive

genitive (with πέραν)

Ιορδάνης (gen. Ιορδάνου): the Jordan.

ἀπ

from / on

preposition + genitive (directional, elided before vowel)

ἀπό (ἀπ): in ἀπ ἀνατολῶν ('on the east side'), an orientational idiom.

ἀνατολῶν

the east

Genitive

genitive (ἀπ ἀνατολῶν: 'on the east')

ἀνατολή (gen. pl. ἀνατολῶν): 'rising / east'; locating Gad's Transjordan land on the eastern side of the river.

28 αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία υἱῶν Γαδ κατὰ δήμους αὐτῶν αἱ πόλεις αὐτῶν καὶ αἱ ἐπαύλεις αὐτῶν

This is the inheritance of the sons of Gad according to their clans, their cities and their settlements.

Closing summary of Gad's inheritance

αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία υἱῶν Γαδ

The Gad section closes with exactly the stereotyped formula used for Reuben (v. 23b): 'this is the inheritance ... by their clans, their cities and their settlements', confirming the parallel structuring of the two tribal allotments.

αὕτη

this

Nominative

demonstrative subject (presentational summary)

οὗτος, αὕτη: presentational demonstrative, 'this is the inheritance'.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

κληρονομία

inheritance

Nominative

predicate nominative

κληρονομία: 'inheritance'; Gad's allotted patrimony.

υἱῶν

of the sons

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with κληρονομία)

υἱός (gen. pl. υἱῶν): 'sons'; 'the sons of Gad'.

Γαδ

of Gad

indeclinable genitive of relationship

Γαδ: indeclinable.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (distributive)

κατά + acc.: 'by clans'.

δήμους

clans

Accusative

accusative (κατὰ δήμους)

δῆμος: 'clan'.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

possessive genitive

αὐτός: 'their'.

αἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

πόλεις

cities

Nominative

nominative in apposition

πόλις (nom. pl. πόλεις): 'cities'; the towns of Gad.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

possessive genitive

αὐτός: 'their'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

αἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

ἐπαύλεις

settlements / villages

Nominative

nominative in apposition

ἐπαυλις (nom. pl. ἐπαύλεις): 'settlement / hamlet'; the dependent villages of Gad's cities (cf. v. 23).

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

possessive genitive

αὐτός: 'their'.

29 καὶ ἔδωκεν Μωυσῆς τῷ ἡμίσει φυλῆς Μανασση κατὰ δήμους αὐτῶν

And Moses gave to the half-tribe of Manasseh according to their clans.

Allotment heading (half-Manasseh)

καὶ ἔδωκεν Μωυσῆς

The third Transjordan allotment opens with the standard heading (cf. vv. 15, 24), here for the eastern half-tribe of Manasseh, by clans.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἔδωκεν

gave

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (allotment-heading)

→ *constative aorist (the completed grant)*

δίδωμι: 'give'; opening the half-Manasseh allotment.

Μωυσῆς

Moses

Nominative

subject of ἔδωκεν

Μωυσῆς: the grantor.

τῷ

to the

Dative

article (dative of recipient)

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

ἡμίσει

half

Dative

substantivized adjective (dative: 'to the half')

ἡμισυς: 'half'; the eastern half-tribe of Manasseh.

φυλῆς

of the tribe

Genitive

partitive genitive

φυλή (gen. φυλῆς): 'tribe'.

Μανασση

of Manasseh

indeclinable genitive of relationship

Μανασση: indeclinable; the tribe of Manasseh.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (distributive)

κατὰ + acc.: 'by clans'.

δήμους

clans

Accusative

accusative (κατὰ δήμους)

δῆμος: 'clan'.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

possessive genitive

αὐτός: 'their'.

30 καὶ ἐγένετο τὰ ὅρια αὐτῶν ἀπὸ Μανανιμ καὶ πᾶσα βασιλεία Βασανι καὶ πᾶσα βασιλεία Ὠγ βασιλέως Βασαν καὶ πάσας τὰς κώμας Ιαῖρ αἵ εἰσιν ἐν τῇ Βασανίτιδι ἐξήκοντα πόλεις

And their borders were from Mahanaim, and all the kingdom of Bashan, and all the kingdom of Og king of Bashan, and all the villages of Jair which are in the Bashanitis, sixty cities;

Boundary-description (half-Manasseh's territory)

καὶ ἐγένετο τὰ ὅρια αὐτῶν

Half-Manasseh's borders run from Mahanaim across all Bashan — the whole kingdom of Og — including the sixty 'villages of Jair' (Havvoth-jair) in the Bashanitis. The numeral ἐξήκοντα πόλεις ('sixty cities') quantifies Jair's holdings (cf. Deut 3:4, 14).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἐγένετο

were / became

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (predicate: 'their borders were')

→ constative aorist (the established boundary)

γίνομαι (aor. ἐγένετο): 'be / become'; 'their borders were'.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

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

ὅρια

borders

Nominative

subject of ἐγένετο

ὄριον (nom. pl. ὅρια): 'borders'; half-Manasseh's bounds.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

possessive genitive

αὐτός; 'their'.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (starting point)

ἀπὸ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Μααναιμ

Mahanaim

indeclinable place-name (object of ἀπὸ)

Μααναιμ: transliteration of Hebrew מַאֲנַיִם ('Mahanaim'); indeclinable; here the southern boundary-marker of half-Manasseh, shared with Gad (cf. v. 26 Μααναιν).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

πᾶσα

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying βασιλεία)

πᾶς (nom. fem. πᾶσα): 'all'; 'all the kingdom of Bashan'.

βασιλεία

kingdom

Nominative

nominative (item in the boundary-list)

βασιλεία: 'kingdom'; the realm of Bashan.

Βασανι

of Bashan

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with βασιλεία)

Βασανι: transliteration of Hebrew בַּשָּׁן ('Bashan'); indeclinable form; the fertile northern Transjordan plateau.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

πᾶσα

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying βασιλεία)

πᾶς: 'all'; 'all the kingdom of Og'.

βασιλεία

kingdom

Nominative

nominative (item in the list)

βασιλεία: 'kingdom'; Og's realm, restated.

Ωγ

of Og

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with βασιλεία)

Ωγ: indeclinable; the giant king of Bashan.

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Ωγ

βασιλεύς: 'king'; 'Og king of Bashan'.

Βασαν

of Bashan

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with βασιλέως)

Βασαν: transliteration of Hebrew בַּשָּׁן ('Bashan'); indeclinable; Og's kingdom.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

πάσας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying κώμας)

πᾶς (acc. pl. fem. πάσας): 'all'; 'all the villages of Jair'.

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

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

κώμας

villages

Accusative

accusative (item in the list)

κώμη (acc. pl. κώμας): 'village / unwalled town'; αἱ κώμαι Ιαΐρ = the 'Havvoth-jair' (tent-villages of Jair), Deut 3:14.

Ιαΐρ

of Jair

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with κώμας)

Ιαΐρ: transliteration of Hebrew יַאֲרִי ('Jair'); indeclinable; the Manassite chief whose Bashan settlements were named Havvoth-jair.

αἷ

which

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of εἶσιν)

ὅς, ἥ (nom. pl. fem. αἷ): relative pronoun referring to the villages.

εἶσιν

are

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · εἶμι

copula of relative clause

→ *stative present (fixed location)*

εἶμι (3 pl. εἶσιν): 'are'; the locating copula 'which are in the Bashanitis'.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῇ

the

Dative

article

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

Βασανίτιδι

Bashanitis

Dative

dative of place (object of ἐν)

Βασανίτις (dat. Βασανίτιδι): the region of Bashan; declinable Greek-formed name (cf. v. 12).

ἑξήκοντα

sixty

indeclinable numeral (modifying πόλεις)

ἑξήκοντα: 'sixty'; indeclinable numeral; the sixty fortified towns of Jair in Bashan (Deut 3:4).

πόλεις

cities

Accusative

accusative in apposition to κώμας (quantifying: 'sixty cities')

πόλις (acc. pl. πόλεις): 'cities'; ἑξήκοντα πόλεις sums the Jair villages as sixty fortified towns.

31 καὶ τὸ ἥμισυ τῆς Γαλααδ καὶ ἐν Ἀσταρωθ καὶ ἐν Ἐδραῖν πόλεις βασιλείας Ὠγ ἐν Βασανίτιδι καὶ ἐδόθησαν τοῖς υἱοῖς Μαχὶρ υἱοῦ Μανασση καὶ τοῖς ἡμίσεσιν υἱοῖς Μαχὶρ υἱοῦ Μανασση κατὰ δῆμους αὐτῶν

and half of Gilead, and Ashtaroth and Edrei, royal cities of Og in the Bashanitis; and they were given to the sons of Machir son of Manasseh, and to the half of the sons of Machir son of Manasseh, according to their clans.

Continued territory-list + recipient-clause (half-Manasseh to Machir)

καὶ τὸ ἥμισυ τῆς Γαλααδ

The grant concludes with half of Gilead and Og's royal cities Ashtaroth and Edrei, assigned to the sons of Machir (Manasseh's firstborn) by clans. The doubled mention of Μαχὶρ υἱοῦ Μανασση and the partitive τοῖς ἡμίσεσιν underscore that only half the Machirites settled east of the Jordan.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with ἥμισυ)

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

ἥμισυ

half

Nominative

substantivized adjective (nominative: 'half')

ἥμισυς (neut. ἥμισυ): 'half'; 'half of Gilead', the northern portion assigned to Manasseh.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article (with Γαλααδ)

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

Γαλααδ

Gilead

indeclinable place-name (genitive, articulated by τῆς)

Γαλααδ: indeclinable; Gilead, here in the partitive 'half of Gilead'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Ἀσταρωθ

Ashtaroth

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐν)

Ἀσταρωθ: indeclinable; one of Og's two royal cities (cf. v. 12).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Εδραῖν

Edrei

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐν)

Εδραῖν: indeclinable; Og's second royal city (cf. v. 12).

πόλεις

cities

Nominative

nominative in apposition (Ashtaroth and Edrei as royal cities)

πόλις (nom. pl. πόλεις): 'cities'; the two royal cities of Og's kingdom.

βασιλείας

of the kingdom

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with πόλεις)

βασιλεία (gen. βασιλείας): 'kingdom'; 'royal cities of Og's kingdom'.

Ωγ

of Og

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with βασιλείας)

Ωγ: indeclinable.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Βασανίτιδι

the Bashanitis

Dative

dative of place (object of ἐν, anarthrous)

Βασανίτις (dat. Βασανίτιδι): the region of Bashan; declinable Greek-formed name.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (introducing recipient-clause)

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἐδόθησαν

were given

Aor Pass Indic 3 Pl · δίδωμι

main verb (passive: the cities were given)

→ *constative aorist passive (the completed grant)*

δίδωμι (aor. pass. 3 pl. ἐδόθησαν): 'be given'; the divine/Mosaic passive — these territories were assigned to Machir's descendants.

τοῖς

to the

Dative

article (dative of recipient)

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

υἱοῖς

sons

Dative

dative of recipient

υἱός (dat. pl. υἱοῖς): 'sons'; 'the sons of Machir'.

Μαχίρ

of Machir

indeclinable genitive of relationship (with υἱοῖς)

Μαχίρ: transliteration of Hebrew מַכִּיר ('Machir'); indeclinable; Manasseh's firstborn, ancestor of the Gileadite clans (Num 26:29; 32:39–40).

υἱοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive of filiation (Machir son of Manasseh)

υἱός (gen. υἱοῦ): 'son'; 'Machir son of Manasseh'.

Μανασσῃ

of Manasseh

indeclinable genitive of filiation

Μανασσῃ: indeclinable; Machir's father.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τοῖς

to the

Dative

article (dative of recipient)

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

ἡμίσεσιν

half

Dative

attributive adjective (dative pl.: 'to the half [of] the sons')

ἡμισυς (dat. pl. ἡμίσεσιν): 'half'; the partitive 'to the half of the sons of Machir' marks that only part of the Machirites settled in Transjordan.

υἱοῖς

sons

Dative

dative of recipient

υἱός (dat. pl. υἱοῖς): 'sons'.

Μαχίρ

of Machir

indeclinable genitive of relationship

Μαχίρ: indeclinable; repeated for the partitive half.

υἱοῦ

son

Genitive

genitive of filiation

υἱός (gen. υἱοῦ): 'son'.

Μανασση

of Manasseh

indeclinable genitive of filiation

Μανασση: indeclinable.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (distributive)

κατά + acc.: 'by clans'.

δήμους

clans

Accusative

accusative (κατὰ δήμους)

δῆμος: 'clan'.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

possessive genitive

αὐτός: 'their'.

32 οὗτοι οὓς κατεκληρονόμησεν Μωυσῆς πέραν τοῦ Ιορδάνου ἐν Αραβωθ Μωαβ ἐν τῷ πέραν τοῦ Ιορδάνου κατὰ Ιεριχω ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν

These are the ones whom Moses gave an inheritance beyond the Jordan, in Araboth Moab, on the far side of the Jordan opposite Jericho, on the east.

Closing summary of the whole Transjordan distribution (chapter colophon)

οὗτοι οὓς κατεκληρονόμησεν Μωυσῆς

The chapter closes with a colophon summarizing the entire Transjordan allotment: 'these are [the inheritances] which Moses distributed beyond the Jordan, in the plains of Moab opposite Jericho, on the east.' The repeated locative ἐν Αραβωθ Μωαβ ... κατὰ Ιεριχω exactly echoes v. 14b, framing the whole survey (vv. 8–32) as Moses' completed eastern distribution and setting the stage for Joshua's western allotment (chs. 14ff.).

οὗτοι

these

Nominative

demonstrative subject (summary: 'these are [the inheritances]')

οὗτος (nom. pl. masc. οὗτοι): 'these'; the demonstrative heads the closing colophon, referring back to the allotments just enumerated.

οὓς

whom / which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of κατεκληρονόμησεν)

ὅς (acc. pl. οὓς): relative pronoun; 'those whom / the [portions] which Moses gave as inheritance'.

κατεκληρονόμησεν

gave as inheritance

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κατακληρονομέω

verb of relative clause (Moses' distribution)

→ *constative aorist (the completed allotment)*

κατακληρονομέω: 'give as an inheritance / cause to inherit / apportion by lot'; the causative-allotment verb (cognate with κληρονομία) summarizing Moses' whole Transjordan distribution; the governing technical verb of the land-grant section.

Μωυσῆς

Moses

Nominative

subject of κατεκληρονόμησεν

Μωυσῆς: the distributor of the Transjordan inheritance, his work now summed up.

πέραν beyond <i>indeclinable adverb / improper preposition (+ genitive)</i> πέραν: 'beyond / across'; πέραν τοῦ Ιορδάνου = 'beyond the Jordan', i.e. on the eastern side.	τοῦ the Genitive <i>article</i> τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	Ιορδάνου Jordan Genitive <i>genitive (with πέραν)</i> Ιορδάνης (gen. Ιορδάνου): the Jordan.	ἐν in <i>preposition + dative (locative)</i> ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.
Αραβωθ Araboth <i>indeclinable place-name (object of ἐν)</i> Αραβωθ: indeclinable; 'the plains [of Moab]' (cf. v. 14), the encampment-region east of the Jordan.	Μωαβ of Moab <i>indeclinable genitive of relationship (with Αραβωθ)</i> Μωαβ: indeclinable; 'the plains of Moab'.	ἐν on <i>preposition + dative (locative)</i> ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.	τῷ the Dative <i>article (substantivizing πέραν)</i> τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.
πέραν far side / beyond <i>indeclinable adverb substantivized by τῷ</i> πέραν: 'beyond / across'; ἐν τῷ πέραν τοῦ Ιορδάνου = 'in the region across the Jordan' (cf. vv. 8, 14).	τοῦ the Genitive <i>article</i> τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	Ιορδάνου Jordan Genitive <i>genitive (with πέραν)</i> Ιορδάνης (gen. Ιορδάνου): the Jordan.	κατὰ opposite <i>preposition + accusative (spatial: 'over against Jericho')</i> κατά + acc.: 'opposite / over against'; κατὰ Ιεριχω = 'facing Jericho' (cf. v. 14).
Ιεριχω Jericho <i>indeclinable place-name (object of κατὰ)</i> Ιεριχω: indeclinable; the cisjordan city opposite the encampment.	ἀπὸ on / from <i>preposition + genitive (orientational: 'on the east')</i> ἀπό: in the idiom ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν ('on the east'), closing the chapter's locative frame.	ἀνατολῶν the east Genitive <i>genitive (ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν: 'on the east')</i> ἀνατολή (gen. pl. ἀνατολῶν): 'rising / east'; the chapter's final word, fixing the whole Transjordan inheritance on the eastern side of the river.	

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.