

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 16

ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΙΖ΄

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

Ephraim receives its allotment, yet Gezer's Canaanites remain within the land.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of Joshua 16 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 16 belongs to the tribal-allotment cycle (chs. 13–21) and describes the lot of the sons of Joseph (Ephraim and Manasseh), then narrows to the boundary of Ephraim by its families. Like the rest of LXX Joshua, the chapter is dense with toponyms transliterated from a Hebrew Vorlage that frequently diverges from the Masoretic Text: many of the place-names here (Χαταρωθι, Απταλιμ, Εροκ, Ικασμων, Θερμα, Θηνασα, Σελλησα, Ιανωκα, Μαχω, Χελκανα) are difficult to align securely with MT

equivalents, reflecting both textual fluidity in the boundary-lists and the translator's mechanical transliteration of obscure names. The border itself is described by a chain of future-tense 'itinerary' verbs (ἀναβήσεται, ἐξελεύσεται, παρελεύσεται, διελεύσεται, περιελεύσεται, πορεύσεται, ἐλεύσεται, διεκβαλεῖ) that personify the boundary as a moving line — a standard LXX idiom rendering the Hebrew weqatal boundary-formulae of לְבַיָּת ('border', Greek ὄριον). The recurring noun ἡ διέξοδος ('the outgoing / terminus', vv. 3, 8) marks the seaward end-point of the line. The structural seams ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν ('from the east') and ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ('to the sea / west') orient the whole survey on an east-west axis from the Jordan to the Mediterranean. The chapter closes (v. 10) with the incomplete-conquest motif that recurs across the allotments (cf. Judg 1:29): Ephraim did not destroy (οὐκ ἀπώλεσεν) the Canaanite dwelling in Gezer, and 'the Canaanite dwells in Ephraim to this day' (ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης). Notably, the Rahlfs text of v. 10 carries a substantial plus over MT: in place of the familiar tributary-labour clause (MT: 'and became a servant subject to forced labour', cf. ὑπόφορος / εἰς φόρον δουλεύων), this form of the verse appends a notice harmonized with 3 Kgdms (1 Kgs) 9:16 — that the Canaanite remained until Pharaoh king of Egypt went up, took the city, burned it, slew (ἐξεκέντησαν) its Canaanite and Perizzite inhabitants, and gave it as a dowry (ἐν φερνῇ) to his daughter (Solomon's Egyptian wife). The φόρος/forced-labour tradition flagged in the canonical motif is thus absent from this textual form, replaced by the Gezer-dowry tradition; both stand as variant resolutions of the same unconquered-city tension.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 16:1–4

The lot of the sons of Joseph: the southern boundary from the Jordan to the sea

The allotment for the Joseph tribes is defined by its boundary line: starting from the Jordan by Jericho on the east (v. 1), it ascends through the wilderness hill-country to Bethel/Luz, passes out to Bethel and along the border of Ataroth (Χατάρωθι, v. 2), then runs down westward by Beth-horon the Lower to the sea, where its 'outgoing' (διέξοδος) reaches the Mediterranean (v. 3). The summary statement (v. 4) names the two recipient tribes: the sons of Joseph — Ephraim and Manasseh — received their inheritance.

B · 16:5–9

The allotment of Ephraim by its families, with its border-towns

The boundary of the sons of Ephraim by their districts is now traced in detail (v. 5): from the east at Ataroth and Erok to Beth-horon the Upper and Gazara; the border runs to the sea and circles by a chain of towns north and east — Ikasmon, Therma, Thenasa, Sellesa, Ianoka (v. 6) — down through Macho and Ataroth and their villages, reaching Jericho and going out to the Jordan (v. 7). From Taphou the border goes seaward to Chelkana, terminating at the sea: 'this is the inheritance of the tribe of Ephraim by their families' (v. 8). Finally, the cities set apart for Ephraim within Manasseh's inheritance — all those cities and their villages — are noted (v. 9).

C · 16:10

The unconquered Canaanites of Gezer: the incomplete-conquest note and the Gezer-dowry plus

The chapter closes on the recurring failure-of-conquest motif: Ephraim did not destroy (οὐκ ἀπώλεσεν) the Canaanite dwelling in Gezer, and 'the Canaanite dwells in Ephraim to this day' (ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης). The Rahlfs text then adds a plus harmonized with 3 Kgdms 9:16: the situation persisted until Pharaoh king of Egypt went up, captured and burned the city, slew its Canaanite and Perizzite inhabitants, and gave it as a dowry (ἐν φερνῇ) to his daughter — replacing the φόρος/forced-labour resolution found elsewhere with the Gezer-dowry tradition.

1 καὶ ἐγένετο τὰ ὅρια υἱῶν Ἰωσηφ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἰορδάνου τοῦ κατὰ Ἰεριχω ἀπ' ἀνατολῶν καὶ ἀναβήσεται ἀπὸ Ἰεριχω εἰς τὴν ὄρεινὴν τὴν ἔρημον εἰς Βαιθηλ Λουζα

And the boundary of the sons of Joseph was from the Jordan by Jericho on the east; and it goes up from Jericho into the hill country, the wilderness, to Bethel, Luz.

Heading: the boundary of the Joseph tribes (main narrative) καὶ ἐγένετο

καὶ ἐγένετο renders the waw-consecutive narrative formula וַיְהִי and opens the allotment-description for the Joseph tribes. The verse pivots from the static statement of the boundary's eastern anchor (ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἰορδάνου ... ἀπ' ἀνατολῶν) to the dynamic itinerary verb ἀναβήσεται ('it goes up'), which personifies the border-line as it traces westward and upward from Jericho into the hill country.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καί-parataxis)

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

ἐγένετο

was / came to be

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (καὶ ἐγένετο narrative formula)

→ **constative aorist (the boundary as an established allotment-fact)**

γίνομαι: 'become / come to be'; καὶ ἐγένετο renders the Hebrew narrative-opening יָהָיָה; here it introduces the description of the Joseph tribes' allotted boundary; the singular agrees with the neuter-plural subject τὰ ὅρια.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article (with ὅρια)

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

ὅρια

boundary / borders

Nominative

subject of ἐγένετο (neuter plural)

ὅριον (pl. ὅρια): 'boundary / border / territory'; renders Hebrew גְּבוּל; the leitwort of the allotment chapters (13–21), denoting the surveyed border-line that defines each tribe's inheritance.

υἱῶν

of sons

Genitive

genitive of possession (whose boundary)

υἱός: 'son'; υἱοὶ Ἰωσήφ = 'the sons of Joseph,' the collective term for the two Joseph tribes Ephraim and Manasseh, named explicitly in v. 4.

Ἰωσήφ

of Joseph

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

Ἰωσήφ: indeclinable transliteration of Hebrew יוֹסֵף; the patriarch Joseph, whose 'sons' Ephraim and Manasseh form the double Joseph-portion in the land.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (source: eastern anchor of the line)

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with Ἰορδάνου)

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

Ἰορδάνου

Jordan

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπὸ (the eastern starting-point)

Ἰορδάνης (gen. Ἰορδάνου): the Jordan river, here the eastern terminus of the Joseph boundary; a fully Hellenized first-declension proper noun, declined by morphology.

τοῦ

the (one)

Genitive

substantival article ('the [Jordan] that is by Jericho')

the article τοῦ governs the prepositional phrase κατὰ Ἰεριχώ attributively: 'the Jordan that is opposite Jericho.'

κατὰ

by / opposite

preposition + accusative (location: 'opposite Jericho')

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

Ἰεριχώ

Jericho

accusative object of κατὰ (indeclinable toponym)

Ἰεριχώ: Jericho (יֶרִיחוֹ); indeclinable transliteration; the southeastern landmark anchoring the boundary near the Jordan.

ἀπ'

from

*preposition + genitive (elided before vowel;
orientation: 'on the east')*

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

ἀνατολῶν

the east / risings

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπ' (compass orientation)

ἀνατολή (pl. ἀνατολαί): 'rising (of the sun) / east'; ἀπ' ἀνατολῶν = 'from / on the east'; a structural seam orienting the survey on its east–west axis.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (shift to itinerary verb)

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

ἀναβήσεται

it goes up

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἀναβαίνω

main verb (boundary-itinerary, subject = τὰ ὄρια)

→ *descriptive future (border traced as a moving line)*

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up / ascend'; the first of the chain of future-tense 'itinerary' verbs (ἀναβήσεται, ἐξελεύσεται, παρελεύσεται, διελεύσεται ...) that personify the boundary; renders the Hebrew weqatal boundary-formula; the ascent reflects the real rise from the Jordan rift up into the central hill country.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

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

Ιεριχώ

Jericho

genitive object of ἀπό (indeclinable toponym)

Ιεριχώ: function word shaping the local clause or phrase relation in this oracle.

εἰς

into / to

preposition + accusative (goal of ascent)

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with ὀρεινήν)

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

ὀρεινήν

hill country

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (substantivized adjective)

ὀρεινή (fem. subst. adj.): 'the hill country / mountain region!'; renders Hebrew רִהֲרָה; the standard LXX designation for the Judean–Ephraimite central highland.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (attributive, with ἔρημον)

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

ἔρημον

wilderness

Accusative

attributive (in apposition: 'the hill country, the wilderness')

ἔρημος: 'wilderness / desert'; here the desert highland between Jericho and Bethel; the doubled article (τὴν ὀρεινήν τὴν ἔρημον) renders the Hebrew construct/apposition describing the same terrain.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

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

Βαιθηλ

Bethel

accusative goal of εἰς (indeclinable toponym)

Βαιθηλ: Bethel (בֵּית־אֵל, 'house of God'); a key Ephraimite border-sanctuary town.

Λουζα

Luz

accusative goal (indeclinable toponym, juxtaposed to Βαιθηλ)

Λουζα: Luz (לֹז), the older name of the Bethel locality (cf. Gen 28:19; Josh 18:13); here juxtaposed with Bethel, the LXX reflecting the close pairing of the two names in the Vorlage.

2 καὶ ἐξελεύσεται εἰς Βαιθηλ καὶ παρελεύσεται ἐπὶ τὰ ὅρια τοῦ Χαταρωθι

And it goes out to Bethel, and passes along to the border of Ataroth (Chataroth).

Boundary continuation (itinerary sequence)

καὶ ἐξελεύσεται

Two further itinerary verbs (ἐξελεύσεται, παρελεύσεται) advance the border from Bethel along the territory of Ataroth. The verse is a compact link in the boundary-chain; its toponym Χαταρωθι corresponds to MT Ataroth (אֶתְרֹת / אֶתְרֹת), the initial X- reflecting a transliteration of the Hebrew article or guttural.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐξελεύσεται

it goes out

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐξέρχομαι

main verb (boundary-itinerary, subject = τὰ ὅρια)

→ descriptive future (border traced as a moving line)

ἐξέρχομαι: 'go out / proceed'; an itinerary verb continuing the border-line; the compound ἐξ- marks the line's emergence toward the next landmark.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

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

Βαιθηλ

Bethel

accusative goal of εἰς (indeclinable toponym)

Βαιθηλ: function word shaping the local clause or phrase relation in this oracle.

καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	παρελεύσεται it passes along Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · παρέρχομαι <i>main verb (boundary-itinerary)</i> → <i>descriptive future (border traced as a moving line)</i> παρέρχομαι: 'pass by / pass along'; the compound παρα- depicts the line running alongside the territory of Ataroth; a standard boundary-itinerary verb.	ἐπὶ to / upon <i>preposition + accusative (goal of the line)</i> ἐπὶ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.	τὰ the Accusative <i>article (with ὅρια)</i> τὰ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.
ὅρια border Accusative <i>accusative object of ἐπὶ (the border of Ataroth)</i> ὅριον (pl. ὅρια): here 'the border / territory' of the town Ataroth; the leitwort recurs to mark the line's intersection with another district's edge.	τοῦ of Genitive <i>article (genitive, with the toponym)</i> τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	Χαταρωθι Ataroth (Chataroth) <i>genitive of relationship (indeclinable toponym; 'border of Ataroth')</i> Χαταρωθι: most likely the LXX transliteration of MT Ataroth / Ataroth-addar (אַתְרוֹת אֲדָר); the initial X- and final -i reflect mechanical rendering of a Hebrew form difficult to align with the MT.	

3 καὶ διελεύσεται ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ἐπὶ τὰ ὅρια Αἰπταλὶμ ἕως τῶν ὁρίων Βαιθωρων τὴν κάτω καὶ ἔσται ἡ διέξοδος αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν

And it crosses over toward the sea, to the border of Aptalim (Japhletite), as far as the territory of Beth-horon the Lower; and its outgoing shall be at the sea.

Boundary continuation reaching the seaward terminus καὶ διελεύσεται

The line now turns decisively westward (ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, 'toward the sea' = the Mediterranean), passing the Japhletite border (Αἰπταλὶμ) and Beth-horon the Lower, until its διέξοδος ('outgoing / terminus') reaches the sea. ἔσται ('shall be') with ἡ διέξοδος is the standard formula closing a boundary segment at its end-point.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

διελεύσεται
it crosses over

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · διέρχομαι

main verb (boundary-itinerary)

→ *descriptive future* (border traced as a moving line)

διέρχομαι: 'go through / cross over'; the compound δια- marks the line traversing the terrain westward toward the coast.

ἐπὶ
toward

preposition + accusative (direction: 'toward the sea')

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

τὴν
the

Accusative

article (with θάλασσαν)

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

θάλασσαν
sea

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (the Mediterranean = west)

θάλασσα: 'sea'; renders Hebrew יָם, which also means 'west'; in boundary-lists ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν marks both the western direction and the Mediterranean terminus.

ἐπὶ
to

preposition + accusative (intermediate landmark)

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

τὰ
the

Accusative

article (with ὄρια)

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

ὄρια
border

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (the border of Aptalim)

ὄριον (pl. ὄρια): 'border / territory'; here the edge of the Japhletite district.

Απταλιμ
Aptalim (Japhletite)

genitive of relationship (indeclinable toponym/gentilic)

Απταλιμ: transliteration corresponding to MT 'the Japhletite' (יִפְתְּלִיטַי, Josh 16:3); the LXX renders the gentilic as an opaque place-name.

ἕως
as far as

preposition + genitive (limit: 'as far as')

ἕως: 'until / as far as'; marks the western limit of this segment at Beth-horon the Lower.

τῶν
the

Genitive

article (with ὁρίων)

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

ὁρίων
territory / borders

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως (the territory of Beth-horon)

ὄριον (gen. pl. ὁρίων): 'borders / territory'; the genitive after ἕως marks the limit-point.

Βαιθωρων

Beth-horon

genitive of relationship (indeclinable toponym)

Βαιθωρων: Beth-horon (בֵּית חֹרֹן); paired towns (Upper and Lower) on the Aijalon ascent; here 'the Lower' (τὴν κάτω) is specified.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (distinguishing 'the Lower' Beth-horon)

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

κάτω

lower / below

adverb used attributively (with article: 'the Lower')

κάτω: indeclinable adverb 'below / lower'; τὴν κάτω = 'the lower (one)', distinguishing Lower Beth-horon (בֵּית חֹרֹן תַּתְּיוֹן) from Upper Beth-horon (v. 5).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔσται

shall be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (boundary-terminus formula)

→ predictive future (formulaic: marking the line's end-point)

εἰμί (fut. ἔσται): 'be'; ἔσται ἡ διέξοδος is the standard LXX formula closing a boundary-segment: 'its outgoing shall be at ...'; renders Hebrew יִהְיֶה יְצִיאָהּ.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with διέξοδος)

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

διέξοδος

outgoing / terminus

Nominative

subject of ἔσται

διέξοδος: 'outgoing / outlet / terminus'; renders Hebrew תְּצִיאָהּ; the technical boundary-term for the point where a border-line reaches its end (here, the sea); recurs at v. 8.

αὐτῶν

of them / its

Genitive

genitive of possession (the outgoing of the borders)

αὐτός: the genitive plural refers back to τὰ ὅρια ('the borders'); 'their outgoing' = the terminus of the boundary-line.

ἐπὶ

at

preposition + accusative (location of terminus)

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with θάλασσαν)

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

θάλασσαν

sea

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (the seaward terminus)

θάλασσα: 'sea'; the Mediterranean as the western end-point of the Joseph boundary.

4 καὶ ἐκληρονόμησαν οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰωσηφ Εφραιμ καὶ Μανασση

And the sons of Joseph — Ephraim and Manasseh — received their inheritance.

Summary statement: the two Joseph tribes named as recipients καὶ ἐκληρονόμησαν

A summarizing main clause closing section A: the boundary just traced belongs to the sons of Joseph, now identified by their tribal names Ephraim and Manasseh. The verb ἐκληρονόμησαν ('received as inheritance') is the technical allotment-term; Εφραιμ καὶ Μανασση stand in apposition to οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰωσηφ.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐκληρονόμησαν

they inherited / received as inheritance

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · κληρονομέω

main verb (allotment summary)

→ **constative aorist (the inheritance as a completed grant)**

κληρονομέω: 'inherit / take possession by lot'; renders Hebrew לָקַח; the technical verb of the allotment narratives, cognate with κληῖρος ('lot') and κληρονομία ('inheritance').

οἱ
the

Nominative

article (with υἱοί)

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

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject of ἐκληρονόμησαν

υἱός (pl. υἱοί): 'sons'; οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰωσηφ here resolved into the two named tribes.

Ἰωσηφ
of Joseph

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

Ἰωσηφ: indeclinable; the patriarch Joseph, ancestor of the double tribe.

Εφραιμ

Ephraim

nominative in apposition to οἱ υἱοί (indeclinable tribal name)

Εφραιμ: indeclinable transliteration of עֲפְרַיִם; the younger Joseph tribe, whose detailed boundary follows in vv. 5–9; it gives its name to the central hill-country territory.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

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

Μανασση

Manasseh

nominative in apposition (indeclinable tribal name)

Μανασση: indeclinable transliteration of מְנַשֶּׁשֶׁת; the elder Joseph tribe, whose own allotment is treated in ch. 17; here named alongside Ephraim as the second Joseph-portion.

5 καὶ ἐγενήθη ὄρια υἱῶν Εφραιμ κατὰ δῆμους αὐτῶν καὶ ἐγενήθη τὰ ὄρια τῆς κληρονομίας αὐτῶν ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν Αταρωθ καὶ Εροκ ἕως Βαιθωρων τὴν ἄνω καὶ Γαζαρα

And the boundary of the sons of Ephraim by their families came to be; and the boundary of their inheritance was from the east: Ataroth and Erok as far as Beth-horon the Upper and Gazara.

Heading: the boundary of Ephraim by its families (opening section B)

καὶ ἐγενήθη

Section B narrows from the joint Joseph-lot to Ephraim alone. The repeated ἐγενήθη ('came to be') frames the survey, and κατὰ δῆμους αὐτῶν ('by their families / districts') signals the sub-tribal subdivision typical of the allotment-lists. The eastern anchor (ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν) again opens the east-west axis, naming Ataroth, Erok, Upper Beth-horon and Gazara as its initial landmarks.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐγενήθη

came to be / was

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (boundary-establishment formula)

→ constative aorist (the Ephraimite boundary as established fact)

γίνομαι (aor. pass. ἐγενήθη): 'become / come to be'; the passive form is the regular LXX equivalent of the active middle ἐγένετο in this period; here it introduces the boundary of Ephraim proper.

ὄρια

boundary

Nominative

subject of ἐγενήθη (anarthrous neuter plural)

ὄριον (pl. ὄρια): 'boundary / border'; the survey-term recurs as the subject of the establishing formula.

υἱῶν

of sons

Genitive

genitive of possession (whose boundary)

υἱός: 'son'; υἱοὶ Εφραιμ = the Ephraimites.

Εφραιμ

of Ephraim

genitive of relationship (indeclinable tribal name)

Εφραιμ: indeclinable; here the tribe whose specific allotment is now described.

κατὰ

according to / by

preposition + accusative (distributive: 'by families')

κατὰ + accusative: distributive 'according to / by'; κατὰ δῆμους = 'family by family,' the standard subdivision-formula of the allotment-lists.

δῆμους

families / districts

Accusative

accusative object of κατὰ (distributive)

δῆμος: 'people / district / clan'; renders Hebrew תּוֹכְחָשׁ ('families / clans'); the sub-tribal units by which the territory is parcelled.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession (the Ephraimites' families)

αὐτῶν: pronominal form marking person, possession, or reference within the clause.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (resumptive)

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

ἐγενήθη

was / came to be

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (resumptive repetition of the formula)

→ *constative aorist (the boundary fixed)*

γίνομαι (aor. pass.): the repeated ἐγενήθη resumes the survey after the family-subdivision note, now specifying the line itself.

τὰ
the

Nominative

article (with ὅρια)

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

ὅρια

boundary

Nominative

subject of the second ἐγενήθη

ὅριον (pl. ὅρια): now articular, 'the [aforementioned] boundary' of their inheritance.

τῆς
of the

Genitive

article (with κληρονομίας)

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

κληρονομίας

inheritance

Genitive

genitive (the boundary of their inheritance)

κληρονομία: 'inheritance / possession by lot'; renders Hebrew הַלְוִיָּהּ; the allotted patrimony of the tribe, cognate with κληρονομέω (v. 4).

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

αὐτῶν: pronominal form marking person, possession, or reference within the clause.

ἀπὸ
from

preposition + genitive (eastern orientation)

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

ἀνατολῶν

the east

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπὸ (compass orientation)

ἀνατολή (pl.): 'east'; ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν again opens the survey from the eastern side.

Αταρωθ

Ataroth

nominative/landmark in apposition (indeclinable toponym)

Αταρωθ: Ataroth (אֶתְרוֹחַ); an Ephraimite border-town; cf. the related Χαταρωθι of v. 2.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

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

Εροκ

Erok

landmark (indeclinable toponym)

Εροκ: a border-town corresponding to MT Atroth-addar / Adar (the alignment is uncertain); an opaque transliteration.

ἕως

as far as

preposition + genitive (limit)

ἕως: 'as far as'; marks the western limit at Upper Beth-horon.

Βαιθωρων

Beth-horon

genitive of limit (indeclinable toponym)

Βαιθωρων: Beth-horon; here the Upper town (τὴν ἄνω), paired with Lower Beth-horon of v. 3.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (distinguishing 'the Upper')

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

ἄνω

upper / above

adverb used attributively (with article: 'the Upper')

ἄνω: indeclinable adverb 'above / upper'; τὴν ἄνω = 'the upper (one)', distinguishing Upper Beth-horon (בֵּית חֶרֶן עֶלְיוֹן) from the Lower of v. 3.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

Γαζαρα

Gazara (Gezer)

landmark (indeclinable toponym)

Γαζαρα: the Hellenized form of Gezer (גִּזְרָא), the major western border-city later famous in the Maccabean period; in v. 10 the same site appears as Γαζερ, the alternate transliteration.

6 καὶ διελεύσεται τὰ ὄρια ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν εἰς Ικασμων ἀπὸ βορρᾶ Θερμα περιελεύσεται ἐπὶ ἀνατολὰς εἰς Θηνασα καὶ Σελλησα καὶ παρελεύσεται ἀπ' ἀνατολῶν εἰς Ιανωκα

And the boundary crosses over toward the sea to Ikasmon; from the north, Therma; it circles round to the east to Thenasa and Sellesa, and passes along from the east to Ianoka.

Boundary continuation: the northern and eastern circuit καὶ διελεύσεται

The densest toponym-cluster of the chapter. Itinerary verbs (διελεύσεται, περιελεύσεται, παρελεύσεται) trace the line seaward, then circle (περι-) back eastward through a series of towns (Ikasmon, Therma, Thenasa, Sellesa, Ianoka) that are largely unidentifiable and diverge sharply from MT. The directional markers ἀπὸ βορρᾶ ('from the north'), ἐπὶ ἀνατολὰς and ἀπ' ἀνατολῶν ('to/from the east') structure the circuit.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

διελεύσεται

it crosses over

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · διέρχομαι

main verb (boundary-itinerary, subject = τὰ ὄρια)

→ *descriptive future (border traced as a moving line)*

διέρχομαι: 'go through / cross over'; an itinerary verb continuing the survey toward the sea.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article (with ὄρια)

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

ὄρια

boundary

Nominative

subject of διελεύσεται

ὄριον (pl. ὄρια): the border-line, explicit subject here.

ἐπὶ

toward

preposition + accusative (direction)

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with θάλασσαν)

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

θάλασσαν

sea

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (the sea = west)

θάλασσα: 'sea / west'; the Mediterranean direction.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

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

Ἰκασμων

Ikasmon (Michmethath)

accusative goal (indeclinable toponym)

Ἰκασμων: a border-town corresponding (uncertainly) to MT Michmethath (תַּחְמַת־מִיכָם, Josh 16:6); an opaque transliteration with no secure identification.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (directional: 'from the north')

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

βορρᾶ

north

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό (compass orientation)

βορρᾶς (gen. βορρᾶ): 'the north (wind) / north'; renders Hebrew נֹדָח; orients this segment of the circuit.

Θερμα

Therma (Taanath-shiloh)

landmark (indeclinable toponym)

Θερμα: a northern landmark, perhaps reflecting MT Taanath-shiloh (תַּאנַת־שִׁלֹּה); the alignment is uncertain.

περιελεύσεται

it circles round

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · περιέρχομαι

main verb (boundary-itinerary)

→ descriptive future (border traced as a moving line)

περιέρχομαι: 'go around / circle'; the compound περι- depicts the line bending back from the north toward the east; a turning-point in the circuit.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (direction: eastward)

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

ἀνατολάς

the east

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (direction)

ἀνατολή (pl. ἀνατολαί): 'east'; ἐπὶ ἀνατολάς = 'eastward', the direction of the circuit's turn.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

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

Θηνασα

Thenasa

accusative goal (indeclinable toponym)

Θηνασα: an eastern border-town; unidentified, with no secure MT equivalent.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

Σελλησα

Sellea

landmark (indeclinable toponym)

Σελλησα: a border-town paired with Thenasa; unidentified.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

παρελεύσεται

it passes along

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · παρέρχομαι

main verb (boundary-itinerary)

→ descriptive future (border traced as a moving line)

παρέρχομαι: 'pass along'; continues the eastern circuit toward Ianoka.

ἀπ'

from

preposition + genitive (elided; 'from the east')

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

ἀνατολῶν

the east

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπ' (compass orientation)

ἀνατολή (pl.): 'east'; ἀπ' ἀνατολῶν marks the eastern side of this final segment.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

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

Ιανωκα

Ianoka (Janoah)

accusative goal (indeclinable toponym)

Ιανωκα: corresponds to MT Janoah (יהנוח, Josh 16:6); a border-town on the eastern circuit.

7 καὶ εἰς Μαχω καὶ Αταρωθ καὶ αἱ κῶμαι αὐτῶν καὶ ἐλεύσεται ἐπὶ Ιεριχω καὶ διεκβαλεῖ ἐπὶ τὸν Ιορδάνην

And to Macho and Ataroth and their villages; and it comes to Jericho and goes out to the Jordan.

Boundary continuation: descent back to the Jordan

καὶ εἰς Μαχω

The circuit now descends southeastward through Macho and Ataroth (with their dependent villages, αἱ κῶμαι αὐτῶν) back down to Jericho, and the line 'goes out' (διεκβαλεῖ) to the Jordan — closing the eastern loop near where the Joseph boundary began (v. 1). The verb διεκβάλλω is the technical term for a border 'breaking through / debouching' to its limit.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

εἰς
to

preposition + accusative (goal, continuing v. 6's line)

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

Μαχω
Macho

accusative goal (indeclinable toponym)

Μαχω: a border-town; unidentified, perhaps reflecting an element of MT Naarath/Ataroth district; opaque transliteration.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

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

Αταρωθ
Ataroth

landmark (indeclinable toponym)

Αταρωθ: Ataroth (עַטְרוֹת / עֵטְרוֹת); cf. v. 5; here grouped with its dependent villages.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

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

αἱ
the

Nominative

article (with κῶμαι)

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

κῶμαι
villages

Nominative

nominative (parenthetical: 'and their villages')

κῶμη (pl. κῶμαι): 'village / unwalled settlement'; renders Hebrew חֲצִירֵיהֶן ('their settlements'); the dependent hamlets attached to the named towns.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession (the towns' villages)

αὐτῶν: pronominal form marking person, possession, or reference within the clause.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (resuming itinerary)

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

ἐλεύσεται

it comes

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

main verb (boundary-itinerary)

→ descriptive future (border traced as a moving line)

ἔρχομαι: 'come / go'; the simplex itinerary verb here brings the line down toward Jericho.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

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

Ιεριχώ

Jericho

accusative goal (indeclinable toponym)

Ιεριχώ: Jericho; the line returns near its v. 1 starting-region by the Jordan.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

διεκβαλεῖ

it goes out / debouches

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · διεκβάλλω

main verb (boundary-terminus itinerary)

→ descriptive future (border breaking through to its limit)

διεκβάλλω: 'break through / pass out to'; the technical boundary-verb for a line debouching at its end-point (here the Jordan); the double compound δι-εκ- intensifies the sense of the line emerging at its terminus.

ἐπὶ

at / to

preposition + accusative (terminus)

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Ιορδάνην)

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

Ιορδάνην

Jordan

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (the eastern terminus)

Ιορδάνης (acc. Ιορδάνην): the Jordan river, eastern limit of the line; a fully Hellenized first-declension proper noun, declined by morphology.

8 καὶ ἀπὸ Ταφου πορεύσεται τὰ ὅρια ἐπὶ θάλασσαν ἐπὶ Χελκανα καὶ ἔσται ἡ διέξοδος αὐτῶν ἐπὶ θάλασσαν αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία φυλῆς Εφραιμ κατὰ δῆμους αὐτῶν

And from Taphou the boundary goes toward the sea, to Chelkana; and its outgoing shall be at the sea. This is the inheritance of the tribe of Ephraim by their families.

Boundary completion and summary subscription (closing section B) καὶ ἀπὸ Ταφου

The western boundary is completed: from Taphou the line runs seaward to Chelkana, its διέξοδος terminating at the sea (echoing v. 3). The verse then closes with the formulaic subscription αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία φυλῆς Εφραιμ κατὰ δῆμους αὐτῶν ('this is the inheritance of the tribe of Ephraim by their families'), the standard concluding rubric of each allotment-section, forming an inclusio with the κατὰ δῆμους of v. 5.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἀπὸ
from

preposition + genitive (starting-point of western segment)

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

Ταφου
Taphou (Tappuah)

genitive object of ἀπὸ (indeclinable toponym)

Ταφου: corresponds to MT Tappuah (תַּפּוּאָה, Josh 16:8); the boundary-town between Ephraim and Manasseh (cf. 17:8).

πορεύσεται
it goes

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (boundary-itinerary, subject = τὰ ὅρια)

→ descriptive future (border traced as a moving line)

πορεύομαι: 'go / proceed / journey'; another itinerary verb, here carrying the line westward to the sea.

τὰ
the

Nominative

article (with ὅρια)

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

ὅρια
boundary

Nominative

subject of πορεύσεται

ὄριον (pl. ὅρια): the border-line, explicit subject.

ἐπὶ
toward

preposition + accusative (direction; anarthrous θάλασσαν)

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

θάλασσαν
sea

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (the sea = west)

θάλασσα: 'sea / west'; here anarthrous, the seaward direction.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal-town)

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

Χελκανα

Chelkana (Kanaḥ)

accusative goal (indeclinable toponym)

Χελκανα: corresponds (uncertainly) to the Wadi/brook Kanaḥ (כְּנָח לְיַד, Josh 16:8) at the western boundary; an opaque transliteration.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔσται

shall be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (boundary-terminus formula)

→ predictive future (formulaic terminus-marker)

εἰμί (fut. ἔσται): the terminus-formula ἔσται ἢ διέξοδος, repeated from v. 3, closes the western segment.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with διέξοδος)

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

διέξοδος

outgoing / terminus

Nominative

subject of ἔσται

διέξοδος: 'outgoing / terminus'; renders Hebrew שְׁמִינִי; the border's seaward end-point, repeated from v. 3.

αὐτῶν

its / of them

Genitive

genitive of possession (the outgoing of the borders)

αὐτός: refers to τὰ ὅρια; 'their outgoing.'

ἐπὶ

at

preposition + accusative (location of terminus)

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

θάλασσαν

sea

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (the seaward terminus)

θάλασσα: the Mediterranean as the western end-point.

αὕτη

this

Nominative

demonstrative subject of the subscription clause

οὗτος (fem. nom. αὕτη): 'this'; opens the formulaic subscription αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία ..., the standard closing rubric summing up the tribe's allotment.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with κληρονομία)

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

κληρονομία

inheritance

Nominative

predicate nominative (subscription: 'this is the inheritance')

κληρονομία: 'inheritance / allotted possession'; renders Hebrew הִנְיָ; the subscription marks the close of Ephraim's boundary-description.

φυλῆς

of the tribe

Genitive

genitive of possession (whose inheritance)

φυλή: 'tribe'; renders Hebrew $\text{טִבְנִי} / \text{טִבְנִי}$; the administrative-genealogical unit receiving the allotment.

Εφραιμ

of Ephraim

genitive of relationship (indeclinable tribal name)

Εφραιμ: indeclinable; the tribe whose inheritance is here summed up.

κατὰ

according to / by

preposition + accusative (distributive: 'by families')

κατά + accusative: distributive; κατὰ δῆμους αὐτῶν repeats the subdivision-formula of v. 5, forming an inclusio around section B.

δήμους

families / districts

Accusative

accusative object of κατὰ (distributive)

δῆμος: 'family / clan / district'; renders Hebrew תִּיבָתִּים .

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

αὐτῶν: pronominal form marking person, possession, or reference within the clause.

9 καὶ αἱ πόλεις αἱ ἀφορισθεῖσαι τοῖς υἱοῖς Εφραιμ ἀνὰ μέσον τῆς κληρονομίας υἱῶν Μανασση πᾶσαι αἱ πόλεις καὶ αἱ κῶμαι αὐτῶν

And the cities set apart for the sons of Ephraim were in the midst of the inheritance of the sons of Manasseh — all the cities and their villages.

Supplementary note: Ephraimite enclave-cities within Manasseh

καὶ αἱ πόλεις

A verbless supplementary note (no finite verb; 'were' is supplied): besides its main territory, Ephraim held cities ἀφορισθεῖσαι ('set apart') as enclaves ἀνὰ μέσον ('in the midst of') the inheritance of Manasseh. This recognizes the intermingling of the two Joseph tribes and anticipates the Manasseh-allotment of ch. 17; the summary 'all the cities and their villages' closes the note.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

αἱ

the

Nominative

article (with πόλεις)

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

πόλεις

cities

Nominative

subject of the verbless clause (nominative plural)

πόλις (pl. πόλεις): 'city / town'; renders Hebrew **עִיר**; here the enclave-cities allotted to Ephraim within Manassite territory.

αἱ

the

Nominative

article (attributive, with the participle ἀφορισθεῖσαι)

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

ἀφορισθεῖσαι

set apart

Aor Pass Ptcp Nom Fem Pl · ἀφορίζω

attributive participle (modifying αἱ πόλεις)

→ *resultative aorist participle (cities in a state of having been designated)*

ἀφορίζω: 'mark off / separate / set apart'; the aorist passive participle (with implicit divine/administrative agent) describes the cities as officially designated for Ephraim; renders the Hebrew nip'al/passive of 'separate'; the cities are 'set apart' as Ephraimite enclaves within Manasseh's land.

τοῖς

for the

Dative

article (with υἱοῖς)

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

υἱοῖς

for the sons

Dative

dative of advantage (the beneficiaries of the setting-apart)

υἱός (dat. pl. υἱοῖς): 'sons'; dative of advantage — the cities were set apart 'for the sons of Ephraim.'

Εφραιμ

of Ephraim

genitive of relationship (indeclinable tribal name)

Εφραιμ: indeclinable; the recipient tribe.

ἐν

in

preposition (in the idiom ἐν μέσσοις)

ἐν: in the fixed idiom ἐν μέσσοις + genitive = 'in the midst of / between'; renders Hebrew **בְּתוֹכָם**.

μέσσοις

the midst

Accusative

accusative in the prepositional idiom ἐν μέσσοις ('in the midst of')

μέσος (subst. μέσσοις): 'middle / midst'; the Ephraimite cities lie embedded within Manasseh's inheritance.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article (with κληρονομία)

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

κληρονομία

inheritance

Genitive

genitive object of ἐν μέσσοις

κληρονομία: 'inheritance'; here Manasseh's allotted territory, within which Ephraim's enclave-cities lie.

υἱῶν

of sons

Genitive

genitive of possession (whose inheritance)

υἱός: 'son'; υἱοὶ Μανασση = the Manassites.

Μανασση

of Manasseh

genitive of relationship (indeclinable tribal name)

Μανασση: indeclinable; the elder Joseph tribe whose inheritance encloses the Ephraimite cities (cf. ch. 17).

πᾶσαι

all

Nominative

adjective (summarizing: 'all the cities')

πᾶς (fem. nom. pl. πᾶσαι): 'all'; the summary πᾶσαι αἱ πόλεις totals the enclave-cities just described.

αἱ

the

Nominative

article (with πόλεις)

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

πόλεις

cities

Nominative

nominative (summary apposition)

πόλις (pl. πόλεις): the cities, recapitulated in the summary.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

αἱ

the

Nominative

article (with κῶμαι)

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

κῶμαι

villages

Nominative

nominative (summary: 'and their villages')

κῶμη (pl. κῶμαι): 'village'; renders Hebrew כְּנָפֵי עִיר; the dependent settlements attached to the cities.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession (the cities' villages)

αὐτῶν: pronominal form marking person, possession, or reference within the clause.

10 καὶ οὐκ ἀπώλεσεν Εφραιμ τὸν Χαναναῖον τὸν κατοικοῦντα ἐν Γαζερ καὶ κατῴκει ὁ Χαναναῖος ἐν τῷ Εφραιμ ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης ἕως ἀνέβη Φαραω βασιλεὺς Αἰγύπτου καὶ ἔλαβεν αὐτὴν καὶ ἐνέπρησεν αὐτὴν ἐν πυρί καὶ τοὺς Χαναναίους καὶ τοὺς Φερεζαίους καὶ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας ἐν Γαζερ ἐξεκέντησαν καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτὴν Φαραω ἐν φερνῇ τῇ θυγατρὶ αὐτοῦ

And Ephraim did not destroy the Canaanite dwelling in Gezer; and the Canaanite dwelt in Ephraim until this day — until Pharaoh king of Egypt went up and took it and burned it with fire; and they slew the Canaanites and the Perizzites and those dwelling in Gezer; and Pharaoh gave it as a dowry to his daughter.

Closing note: the incomplete-conquest motif and the Gezer-dowry plus καὶ οὐκ ἀπώλεσεν Εφραιμ

The chapter closes with the recurring failure-of-conquest formula (cf. Judg 1:29): the negated aorist οὐκ ἀπώλεσεν ('did not destroy') and the durative imperfect κατῴκει ('kept dwelling') with the etiological tag ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης ('to this day') frame the unconquered-Canaanite tension. This Rahlfs text then carries a substantial plus over MT: a second ἕως-clause harmonized with 3 Kgdms (1 Kgs) 9:16 recounting Pharaoh's later capture, burning and slaughter of Gezer's inhabitants and its gift as a dowry (ἐν φερνῇ) to his daughter — a Gezer-dowry resolution replacing the φόρος/forced-labour clause of the canonical motif.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

οὐκ

not

negative particle (negating ἀπώλεσεν)

οὐ (οὐκ before vowel): the objective negative; sets up the failure-of-conquest formula central to the allotment-cycle.

ἀπώλεσεν

he destroyed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀπόλλυμι

main verb (negated: 'did not destroy')

→ constative aorist (the failure as a single historical fact)

ἀπόλλυμι: 'destroy / drive out / exterminate'; renders Hebrew / שִׁחַתְתָּ; the negated verb marks Ephraim's failure to dispossess the Canaanite — the leitmotif of incomplete conquest (cf. Judg 1:29, of Gezer specifically).

Εφραιμ

Ephraim

subject of ἀπώλεσεν (indeclinable tribal name)

Εφραιμ: indeclinable; the tribe as the failing agent of conquest.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Χαναναίων)

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

Χαναναῖον

Canaanite

Accusative

direct object of ἀπώλεσεν

Χαναναῖος: 'Canaanite'; gentilic noun (declinable, hence parsed by morphology); renders Hebrew יְגִיזָי; the indigenous population Ephraim failed to dispossess.

τὸν

the (one)

Accusative

article (attributive, with the participle κατοικοῦντα)

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

κατοικοῦντα

dwelling

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Masc Sg · κατοικέω

attributive participle (modifying τὸν Χαναναῖον)

→ imperfective present participle (ongoing habitation)

κατοικέω: 'dwell / inhabit / settle'; the present participle marks the Canaanite's settled, continuing residence in Gezer; renders the Hebrew participle בָּשֵׁי.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

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

Γαζερ

Gezer

dative object of ἐν (indeclinable toponym)

Γαζερ: Gezer (גִּזְרִי); the alternate transliteration of the city called Γαζαρα in v. 5; the unconquered Canaanite city on Ephraim's western edge.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

κατῴκει

dwelt / kept dwelling

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · κατοικέω

main verb (durative description of continuing habitation)

→ durative imperfect (ongoing residence over time)

κατοικέω (impf. κατῴκει): 'dwell'; the imperfect expresses the protracted, continuing residence of the Canaanite within Ephraim, in tension with the conquest-mandate; pairs with the etiological 'to this day.'

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with Χαναναῖος)

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

Χαναναῖος

Canaanite

Nominative

subject of κατῴκει

Χαναναῖος: 'Canaanite'; nominative subject; the persisting indigenous inhabitant.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with the territorial name Εφραιμ)

the article τῷ governs the otherwise-indeclinable Εφραιμ, marking it here as the territory rather than the tribe ('in Ephraim').

Εφραιμ

Ephraim

dative object of ἐν (indeclinable; territorial sense)

Εφραιμ: indeclinable; here the territory of Ephraim, within which the Canaanite remained.

ἕως

until

preposition + genitive (temporal: 'until this day')

ἕως: 'until'; with τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης forms the standard etiological tag fixing the situation as enduring to the narrator's present.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article (with ἡμέρας)

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

ἡμέρας

day

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως (temporal)

ἡμέρα: 'day'; ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης ('to this day') renders Hebrew הַיּוֹם דַּע, the etiological formula characteristic of Joshua's land-narratives.

ταύτης

this

Genitive

demonstrative (modifying ἡμέρας)

οὗτος (fem. gen. ταύτης): 'this'; the deictic 'this day' marks the narrator's own time-horizon.

ἕως

until

temporal conjunction (introducing the Gezer-plus clause)

ἕως: here a temporal conjunction governing the finite aorist ἀνέβη; introduces the plus (harmonized with 3 Kgdms 9:16) extending the etiology up to Pharaoh's intervention.

ἀνέβη

went up

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναβαίνω

verb of the ἕως-clause (Pharaoh's campaign)

→ *ingressive aorist (Pharaoh's military advance)*

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up / march up'; the idiom for a military campaign 'going up' against a city; here Pharaoh's expedition against Gezer (cf. 3 Kgdms 9:16).

Φαραώ

Pharaoh

subject of ἀνέβη (indeclinable proper noun)

Φαραώ: transliteration of פַּרְעֹה (Egyptian pr-ʿ3); indeclinable; the Egyptian king of the harmonizing plus, identified with the father-in-law of Solomon in 3 Kgdms 9:16.

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Φαραώ

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; in apposition, 'Pharaoh king of Egypt' — the standard title-formula.

Αἰγύπτου

of Egypt

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with βασιλεὺς: 'king of Egypt')

Αἴγυπτος (gen. Αἰγύπτου): Egypt; a fully Hellenized noun declined by morphology; renders Hebrew מִצְרַיִם.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔλαβεν

took

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαμβάνω

main verb (Pharaoh's capture of the city)

→ *constative aorist (the city's capture)*

λαμβάνω: 'take / seize / capture'; here of taking the city of Gezer by force.

αὐτήν

it / her

Accusative

direct object of ἔλαβεν (referring to the city Gezer)

αὐτός (fem. acc. αὐτήν): the feminine pronoun refers to the city (πόλις, fem.) Gezer.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐνέπρησεν

burned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐμπύμπρημι

main verb (burning of the city)

→ *constative aorist (the city's burning)*

ἐμπύμπρημι (ἐμπρήθω): 'set on fire / burn up'; renders Hebrew שָׂרַף; the standard idiom for the destruction of a captured city by fire.

αὐτήν

it / her

Accusative

direct object of ἐνέπρησεν (the city)

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

ἐν

with

preposition + dative (instrumental: 'with fire')

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

πυρί

fire

Dative

dative of instrument (with ἐν: 'with fire')

πῦρ (dat. πυρί): 'fire'; ἐν πυρί is the Hebraizing instrumental, rendering שָׂרַף.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (object-fronting)

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

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with Χανααίους)

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

Χανααίους

Canaanites

Accusative

direct object (fronted before ἐξεκέντησαν)

Χανααῖος (acc. pl. Χανααίους): 'Canaanites'; the indigenous inhabitants slain in Pharaoh's sack of the city.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with Φερεζαίους)

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

Φερεζαίους

Perizzites

Accusative

direct object (coordinate with Χανααίους)

Φερεζαῖος (acc. pl. Φερεζαίους): 'Perizzites'; renders Hebrew יִזְרָאֵל; a pre-Israelite people regularly listed among the Canaanite nations (cf. Gen 15:20; Exod 3:8).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

τούς

those

Accusative

article (substantival, with the participle κατοικοῦντας)

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

κατοικοῦντας

those dwelling

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Masc Pl · κατοικέω

substantival participle (object: 'those dwelling in Gezer')

→ *imperfective present participle (the resident population)*

κατοικέω: 'dwell / inhabit'; the substantival participle οἱ κατοικοῦντες = 'the inhabitants'; here the resident population of Gezer slain in the sack.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

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

Γαζερ

Gezer

dative object of ἐν (indeclinable toponym)

Γαζερ: Gezer; the city repeated as the location of the slain inhabitants.

ἐξεκέντησαν

they slew / ran through

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐκκεντέω

main verb (with the fronted objects: slaughter of the inhabitants)

→ *constative aorist (the slaughter as a completed act)*

ἐκκεντέω: 'pierce through / stab / slay'; a vivid verb of violent killing (cf. its use at Zech 12:10 LXX); the third-plural ('they slew') with Pharaoh's forces as implied subject; renders the destruction of Gezer's Canaanite and Perizzite population.

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 (Pharaoh's gift of the city)

→ *constative aorist (the dowry-gift as a completed act)*

δίδωμι: 'give'; here of giving the captured city as a marriage-gift; the clause matches 3 Kgdms 9:16, where Pharaoh gives Gezer as a dowry to his daughter, Solomon's wife.

αὐτήν

it / her

Accusative

direct object of ἔδωκεν (the city)

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

Φαραω

Pharaoh

subject of ἔδωκεν (indeclinable proper noun)

Φαραω: indeclinable; the king as donor of the dowry.

ἐν

as / in

preposition + dative (predicative: 'as a dowry')

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

φερνή

dowry

Dative

dative (predicative/manner: 'as a dowry')

φερνή: 'dowry / marriage-portion'; renders Hebrew מִתְּנָה (the parting-gift); ἐν φερνῇ = 'as a dowry'; the term ties this plus directly to 3 Kgdms 9:16, where Gezer is Pharaoh's wedding-gift to his daughter on her marriage to Solomon.

τῇ

to the

Dative

article (with θυγατρὶ)

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

θυγατρὶ

daughter

Dative

dative of recipient (indirect object of ἔδωκεν)

θυγάτηρ (dat. θυγατρὶ): 'daughter'; renders Hebrew תַּבִּי; the recipient of the dowry, identified in 3 Kgdms 9:16 as the Egyptian wife of Solomon.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (Pharaoh's daughter)

αὐτοῦ: pronominal form marking person, possession, or reference within the clause.

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.