

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 18

ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΙΗ΄

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

At Shiloh Joshua surveys and divides the remaining land, and Benjamin receives its lot.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of Joshua 18 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 18 is a hinge-chapter in the land-distribution section of the book (chs. 13–21): it relocates the whole congregation to Shiloh, where the tent of meeting (ἡ σκηνὴ τοῦ μαρτυρίου) is pitched (v. 1), establishing the central sanctuary that will remain Israel's cult-center down to 1 Samuel; the notice ἡ γῆ ἐκρατήθη ὑπὸ αὐτῶν ('the land was subdued under them') marks the close of the conquest proper. The chapter divides cleanly: the assembly and Joshua's rebuke of the seven landless

tribes (vv. 1–7), the survey-commission in which three men per tribe go out to walk the land (χωροβατῆσαι) and write it down in seven portions in a scroll (εἰς βιβλίον, vv. 4–9), and the casting of lots ἔναντι κυρίου ἐν Σηλῳ ('before the LORD at Shiloh', v. 10). The remainder (vv. 11–28) records the first lot — Benjamin's — describing its boundary running ἀνὰ μέσον Ιουδα καὶ ἀνὰ μέσον τῶν υἱῶν Ἰωσηφ ('between Judah and the sons of Joseph', v. 11), and then enumerating the tribe's city-list. The Old Greek of Joshua is notably free in its handling of the dense Hebrew toponymy: many place-names are transliterated idiosyncratically (e.g. Βαιθηλ for Bethel, Καριαθιαριν for Kiriath-jearim, Γαβρων for Gibeon), some Hebrew topographical terms are calqued (κατὰ νώτου, 'along the shoulder/ridge'; ἡ διέξοδος, 'the outgoing/terminus' of a border-line; λοφιά, 'ridge'), and the Greek city-list of vv. 21–28 diverges in both spelling and count from the Masoretic Text. The technical verb χωροβατέω ('to traverse/survey land on foot') is a distinctive Joshua-LXX coinage for the surveying expedition. The repeated boundary-verbs in the future (προσαναβήσεται, ἀναβήσεται, καταβήσεται, διελεύσεται, περιλεύσεται) render Hebrew waw-consecutive perfects describing the line's course, giving the survey a vivid, traveling-eye perspective. Of particular note is the identification at v. 28, Ἰεβους αὕτη ἐστὶν Ἱερουσαλημ ('Jebus, this is Jerusalem'), assigning the future capital to Benjamin's territory on its border with Judah.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 18:1

Assembly at Shiloh: the tent of meeting and the subdued land

The whole congregation of Israel gathers at Shiloh and pitches the tent of meeting (τὴν σκηνὴν τοῦ μαρτυρίου) there, establishing the central sanctuary; the narrator's closing clause, ἡ γῆ ἐκρατήθη ὑπὸ αὐτῶν ('the land was subdued under them'), marks the formal end of the conquest and the transition to orderly distribution.

B · 18:2–7

Joshua's rebuke and the survey-commission

Seven tribes remain without an inheritance (v. 2). Joshua rebukes their delay — ἕως τίνος ἐκλυθήσεσθε ('how long will you be slack?', v. 3) — and commissions three men per tribe to walk through the land and write a survey of it in seven portions before him (vv. 4–6). He reminds them that Levi has no portion (the priesthood of the LORD is its inheritance) and that Gad, Reuben, and half-Manasseh have already received their land east of the Jordan from Moses (v. 7).

C · 18:8–10

The survey executed and the lot cast before the LORD

The men go out, survey the land (χωροβατῆσαι), record it city by city in seven portions in a scroll, and bring it back to Joshua (vv. 8–9). Joshua then casts the lot for them ἐν Σηλω ἔναντι κυρίου ('at Shiloh before the LORD', v. 10), grounding the distribution in sacral procedure at the new sanctuary.

D · 18:11–20

Benjamin's allotment: the boundary

The first lot falls to Benjamin (v. 11), whose territory lies between Judah and the sons of Joseph. The narrator traces the boundary-line: the northern border from the Jordan past Jericho up to the hill country (vv. 12–13), the western turn toward Kiriath-baal/Kiriath-jearim (vv. 14–15), the southern descent past the valley, Jebus, and En-rogel (vv. 16–17), and the eastern terminus at the Jordan (vv. 18–20).

E · 18:21–28

Benjamin's city-list

An enumerated city-list of Benjamin's inheritance, distributed by clans: Jericho, Beth-hoglah, and others (vv. 21–24, twelve cities), then Gibeon, Ramah, Beeroth, Mizpeh, and the rest, culminating in Jebus — 'this is Jerusalem' — and Gibeah (vv. 25–28), with the summary that this is Benjamin's inheritance by clans.

1 καὶ ἐξεκκλησιάσθη πᾶσα συναγωγή υἱῶν Ἰσραὴλ εἰς Σηλω καὶ ἔπηξαν ἐκεῖ τὴν σκηνὴν τοῦ μαρτυρίου καὶ ἡ γῆ ἐκρατήθη ὑπ' αὐτῶν

And the whole congregation of the sons of Israel was assembled at Shiloh, and they pitched there the tent of meeting, and the land was subdued under them.

New narrative scene (relocation to the central sanctuary)

καὶ ἐξεκκλησιάσθη

The chapter opens with a καί-paratactic scene-setter relocating the whole assembly to Shiloh. The passive ἐξεκκλησιάσθη ('was gathered as an assembly') and the cult-foundation notice (ἔπηξαν ... τὴν σκηνὴν τοῦ μαρτυρίου) inaugurate Shiloh as Israel's central sanctuary. The closing clause ἡ γῆ ἐκρατήθη ὑπ' αὐτῶν is a narratorial summary marking the close of the conquest and the turn to land-distribution.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καί-parataxis)

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

ἐξεκκλησιάσθη
was assembled

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ἐξεκκλησιάζω

main verb (passive: the congregation gathered)

→ **constative aorist (single completed gathering)**

ἐξεκκλησιάζω: 'summon/gather as an assembly (ἐκκλησία)'; renders Hebrew לָקַח (Niphal, 'be assembled'); the passive presents the congregation as convened, the cognate of συναγωγή reinforcing the formal, cultic character of the gathering at the new sanctuary site.

πᾶσα
whole / all

Nominative

attributive adjective (modifying συναγωγή)

πᾶς: 'all/whole'; the feminine nominative πᾶσα agrees with συναγωγή, stressing that the entire community — not a delegation — is present for this constitutive moment.

συναγωγή
congregation

Nominative

subject

συναγωγή: 'gathering/congregation/assembly'; standard LXX rendering of לְקָדֶשׁ / הַתְּעָ; here the covenant community of Israel assembled for the distribution of the land.

υἱῶν
of sons

Genitive

genitive (partitive/possessive: 'of the sons of Israel')

υἱός: 'son'; the phrase υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ ('sons of Israel') renders לְבָנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, the standard designation of the covenant people.

Ἰσραὴλ
Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable proper noun)

Ἰσραὴλ: transliteration of יִשְׂרָאֵל; indeclinable in the LXX; here the nation as a whole gathered at Shiloh.

εἰς
to / at

preposition + accusative (goal of assembly)

εἰς: with verbs of gathering the directional 'to/into' shades into locative 'at'; the assembly converges upon Shiloh.

Σηλῶ
Shiloh

object of εἰς (indeclinable place-name)

Σηλῶ: transliteration of שִׁילֹה (Shiloh), in the hill country of Ephraim; here it becomes Israel's central sanctuary, housing the tent of meeting until its loss in 1 Sam 4.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (sequential)

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

ἐπηξάν
they pitched

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐπιγνυμι

main verb (setting up the tent)

→ **constative aorist (single completed act)**

ἐπιγνυμι: 'fix/fasten/pitch (a tent)'; the standard verb for erecting the tabernacle (cf. Exod 33:7; Num 1:51); renders Hebrew חָנַךְ / חָנַךְ in tent-pitching contexts.

ἐκεῖ
there

adverb of place (at Shiloh)

ἐκεῖ: 'there'; the deictic adverb fixes the sanctuary precisely at Shiloh.

τὴν
the

Accusative

article

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

σκηνὴν

tent

Accusative

direct object of ἔπηξαν

σκηνή: 'tent/tabernacle'; the phrase ἡ σκηνὴ τοῦ μαρτυρίου ('the tent of witness/meeting') renders **אֶוֹכֶל פֶּלֶא**, the portable sanctuary; its installation at Shiloh marks the cultic centering of the nation.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

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

μαρτυρίου

of meeting / witness

Genitive

genitive (defining: 'tent of witness')

μαρτύριον: 'testimony/witness'; the LXX renders Hebrew **אֶוֹכֶל** ('meeting') by μαρτύριον, interpreting the tent as the locus of the divine testimony (cf. the 'tablets of the testimony'); the genitive defines the tent's function as the place of YHWH's self-attestation to Israel.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (introducing summary clause)

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 ἐκρατήθη

γῆ: 'land/earth'; renders **אֶרֶץ**; here the land of Canaan, now brought under Israelite control.

ἐκρατήθη

was subdued

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg: κρατέω

main verb (narratorial summary: conquest complete)

→ *constative aorist (achieved settled state)*

κρατέω: 'master/subdue/hold sway over'; renders Hebrew **שָׁבַע** ('subdue'); the passive ἐκρατήθη ... ὑπὸ αὐτῶν ('was subdued under them') marks the formal completion of the conquest and the precondition for distributing the land (cf. Josh 11:23; 21:43).

ὑπὸ

under / by

preposition + genitive (agent: 'by/under them')

ὑπὸ + genitive: marks the agent of the passive; the land was subdued 'by/under' the Israelites.

αὐτῶν

them

Genitive

genitive of agent (with ὑπό)

αὐτός: 'he/it/self'; here the genitive plural refers to the Israelites as the agents of the subduing.

2 καὶ κατελείφθησαν οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ οἳ οὐκ ἐκληρονόμησαν ἑπτὰ φυλαί

And there were left among the sons of Israel those who had not received an inheritance — seven tribes.

Situation-report (the unfinished business of distribution)

καὶ κατελείφθησαν

A statement of the remaining problem: seven of the twelve tribes have not yet received an inheritance. The passive κατελείφθησαν ('were left over') and the relative clause οἳ οὐκ ἐκληρονόμησαν frame these tribes as the agenda for the survey and lot that follow.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

κατελείφθησαν

were left over

Aor Pass Indic 3 Pl · καταλείπω

main verb (passive: remained without inheritance)

→ *constative aorist (resultant state)*

καταλείπω: 'leave behind/leave remaining'; renders Hebrew אָרַשׁ / יָרַשׁ; the passive marks the seven tribes as those 'left over' in the distribution process — still awaiting their allotment.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject (those left over)

υἱός: 'son'; οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ here narrows to the members of the seven tribes still lacking an inheritance.

Ἰσραὴλ

Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Ἰσραὴλ: transliteration of יִשְׂרָאֵל; indeclinable.

οἳ

who

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἐκληρονόμησαν)

ὅς: relative pronoun; the masculine nominative plural οἳ introduces the defining relative clause identifying the landless tribes.

οὐκ

not

negative particle (with ἐκληρονόμησαν)

οὐ: objective negation of the indicative verb.

ἐκληρονόμησαν

received an inheritance

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · κληρονομέω

verb of relative clause

→ *constative aorist (had not, to this point, inherited)*

κληρονομέω: 'inherit/take possession (by lot)'; renders Hebrew לָקַח; the verb is built on κληρὸς ('lot') and ties possession of land to the lot-casting procedure that follows in vv. 6–10.

ἑπτὰ

seven

numeral (in apposition: 'seven tribes')

ἑπτὰ: 'seven'; indeclinable numeral; specifies the number of tribes still without an allotment (Benjamin, Simeon, Zebulun, Issachar, Asher, Naphtali, Dan).

φυλαί

tribes

Nominative

nominative in apposition to οἱ υἱοί (summing up: 'seven tribes')

φυλή: 'tribe/clan'; renders תִּבְנָה / טִבְנָה; the appositional ἑπτὰ φυλαί quantifies the outstanding tribal allotments.

3 καὶ εἶπεν Ἰησοῦς τοῖς υἱοῖς Ἰσραὴλ ἕως τίνος ἐκλυθήσεσθε κληρονομήσαι τὴν γῆν ἣν ἔδωκεν κύριος ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν

And Joshua said to the sons of Israel, 'How long will you be slack about going in to inherit the land which the LORD our God has given?'

Direct speech: Joshua's rebuke (main narrative)

καὶ εἶπεν Ἰησοῦς

Joshua addresses the landless tribes with a reproachful rhetorical question, ἕως τίνος ('how long?'), a stock LXX idiom of impatient remonstrance. The verb ἐκλυθήσεσθε ('be slack/grow faint') charges the seven tribes with negligence regarding a possession already divinely granted (ἣν ἔδωκεν κύριος).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ constative aorist (single speech-act)

λέγω: 'say'; the aorist εἶπεν introduces Joshua's direct address to the tribes.

Ἰησοῦς

Joshua

Nominative

subject

Ἰησοῦς: Greek form of Hebrew יְהוֹשֻׁעַ (Joshua); declined as a first-declension noun in the LXX (gen./dat. Ἰησοῦ, acc. Ἰησοῦν); the same name borne by Jesus in the NT.

τοῖς

to the

Dative

article

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

υἱοῖς

sons

Dative

dative indirect object (addressees)

υἱός: 'son'; the dative τοῖς υἱοῖς Ἰσραὴλ marks the tribes as the recipients of Joshua's rebuke.

Ἰσραὴλ

Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Ἰσραὴλ: indeclinable transliteration of יִשְׂרָאֵל.

ἕως

until / how (long)

preposition + genitive (with τίνος, idiomatic: 'how long?')

ἕως: 'until/as far as'; the idiom ἕως τίνος renders הַכֶּחָדָשׁ ('how long?'), a formula of impatient or reproachful remonstrance (cf. Exod 10:3; Ps 12:2 LXX).

τίνος

what (point)

Genitive

interrogative pronoun (object of ἕως)

τίς: interrogative 'who/what'; the genitive τίνος with ἕως forms the temporal interrogative 'until what (time)?' = 'how long?'

ἐκλυθήσεσθε

will you be slack

Fut Pass Indic 2 Pl · ἐκλύω

main verb of the question

→ deliberative/reproachful future (rebuking present negligence)

ἐκλύω: 'loose/relax/grow faint/be slack'; the passive ἐκλύομαι means 'become weary, lose heart, be remiss'; renders Hebrew הִתְפַּלֵּא (Hithpa'el, 'show oneself slack'); Joshua charges the tribes with a failure of resolve to take what is already given.

κληρονομήσαι

to inherit

Aor Act Inf · κληρονομέω

complementary infinitive (the action they delay)

→ aorist infinitive (the act of taking possession)

κληρονομέω: 'inherit/take possession'; the epexegetical infinitive specifies what they are slack about — going in to possess the land.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

direct object of κληρονομήσαι

γῆ: 'land'; the object of inheritance — Canaan, already granted by divine gift.

ἣν

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἔδωκεν)

ἥ: relative pronoun; the feminine accusative ἣν agrees with γῆν and introduces the clause of divine gift.

ἔδωκεν

gave

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

verb of relative clause (divine gift)

→ constative aorist (settled act of donation)

δίδωμι: 'give'; renders נתַּן; the land-grant theology — the LORD has already 'given' the land, so failure to take it is failure of faith, not lack of title.

κύριος

LORD

Nominative

subject of ἔδωκεν

κύριος: the standard LXX rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; here the divine donor of the land.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with θεός in apposition)

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

θεός

God

Nominative

nominative in apposition to κύριος

θεός: 'God'; renders דְּיְהוָה ; the apposition κύριος ὁ θεός ἡμῶν ('the LORD our God') binds the gift to the covenant relationship.

ἡμῶν

our

Genitive

genitive of possession (covenant relationship)

ἐγώ (gen. pl. ἡμῶν): 'our'; the possessive stresses the covenant bond — it is 'our God' who has given the land.

4 δότε ἐξ ὑμῶν τρεῖς ἄνδρας ἐκ φυλῆς καὶ ἀναστάντες διελθέτωσαν τὴν γῆν καὶ διαγραφάτωσαν αὐτὴν ἐναντίον μου καθὰ δεήσει διελεῖν αὐτήν καὶ ἦλθοσαν πρὸς αὐτόν

Give from among yourselves three men per tribe, and let them rise up and go through the land and describe it before me, according to how it must be divided; and they came to him.

Direct speech continued: the survey-command

δότε

Joshua issues the operational order: each tribe is to supply three men who will traverse the land and produce a written survey (διαγραφάτωσαν) before him, in view of its division. The chain of imperatives (δότε ... διελθέτωσαν ... διαγραφάτωσαν) moves from delegation to surveying to documentation. The verse closes with a narrative aorist (ἦλθοσαν) reporting the men's compliance.

δότε

give

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · δίδωμι

main verb (imperative to the tribes)

→ ingressive aorist imperative (single decisive act)

δίδωμι: 'give/appoint'; the aorist imperative δότε commissions the tribes to designate surveyors from their own number.

ἐξ

from among

preposition + genitive (source: 'from among you')

ἐκ: 'out of/from among'; the men are to be drawn from the tribes' own membership.

ὑμῶν

you

Genitive

genitive object of ἐξ (the source group)

σύ (gen. pl. ὑμῶν): 'of you'; the surveyors come from within the tribes themselves.

τρεῖς

three

Accusative

numeral (modifying ἄνδρας)

τρεῖς: 'three'; the surveying delegation is fixed at three men per tribe — twenty-one in all for the seven tribes.

ἄνδρας

men

Accusative

direct object of δότε

ἄνθρωπος: 'man'; renders שׂרֵי; the surveyors as adult male representatives of their tribes.

ἐκ

from / per

preposition + genitive (distributive: 'per tribe')

ἐκ: here distributive — 'three men from (each) tribe', i.e. per tribe.

φυλῆς

tribe

Genitive

genitive object of ἐκ (distributive)

φυλή: 'tribe'; the anarthrous singular with distributive ἐκ = 'per tribe'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

ἀναστάντες

having risen up

Aor Act Ptc Nom Masc Pl · ἀνίστημι

circumstantial participle (attendant: 'rising up')

→ aorist participle (action preceding/accompanying the main verbs)

ἀνίστημι: 'rise up/set out'; the participle ἀναστάντες ('having arisen') renders the Hebrew קוּם idiom that frequently introduces purposeful action — here, setting out on the survey expedition.

διελθέωσαν

let them go through

Aor Act Impv 3 Pl · διέρχομαι

third-person imperative (the surveying movement)

→ ingressive aorist imperative (traverse the land)

διέρχομαι: 'go through/traverse'; the compound διὰ- stresses passing through the whole land; the verb anticipates the technical χωροβάτω ('survey on foot') of vv. 8–9.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

direct object of διελθέωσαν

γῆ: 'land'; the as-yet-undistributed territory to be surveyed.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

διαγραφάτωσαν

let them describe / map

Aor Act Impv 3 Pl · διαγράφω

third-person imperative (documentation order)

→ ingressive aorist imperative (produce a written survey)

διαγράφω: 'draw out/describe/register in writing'; renders Hebrew בָּתַךְ in the surveying sense; the men are to make a written description (effectively a map) of the land — fulfilled at v. 9 (ἔγραψαν ... εἰς βιβλίον).

αὐτήν

it

Accusative

direct object of διαγραφάτωσαν (the land)

αὐτός: 'it'; the feminine accusative refers to ἡ γῆ.

ἐναντίον

before

preposition + genitive (in Joshua's presence)

ἐναντίον: 'before/in the presence of'; Hebraism rendering יָפְזִ; the survey is to be produced under Joshua's oversight.

μου

me

Genitive

genitive object of ἐναντίον (Joshua himself)

ἐγώ (gen. μου): 'of me'; Joshua as the authority before whom the survey is laid.

καθὰ

according as

comparative conjunction (introducing manner clause)

καθὰ: 'according as/just as'; renders Hebrew כַּדִּיּוֹ; introduces the standard governing the division of the land.

δεήσει

it will be necessary

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · δεῖ (δέω)

impersonal verb (necessity governing the infinitive)

→ *future of necessity ('as it must be')*

δεῖ (impersonal, fut. δεήσει): 'it is necessary'; the impersonal future + infinitive expresses the requisite manner of division — the survey is to be made with a view to the necessary apportionment.

διελεῖν

to divide

Aor Act Inf · διαιρέω

complementary infinitive (with δεήσει)

→ *orist infinitive (the act of partition)*

διαιρέω: 'divide/distribute/apportion'; the infinitive complements δεήσει — the survey serves the necessary division of the land into the seven portions (cf. διείλεν, v. 5).

αὐτήν

it

Accusative

direct object of διελεῖν (the land)

αὐτός: 'it'; the land as the object of division.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (shifting to report of compliance)

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

ἦλθσαν

they came

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἔρχομαι

main verb (narrative report of compliance)

→ *constative aorist (completed coming)*

ἔρχομαι: 'come/go'; the Hellenistic aorist form ἦλθσαν (with -οσαν ending, common in the LXX for ἦλθον) reports the men's compliance — they came to Joshua, ready to be sent out.

πρός

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

πρός: 'to/toward'; with accusative marks the goal of motion.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (Joshua)

αὐτός: 'him'; refers to Joshua.

5 καὶ διεῖλεν αὐτοῖς ἑπτὰ μερίδας Ἰουδας στήσεται αὐτοῖς ὄριον ἀπὸ λιβός καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰωσηφ στήσονται αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ βορρᾶ

And he divided to them seven portions: Judah shall stand for them as a boundary from the south, and the sons of Joseph shall stand for them from the north.

Direct speech continued: the framing of the seven portions καὶ διεῖλεν

Joshua sets the geographical frame for the seven portions: the already-settled tribes of Judah (south) and Joseph (north) form the fixed boundaries within which the remaining land is to be divided. The future-tense στήσεται/στήσονται ('shall stand') present these existing allotments as the bracketing limits of the survey.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

διεῖλεν

divided

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · διαίρέω

main verb (Joshua's apportioning)

→ constative aorist (single act of division)

διαίρέω: 'divide/apportion'; the same root as διελεῖν (v. 4); here Joshua marks out the land as seven portions (μερίδας) in conception, prior to the surveyors' work.

αὐτοῖς

to them

Dative

dative of advantage (for the tribes)

αὐτός: 'to them'; the dative marks the seven landless tribes as beneficiaries of the division.

ἑπτὰ

seven

numeral (modifying μερίδας)

ἑπτὰ: 'seven'; the number of portions matching the seven landless tribes.

μερίδας

portions

Accusative

direct object of διεῖλεν (the result of division)

μερίς: 'part/portion/share'; renders Hebrew מֶלֶךְ; the land is conceived as divisible into seven shares for distribution by lot.

Ἰουδας

Judah

Nominative

subject of στήσεται (tribal name, declined)

Ἰουδας: Greek form of יְהוּדָה (Judah); here the tribe whose already-allotted southern territory (chs. 15) forms the southern boundary of the seven portions.

στήσεται

shall stand

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἵστημι

main verb (Judah as fixed boundary)

→ gnomic/predictive future (settled spatial relation)

ἵστημι (fut. mid. στήσεται): 'stand/be set'; here in the sense 'shall remain fixed/serve as boundary'; Judah's settled allotment 'stands' as the southern limit.

αὐτοῖς

for them

Dative

dative of reference (the tribes)

αὐτός: 'for them'; the dative marks the seven tribes with reference to whom Judah forms a boundary.

ὄριον

boundary

Nominative

predicate nominative (with στήσεται: 'stand as a boundary')

ὄριον: 'boundary/border'; renders Hebrew לִבְנֵי; the recurring term throughout the boundary-descriptions of vv. 11–20.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (direction: 'on the south')

ἀπό: 'from'; with compass-points the LXX uses ἀπὸ λιβός / ἀπὸ βορρᾶ for 'on the south / on the north side'.

λιβός

south

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό (compass-point)

λίψ (gen. λιβός): properly the southwest wind, used in the LXX for 'south'; renders Hebrew בָּלָל; here Judah lies to the south of the portions.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (parallel north clause)

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject of στήσονται

υἱός: 'son'; οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰωσήφ ('the sons of Joseph' = Ephraim and Manasseh) hold the northern allotment (chs. 16–17).

Ἰωσήφ

Joseph

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Ἰωσήφ: transliteration of יִשְׁרָאֵל (Joseph); indeclinable; the Joseph-tribes form the northern boundary of the seven portions.

στήσονται

shall stand

Fut Mid Indic 3 Pl · ἵστημι

main verb (Joseph as northern boundary)

→ *gnomic/predictive future (settled spatial relation)*

ἵστημι (fut. mid. στήσονται): 'stand/be set'; parallel to στήσεται above — the Joseph-tribes 'stand' as the northern limit within which the seven portions fall.

αὐτοῖς

for them

Dative

dative of reference (the tribes)

αὐτός: 'for them'; with reference to the seven tribes.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (direction: 'on the north')

ἀπό: with βορρᾶ = 'on the north side'.

βορρᾶ

north

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό (compass-point)

βορρᾶς (gen. βορρᾶ): properly the north wind, used for 'north'; renders Hebrew בָּלָל; the Joseph-tribes lie to the north.

6 ὑμεῖς δὲ μερίσατε τὴν γῆν ἑπτὰ μερίδας καὶ ἐνέγκατε πρὸς με ὧδε καὶ ἐξοίσω ὑμῖν κλῆρον ἔναντι κυρίου τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν

But you, divide the land into seven portions and bring it to me here, and I will cast a lot for you here before the LORD our God.

Direct speech: the divided command with emphatic subject-pronoun ὑμεῖς δὲ

The emphatic ὑμεῖς δὲ ('but you') sharpens the assignment: the tribes do the surveying and dividing; Joshua, by contrast (ἐξοίσω, first person), casts the lot before the LORD. The verse pairs human labor with sacral procedure — division by survey, allotment by lot in the divine presence.

ὕμεῖς

you

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun

σύ (nom. pl. ὑμεῖς): the explicit nominative is emphatic in Greek (the verb already encodes person) — 'you for your part', contrasting the tribes' task with Joshua's.

δὲ

but / and

mild adversative (post-positive)

δέ: post-positive; here lightly adversative, distinguishing the tribes' role from Joshua's.

μερίσατε

divide

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · μερίζω

main verb (imperative to the tribes)

→ *ingressive aorist imperative (single decisive act)*

μερίζω: 'divide/apportion into parts'; cognate with μερίς; the tribes are to partition the land into the seven shares the surveyors map out.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

direct object of μερίσατε

γῆ: 'land'; the territory to be partitioned.

ἑπτὰ

seven

numeral (modifying μερίδας)

ἑπτὰ: 'seven'.

μερίδας

portions

Accusative

accusative of result (into seven portions)

μερίς: 'portion/share'; the accusative of result specifies the outcome of the dividing — seven shares.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

ἐνέγκατε

bring

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · φέρω

main verb (imperative: bring the survey)

→ *ingressive aorist imperative*

φέρω (aor. ἤνεγκα): 'bring/carry'; the tribes are to bring the written survey back to Joshua (fulfilled at v. 9, ἤνεγκαν πρὸς Ἰησοῦν).

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

πρὸς: 'to/toward'.

με

me

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (Joshua)

ἐγώ (acc. με): 'me'; Joshua as the recipient of the survey.

ᾧδε

here

adverb of place (at Shiloh)

ᾧδε: 'here'; the deictic locates the proceedings at Shiloh before the sanctuary.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing Joshua's task)

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

ἐξοίσω

I will bring out / cast

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ἐκφέρω

main verb (Joshua's first-person commitment)

→ *predictive future (the promised lot-casting)*

ἐκφέρω: 'bring out/produce'; the idiom ἐκφέρω κληῖρον ('bring out a lot') denotes the casting/drawing of lots; Joshua himself will conduct the sacral allotment before the LORD.

ὕμῃν

for you

Dative

dative of advantage (the tribes)

σύ (dat. pl. ὑμῖν): 'for you'; the lot is cast on the tribes' behalf.

κληῖρον

lot

Accusative

direct object of ἐξοίσω

κληῖρος: 'lot/allotment'; renders Hebrew לִּזְמָה; the sacred lot by which YHWH assigns each tribe its inheritance — the basis of κληρονομία ('inheritance').

ἔναντι

before

preposition + genitive (in the divine presence)

ἔναντι: 'before/in the presence of'; Hebraism rendering לְפָנַי; the lot is cast 'before the LORD', i.e. at the sanctuary, making the result a divine verdict.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive object of ἔναντι

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יְהוָה; the allotment is conducted in YHWH's presence, sealing it as his own assignment.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with θεοῦ in apposition)

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

θεοῦ

God

Genitive

genitive in apposition to κυρίου

θεός: 'God'; the apposition κυρίου τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν reinforces the covenant relationship governing the distribution.

ἡμῶν

our

Genitive

genitive of possession (covenant relationship)

ἐγώ (gen. pl. ἡμῶν): 'our'; binds the lot to the covenant God of Israel.

7 οὐ γάρ ἐστιν μερίς τοῖς υἱοῖς Λευι ἐν ὑμῖν ἱερατεία γὰρ κυρίου μερίς αὐτοῦ καὶ Γαδ καὶ Ρουβην καὶ τὸ ἥμισυ φυλῆς Μανασση ἐλάβοσαν τὴν κληρονομίαν αὐτῶν πέραν τοῦ Ιορδάνου ἐπ' ἀνατολάς ἣν ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς Μωυσῆς ὁ παῖς κυρίου

For there is no portion for the sons of Levi among you, for the priesthood of the LORD is his portion; and Gad and Reuben and the half-tribe of Manasseh have received their inheritance beyond the Jordan eastward, which Moses the servant of the LORD gave them.

Explanatory ground (γάρ): why only seven portions οὐ γάρ ἐστιν

Two explanatory γάρ-clauses justify the count of seven (not nine or twelve): Levi receives no land-portion because its inheritance is the priesthood of the LORD (ἱερατεία ... κυρίου); and Gad, Reuben, and half-Manasseh already hold their territory east of the Jordan, granted by Moses. Thus the land in view is for the seven remaining tribes only.

οὐ

not

negative particle (with ἐστιν)

οὐ: objective negation.

γάρ

for

causal/explanatory conjunction (post-positive)

γάρ: 'for'; introduces the ground for the seven-fold division — the excluded tribes.

ἐστιν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg· εἰμί

main verb (existential: 'there is no')

→ *stative present (settled fact)*

εἰμί: 'be/exist'; the existential οὐ ... ἐστιν
μερίς = 'there is no portion'.

μερίς

portion

Nominative

subject of ἐστιν

μερίς: 'portion/share'; Levi has no land-share, a principle stated repeatedly (cf. Num 18:20; Deut 10:9; Josh 13:14, 33).

τοῖς

to the

Dative

article

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

υἱοῖς

sons

Dative

dative of possession (the Levites)

υἱός: 'son'; οἱ υἱοὶ Λευι = the tribe of Levi, the priestly tribe.

Λευι

Levi

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Λευι: transliteration of לֵוִי (Levi); indeclinable; the priestly tribe with no territorial allotment.

ἐν

among

preposition + dative (locative: 'among you')

ἐν: 'among/in'; Levi has no portion 'among you' (the land-receiving tribes).

ὕμῃν

you

Dative

dative object of ἐν

οὐ (dat. pl. ὑμῖν): 'you'; the assembled tribes.

ἱερατεία

priesthood

Nominative

subject (predicate of the second γάρ-clause)

ἱερατεία: 'priesthood/priestly office'; renders Hebrew כֹּהֲנִית; Levi's 'inheritance' is the priestly service of the LORD itself, not land.

γάρ

for

causal conjunction (post-positive, second ground)

γάρ: 'for'; explains why Levi has no land-portion.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive (defining: 'priesthood of the LORD')

κύριος: rendering of יְהוָה; the priesthood belongs to and serves YHWH.

μερίς

portion

Nominative

predicate nominative (apposition: 'is his portion')

μερίς: 'portion'; the priesthood is Levi's portion (μερίς αὐτοῦ), substituting sacred office for territory.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (Levi's)

αὐτός: 'his'; refers to Levi (collective singular).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing the Transjordan tribes)

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

Γαδ

Gad

subject (tribal name, indeclinable)

Γαδ: transliteration of גָּד (Gad); indeclinable; a Transjordan tribe.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

Ρουβην

Reuben

subject (tribal name, indeclinable)

Ρουβην: transliteration of רְאוּבֵן (Reuben); indeclinable; a Transjordan tribe.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (with ἤμισιν)

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

ἡμισυ

half

Nominative

subject (substantivized: 'the half')

ἡμισυς: 'half'; τὸ ἡμισυ φυλῆς Μανασση = 'the half-tribe of Manasseh' that settled east of the Jordan (cf. Num 32; Josh 13:29–31).

φυλῆς

of the tribe

Genitive

partitive genitive (with ἡμισυ)

φυλή: 'tribe'; the partitive genitive specifies of which tribe the 'half' consists.

Μανασση

Manasseh

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Μανασση: transliteration of מְנַשֶּׁה (Manasseh); indeclinable; the eastern half of this tribe holds Transjordan territory.

ἐλάβοσαν

received

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · λαμβάνω

main verb (the Transjordan tribes' completed allotment)

→ *constative aorist (already accomplished)*

λαμβάνω: 'take/receive'; the Hellenistic -οσαν form (= ἔλαβον); the two-and-a-half tribes have already received their inheritance, so they are excluded from the present division.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

κληρονομίαν

inheritance

Accusative

direct object of ἐλάβοσαν

κληρονομία: 'inheritance/allotted possession'; renders Hebrew יְרֵכָה; the territory already assigned to the eastern tribes.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

αὐτός: 'their'; the eastern tribes' own inheritance.

πέραν

beyond

preposition + genitive (location: 'beyond the Jordan')

πέραν: 'beyond/across'; πέραν τοῦ Ιορδάνου ('beyond the Jordan') renders עַבְרַ הַיַּרְדֵּן, the standard term for Transjordan.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

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

Ιορδάνου

Jordan

Genitive

genitive object of πέραν

Ιορδάνης: the Jordan river (Hebrew יַרְדֵּן); declined as a first-declension noun (gen. Ιορδάνου); the boundary between Cisjordan and Transjordan.

ἐπὶ

toward

preposition + accusative (direction: 'eastward')

ἐπί (elided): 'toward/on'; with ἀνατολάς = 'eastward'.

ἀνατολάς

east

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ (compass-point)

ἀνατολή (pl. ἀνατολαί): 'rising (of the sun)/east'; renders Hebrew מִזְרֵחַ; specifies the Transjordan location to the east of the river.

ἣν

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἔδωκεν)

ὅς; relative pronoun; agrees with κληρονομίαν, introducing the Mosaic grant.

ἔδωκεν

gave

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

verb of relative clause (Moses' grant)

→ **constative aorist (completed grant)**

δίδωμι: 'give'; Moses, not Joshua, granted the Transjordan inheritance (Num 32; Deut 3:12–17), so it lies outside the present allotment.

αὐτοῖς

to them

Dative

dative indirect object

αὐτός; 'to them'; the eastern tribes.

Μωσῆς

Moses

Nominative

subject of ἔδωκεν

Μωσῆς; transliteration of מֹשֶׁה; declined as a second-declension noun (gen. Μωσῆ); here the giver of the Transjordan grant.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with παῖς in apposition)

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

παῖς

servant

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Μωσῆς

παῖς; 'child/servant'; here 'servant' (rendering טַפֵּל); the honorific ὁ παῖς κυρίου ('the servant of the LORD') is a standard epithet of Moses (cf. Josh 1:1–2; 14:7), here lending divine sanction to the Transjordan grant.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with παῖς)

κύριος; rendering of יְיָ; Moses is the LORD's own servant, so his grant carries divine authority.

8 καὶ ἀναστάντες οἱ ἄνδρες ἐπορεύθησαν καὶ ἐνετείλατο Ἰησοῦς τοῖς ἀνδράσιν τοῖς πορευομένοις
χωροβατῆσαι τὴν γῆν λέγων πορεύεσθε καὶ χωροβατήσατε τὴν γῆν καὶ παραγενήθητε πρὸς με καὶ ὧδε
ἐξοίσω ὑμῖν κλῆρον ἔναντι κυρίου ἐν Σηλῳ

And the men rose up and went; and Joshua charged the men who were going to survey the land,
saying, 'Go and survey the land and come to me, and here I will cast a lot for you before the LORD at
Shiloh.'

Narrative execution + reiterated charge καὶ ἀναστάντες

The surveyors set out (ἀναστάντες ... ἐπορεύθησαν), and Joshua reissues the commission in direct
speech, introducing the technical verb χωροβατέω ('traverse/survey on foot'). The repeated promise
ἐξοίσω ... κλῆρον ἔναντι κυρίου ἐν Σηλῳ explicitly anchors the lot at the new sanctuary, echoing v. 6
and anticipating v. 10.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἀναστάντες

having risen up

Aor Act Ptc Nom Masc Pl · ἀνίστημι

circumstantial participle (attendant: setting out)

→ aorist participle (action coordinate with
ἐπορεύθησαν)

ἀνίστημι: 'rise up/set out'; the participle
marks the surveyors' departure on the
expedition.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

ἄνδρες

men

Nominative

subject

άνήρ: 'man'; the surveying delegation (the
twenty-one men of v. 4).

ἐπορεύθησαν

went

Aor Pass(Dep) Indic 3 Pl · πορεύομαι

main verb (the departure)

→ **constative aorist (completed setting-out)**

πορεύομαι: 'go/journey'; deponent; the men set out to perform the survey.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐνετείλατο

charged / commanded

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐντέλλομαι

main verb (Joshua's commission)

→ **constative aorist (single act of commanding)**

ἐντέλλομαι: 'command/charge/give instructions'; renders Hebrew פָּצַח (Piel); a verb of authoritative commission, formalizing Joshua's directive to the surveyors.

Ἰησοῦς

Joshua

Nominative

subject of ἐνετείλατο

Ἰησοῦς: Greek form of יְהוֹשֻׁעַ (Joshua); declined (nom. Ἰησοῦς).

τοῖς

the

Dative

article

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

ἀνδράσιν

men

Dative

dative indirect object (recipients of the charge)

ἀνὴρ: 'man'; the surveyors as the ones commanded.

τοῖς

the

Dative

article (attributive, with participle)

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

πορευομένοις

who were going

Pres Mid Ptc Dat Masc Pl · πορεύομαι

attributive participle (modifying ἀνδράσιν)

→ **present participle (action in progress: those setting out)**

πορεύομαι: 'go'; the articular participle τοῖς πορευομένοις ('those going') describes the men as engaged in the surveying mission.

χωροβατῆσαι

to survey

Aor Act Inf · χωροβατέω

infinitive of purpose (the goal of their going)

→ **aorist infinitive (the surveying task)**

χωροβατέω: 'traverse/survey land on foot' (χώρος 'land' + βαίνω 'walk'); a technical surveying term distinctive to LXX-Joshua; expresses the methodical walking-out of the land's measurements.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

direct object of χωροβατῆσαι

γῆ: 'land'; the territory to be surveyed.

λέγων

saying

Pres Act Ptc Nom Masc Sg · λέγω

participle of speech (introducing direct discourse)

→ **present participle (Hebraizing speech-introduction)**

λέγω: 'say'; the participle λέγων ('saying') is the standard LXX rendering of Hebrew יֹאמַר, introducing direct quotation.

πορεύεσθε

go

Pres Mid Impv 2 Pl · πορεύομαι

main verb (imperative in direct speech)

→ present imperative (general command: be on your way)

πορεύομαι: 'go'; the present imperative πορεύεσθε commissions the surveyors to set out.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

χωροβατήσατε

survey

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · χωροβατέω

main verb (imperative: survey the land)

→ ingressive aorist imperative (carry out the survey)

χωροβατέω: 'survey on foot'; the aorist imperative reiterates the technical task — walk out the land's dimensions.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

direct object of χωροβατήσατε

γῆ: 'land'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

παραγενήθητε

come / present yourselves

Aor Pass(Dep) Impv 2 Pl · παραγίνομαι

main verb (imperative: return to Joshua)

→ ingressive aorist imperative (arrive/present yourselves)

παραγίνομαι: 'arrive/come/present oneself'; the surveyors are to return and report to Joshua with their written survey.

πρός

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

πρός: 'to/toward'.

με

me

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (Joshua)

ἐγώ (acc. με): 'me'; Joshua.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing the promise)

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

ᾧδε

here

adverb of place (at Shiloh)

ᾧδε: 'here'; deictic, locating the lot-casting at Shiloh.

ἐξοίσω

I will cast

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · ἐκφέρω

main verb (Joshua's first-person promise)

→ predictive future (the promised lot-casting)

ἐκφέρω: 'bring out'; the idiom ἐκφέρω κλῆρον = 'cast/draw the lot'; reiterates the promise of v. 6.

ὕμῃν

for you

Dative

dative of advantage

ού (dat. pl. ὑμῖν): 'for you'.

κληῖρον

lot

Accusative

direct object of ἐξοίσω

κληρος: 'lot'; the sacred lot of allotment.

ἔναντι

before

preposition + genitive (in the divine presence)

ἔναντι: 'before/in the presence of';

Hebraism for יְהוָה.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive object of ἔναντι

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton

יהוה; the lot is cast in YHWH's presence.

ἐν

at / in

preposition + dative (locative: at Shiloh)

ἐν: 'in/at'; locative.

Σηλω

Shiloh

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

Σηλω: Shiloh (שִׁלּוֹ); indeclinable; the sanctuary site where the lot is cast.

9 καὶ ἐπορεύθησαν καὶ ἐχωροβάτησαν τὴν γῆν καὶ εἶδον αὐτὴν καὶ ἔγραψαν αὐτὴν κατὰ πόλεις αὐτῆς ἑπτὰ μερίδας εἰς βιβλίον καὶ ἤνεγκαν πρὸς Ἰησοῦν

And they went and surveyed the land and saw it and wrote it down city by city in seven portions in a scroll, and they brought it to Joshua.

Narrative fulfilment (the survey accomplished)

καὶ ἐπορεύθησαν

A rapid chain of aorists (ἐπορεύθησαν ... ἐχωροβάτησαν ... εἶδον ... ἔγραψαν ... ἤνεγκαν) reports the full execution of the commission: the men go, survey, observe, record city-by-city in a scroll, and return. The phrase κατὰ πόλεις αὐτῆς ... εἰς βιβλίον ('city by city ... in a scroll') shows the survey as a documentary register of the land's towns.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐπορεύθησαν
they went

Aor Pass(Dep) Indic 3 Pl · πορεύομαι

main verb (departure)

→ *constative aorist*

πορεύομαι: 'go'; deponent; the surveyors set out in compliance with the charge of v. 8.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐχωροβάτησαν
surveyed

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · χωροβάτέω

main verb (the survey performed)

→ *constative aorist (completed survey)*

χωροβάτέω: 'traverse/survey on foot'; the technical surveying verb now in the indicative — the commissioned survey is carried out.

τὴν
the

Accusative

article

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

γῆν
land

Accusative

direct object of ἐχωροβάτησαν

γῆ: 'land'.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

εἶδον
they saw

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ὁράω

main verb (observation)

→ *constative aorist (completed observing)*

ὁράω (aor. εἶδον): 'see/observe'; the Hellenistic -οσαν form εἶδον (= εἶδον); the surveyors inspect the land before recording it.

αὐτὴν
it

Accusative

direct object of εἶδον (the land)

αὐτός: 'it'; the land.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔγραψαν
they wrote

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · γράφω

main verb (the documentation)

→ *constative aorist (completed writing)*

γράφω: 'write/record'; fulfils the διαγραφάτωσαν of v. 4 — the survey is committed to writing.

αὐτὴν
it

Accusative

direct object of ἔγραψαν (the land)

αὐτός: 'it'; the land as the content of the written record.

κατὰ by <i>preposition + accusative (distributive: 'city by city')</i> κατὰ + acc.: distributive 'according to/by'; κατὰ πόλεις = 'city by city', town-by-town enumeration.	πόλεις cities Accusative <i>accusative object of κατὰ (distributive)</i> πόλις: 'city/town'; renders עִיר; the register is organized by the land's towns.	αὐτῆς its Genitive <i>genitive of possession (the land's cities)</i> αὐτός: 'its'; refers to הַיָּדְ — the land's own cities.	ἐπτὰ seven <i>numeral (modifying μερίδας)</i> ἐπτὰ: 'seven'.
μερίδας portions Accusative <i>accusative of result (recorded as seven portions)</i> μερίς: 'portion/share'; the written survey divides the towns into the seven shares.	εἰς in / into <i>preposition + accusative (into a scroll)</i> εἰς: 'into'; the record is entered 'into a scroll'.	βιβλίον scroll / book Accusative <i>accusative object of εἰς</i> βιβλίον: 'book/scroll/document'; renders Hebrew רִשְׁוֹן; the survey is a formal written document presented to Joshua.	καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.
ἤνεγκαν they brought Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · φέρω <i>main verb (return with the document)</i> → <i>constative aorist (completed bringing)</i> φέρω (aor. ἤνεγκα): 'bring/carry'; fulfils the ἐνέγκατε of v. 6 — the surveyors bring the scroll back to Joshua.	πρὸς to <i>preposition + accusative (direction)</i> πρός: 'to/toward'.	Ἰησοῦν Joshua Accusative <i>accusative object of πρὸς</i> Ἰησοῦς: Greek form of יְהוֹשֻׁעַ (Joshua); accusative Ἰησοῦν as object of πρὸς.	

10 καὶ ἐνέβαλεν αὐτοῖς Ἰησοῦς κλῆρον ἐν Σηλω ἔναντι κυρίου

And Joshua cast a lot for them at Shiloh before the LORD.

Narrative climax of the survey-sequence (the lot cast) καὶ ἐνέβαλεν

The terse fulfilment of Joshua's repeated promise (vv. 6, 8): the lot is cast at Shiloh before the LORD.

The verse caps the survey-sequence and pivots the chapter into the actual allotments, beginning with Benjamin in v. 11.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐνέβαλεν
cast

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐμβάλλω

main verb (Joshua casts the lot)

→ constative aorist (single completed act)

ἐμβάλλω: 'throw in/cast'; the idiom ἐμβάλλω κλῆρον ('cast a lot') describes the actual lot-casting procedure (cf. Hebrew הָרָץ / הָרַץ גִּזְרֵי הַיָּדָיִם); here the decisive sacral act assigning inheritances.

αὐτοῖς
for them

Dative

dative of advantage (the tribes)

αὐτός: 'for them'; on behalf of the seven tribes.

Ἰησοῦς
Joshua

Nominative

subject

Ἰησοῦς: Joshua; declined (nom.).

κλῆρον
lot

Accusative

direct object of ἐνέβαλεν

κλῆρος: 'lot'; the sacred lot determining each tribe's allotment.

ἐν
at

preposition + dative (locative)

ἐν: 'in/at'; locative.

Σηλω
Shiloh

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

Σηλω: Shiloh; indeclinable; the sanctuary where the lot is cast.

ἔναντι
before

preposition + genitive (in the divine presence)

ἔναντι: 'before/in the presence of'; the lot is cast in YHWH's presence, making its outcome a divine assignment.

κυρίου
of the LORD

Genitive

genitive object of ἔναντι

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה.

11 καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ὁ κλῆρος φυλῆς Βενιαμιν πρῶτος κατὰ δῆμους αὐτῶν καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ὅρια τοῦ κλήρου αὐτῶν ἀνὰ μέσον Ιουδα καὶ ἀνὰ μέσον τῶν υἱῶν Ιωσηφ

And the lot of the tribe of Benjamin came out first according to their clans, and the borders of their lot came out between Judah and between the sons of Joseph.

New allotment-unit (Benjamin's lot) καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ὁ κλῆρος

The idiom ἐξῆλθεν ὁ κλῆρος ('the lot came out') renders the casting-result — Benjamin's lot 'comes up' first. The verse sets Benjamin's location with the boundary-formula ἀνὰ μέσον ... ἀνὰ μέσον ('between ... and between'), placing it as a buffer between Judah (south) and the Joseph-tribes (north).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐξῆλθεν

came out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξέρχομαι

main verb (the lot 'came out')

→ *constative aorist (the lot-result)*

ἐξέρχομαι: 'go/come out'; the idiom ἐξῆλθεν ὁ κλῆρος renders Hebrew נָצַח לְיָאֵל ('the lot went out/came up'), the technical phrase for a lot falling to a party.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

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

κλῆρος

lot

Nominative

subject of ἐξῆλθεν

κλῆρος: 'lot/allotment'; here the lot assigned to Benjamin, and by metonymy its resulting territory.

φυλῆς

of the tribe

Genitive

genitive (defining: the tribe's lot)

φυλή: 'tribe'; the lot belongs to the tribe of Benjamin.

Βενιαμιν

Benjamin

genitive of relationship (indeclinable tribal name)

Βενιαμιν: transliteration of בִּנְיָמִן (Benjamin); indeclinable; the tribe whose allotment occupies the rest of the chapter.

πρῶτος

first

Nominative

predicate adjective (the lot came out first)

πρῶτος: 'first'; Benjamin's lot is drawn first among the seven, perhaps reflecting its honored status between Judah and Joseph and its proximity to the future sanctuary.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (distributive: by clans)

κατά + acc.: 'according to'; κατὰ δῆμους = 'by clans/families', the sub-tribal units.

δήμους

clans

Accusative

accusative object of κατά (distributive)

δῆμος: 'people/tribe/district'; renders Hebrew מִשְׁפָּחָה ('tribe/family'); the allotment is subdivided among Benjamin's constituent clans.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession (Benjamin's clans)

αὐτός: 'their'; the tribe's own clans.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐξῆλθεν

came out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξέρχομαι

main verb (the borders came out')

→ *constative aorist*

ἐξέρχομαι: 'come out/extend'; the singular verb with the neuter plural subject ὅρια follows the Greek rule of neuter-plural + singular verb; the borders 'come out' (extend) to define the territory.

ὅρια

borders

Nominative

subject (neuter plural) of ἐξῆλθεν

ὄριον (pl. ὅρια): 'boundary/border'; renders Hebrew גְּבוּל; the recurring term marking the limits of the allotment, traced in detail in vv. 12–20.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

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

κλήρου

lot

Genitive

genitive (defining: the borders of the lot)

κληρος: 'lot/allotment'; the borders belong to Benjamin's allotted territory.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

αὐτός: 'their'; Benjamin's lot.

ἀνά

between

preposition (with μέσον: 'between')

ἀνά: distributive preposition; the phrase ἀνά μέσον ('in the midst of/between') renders Hebrew בֵּין; the doubled ἀνά μέσον ... ἀνά μέσον = 'between ... and between'.

μέσον

midst

Accusative

adverbial accusative (with ἀνά: 'between')

μέσος: 'middle/midst'; in the fixed phrase ἀνά μέσον functions as a preposition 'between'.

Ιουδα

Judah

genitive object of ἀνά μέσον (indeclinable here)

Ιουδα: transliteration of יְהוּדָה (Judah); the southern neighbor of Benjamin.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

ἀνά

between

preposition (with μέσον: 'between')

ἀνά: in the fixed phrase ἀνά μέσον = 'between'.

μέσον

midst

Accusative

adverbial accusative (with ἀνά: 'between')

μέσος: 'midst'; second member of the 'between ... and between' construction.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

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

υἱῶν

sons

Genitive

genitive object of ἀνά μέσον

υἱός: 'son'; οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰωσηφ = the Joseph-tribes (Ephraim and Manasseh), Benjamin's northern neighbors.

Ἰωσηφ

Joseph

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Ἰωσηφ: transliteration of יִשְׁרָאֵל (Joseph); indeclinable.

12 καὶ ἐγενήθη αὐτῶν τὰ ὅρια ἀπὸ βορρᾶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἰορδάνου προσαναβήσεται τὰ ὅρια κατὰ νότου Ιεριχω ἀπὸ βορρᾶ καὶ ἀναβήσεται ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ ἔσται αὐτοῦ ἡ διέξοδος ἡ Μαδβαρῖτις Βαιθων

And their borders were on the north, from the Jordan; the border goes up along the ridge of Jericho on the north, and goes up to the hill country toward the sea, and its outgoing is at the wilderness of Beth-aven.

Boundary-description begins (northern border)

καὶ ἐγενήθη ... τὰ ὅρια

The northern boundary is traced with a sequence of futuristic verbs (προσαναβήσεται, ἀναβήσεται) rendering Hebrew waw-consecutive forms; the 'traveling-eye' perspective follows the line from the Jordan up past Jericho's ridge (κατὰ νότου, 'along the shoulder/ridge') into the hill country, terminating (ἡ διέξοδος, 'the outgoing') at the wilderness of Beth-aven.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐγενήθη

were / came to be

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (neuter-plural subject ὅρια)

→ **constative aorist** (the borders' fixed extent)

γίνομαι (aor. pass. ἐγενήθη): 'become/be'; with the neuter plural τὰ ὅρια the singular verb is regular; 'their borders were/lay (on the north)'.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession (Benjamin's borders)

αὐτός: 'their'; Benjamin's.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

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

ὅρια

borders

Nominative

subject (neuter plural)

ὅριον (pl. ὅρια): 'border'; the boundary-line under description.

ἀπὸ

on / from

preposition + genitive (compass-point: 'on the north')

ἀπό: with βορρᾶ = 'on the north side'.

βορρᾶ

north

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

βορρᾶς: 'north'; the northern border is being described first.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (starting point)

ἀπό: 'from'; the line's point of departure.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

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

Ιορδάνου

Jordan

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό (starting point of the line)

Ιορδάνης: the Jordan river; the boundary begins at the river on the east.

προσαναβήσεται

goes up toward

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · προσαναβαίνω

main verb (the border's course)

→ **gnomic/descriptive future** (the line's trajectory)

προσαναβαίνω: 'go up toward/ascend further'; the double compound (πρός + ἀνά + βαίνω) renders Hebrew הָלַךְ in border-itineraries; the futuristic verb describes the line's ascent from the Jordan valley.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

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

ὄρια

border

Nominative

subject of προσαναβήσεται

ὄριον (pl. ὄρια): 'border'; the subject of the boundary-verbs.

κατὰ

along

preposition + genitive (alongside: 'along the ridge')

κατά + gen.: 'down along/alongside'; κατὰ νώτου = 'along the shoulder/ridge of', a topographical calque.

νώτου

ridge / shoulder

Genitive

genitive object of κατά

νώτον: 'back/shoulder'; in boundary-descriptions κατὰ νώτου renders Hebrew שֵׁנִי ('shoulder/slope'), denoting the flank or ridge of a hill or town.

Ιεριχώ

Jericho

genitive of relationship (indeclinable place-name)

Ιεριχώ: transliteration of יְרִיחוֹ (Jericho); indeclinable; the city by the Jordan whose ridge the border follows.

ἀπὸ

on

preposition + genitive (compass-point: 'on the north')

ἀπό: with βορρᾶ = 'on the north'.

βορρᾶ

north

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

βορρᾶς: 'north'; the line runs along Jericho's northern ridge.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

ἀναβήσεται

goes up

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἀναβαίνω

main verb (the border's ascent)

→ *gnomic/descriptive future*

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up/ascend'; renders Hebrew הָלַךְ; the line climbs from the valley into the central hill country.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal: to the hill country)

ἐπί + acc.: 'to/onto'; direction of ascent.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

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

ὄρος

hill country / mountain

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί

ὄρος: 'mountain/hill country'; renders Hebrew רֶחַל; here the central highland ridge to which the boundary ascends.

ἐπὶ

toward

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

ἐπί + acc.: 'toward'; with θάλασσαν indicates the westward direction.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

θάλασσαν

sea / west

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί (directional)

θάλασσα: 'sea'; in Hebrew geography 'the sea' (ים, the Mediterranean) is the standard term for 'west'; the line runs westward.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

ἔσται

will be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (the terminus)

→ *descriptive future (the line's endpoint)*

εἰμί (fut. ἔσται): 'will be'; introduces the terminus of the line — 'its outgoing will be at ...'.

αὐτοῦ

its

Genitive

genitive of possession (the border's)

αὐτός: 'its'; refers to the border-line.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

διέξοδος

outgoing / terminus

Nominative

subject of ἔσται

διέξοδος: 'way out/outlet/terminus'; renders Hebrew יוֹצֵאֹת ('outgoings, extremities'); the technical term for the endpoint where a boundary-line emerges or terminates.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with toponym in apposition)

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

Μαδβαρίτις

wilderness (of)

Nominative

appositional toponym (the terminus location)

Μαδβαρίτις: a Graecized form built on Aramaic/Hebrew מַדְבָּר ('wilderness'); the LXX renders the Hebrew 'wilderness of Beth-aven' partly by transliteration; here the wilderness region at the line's terminus.

Βαιθων

Beth-aven

appositional toponym (indeclinable place-name)

Βαιθων: transliteration corresponding to Hebrew בֵּית אֵוֶן (Beth-aven); indeclinable; the wilderness of Beth-aven marks the boundary's terminus (cf. MT Josh 18:12).

13 καὶ διελεύσεται ἐκεῖθεν τὰ ὄρια Λουζα ἐπὶ νώτου Λουζα ἀπὸ λιβός αὕτη ἐστὶν Βαιθηλ καὶ καταβήσεται
τὰ ὄρια Μααταρωθορεχ ἐπὶ τὴν ὄρεινὴν ἣ ἐστὶν πρὸς λίβα Βαιθωρων ἡ κάτω

And the border passes on from there to Luz, along the ridge of Luz on the south — this is Bethel — and the border goes down to Ataroth-orech, to the hill country which is to the south of Lower Beth-horon.

Boundary-description continued (northern/western course) καὶ διελεύσεται

The line continues westward via Luz (glossed by the editorial αὕτη ἐστὶν Βαιθηλ, 'this is Bethel') and descends to Ataroth-orech and the hill country south of Lower Beth-horon. The descriptive futures (διελεύσεται, καταβήσεται) maintain the traveling-eye perspective, and the identifying gloss reflects the LXX's care with the doubled name Luz/Bethel (cf. Gen 28:19).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

διελεύσεται

passes through

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · διέρχομαι

main verb (the border's course)

→ *gnomic/descriptive future*

διέρχομαι: 'go through/pass on'; renders Hebrew רָצַח in boundary-itineraries; the line passes onward from its previous point.

ἐκεῖθεν

from there

adverb of place (source: 'thence')

ἐκεῖθεν: 'from there/thence'; continues the line from the previous terminus.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

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

ὄρια

border

Nominative

subject of διελεύσεται

ὄριον (pl. ὄρια): 'border'.

Λουζα

Luz

place-name (goal of the line; indeclinable)

Λουζα: transliteration of לֹז (Luz), the older name of Bethel; indeclinable.

ἐπὶ

along

preposition + genitive (alongside the ridge)

ἐπί + gen.: 'on/along'; with νώτου = 'along the ridge of'.

νώτου

ridge

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ

νώτον: 'back/ridge/slope'; renders נֶחֱבִי; the flank of Luz.

Λουζα

Luz

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Λουζα: Luz; the ridge belongs to Luz.

ἀπὸ

on

preposition + genitive (compass-point: 'on the south')

ἀπό: with λιβός = 'on the south'.

λιβός

south

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

λίψ (gen. λιβός): 'south'; the ridge on the southern side.

αὕτη

this

Nominative

subject of ἐστίν (editorial identification)

οὗτος: 'this'; the feminine αὕτη introduces the identifying gloss αὕτη ἐστὶν Βαιθηλ ('this is Bethel'), equating Luz with Bethel.

ἐστίν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula (identification)

→ stative present

εἰμί: 'be'; the equative copula in the gloss identifying Luz as Bethel.

Βαιθηλ

Bethel

predicate nominative (indeclinable place-name)

Βαιθηλ: transliteration of בֵּית־לָחֶם (Bethel, 'house of God'); indeclinable; the editorial note equates the ancient Luz with the well-known Bethel (cf. Gen 28:19; Josh 16:2).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

καταβήσεται

goes down

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · καταβαίνω

main verb (the border's descent)

→ gnomic/descriptive future

καταβαίνω: 'go down/descend'; renders Hebrew נָחַל; the recurring descent-verb of the boundary-itinerary.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

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

ὄρια

border

Nominative

subject of καταβήσεται

ὄριον (pl. ὄρια): 'border'.

Μααταρωθorex

Ataroth-orech

place-name (goal of descent; indeclinable)

Μααταρωθorex: a Graecized rendering corresponding to Hebrew אֶתְרוֹת אֶרֶץ / Ataroth (cf. MT 'Ataroth-addar'); indeclinable; a town on Benjamin's border.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

ἐπί + acc.: 'to/onto'.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

ὄρεινήν

hill country

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί

ὄρεινή: 'hill country/mountainous region' (substantivized adjective); renders Hebrew רֶחַל; the highland to which the border descends.

ἣ

which

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἐστίν)

ὥς; relative pronoun; feminine ἣ agrees with ὄρεινήν, introducing a locating clause.

ἐστίν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula (locating clause)

→ stative present

εἰμί: 'be'; locates the hill country relative to Beth-horon.

πρὸς

to / toward

preposition + accusative (direction: 'to the south')

πρὸς + acc.: 'toward'; with λίβα = 'to the south'.

λίβα

south

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (compass-point)

λίψ (acc. λίβα): 'south'; the hill country lies south of Beth-horon.

Βαιθωρων

Beth-horon

genitive of relationship (indeclinable place-name)

Βαιθωρων: transliteration of בֵּית חֶרֶן (Beth-horon); indeclinable; an important pass-town, here Lower Beth-horon (ἡ κάτω).

ἡ

the

Nominative

article (with κάτω, distinguishing Lower Beth-horon)

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

κάτω

lower

adverb used attributively ('the lower one')

κάτω: 'below/lower'; ἡ κάτω distinguishes Lower Beth-horon from Upper Beth-horon (cf. Josh 16:3, 5), reflecting Hebrew יְרֵחוֹ.

14 καὶ διελεύσεται τὰ ὄρια καὶ περιελεύσεται ἐπὶ τὸ μέρος τὸ βλέπον παρὰ θάλασσαν ἀπὸ λιβὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄρους ἐπὶ πρόσωπον Βαιθωρων λίβα καὶ ἔσται αὐτοῦ ἡ διέξοδος εἰς Καριαθβααλ αὕτη ἐστὶν Καριαθιαριν πόλις υἱῶν Ιουδα τοῦτό ἐστιν τὸ μέρος τὸ πρὸς θάλασσαν

And the border passes on and turns around to the side that looks toward the sea on the south, from the mountain facing Beth-horon southward; and its outgoing is at Kiriath-baal — this is Kiriath-jearim, a city of the sons of Judah; this is the western side.

Boundary-description: the western side

καὶ διελεύσεται ... καὶ περιελεύσεται

The western border is described: the line turns (περιελεύσεται) toward the seaward (western) side and terminates at Kiriath-baal, glossed αὕτη ἐστὶν Καριαθιαριν ('this is Kiriath-jearim') and assigned to Judah. The closing τοῦτό ἐστιν τὸ μέρος τὸ πρὸς θάλασσαν ('this is the western side') is a summarizing rubric for the whole west boundary.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

διελεύσεται

passes on

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · διέρχομαι

main verb (the border's course)

→ *gnomic/descriptive future*

διέρχομαι: 'pass through/on'; continues the line.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

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

ὄρια

border

Nominative

subject of διελεύσεται

ὄριον (pl. ὄρια): 'border'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

περιελεύσεται

turns around

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · περιέρχομαι

main verb (the border bends)

→ *gnomic/descriptive future*

περιέρχομαι: 'go around/turn'; renders Hebrew תָּפַח/בָּעַף ('turn, bend'); the boundary curves around toward the western side.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

ἐπί + acc.: 'to/onto'.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

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

μέρος

side / part

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ

μέρος: 'part/side/region'; renders Hebrew חֵצֵף ('side, quarter'); here the seaward (western) flank of the territory.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (attributive, with participle)

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

βλέπον

looking / facing

Pres Act Ptc Acc Neut Sg · βλέπω

attributive participle (modifying μέρος)

→ *present participle (orientation: 'facing')*

βλέπω: 'look/face'; the participle τὸ βλέπον ('the [side] facing/looking') renders the Hebrew idiom of a region 'facing' a direction; cf. the topographical use of חֵצֵף.

παρὰ

toward

preposition + accusative (alongside/toward the sea)

παρά + acc.: 'beside/toward'; with θάλασσαν indicates the seaward orientation.

θάλασσαν

sea / west

Accusative

accusative object of παρά (directional)

θάλασσα: 'sea'; = 'west' in Hebrew orientation (the Mediterranean).

ἀπὸ

on

preposition + genitive (compass-point: 'on the south')

ἀπό: with λιβός = 'on the south'.

λιβός

south

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

λίψ (gen. λιβός): 'south'.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (starting point)

ἀπό: 'from'; marks the mountain as the line's reference point.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

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

ὄρους

mountain

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

ὄρος: 'mountain/hill'; the reference-mountain facing Beth-horon.

ἐπὶ

facing / at

preposition + accusative (in front of)

ἐπί + acc.: with πρόσωπον = 'in front of/facing'.

πρόσωπον

face / front

Accusative

accusative (idiomatic: 'facing')

πρόσωπον: 'face/front'; the idiom ἐπὶ πρόσωπον renders Hebrew יָצַח לְפָנַי ('in front of/facing').

Βαιθωρων

Beth-horon

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Βαιθωρων: Beth-horon; the mountain faces Beth-horon to the south.

λίβα

southward

Accusative

accusative of direction (compass-point)

λίψ (acc. λίβα): 'south'; the adverbial accusative specifies the southward orientation.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

ἔσται

will be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (the terminus)

→ *descriptive future*

εἰμί (fut. ἔσται): 'will be'; introduces the line's terminus.

αὐτοῦ

its

Genitive

genitive of possession (the border's)

αὐτός: 'its'; the border-line's.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

διέξοδος

outgoing / terminus

Nominative

subject of ἔσται

διέξοδος: 'terminus/outlet'; renders תְּיָצִיט ; the endpoint of the western border.

εἰς

at

preposition + accusative (terminus location)

εἰς: 'to/at'; marks where the line terminates.

Καριαθβααλ

Kiriath-baal

object of εἰς (indeclinable place-name)

Καριαθβααλ: transliteration of כְּרִית בַּאֵל (Kiriath-baal, 'city of Baal'); indeclinable; the western terminus, identified with Kiriath-jearim.

αὕτη

this

Nominative

subject of ἐστίν (editorial identification)

οὗτος: 'this'; introduces the gloss equating Kiriath-baal with Kiriath-jearim.

ἐστίν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula (identification)

→ **stative present**

εἰμί: 'be'; the equative copula of the gloss.

Καριαθιαριν

Kiriath-jearim

predicate nominative (indeclinable place-name)

Καριαθιαριν: transliteration of כְּרִית יָעָרִים (Kiriath-jearim, 'city of forests'); indeclinable; later the resting-place of the ark (1 Sam 7:1–2).

πόλις

city

Nominative

nominative in apposition (to Καριαθιαριν)

πόλις: 'city'; in apposition, noting that Kiriath-jearim belongs to Judah, marking the Benjamin–Judah border.

υἱῶν

of sons

Genitive

genitive of possession (Judah's city)

υἱός: 'son'; υἱῶν Ιουδα = 'of the sons of Judah'.

Ιουδα

Judah

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Ιουδα: Judah; the city is reckoned to Judah, on the shared border with Benjamin.

τοῦτό

this

Nominative

subject of ἐστίν (summarizing rubric)

οὗτος: 'this'; the neuter τοῦτο introduces the closing rubric for the western side.

ἐστίν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula (summary)

→ **stative present**

εἰμί: 'be'; copula of the summarizing rubric.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article

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

μέρος

side

Nominative

predicate nominative (the western side)

μέρος: 'side/quarter'; the western flank of Benjamin's territory.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (attributive)

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

πρὸς

toward

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

πρὸς + acc.: 'toward'; τὸ πρὸς θάλασσαν = 'the [side] toward the sea/west'.

θάλασσαν

sea / west

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

θάλασσα: 'sea' = 'west'; the rubric labels this the western side.

15 καὶ μέρος τὸ πρὸς λίβα ἀπὸ μέρους Καριαθβααλ καὶ διελεύσεται ὄρια εἰς Γασιν ἐπὶ πηγὴν ὕδατος Ναφθω

And the southern side begins from the edge of Kiriath-baal, and the border passes through to Gasin, to the spring of the water of Nephtoah.

Boundary-description: the southern side begins καὶ μέρος τὸ πρὸς λίβα

The verse opens the southern boundary, starting from the western terminus (Kiriath-baal) and running to Gasin and the spring of the water of Nephtoah. The fronted nominal phrase μέρος τὸ πρὸς λίβα ('the southern side') heads the section, paralleling the rubric closing v. 14.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

μέρος

side

Nominative

nominative (heading: 'the southern side')

μέρος: 'side/quarter'; the southern flank, headed without a copula (a nominal rubric).

τὸ

the

Nominative

article (attributive)

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

πρὸς

toward

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

πρὸς + acc.: 'toward'; τὸ πρὸς λίβα = 'the [side] toward the south'.

λίβα

south

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (compass-point)

λίψ (acc. λίβα): 'south'.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (starting point)

ἀπό: 'from'; the southern line begins at the edge of Kiriath-baal.

μέρους

edge / part

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

μέρος: 'part/edge'; ἀπὸ μέρους = 'from the edge/extremity of'.

Καριαθβααλ

Kiriath-baal

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Καριαθβααλ: Kiriath-baal (= Kiriath-jearim); the southern line begins from its edge.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

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

διελεύσεται
passes through

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · διέρχομαι

main verb (the border's course)

→ *gnomic/descriptive future*

διέρχομαι: 'pass through'; the southern line continues westward-to-eastward through the named points.

ὄρια
border

Nominative

subject of διελεύσεται (anarthrous)

ὄριον (pl. ὄρια): 'border'; here without article.

εἰς
to

preposition + accusative (goal)

εἰς: 'to'.

Γασιν
Gasin

object of εἰς (indeclinable place-name)

Γασιν: a Graecized toponym on the southern border (corresponding to a point near the spring of Nephtoah); indeclinable.

ἐπὶ
to

preposition + accusative (goal)

ἐπὶ + acc.: 'to/onto'.

πηγὴν
spring

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ

πηγή: 'spring/fountain'; renders Hebrew יַעַן/יְעֻזָּה; a water-source serving as a boundary-marker.

ὕδατος
of water

Genitive

genitive (defining: the spring of water)

ὕδωρ (gen. ὕδατος): 'water'; πηγὴ ὕδατος = 'spring of water', rendering the construct of מַיִן יְעֻזָּה (Nephtoah).

Ναφθω
Nephtoah

genitive of relationship (indeclinable place-name)

Ναφθω: transliteration of (the waters of) נַחֲשׁוֹן (Nephtoah); indeclinable; a spring on the Judah–Benjamin border near Jerusalem (cf. Josh 15:9).

16 καὶ καταβήσεται τὰ ὄρια ἐπὶ μέρους τοῦ ὄρους ὃ ἐστὶν κατὰ πρόσωπον νάπης Ονναμ ὃ ἐστὶν ἐκ μέρους Εμεκραφαῖν ἀπὸ βορρᾶ καὶ καταβήσεται Γαιεννα ἐπὶ νώτου Ιεβουσαι ἀπὸ λιβὸς καὶ καταβήσεται ἐπὶ πηγήν Ρωγηλ

And the border goes down to the edge of the mountain that is in front of the ravine of Hinnom, which is on the side of the valley of Rephaim on the north, and it goes down to Gehenna along the ridge of the Jebusite on the south, and goes down to the spring of Rogel.

Boundary-description: the southern descent past Jerusalem καὶ καταβήσεται

The southern line descends past topographically dense landmarks around Jerusalem: the ravine of Hinnom (νάπης Ονναμ), the valley of Rephaim, the ridge of the Jebusite (νώτου Ιεβουσαι — the pre-Israelite name of Jerusalem), and the spring of Rogel. The triple καταβήσεται ('goes down') traces the steep descent of the line on Jerusalem's southern flank.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

καταβήσεται

goes down

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · καταβαίνω

main verb (descent)

→ *gnomic/descriptive future*

καταβαίνω: 'go down/descend'; renders
τῇ.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

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

ὄρια

border

Nominative

subject of καταβήσεται

ὄριον (pl. ὄρια): 'border'.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + genitive (goal: 'to the edge')

ἐπί + gen.: 'to/upon'; with μέρους = 'to the edge of'.

μέρους

edge / part

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ

μέρος: 'part/edge'; the flank of the mountain.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

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

ὄρους

mountain

Genitive

genitive (defining: edge of the mountain)

ὄρος: 'mountain/hill'; the height overlooking the Hinnom ravine.

ὅ

which

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἔστιν)

ὅς: relative pronoun; neuter ὅ refers to ὅρος, introducing a locating clause.

ἐστίν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula (locating clause)

→ *stative present*

εἰμί: 'be'; locates the mountain relative to the Hinnom ravine.

κατὰ

in front of

preposition + accusative (with πρόσωπον: 'facing')

κατὰ + acc.: with πρόσωπον = 'opposite/in front of'.

πρόσωπον

front / face

Accusative

accusative (idiomatic: 'facing')

πρόσωπον: 'face/front'; κατὰ πρόσωπον renders יְנִי לַע ('in front of').

νάπης

ravine / valley

Genitive

genitive (defining: the ravine of Hinnom)

νάπη: 'wooded glen/ravine'; renders Hebrew נָחַל ('valley'); here the valley of Hinnom south of Jerusalem.

Ονναμ

Hinnom

genitive of relationship (indeclinable place-name)

Ονναμ: a Graecized form corresponding to (Ben-)Hinnom, חִנּוֹם; indeclinable; the valley (Gê-Hinnom) south of Jerusalem, source of the later term Gehenna.

ὅ

which

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of second ἔστιν)

ὅς: relative pronoun; introduces a further locating clause.

ἐστίν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula (locating clause)

→ *stative present*

εἰμί: 'be'; locates the site relative to the valley of Rephaim.

ἐκ

on / from

preposition + genitive (with μέρους: 'on the side of')

ἐκ: 'out of/from'; ἐκ μέρους = 'on the side/extremity of'.

μέρους

side

Genitive

genitive object of ἐκ

μέρος: 'part/side'; the edge of the valley of Rephaim.

Εμεκραφαῖν

valley of Rephaim

genitive of relationship (indeclinable, transliterated phrase)

Εμεκραφαῖν: a single transliteration of Hebrew עִמְקֵי רֵפְאִים ('valley of Rephaim'), with עִמְקֵי ('valley') taken into the proper noun; indeclinable; a fertile plain southwest of Jerusalem.

ἀπὸ

on

preposition + genitive (compass-point: 'on the north')

ἀπό: with βορρᾶ = 'on the north'.

βορρᾶ

north

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

βορρᾶς: 'north'; the valley of Rephaim lies to the north of this point.

καί

and

coordinate conjunction

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

καταβήσεται

goes down

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · καταβαίνω

main verb (further descent)

→ *gnomic/descriptive future*

καταβαίνω: 'go down'; the line descends toward the Hinnom valley.

Γαιεννα

Gehenna / valley of Hinnom

place-name (goal of descent; indeclinable)

Γαιεννα: transliteration of גֵּהֶנְנָא (Gê-Hinnom, 'valley of Hinnom'), the source of NT γέεννα ('Gehenna'); indeclinable; here the actual valley as a boundary-marker.

ἐπὶ

along

preposition + genitive (alongside the ridge)

ἐπί + gen.: 'along'; with νότου = 'along the ridge of'.

νότου

ridge

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπί

νότον: 'back/ridge/slope'; renders יהִדְּ; the slope of the Jebusite city.

Ιεβουσαι

the Jebusite (Jerusalem)

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Ιεβουσαι: transliteration of יְבוּסַי (the Jebusite); indeclinable; the pre-Israelite name of Jerusalem (cf. v. 28; Judg 19:10–11), here on the southern ridge of the city.

ἀπὸ

on

preposition + genitive (compass-point: 'on the south')

ἀπό: with λιβός = 'on the south'.

λιβός

south

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

λίψ (gen. λιβός): 'south'; the line runs along the southern ridge of Jebus/Jerusalem.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

καταβήσεται

goes down

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · καταβαίνω

main verb (final descent of the verse)

→ gnomic/descriptive future

καταβαίνω: 'go down'; the line descends to En-rogel.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

ἐπί + acc.: 'to'.

πηγὴν

spring

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί

πηγή: 'spring'; the spring of Rogel (En-rogel).

Ρωγηλ

Rogel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Ρωγηλ: transliteration of רֹגֶל (Rogel); indeclinable; the spring of En-rogel southeast of Jerusalem, a boundary-marker (cf. Josh 15:7; 2 Sam 17:17).

17 καὶ διελεύσεται ἐπὶ πηγὴν Βαιθσαμυς καὶ παρελεύσεται ἐπὶ Γαλιλωθ ἥ ἐστιν ἀπέναντι πρὸς ἀνάβασιν
Αιθαμιν καὶ καταβήσεται ἐπὶ λίθον Βαιων υἱῶν Ρουβην

And it passes on to the spring of Beth-shemesh and goes along to Geliloth, which is opposite, toward the ascent of Adummim, and goes down to the stone of Bohan, son of Reuben.

Boundary-description: eastward turn καὶ διελεύσεται

The line now runs eastward to the spring of Beth-shemesh (En-shemesh), past Geliloth opposite the ascent of Adummim, down to the stone of Bohan son of Reuben — a named boundary-marker shared with Judah (cf. Josh 15:6). The verbs διελεύσεται / παρελεύσεται / καταβήσεται keep the traveling-eye sequence.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

διελεύσεται

passes on

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · διέρχομαι

main verb (the border's course)

→ *gnomic/descriptive future*

διέρχομαι: 'pass through/on'; the line continues eastward.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

ἐπί + acc.: 'to'.

πηγὴν

spring

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί

πηγή: 'spring'; the spring of Beth-shemesh (En-shemesh).

Βαιθσαμυς

Beth-shemesh

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Βαιθσαμυς; transliteration of בֵּית שֶׁמֶשׁ ('house of the sun'); here En-shemesh (עֵן שֶׁמֶשׁ), a spring on the border (cf. Josh 15:7); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

παρελεύσεται

goes along / passes by

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · παρέρχομαι

main verb (the border passes by)

→ *gnomic/descriptive future*

παρέρχομαι: 'pass by/along'; renders Hebrew עָבַר; the line skirts Geliloth.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

ἐπί + acc.: 'to'.

Γαλιλωθ

Geliloth

object of ἐπί (indeclinable place-name)

Γαλιλωθ: transliteration of גלילזל (Geliloth); indeclinable; corresponds to Gilgal in the parallel Josh 15:7; a site opposite the ascent of Adummim.

ἥ

which

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἔστιν)

ἥ: relative pronoun; feminine ἥ, introducing a locating clause for Geliloth.

ἐστιν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula (locating clause)

→ **stative present**

εἰμί: 'be'; locates Geliloth opposite the ascent of Adummim.

ἀπέναντι

opposite

adverb/preposition ('over against')

ἀπέναντι: 'opposite/over against'; renders Hebrew מול/מולך; situates Geliloth facing the ascent.

πρὸς

toward

preposition + accusative (direction)

πρὸς + acc.: 'toward'.

ἀνάβασιν

ascent / pass

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

ἀνάβασιν: 'ascent/going-up/mountain pass'; renders Hebrew אֲנָבַשׁ ('ascent'); here the ascent of Adummim.

Αἰθαμιν

Adummim

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Αἰθαμιν: a Graecized form corresponding to אֲדֻמִּים (Adummim); indeclinable; the ascent of Adummim on the Jericho–Jerusalem road (cf. Josh 15:7).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

καταβήσεται

goes down

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · καταβαίνω

main verb (descent to the marker-stone)

→ **gnomic/descriptive future**

καταβαίνω: 'go down'; the line descends to the stone of Bohan.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

ἐπὶ + acc.: 'to'.

λίθον

stone

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ

λίθος: 'stone'; renders Hebrew אֶבֶן; a named boundary-stone — 'the stone of Bohan son of Reuben' (cf. Josh 15:6).

Βαιων

Bohan

genitive of relationship (indeclinable personal name)

Βαιων: transliteration of בֹּהֵן (Bohan); indeclinable; the stone is named for Bohan, a son (descendant) of Reuben — a memorial marker on the border.

υἱῶν

of sons / son

Genitive

genitive of relationship (Bohan of Reuben)

υἱός: 'son'; υἱῶν Πουβην ('of the sons of Reuben') marks Bohan's tribal descent.

Πουβην

Reuben

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Πουβην: Reuben; indeclinable.

18 καὶ διελεύσεται κατὰ νότου Βαιθαραβα ἀπὸ βορρᾶ καὶ καταβήσεται

And it passes along the ridge of Beth-arabah on the north, and it goes down.

Boundary-description continued (toward the northeast) καὶ διελεύσεται

A brief link in the boundary-itinerary: the line runs along the ridge of Beth-arabah on the north and descends, leading directly into the terminus described in v. 19. The verse-division here is awkward in the LXX, with v. 19 supplying the goal of καταβήσεται.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

διελεύσεται

passes along

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · διέρχομαι

main verb (the border's course)

→ *gnomic/descriptive future*

διέρχομαι: 'pass through/along'; the line continues.

κατὰ

along

preposition + genitive (alongside the ridge)

κατά + gen.: 'along'; κατὰ νότου = 'along the ridge of'.

νότου

ridge

Genitive

genitive object of κατά

νότον: 'back/ridge/slope'; renders נֶחֱלֶה; the flank of Beth-arabah.

Βαιθαραβα

Beth-arabah

genitive of relationship (indeclinable place-name)

Βαιθαραβα: transliteration of בֵּית הָעֲרָבָה (Beth-arabah, 'house of the Arabah'); indeclinable; a town in the Jordan valley (cf. Josh 15:6, 61).

ἀπὸ

on

preposition + genitive (compass-point: 'on the north')

ἀπό: with βορρᾶ = 'on the north'.

βορρᾶ

north

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

βορρᾶς: 'north'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

καταβήσεται

goes down

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · καταβαίνω

main verb (descent; goal supplied in v. 19)

→ gnomic/descriptive future

καταβαίνω: 'go down'; the line descends, with its goal (the border at Beth-hoglah) given in the next verse.

19 ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρια ἐπὶ νώτου Βαιθαγλα ἀπὸ βορρᾶ καὶ ἔσται ἡ διέξοδος τῶν ὁρίων ἐπὶ λοφίαν τῆς θαλάσσης τῶν ἁλῶν ἐπὶ βορρᾶν εἰς μέρος τοῦ Ιορδάνου ἀπὸ λιβός ταῦτα τὰ ὄρια ἔστιν ἀπὸ λιβός

to the border, to the ridge of Beth-hoglah on the north; and the outgoing of the border is at the ridge of the Salt Sea on the north, at the southern edge of the Jordan. These are the borders on the south.

Boundary-description: the eastern/southern terminus

ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρια

The descent of v. 18 reaches Beth-hoglah and terminates (ἡ διέξοδος) at the ridge of the Salt Sea (Dead Sea) at the Jordan's southern mouth. The summary ταῦτα τὰ ὄρια ἔστιν ἀπὸ λιβός ('these are the borders on the south') closes the southern boundary, mirroring the rubric of v. 14.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal of v.18's descent)

ἐπί + acc.: 'to'; supplies the goal of καταβήσεται (v. 18).

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

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

ὄρια

border

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί

ὄριον (pl. ὄρια): 'border'; the line reaches the border-point at Beth-hoglah.

ἐπὶ

along

preposition + genitive (alongside the ridge)

ἐπί + gen.: 'along'; with νώτου = 'along the ridge of'.

νώτου

ridge

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπί

νώτον: 'ridge/slope'; renders רֶתֶב; the flank of Beth-hoglah.

Βαιθαγλα

Beth-hoglah

genitive of relationship (indeclinable place-name)

Βαιθαγλα: transliteration of בֵּית הַגְּלָח (Beth-hoglah); indeclinable; a town near the Jordan's mouth into the Dead Sea (cf. Josh 15:6).

ἀπὸ

on

preposition + genitive (compass-point: 'on the north')

ἀπό: with βορρᾶ = 'on the north'.

βορρᾶ

north

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

βορρᾶς: 'north'.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

ἔσται

will be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (the terminus)

→ descriptive future

εἰμί (fut. ἔσται): 'will be'; introduces the southern boundary's terminus.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

διέξοδος

outgoing / terminus

Nominative

subject of ἔσται

διέξοδος: 'terminus/outlet'; renders תְּיָצִיט; the endpoint of the line.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

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

ὁρίων

borders

Genitive

genitive (defining: the outgoing of the borders)

ὄριον (gen. pl. ὁρίων): 'border'; the terminus of the boundary-line.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

ἐπί + acc.: 'to/at'.

λοφιδὴν

ridge / bay

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ

λοφιδά: 'ridge/crest' (originally the mane/ridge of an animal's neck); here a topographical calque for Hebrew לִשְׁזָ ('tongue, bay') — the northern bay/tongue of the Dead Sea.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article

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

θαλάσσης

sea

Genitive

genitive (defining: ridge of the sea)

θάλασσα: 'sea'; here ἡ θάλασσα τῶν ἁλῶν ('the Sea of Salt') = the Dead Sea (Hebrew מִלַּחְלָח הַיָּם).

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

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

ἁλῶν

of salt

Genitive

genitive (defining: the Salt Sea)

ἅλς (gen. pl. ἁλῶν): 'salt'; ἡ θάλασσα τῶν ἁλῶν renders מִלַּחְלָח הַיָּם, 'the Salt Sea' (Dead Sea).

ἐπὶ

on

preposition + accusative (compass-point: 'on the north')

ἐπί + acc.: with βορρᾶν = 'on the north'.

βορρᾶν

north

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί (compass-point)

βορρᾶς (acc. βορρᾶν): 'north'; the terminus is at the northern end of the Dead Sea.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

εἰς: 'to/at'.

μέρος

edge / part

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

μέρος: 'part/edge'; the southern edge/mouth of the Jordan where it enters the Dead Sea.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

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

Ιορδάνου

Jordan

Genitive

genitive (defining: edge of the Jordan)

Ιορδάνης: the Jordan river; its southern mouth marks the terminus.

ἀπὸ

on

preposition + genitive (compass-point: 'on the south')

ἀπό: with λιβός = 'on the south'.

λιβός

south

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

λίψ (gen. λιβός): 'south'.

ταῦτα

these

Nominative

subject of ἔστιν (summarizing rubric)

οὗτος: 'these'; neuter plural ταῦτα heads the closing rubric for the southern boundary.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

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

ὅριά

borders

Nominative

predicate nominative (the borders)

ὄριον (pl. ὅρια): 'border'; the rubric labels the foregoing as the southern boundary.

ἔστιν

is / are

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula (summary; neuter-plural subject)

→ **stative present**

εἰμί: 'be'; with neuter plural subject the singular ἔστιν is regular.

ἀπὸ

on

preposition + genitive (compass-point: 'on the south')

ἀπό: with λιβός = 'on the south'.

λιβός

south

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

λίψ (gen. λιβός): 'south'; the rubric labels this the southern boundary.

20 καὶ ὁ Ιορδάνης ὀριεῖ ἀπὸ μέρους ἀνατολῶν αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία υἱῶν Βενιαμιν τὰ ὅρια αὐτῆς κύκλῳ κατὰ δῆμους

And the Jordan shall be the boundary on the east side. This is the inheritance of the sons of Benjamin, its borders round about, according to their clans.

Boundary-description: eastern side + summary of the allotment καὶ ὁ Ιορδάνης ὀριεῖ

The Jordan itself forms the eastern boundary (ὀριεῖ, 'shall serve as border'). The verse then closes the boundary-section with a summary formula: αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία υἱῶν Βενιαμιν ... κύκλῳ κατὰ δῆμους ('this is Benjamin's inheritance, its borders round about, by clans'), echoed verbatim at v. 28.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

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

Ιορδάνης

Jordan

Nominative

subject of ὀριεῖ

Ιορδάνης; the Jordan river; declined (nom. Ιορδάνης); the river itself constitutes the eastern boundary of Benjamin.

ὀριεῖ

shall be the boundary

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · ὀρίζω

main verb (the Jordan as border)

→ *gnomic/descriptive future (settled function)*

ὀρίζω: 'bound/mark off/serve as boundary'; cognate with ὅριον; the Attic-future contract form ὀριεῖ; the Jordan 'forms the boundary' on the east.

ἀπὸ

on

preposition + genitive (compass-point: 'on the east')

ἀπό: with μέρους ἀνατολῶν = 'on the eastern side'.

μέρους

side

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

μέρος: 'part/side'; ἀπὸ μέρους ἀνατολῶν = 'on the eastern side'.

ἀνατολῶν

east

Genitive

genitive (defining: the eastern side)

ἀνατολή (pl. ἀνατολᾱι): 'east' (sunrise); renders Πῆλμ; the Jordan bounds Benjamin to the east.

αὕτη

this

Nominative

subject (summary formula: 'this is the inheritance')

οὗτος: 'this'; feminine αὕτη agrees with κληρονομία, heading the summary of Benjamin's allotment.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

κληρονομία

inheritance

Nominative

predicate nominative (Benjamin's inheritance)

κληρονομία: 'inheritance/allotted possession'; renders הִנְיָ; the summary names the bounded territory as Benjamin's heritage.

υἱῶν

of sons

Genitive

genitive of possession (Benjamin's)

υἱός: 'son'; υἱῶν Βενιαμιν = 'of the sons of Benjamin'.

Βενιαμιν

Benjamin

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Βενιαμιν: Benjamin; indeclinable.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

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

ὅρια

borders

Nominative

nominative in apposition (its borders round about)

ὄριον (pl. ὅρια): 'border'; the appositional phrase τὰ ὅρια αὐτῆς κύκλῳ specifies the surrounding boundaries just described.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession (the inheritance's)

αὐτός: 'its'; refers to ἡ κληρονομία.

κύκλῳ

round about

Dative

dative adverbial ('all around')

κύκλος (dat. κύκλῳ used adverbially): 'in a circle/round about'; renders Hebrew הַיָּבִיט; the boundaries encircle the territory.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (distributive: by clans)

κατά + acc.: 'according to'; κατὰ δῆμους = 'by clans'.

δῆμους

clans

Accusative

accusative object of κατὰ (distributive)

δῆμος: 'clan/family-group'; renders הַבְּיָמָה; the inheritance is distributed among Benjamin's clans.

21 καὶ ἐγενήθησαν αἱ πόλεις τῶν υἱῶν Βενιαμιν κατὰ δήμους αὐτῶν Ιεριχω καὶ Βαιθεγλιω καὶ Αμεκασις

And the cities of the sons of Benjamin according to their clans were: Jericho and Beth-hoglah and Emek-keziz,

New sub-unit: the city-list begins

καὶ ἐγενήθησαν αἱ πόλεις

The boundary-section (vv. 11–20) yields to the enumerated city-list (vv. 21–28). The heading καὶ ἐγενήθησαν αἱ πόλεις ... κατὰ δήμους αὐτῶν introduces the towns of Benjamin's first cluster; the list is a string of καὶ-coordinated toponyms.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐγενήθησαν

were

Aor Pass Indic 3 Pl · γίνομαι

main verb (introducing the list)

→ constative aorist (the cities that fell to Benjamin)

γίνομαι (aor. pass. ἐγενήθησαν): 'become/be'; here 'the cities ... were (the following)', introducing the enumeration.

αἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

πόλεις

cities

Nominative

subject of ἐγενήθησαν

πόλις: 'city/town'; renders עיר; the towns comprising Benjamin's inheritance.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

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

υἱῶν

of sons

Genitive

genitive of possession (Benjamin's cities)

υἱός: 'son'; τῶν υἱῶν Βενιαμιν = 'of the sons of Benjamin'.

Βενιαμιν

Benjamin

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Βενιαμιν: Benjamin; indeclinable.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (distributive: by clans)

κατά + acc.: 'according to'; κατὰ δήμους = 'by clans'.

δήμους clans Accusative <i>accusative object of κατά (distributive)</i> δήμος: 'clan'; renders הַמִּשְׁפָּחָה.	αὐτῶν their Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i> αὐτός: 'their'; the clans of Benjamin.	Ιεριχώ Jericho <i>nominative in apposition (first city; indeclinable)</i> Ιεριχώ: Jericho (יְרִיחוֹ); indeclinable; the first city listed, the famous town by the Jordan (Josh 6).	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction (list)</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.
Βαιθεγλιω Beth-hoglah <i>appositional toponym (indeclinable)</i> Βαιθεγλιω: a Graecized form of בֵּית הַחֲגִלָּה (Beth-hoglah; cf. Βαιθαγλα, v. 19); indeclinable.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction (list)</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	Αμεκασίς Emek-keziz <i>appositional toponym (indeclinable)</i> Αμεκασίς: a transliteration of עֲמֶק קִזִּי (Emek-keziz, 'valley of Keziz'), with קִזִּי ('valley') taken into the name; indeclinable.	

22 καὶ Βαιθαβαρα καὶ Σαρα καὶ Βησανα

and Beth-arabah and Zemaraim and Bethel,

City-list continued **καὶ Βαιθαβαρα**

A continuation of the city-list — three further toponyms in καὶ-coordination. The Greek spellings diverge from the MT names (Beth-arabah, Zemaraim, Bethel).

καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction (list)</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	Βαιθαβαρα Beth-arabah <i>appositional toponym (indeclinable)</i> Βαιθαβαρα: a Graecized form of בֵּית אֲרָבָה (Beth-arabah; cf. Βαιθαβαβα, v. 18); indeclinable.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction (list)</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	Σαρα Zemaraim <i>appositional toponym (indeclinable)</i> Σαρα: the Old Greek rendering corresponding to MT זִמְרַיִם (Zemaraim); indeclinable; the Greek form is considerably abbreviated.
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καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Βηθανά
Bethel

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Βηθανά: the Old Greek form corresponding to MT בֵּית־לַחְמִי (Bethel) in this list; indeclinable; the Greek toponymy of vv. 21–28 frequently diverges from the Hebrew.

23 καὶ Αὐὶν καὶ Φαρα καὶ Εφραθα

and Avvim and Parah and Ophrah,

City-list continued

καὶ Αὐὶν

Three more toponyms in the running list (Avvim, Parah, Ophrah), continuing the καὶ-coordinated enumeration of Benjamin's towns.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Αὐὶν
Avvim

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Αὐὶν: transliteration corresponding to MT אַׁוִּיִּם (Avvim); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Φαρα
Parah

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Φαρα: transliteration of MT פָּרָה (Parah); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Εφραθα
Ophrah

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Εφραθα: the Old Greek form corresponding to MT עֲפְרָתָה (Ophrah) in this list; indeclinable.

24 καὶ Καραφα καὶ Κεφίρα καὶ Μονι καὶ Γαβα πόλεις δέκα δύο καὶ αἱ κῶμαι αὐτῶν

and Chephar-ammoni and Ophni and Geba: twelve cities, and their villages.

City-list closes with a count (first cluster) καὶ Καραφα

The first city-cluster closes with a summary count: πόλεις δέκα δύο ('twelve cities') and their villages (κῶμαι). The Greek list and number diverge from the MT (which counts these towns somewhat differently); the formula 'X cities and their villages' is the standard close of each cluster (cf. v. 28).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Καραφα

Chephar-ammoni

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Καραφα: the Old Greek form corresponding to MT כִּפְרָה עַמּוֹנִי (Chephar-ammoni); indeclinable; the Greek abbreviates the Hebrew.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Κεφίρα

Ophni / Chephirah

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Κεφίρα: a Graecized toponym corresponding to a town in this cluster (cf. MT וְכִפְרָה, Ophni; the Greek resembles Chephirah of v. 26 of MT 9:17); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Μονι

Ophni

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Μονι: a Graecized toponym in this cluster (corresponding to a name in MT's list); indeclinable; the Greek and Hebrew name-sets do not align exactly.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Γαβα

Geba

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Γαβα: transliteration corresponding to MT גִּבְעָה (Geba); indeclinable; a priestly town and northern frontier-marker of Judah/Benjamin (cf. 2 Kgs 23:8).

πόλεις

cities

Nominative

nominative (summary count, appositional)

πόλις: 'city'; the summary 'twelve cities' totals this cluster.

δέκα

ten

numeral (with δύο: 'twelve')

δέκα: 'ten'; with δύο forms 'twelve' (δέκα δύο).

δύο

two

numeral (with δέκα: 'twelve')

δύο: 'two'; δέκα δύο = 'twelve', the count of cities in the first cluster.

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.

κῶμαι

villages

Nominative

nominative (appositional: with their villages)

κῶμη: 'village/hamlet'; renders Hebrew קִיְצָר ('settlement, hamlet'); the dependent villages reckoned with each city — the standard formula closing a city-cluster.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession (the cities' villages)

αὐτός: 'their'; the villages belonging to the listed cities.

25 Γαβαων καὶ Ραμα καὶ Βηρωθα

Gibeon and Ramah and Beeroth,

Second city-cluster begins **Γαβαων**

The second cluster of Benjamin's cities opens with Gibeon, Ramah, and Beeroth — well-known Benjaminite towns (Gibeon of the treaty in Josh 9; Ramah and Beeroth on the central plateau).

Γαβαων

Gibeon

nominative in apposition (first city of cluster; indeclinable)

Γαβαων: transliteration of גִּבְעוֹן (Gibeon); indeclinable; the city of the Hivite treaty (Josh 9) and later a high place (1 Kgs 3:4).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ραμα

Ramah

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Ραμα: transliteration of רָמָה (Ramah, 'the height'); indeclinable; a Benjaminite town near Gibeah (cf. Judg 19:13; 1 Kgs 15:17).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Βηρωθα

Beeroth

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Βηρωθα: transliteration of בְּאֵרוֹת (Beeroth, 'wells'); indeclinable; one of the Gibeonite towns (Josh 9:17).

26 καὶ Μασσημα καὶ Μιρων καὶ Αμωκη

and Mizpeh and Chephirah and Mozah,

City-list continued καὶ Μασσημα

Three more towns in the second cluster (corresponding to MT Mizpeh, Chephirah, Mozah). The Greek spellings again diverge markedly from the Hebrew.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Μασσημα
Mizpeh

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Μασσημα: the Old Greek form corresponding to MT מִצְפֶּה (Mizpeh); indeclinable; an important cultic and assembly site in Benjamin (cf. Judg 20:1; 1 Sam 7:5–6).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Μιρων
Chephirah

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Μιρων: the Old Greek form corresponding to MT הַכְּפִירָה (Chephirah) in this cluster; indeclinable; another Gibeonite town (Josh 9:17).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Αμωκη
Mozah

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Αμωκη: the Old Greek form corresponding to MT מֹצָה (Mozah); indeclinable.

27 καὶ Φιρα καὶ Καφαν καὶ Νακαν καὶ Σεληκαν καὶ Θαρηλα

and Rekem and Irpeel and Taralah and Zela and Eleph,

City-list continued καὶ Φιρα

Five further toponyms in the second cluster (corresponding to MT Rekem, Irpeel, Taralah, Zela, Eleph). The Old Greek list and the Hebrew diverge in both order and spelling; the alignment of individual names is uncertain.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Φιρα
Rekem

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Φιρα: an Old Greek toponym in this cluster (corresponding to MT **רְקֵם**, Rekem); indeclinable; name-alignment with the Hebrew is uncertain.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Καφαν
Irpeel

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Καφαν: an Old Greek toponym in this cluster (corresponding to MT **רְפִיעֵל**, Irpeel); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Νακαν
Tarah

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Νακαν: an Old Greek toponym in this cluster (corresponding to MT **רַחֵם**, Tarah); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Σεληκαν
Zela

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Σεληκαν: an Old Greek toponym in this cluster (corresponding to MT **זֵלָה**, Zela); indeclinable; Zela was the burial-place of Saul and Jonathan (2 Sam 21:14).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Θαρηλα
Eleph

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Θαρηλα: an Old Greek toponym in this cluster (corresponding to MT **אֵלֶפֶת**, Eleph); indeclinable.

28 καὶ Ἰεβους αὕτη ἐστὶν Ἱερουσαλημ καὶ πόλεις καὶ Γαβαωθιαριμ πόλεις τρεῖς καὶ δέκα καὶ αἱ κῶμαι αὐτῶν αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία υἱῶν Βενιαμιν κατὰ δήμους αὐτῶν

and Jebus — this is Jerusalem — and the cities and Gibeath-jearim: thirteen cities and their villages.
This is the inheritance of the sons of Benjamin according to their clans.

City-list closes + concluding summary of Benjamin's allotment καὶ Ἰεβους

The list culminates in Jebus, glossed αὕτη ἐστὶν Ἱερουσαλημ ('this is Jerusalem'), assigning the future capital to Benjamin's border, and Gibeath-jearim. The second cluster is totalled (πόλεις τρεῖς καὶ δέκα, 'thirteen cities, and their villages'), and the chapter closes with the summary formula αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία υἱῶν Βενιαμιν κατὰ δήμους αὐτῶν, echoing v. 20.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ἰεβους
Jebus

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Ἰεβους: transliteration of יְבוּס (Jebus); indeclinable; the pre-Israelite name of Jerusalem (cf. v. 16; Judg 19:10), here listed among Benjamin's cities.

αὕτη
this

Nominative

subject of ἐστὶν (editorial identification)

οὗτος: 'this'; feminine αὕτη introduces the gloss equating Jebus with Jerusalem.

ἐστὶν
is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula (identification)

→ stative present

εἰμί: 'be'; the equative copula of the editorial gloss 'this is Jerusalem'.

Ἱερουσαλημ
Jerusalem

predicate nominative (indeclinable place-name)

Ἱερουσαλημ: transliteration of יְרוּשָׁלַיִם (Jerusalem); indeclinable; the gloss assigns the future capital to Benjamin's territory on its border with Judah (cf. Josh 15:8, 63; Judg 1:21).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

πόλεις
cities

Nominative

nominative in apposition (further towns)

πόλις: 'city'; here apparently denoting additional associated towns; the Greek text of the verse is somewhat compressed relative to the MT (which reads 'Gibeath, Kiriath').

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Γαβαθιαριμ

Gibeath-jearim

appositional toponym (indeclinable)

Γαβαθιαριμ: a Graecized compound corresponding to MT תִּירְיָת גִּבְעָת ('Gibeath/Gibeah and Kiriath'); indeclinable; the Old Greek runs the two Hebrew names together.

πόλεις

cities

Nominative

nominative (summary count, appositional)

πόλις: 'city'; the summary 'thirteen cities' totals the second cluster.

τρῆς

three

Nominative

numeral (with δέκα: 'thirteen')

τρῆς: 'three'; with δέκα forms 'thirteen' (τρῆς καὶ δέκα).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (in the numeral)

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

δέκα

ten

numeral (with τρεῖς: 'thirteen')

δέκα: 'ten'; τρεῖς καὶ δέκα = 'thirteen', the count of the second cluster.

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.

κῶμαι

villages

Nominative

nominative (appositional: with their villages)

κῶμη: 'village/hamlet'; renders תְּצִי; the standard cluster-closing formula.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession (the cities' villages)

αὐτός: 'their'; the dependent villages.

αὕτη

this

Nominative

subject (concluding summary formula)

οὗτος: 'this'; feminine αὕτη agrees with κληρονομία, heading the closing summary of Benjamin's allotment (cf. v. 20).

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

κληρονομία

inheritance

Nominative

predicate nominative (Benjamin's inheritance)

κληρονομία: 'inheritance/allotted possession'; renders הִנְחִיָּה; the summary names the whole foregoing (boundary + cities) as Benjamin's heritage.

υἱῶν

of sons

Genitive

genitive of possession (Benjamin's)

υἱός: 'son'; υἱῶν Βενιαμιν = 'of the sons of Benjamin'.

Βενιαμιν

Benjamin

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Βενιαμιν: Benjamin; indeclinable.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (distributive: by clans)

κατά + acc.: 'according to'; κατὰ δήμους = 'by clans'.

δήμους

clans

Accusative

accusative object of κατὰ (distributive)

δῆμος: 'clan/family-group'; renders תְּבָרָה; the inheritance distributed among Benjamin's clans, closing the chapter.

On the labels. Parsing gives Tense·Voice·Mood·Person·Number (+ Case·Number·Gender for participles) and lemma. The *syntactic-function* and **semantic-force** tiers follow standard intermediate-grammar categories (e.g. Wallace, *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics*); both involve interpretive judgment, and the majority reading has been chosen where opinions differ. Lexical notes condense commonly cited data (etymology, sense range, synonym contrasts, NT frequency, OT/LXX echoes) and are no substitute for a lexicon.

On the discourse tier. Discourse structure operates above the word, so it is shown at the clause/verse level (the connective, the relation it signals, and the role of the clause) and summarized in the chapter outline. Relation labels, any proposed chiasm, and the paragraph divisions reflect a common reading of the argument; other discourse analyses segment and label some relations differently.