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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Book of Joshua, Chapter 19

ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΝΑΥΗ ΙΘ΄

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

The final tribal allotments are cast at Shiloh, and Joshua receives his own inheritance.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of Joshua 19 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 19 concludes the second great land-division section of the book (chs. 13–19), recording the sixth through twelfth allotments cast 'by lot' (κληρος, rendering Hebrew לִּגְוֹל) at Shiloh: Simeon, whose inheritance lies inside the over-large portion of Judah (vv. 1–9); Zebulun (vv. 10–16); Issachar (vv. 17–23); Asher (vv. 24–31); Naphtali (vv. 32–39); and Dan (vv. 40–48), followed by Joshua's own inheritance at Timnath-Serah (Θαμνασαραχ) in the hill country of Ephraim (vv. 49–50) and the colophon

closing the whole distribution (v. 51). The chapter is dominated by boundary-and-city lists, and the Old Greek of Joshua frequently transliterates the Hebrew toponyms rather than rendering them, often diverging markedly from the Masoretic forms (e.g. Βηρσαβεε for Beersheba, Σικελακ for Ziklag, Ιεριχω for the Zebulunite Bethlehem-region toponym, Λασενδακ at v. 48 conflating Leshem/Dan). Because Greek lacks a fixed declension for these borrowed names, the overwhelming majority stand as indeclinable forms (kind "x"), while genuinely Hellenised names — ὁ Ιορδάνης ('the Jordan', vv. 22, 33, 34), Σιδῶνος ('of Sidon', v. 28), οἱ Τύριοι ('the Tyrians', vv. 29, 35), ὁ Κάρμηλος (v. 26), Ἰόππη (v. 46), Ἰησοῦς (vv. 49, 51), and the gentilic ὁ Ἀμορραῖος ('the Amorite', vv. 47–48) — are fully declined. The recurring formulae are themselves theologically weighted: ἐξῆλθεν ὁ κλῆρος ('the lot came out') presents the allotment as the sovereign act of YHWH working through the sacred lot (cf. Prov 16:33); the closing colophon (v. 51) names Eleazar the priest, Joshua son of Nun, and the heads of the fathers' houses as the human officiants 'before the LORD' (ἐναντίον κυρίου) at the door of the tent of witness in Shiloh, binding the entire land-division to the cultic centre. The Danite notice (vv. 47–48), where in the LXX the Amorites press the tribe back into the hill country and Judah captures Lachish/Lasendak, anticipates the unfinished-conquest theme that the book of Judges will develop (cf. Judg 1:34–35; 18:1–31).

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 19:1–9

The second lot: Simeon within the portion of Judah

The lot 'comes out' for Simeon (ὁ δεύτερος κλῆρος), but its inheritance falls ἀνὰ μέσον κλήρων υἱῶν Ιουδα — in the midst of Judah's lot (v. 1). A city-list follows (Beersheba, Ziklag, and the rest, vv. 2–7), bounded southward toward the Negev (κατὰ λίβα, v. 8). The narrator explains the anomaly: Judah's share was μείζων ('larger') than the tribe needed, so Simeon inherited within it (v. 9), fulfilling Jacob's word that Simeon would be 'divided in Israel' (Gen 49:7).

B · 19:10–16

The third lot: Zebulun

Zebulun's boundary is traced westward to the sea and round its eastern and northern marches (vv. 10–14), terminating in a list of frontier towns (v. 15) and closed by the summary formula αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία (v. 16). The toponymy is heavily transliterated and difficult to align with the Masoretic boundary description.

C · 19:17–23

The fourth lot: Issachar

Issachar's lot (ὁ κληῖρος ὁ τέταρτος, v. 17) is described by a town-list (vv. 18–21) whose border touches Tabor and runs to the Jordan (ὁ Ἰορδάνης, v. 22), the natural eastern limit; the section closes with the standard summary (v. 23).

D · 19:24–31

The fifth lot: Asher

Asher's coastal-and-Galilean inheritance (ὁ κληῖρος ὁ πέμπτος, v. 24) reaches Carmel and the sea (v. 26), abuts Zebulun (v. 27), and extends north 'as far as Sidon the great' (ἕως Σιδῶνος τῆς μεγάλης, v. 28) and the territory of the Tyrians (v. 29) before the closing summary (v. 31).

E · 19:32–39

The sixth lot: Naphtali

Naphtali's lot (ὁ κληῖρος ὁ ἕκτος, v. 32) is bounded by the Jordan (vv. 33–34) and includes the fortified cities of the Tyrians, Tyre, and Kedesh and Hazor (vv. 35–38), with the summary at v. 39.

F · 19:40–48

The seventh lot: Dan, the Amorite pressure, and Lachish

Dan's lot (ὁ κληῖρος ὁ ἕβδομος, v. 40) lists towns toward the Joppa coast (vv. 41–46). The LXX summary (v. 47) is expanded with the conquest-failure note: the Amorite pressed the Danites into the hill country and would not let them descend to the valley; the sons of Judah took Lachish (Λασενδακ), and the Amorite remained as a forced-labour subject under the hand of Ephraim (v. 48) — a bridge to the Judges narrative of Danite displacement (cf. Judg 1:34–35; 18).

G · 19:49–50

Joshua's own inheritance: Timnath-Serah

When the apportioning of the land was finished, Israel gave Joshua son of Nun an inheritance among them by the command of God (διὰ προστάγματος τοῦ θεοῦ): the city he asked for, Timnath-Serah (Θαμνασαραχ) in the hill country of Ephraim, which he rebuilt and settled (vv. 49–50; cf. Josh 24:30).

H · 19:51

Colophon: the divisions made at Shiloh before the LORD

The closing colophon names Eleazar the priest, Joshua son of Nun, and the heads of the fathers' houses as those who apportioned the inheritances by lot 'in Shiloh before the LORD' (ἐν Σηλῳ ἐναντίον κυρίου) at the door of the tent of witness, sealing the whole land-division (chs. 13–19) as an act performed at the cultic centre.

1 καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ὁ δεύτερος κλῆρος τῶν υἱῶν Συμεων καὶ ἐγενήθη ἡ κληρονομία αὐτῶν ἀνὰ μέσον κλήρων υἱῶν Ιουδα

And the second lot came out for the sons of Simeon, and their inheritance was in the midst of the lot of the sons of Judah.

New allotment unit (main narrative sequence in the land-division section)

καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ὁ δεύτερος κλῆρος

The formula ἐξῆλθεν ὁ κλῆρος ('the lot came out') is the recurring structural marker of the second division (chs. 18–19); the ordinal δεύτερος numbers Simeon's as the second lot cast at Shiloh. The clause ἀνὰ μέσον κλήρων υἱῶν Ιουδα immediately signals the anomaly the chapter will explain at v. 9: Simeon has no contiguous territory of its own but is embedded within Judah.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καί-parataxis)

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

ἐξῆλθεν

came out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg· ἐξέρχομαι

main verb (allotment formula)

→ constative aorist (single casting of the lot)

ἐξέρχομαι: 'go out / come out'; ἐξῆλθεν ὁ κλῆρος renders לָיָאן נָצַף ('the lot came up'), the technical idiom for the result of casting the sacred lot; the lot's 'coming out' presents the allotment as a divinely controlled outcome (cf. Prov 16:33).

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

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

δεύτερος

second

Nominative

ordinal adjective (modifying κλῆρος)

δεύτερος: 'second'; the ordinal numbers Simeon's allotment within the Shiloh series; the lots are counted second through seventh across chs. 18–19.

κληρος

lot

Nominative

subject

κληρος: 'lot / allotted portion'; renders לֶחֶץ; the same word denotes both the physical lot cast and the resulting territorial inheritance, fusing the means and the outcome of the distribution.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

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

υἱῶν

of the sons

Genitive

genitive (possessive: the beneficiaries of the lot)

υἱός: 'son'; the phrase υἱῶν Συμεων ('sons of Simeon') is the standard LXX designation of a tribe by its eponymous patriarch.

Συμεων

Simeon

indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense: 'of Simeon')

Συμεων: transliteration of Hebrew שִׁמְעוֹן; indeclinable in the LXX; the tribe descended from Jacob's second son, here receiving its lot within Judah.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

ἐγενήθη

was / came to be

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (predicate: location of the inheritance)

→ *constative aorist (settled result)*

γίνομαι (aor. pass.): 'become / come to be'; renders נָתַן; the passive ἐγενήθη marks the inheritance's location as a determined fact resulting from the lot.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

κληρονομία

inheritance

Nominative

subject

κληρονομία: 'inheritance / heritage'; renders נַחֲלָה; the term denotes the permanent, family-held land-grant that constitutes a tribe's share in the promised land.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

ἀνὰ

throughout

preposition (in idiom ἀνὰ μέσον: 'in the midst of')

ἀνά: in the fixed LXX idiom ἀνὰ μέσον (+ gen.), 'in the midst of / among', rendering נִתְּנָה; here it locates Simeon's portion inside Judah's.

μέσον

midst

Accusative

accusative in prepositional idiom (ἀνὰ μέσον)

μέσος: 'middle / midst'; substantival in the phrase ἀνὰ μέσον, expressing inclusion within Judah's allotment.

κλήρων

of the lots

Genitive

genitive (with ἀνὰ μέσον)

κληρος (gen. pl.): here the allotted portion of Judah within which Simeon's towns lie.

υἱῶν

of the sons

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

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

Ιουδα

Judah

indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense: 'of Judah')

Ιουδα: transliteration of Hebrew יְהוּדָה; indeclinable in the LXX; Judah's southern allotment (Josh 15) was the largest, and Simeon is placed within it.

2 καὶ ἐγενήθη ὁ κλῆρος αὐτῶν Βηρσαβее καὶ Σαμαα καὶ Κωλαδαμ

And their lot was Beersheba and Shema and Koladam,

City-list specification (subordinate detail of Simeon's allotment)

καὶ ἐγενήθη ὁ κλῆρος αὐτῶν

The verse opens the enumeration of Simeon's towns; ἐγενήθη ὁ κλῆρος αὐτῶν ('their lot was...') introduces a bare list of indeclinable place-names, the first of which, Βηρσαβее (Beersheba), is the most famous southern site, the traditional southern terminus of Israel ('from Dan to Beersheba').

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐγενήθη

was

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (introducing the town-list)

→ *constative aorist*

γίνομαι (aor. pass.): 'come to be'; here equative, 'their lot was [the following towns]'.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

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

κλῆρος

lot

Nominative

subject

κλῆρος: here the allotted territory itself, identified by its constituent towns.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

Βηρσαβε

Beersheba

indeclinable place-name (predicate nominative sense)

Βηρσαβε: transliteration of Hebrew בְּרֶשֶׁת עֵבֶר (Beersheba, 'well of the oath/seven'); indeclinable; the principal town of the Simeonite Negev, proverbially the southern limit of the land.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Σαμα

Shema

indeclinable place-name

Σαμα: transliteration of a Simeonite town (Heb. שֶׁבַע / שֶׁמָּע, Sheba/Shema); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Κωλαδαμ

Koladam

indeclinable place-name

Κωλαδαμ: Greek transliteration of a Simeonite town (corresponding to Heb. מֹלָדָה, Moladah); indeclinable; the Greek form diverges sharply from the Masoretic.

3 καὶ Ἀρσολα καὶ Βωλα καὶ Ἀσομ

and Arsola and Bola and Asom,

Continuation of the Simeonite city-list

καὶ

A bare καὶ-linked continuation of the town enumeration; all three names are indeclinable transliterations whose Masoretic equivalents (Hazar-shual, Balah, Ezem) are only loosely recoverable from the Greek forms.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ἀρσολα

Arsola

indeclinable place-name

Ἀρσολα: transliteration of a Simeonite town (cf. Heb. שְׁאֵל הַזָּר, Hazar-shual); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Βωλα

Bola

indeclinable place-name

Βωλα: transliteration of a Simeonite town (cf. Heb. בָּלָח, Balah); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ἀσομ
Asom

indeclinable place-name

Ἀσομ: transliteration of a Simeonite town (cf. Heb. עֶזֶם, Ezem); indeclinable.

4 καὶ Ἐλθουλα καὶ Βουλα καὶ Ἑρμα

and Elthula and Boula and Erma,

Continuation of the Simeonite city-list

καὶ

Further καὶ-linked town-names; Ἑρμα corresponds to Hebrew הַרְמָה (Hormah), the site of the earlier defeat-then-devotion narrative (Num 14:45; 21:3), now an allotted Simeonite town.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ἐλθουλα
Elthula

indeclinable place-name

Ἐλθουλα: transliteration of a Simeonite town (cf. Heb. אֶלְתוֹלַד, Eltolad); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Βουλα
Boula

indeclinable place-name

Βουλα: transliteration of a Simeonite town (cf. Heb. בְּתוּל / כְּסִיל, Bethul/Chesil); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ἑρμα
Erma (Hormah)

indeclinable place-name

Ἑρμα: transliteration of Hebrew הַרְמָה (Hormah, 'devotion/ban'); indeclinable; site of Israel's repulse and later ḥerem-victory (Num 14:45; 21:3; Judg 1:17).

5 καὶ Σικελακ καὶ Βαιθμαχερεβ καὶ Σαρσουσιν

and Ziklag and Beth-marcaboth and Sarsousin,

Continuation of the Simeonite city-list καὶ

Σικελακ is Ziklag, later the Philistine town granted to David by Achish (1 Sam 27:6), here listed as a Simeonite possession; Βαιθμαχερεβ transliterates Beth-marcaboth ('house of chariots').

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Σικελακ
Ziklag

indeclinable place-name

Σικελακ: transliteration of Hebrew זִקְלָג (Ziklag); indeclinable; later David's base under Achish of Gath (1 Sam 27:6), reckoned thenceforth to the kings of Judah.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Βαιθμαχερεβ
Beth-marcaboth

indeclinable place-name

Βαιθμαχερεβ: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית הַמָּרְקָבוֹת (Beth-marcaboth, 'house of the chariots'); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Σαρσουσιν
Sarsousin

indeclinable place-name

Σαρσουσιν: transliteration of Hebrew חֲצֹר סוּסָה (Hazar-susah, 'village of the mare'); indeclinable.

6 καὶ Βαθαρωθ καὶ οἱ ἀγροὶ αὐτῶν πόλεις δέκα τρεῖς καὶ αἱ κῶμαι αὐτῶν

and Batharoth and their fields — thirteen cities and their villages.

List total and summary (closing the first Simeonite town-cluster) καὶ Βαθαρωθ

The verse closes the first cluster of Simeonite towns with a numerical tally (πόλεις δέκα τρεῖς, 'thirteen cities') and the recurring formula 'and their villages' (αἱ κῶμαι αὐτῶν), distinguishing walled towns from their dependent unwalled settlements.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Βαθαρῶθ
Batharoth

indeclinable place-name

Βαθαρῶθ: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית לֵבָאוֹת (Beth-lebaoth) or a related Simeonite town; indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

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.

ἀγροὶ
fields

Nominative

appositional noun (the towns' farmland)

ἀγρός: 'field / farmland / open country'; renders אֶרֶץ / הָאֶרֶץ; the towns' surrounding agricultural land belongs with them in the allotment.

αὐτῶν
their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

πόλεις
cities

Nominative

appositional summary (count of towns)

πόλις: 'city / town'; renders עִיר; here in the tally-formula counting the principal walled settlements of the allotment.

δέκα
ten

indeclinable cardinal (with τρεῖς: 'thirteen')

δέκα: 'ten'; indeclinable cardinal; with τρεῖς forms 'thirteen', the tally of Simeonite towns.

τρεῖς
three

Nominative

cardinal numeral (with δέκα)

τρεῖς: 'three'; agrees with πόλεις; δέκα τρεῖς = 'thirteen'.

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

noun (dependent settlements)

κῶμη: 'village / unwalled settlement'; renders Κῶμη; the recurring pairing πόλεις ... καὶ αἱ κῶμαι αὐτῶν distinguishes fortified towns from their satellite hamlets.

αὐτῶν
their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

7 Ερεμμων καὶ Θαλχα καὶ Εθερ καὶ Ασάν πόλεις τέσσαρες καὶ αἱ κῶμαι αὐτῶν

Eremmon and Thalcha and Ether and Ashan — four cities and their villages,

Second city-cluster with its own tally Ερεμμων

A second Simeonite cluster (asyndetic opening with Ερεμμων) closed by its own count, πόλεις τέσσαρες ('four cities'), and the villages-formula; the two tallies (thirteen + four) structure the Simeonite list.

Ερεμμων

Eremmon

indeclinable place-name

Ερεμμων: transliteration of Hebrew עִירִימֹן (Ain-rimmon, 'spring of the pomegranate'); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Θαλχα

Thalcha

indeclinable place-name

Θαλχα: transliteration of a Simeonite town (cf. Heb. תּוֹחֵן, Tochen); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Εθερ

Ether

indeclinable place-name

Εθερ: transliteration of Hebrew אֶתֶר (Ether); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ασαν

Ashan

indeclinable place-name

Ασαν: transliteration of Hebrew אֲשָׁן (Ashan); indeclinable.

πόλεις

cities

Nominative

appositional summary (count of towns)

πόλεις: in the tally-formula counting this second cluster.

τέσσαρες

four

Nominative

cardinal numeral (with πόλεις)

τέσσαρες: 'four'; the tally of this second Simeonite 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

noun (dependent settlements)

κῶμη: 'village'; the recurring villages-formula.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

8 κύκλω τῶν πόλεων αὐτῶν ἕως Βαρεκ πορευομένων Βαμεθ κατὰ λίβα αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία φυλῆς υἱῶν Συμεων κατὰ δῆμους αὐτῶν

round about their cities as far as Barek, going toward Bameth, southward: this is the inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Simeon according to their clans.

Boundary closure + summary formula for Simeon

κύκλω τῶν πόλεων αὐτῶν

The verse closes the Simeonite allotment: the encircling rural territory (κύκλω ... ἕως Βαρεκ) reaches southward (κατὰ λίβα, 'toward the south-west / Negev'), and the summary formula αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία φυλῆς ... κατὰ δῆμους αὐτῶν ('this is the inheritance of the tribe ... by their clans') marks the unit's end — a formula repeated for each tribe.

κύκλω

round about

adverb / improper preposition (+ gen.)

κύκλω: 'in a circle / round about'; dative of κύκλος used adverbially, governing a genitive; describes the rural belt encircling the listed towns.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

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

πόλεων

cities

Genitive

genitive (with κύκλω)

πόλις (gen. pl.): the towns just enumerated, around which the territory lies.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

ἕως

as far as

preposition + genitive (extent)

ἕως: 'as far as / up to'; marks the limit of the encircling territory.

Βαρεκ

Barek

indeclinable place-name (object of ἕως)

Βαρεκ: transliteration of a southern site (cf. Heb. באַלַּת בֵּיר / Baalath-beer); indeclinable.

πορευομένων

as one goes

Pres Mid Ptcp Gen Pl · πορεύομαι

genitive absolute / directional participle ('going toward')

→ *directional idiom*

πορεύομαι: 'go / journey'; the participle in the directional idiom (πορευομένων + place-name) renders the Hebrew בְּרֹאשׁוֹ ('as you go toward'), a standard way of indicating the bearing of a boundary.

Βαμεθ

Bameth

indeclinable place-name (goal of πορευομένων)

Βαμεθ: transliteration of a southern site (cf. Heb. בְּרֹאשׁוֹ נֶגֶב, Ramath-negeb); indeclinable.

κατά

toward

preposition + accusative (direction)

κατά + acc.: 'toward / in the direction of'; in boundary descriptions it marks compass orientation.

λίβα

the south

Accusative

accusative object of κατά (compass direction)

λίψ (acc. λίβα): 'south-west / south'; properly the south-west wind, used in the LXX for the Negev/southern direction; renders בָּאֵל.

αὕτη

this

Nominative

demonstrative subject (summary formula)

οὗτος (fem. αὕτη): 'this'; opens the recurring tribal summary formula αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

κληρονομία

inheritance

Nominative

predicate nominative

κληρονομία: 'inheritance'; the allotted heritage of the tribe.

φυλῆς

of the tribe

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

φυλή: 'tribe'; renders הַטִּבֵּשׁ / טִבְשִׁי; the basic unit of the land-division.

υἴων

of the sons

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

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

Συμεων

Simeon

indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense)

Συμεων: see v. 1.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (distributive)

κατά + acc.: distributive, 'according to / by'; with δήμους it apportions the inheritance among the tribe's family-units.

δήμους

clans

Accusative

accusative (with κατά: distributive)

δῆμος: 'clan / family-group / district'; renders ἡθρῶν; the recurring phrase κατὰ δήμους αὐτῶν ('by their clans') marks the sub-division of each tribal allotment.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

9 ἀπὸ τοῦ κλήρου Ἰουδα ἡ κληρονομία φυλῆς υἱῶν Συμεων ὅτι ἐγενήθη ἡ μερίς υἱῶν Ἰουδα μείζων τῆς αὐτῶν καὶ ἐκληρονόμησαν οἱ υἱοὶ Συμεων ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ κλήρου αὐτῶν

The inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Simeon was out of the lot of Judah, because the portion of the sons of Judah was larger than theirs; and the sons of Simeon inherited in the midst of their lot.

Explanatory rationale (ὅτι-clause) for Simeon's embedded inheritance ἀπὸ τοῦ κλήρου Ἰουδα

The narrator supplies the reason (ὅτι, 'because') for the anomaly announced in v. 1: Judah's portion (μερίς) was μείζων ('too large') for the tribe, so Simeon received its inheritance within Judah's territory. This fulfils Jacob's oracle that Simeon and Levi would be 'divided in Jacob and scattered in Israel' (Gen 49:7) — Simeon never gains an independent contiguous land.

ἀπὸ

from / out of

preposition + genitive (source)

ἀπό: 'from / out of'; marks Simeon's inheritance as carved out of Judah's allotment.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

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

κλήρου

lot

Genitive

genitive (source, with ἀπό)

κλῆρος: here Judah's allotted territory, the source of Simeon's portion.

Ἰουδα

of Judah

indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense)

Ἰουδα: see v. 1.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

κληρονομία

inheritance

Nominative

subject

κληρονομία: Simeon's heritage, drawn from Judah's.

φυλῆς

of the tribe

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

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

υἱῶν

of the sons

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

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

Συμεων

Simeon

indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense)

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

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction (introducing rationale)

ὅτι: 'because / that'; here causal, introducing the explanation for Simeon's dependent allotment.

ἐγενήθη

was

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

verb of causal clause

→ *constative aorist*

γίνομαι (aor. pass.): here equative, 'the portion ... was larger'.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

μερίς

portion

Nominative

subject of causal clause

μερίς: 'portion / share'; renders $\rho\lambda\eta$; Judah's share, judged too large for one tribe.

υἱῶν

of the sons

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

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

Ιουδα

of Judah

indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense)

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

μείζων

larger

Nominative

predicate comparative adjective

μέγας (compar. μείζων): 'larger / greater'; renders $\beta\lambda$ ('too much'); with the genitive of comparison τῆς αὐτῶν, 'larger than theirs (Simeon's)'.

τῆς

than the

Genitive

article (genitive of comparison)

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

αὐτῶν

theirs

Genitive

genitive of comparison ('than theirs')

αὐτῶν: the genitive of comparison, 'than their [portion]', i.e. Simeon's.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐκληρονόμησαν

inherited

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · κληρονομέω

main verb (Simeon's act of inheriting)

→ *constative aorist*

κληρονομέω: 'inherit / take possession'; renders $\lambda\eta\gamma$; the cognate of κληρονομία, sealing the legal act of taking the embedded portion.

οἱ the Nominative <i>article</i> οἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	υἱοὶ sons Nominative <i>subject</i> υἱός: the Simeonites as the subject of the inheriting.	Συμεων Simeon <i>indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense)</i> Συμεων: function word shaping the local clause or phrase relation in this oracle.	ἐν in <i>preposition + dative (locative)</i> ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.
μέσῳ the midst Dative <i>dative (locative, with ἐν: 'in the midst of')</i> μέσος: 'midst'; ἐν μέσῳ renders זיתא, locating Simeon inside Judah's lot.	τοῦ the Genitive <i>article</i> τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	κλήρου lot Genitive <i>genitive (with ἐν μέσῳ)</i> κλήρος: Judah's allotment, within which Simeon dwelt.	αὐτῶν their Genitive <i>genitive of possession (Judah's)</i> αὐτῶν: pronominal form marking person, possession, or reference within the clause.

10 καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ὁ κλήρος ὁ τρίτος τῷ Ζαβουλων κατὰ δήμους αὐτῶν ἔσται τὰ ὅρια τῆς κληρονομίας αὐτῶν Εσεδεκ

And the third lot came out for Zebulun according to their clans; the borders of their inheritance shall be Esedek;

New allotment unit: Zebulun (third lot)

καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ὁ κλήρος ὁ τρίτος

The allotment formula recurs (ἐξῆλθεν ὁ κλήρος ὁ τρίτος, 'the third lot came out'), now for Zebulun. The shift to ἔσται (future, 'shall be') in the boundary description reflects the underlying Hebrew imperfect of boundary-tracing, lending the survey a quasi-prescriptive cast.

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 (allotment formula)

→ *constative aorist*

ἐξέρχομαι: see v. 1; ἐξῆλθεν ὁ κληρος, 'the lot came out'.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

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

κληρος

lot

Nominative

subject

κληρος: see v. 1.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with ordinal)

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

τρίτος

third

Nominative

ordinal adjective (modifying κληρος)

τρίτος: 'third'; numbering Zebulun's lot in the Shiloh series.

τῷ

for

Dative

article (dative of advantage with Ζαβουλων)

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

Ζαβουλων

Zebulun

indeclinable proper noun (dative of advantage: 'for Zebulun')

Ζαβουλων: transliteration of Hebrew זְבֻלֹן; indeclinable; the article τῷ supplies the dative force ('for Zebulun').

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (distributive)

κατά + acc.: distributive 'by their clans'.

δήμους

clans

Accusative

accusative (with κατά)

δῆμος: see v. 8.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

ἔσται

shall be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (boundary description)

→ *future of boundary-tracing*

εἰμί (fut. ἔσται): 'will be'; the future renders the Hebrew imperfect used for tracing a border, giving the survey a prescriptive cast; the singular ἔσται with the neuter plural subject τὰ ὅρια is normal Greek concord.

τὰ the Nominative <i>article</i> τὰ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	ὄρια borders Nominative <i>subject of ἔσται</i> ὄριον: 'boundary / border'; renders לִבְנֵי; the recurring term throughout the boundary descriptions of chs. 15–19.	τῆς of the Genitive <i>article</i> τῆς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	κληρονομίας inheritance Genitive <i>genitive (possessive: borders of the inheritance)</i> κληρονομία: see v. 1.
αὐτῶν their Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i> αὐτῶν: pronominal form marking person, possession, or reference within the clause.	Εσεδεκ Esedek <i>indeclinable place-name (predicate: the boundary's start)</i> Εσεδεκ: transliteration of the boundary-point of Zebulun (cf. Heb. טִרְשָׁ, Sarid); indeclinable.		

11 Γωλα ὄρια αὐτῶν ἢ θάλασσα καὶ Μαραγελλα καὶ συνάψει ἐπὶ Βαιθαραβα εἰς τὴν φάραγγα ἣ ἔστιν κατὰ πρόσωπον Ιεκμαν

Gola; their border is the sea, even Maragella; and it will join up to Baith-araba at the ravine which is opposite Iekman.

Boundary trace (western and southern marches of Zebulun) Γωλα ὄρια αὐτῶν ἢ θάλασσα

The boundary description proceeds with the technical verb συνάψει ('it will join / touch'), the standard LXX-Joshua term for a border meeting a feature; the line runs to the sea and toward a ravine 'opposite' (κατὰ πρόσωπον, a Hebraism for 'facing') a named site.

Γωλα

Gola

indeclinable place-name

Γωλα: transliteration of a Zebulunite boundary-site (cf. Heb. גִּזְרָמָה region); indeclinable.

ὄρια

border

Nominative

subject

ὄριον: see v. 10.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

θάλασσα

sea

Nominative

predicate nominative (the border's edge)

θάλασσα: 'sea'; renders יָם, often standing for 'the west' as well as the Mediterranean; here the western limit.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

Μαραγελλα

Maragella

indeclinable place-name

Μαραγελλα: transliteration of Hebrew מַרְאֵלָה (Maralah); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

συνάψει

it will join

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · συνάπτω

main verb (boundary-meeting)

→ future of boundary-tracing

συνάπτω: 'join / fasten together / touch'; the technical LXX-Joshua verb for a boundary line abutting or meeting a geographical feature, rendering נָגַח ('reach / meet').

ἐπὶ

up to

preposition + accusative (goal)

ἐπὶ + acc.: 'up to / against'; the goal toward which the boundary runs.

Βαιθαραβα

Baith-araba

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐπὶ)

Βαιθαραβα: transliteration (cf. Heb. בַּיְתָא רַבָּא / boundary-toponym); indeclinable.

εἰς

at / into

preposition + accusative (goal)

εἰς: 'into / to'; here directing the line to the ravine.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

φάραγγα

ravine

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

φάραγξ: 'ravine / wadi / valley'; renders נָחַל; a watercourse used as a natural boundary marker.

ἣ

which

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἔστιν)

ὅς (fem. ἥ): relative pronoun introducing the locating clause.

ἔστιν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

verb of relative clause

→ stative present

εἰμί: 'is'; locating the ravine relative to Iekman.

κατὰ
opposite

preposition in idiom κατὰ πρόσωπον ('facing')

κατά: in the idiom κατὰ πρόσωπον, 'facing' / 'opposite', a Hebraism for יגדלע.

πρόσωπον
the face

Accusative

accusative in idiom (κατὰ πρόσωπον: 'opposite')

πρόσωπον: 'face'; in κατὰ πρόσωπον it loses its literal sense, rendering 'opposite' / 'before'.

Ιεκμαν
Iekman

indeclinable place-name (object of κατὰ πρόσωπον)

Ιεκμαν: transliteration of Hebrew יֶקְנָם / (Jokneam); indeclinable.

12 καὶ ἀνέστρεψεν ἀπὸ Σεδδουκ ἐξ ἐναντίας ἀπ' ἀνατολῶν Βαιθσαμυς ἐπὶ τὰ ὅρια Χασελωθαιθ καὶ διελεύσεται ἐπὶ Δαβιρωθ καὶ προσαναβήσεται ἐπὶ Φαγγαί

And it turned back from Sedduk over against the east, from the east of Beth-shemesh, to the borders of Chaseloth-aith, and it will pass through to Dabiroth and go up to Phangai.

Boundary trace continues (eastern circuit of Zebulun)

καὶ ἀνέστρεψεν ἀπὸ Σεδδουκ

The survey shifts to verbs of movement (ἀνέστρεψεν 'turned back', διελεύσεται 'will pass through', προσαναβήσεται 'will go up') tracking the border's bearing; the mix of aorist and future reflects the Hebrew waw-consecutive / imperfect alternation in boundary lists. ἐξ ἐναντίας ('over against') and ἀπ' ἀνατολῶν ('from the east') give compass orientation.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἀνέστρεψεν
it turned back

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναστρέφω

main verb (boundary turning)

→ constative aorist (border's change of direction)

ἀναστρέφω: 'turn back / return'; in boundary descriptions, the line's change of direction, rendering יָשׁוּב / יָשׁוּב.

ἀπὸ
from

preposition + genitive (source)

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

Σεδδουκ
Sedduk

indeclinable place-name

Σεδδουκ: transliteration of Hebrew שָׂרִיד / Sarid-region; indeclinable.

ἐξ

over

preposition in idiom ἐξ ἐναντίας ('over against')

ἐκ/ἐξ: in the phrase ἐξ ἐναντίας, 'over against / opposite'.

ἐναντίας

against

Genitive

genitive in idiom (ἐξ ἐναντίας: 'over against')

ἐναντίος: 'opposite / facing'; substantival in ἐξ ἐναντίας, a directional Hebraism.

ἀπ'

from

preposition + genitive (source, elided)

ἀπό (elided ἀπ'): 'from'; with ἀνατολῶν, 'from the east'.

ἀνατολῶν

the east

Genitive

genitive (with ἀπ: compass orientation)

ἀνατολή (pl. ἀνατολαί): 'rising / east'; ἀπ ἀνατολῶν, 'from the east', the standard directional phrase, rendering / מִן הַמִּזְמָר.

Βαιθσαμυς

Beth-shemesh

indeclinable place-name

Βαιθσαμυς: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית שֶׁמֶשׁ (Beth-shemesh, 'house of the sun'); indeclinable.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

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

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

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

ὄρια

borders

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί

ὄριον: see v. 10.

Χασελωθαιθ

Chaseloth-aiith

indeclinable place-name

Χασελωθαιθ: transliteration of Hebrew חִשְׁלוֹת תָּבוֹר (Chisloth-tabor); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

διελεύσεται

it will pass through

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · διέρχομαι

main verb (boundary continuation)

→ *future of boundary-tracing*

διέρχομαι: 'go through / cross'; the boundary's continuation, rendering עָבַר.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

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

Δαβιρωθ

Dabiroth

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐπὶ)

Δαβιρωθ: transliteration of Hebrew דָּבִירָת (Daberath); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

προσαναβήσεται

it will go up

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · προσαναβαίνω

main verb (boundary ascent)

→ *future of boundary-tracing*

προσαναβαίνω: 'go up toward / ascend further'; the double-compound describes the border climbing toward higher ground, rendering עָלָה.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

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

Φαγγαι

Phangai

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐπὶ)

Φαγγαι: transliteration of Hebrew יָפְיָה
(Japhia); indeclinable.

13 καὶ ἐκεῖθεν περιελεύσεται ἐξ ἐναντίας ἐπ' ἀνατολὰς ἐπὶ Γεβερὲ ἐπὶ πόλιν Κατασεμ καὶ διελεύσεται ἐπὶ Ρεμμωνα Αμαθαρ Αοζα

And from there it will go around over against the east to Gebere, to the city of Katasem, and it will pass through to Remmona, Amathar, Aoza.

Boundary trace continues (northern circuit of Zebulun) καὶ ἐκεῖθεν περιελεύσεται

ἐκεῖθεν ('from there') resumes the line from the last-named point; περιελεύσεται ('it will circle around') and διελεύσεται ('pass through') continue the compass-tracking. The string Ρεμμωνα Αμαθαρ Αοζα reflects a Hebrew compound place-name (Rimmon / Methoar / Neah) that the Greek has segmented into successive transliterated forms.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐκεῖθεν

from there

adverb of place (source)

ἐκεῖθεν: 'from there / thence'; resumes the boundary from the previously named point; renders מִשָּׁם.

περιελεύσεται

it will go around

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · περιέρχομαι

main verb (boundary circuit)

→ future of boundary-tracing

περιέρχομαι: 'go around / circle'; the border's curving course, rendering / בְּבֹרָה.

ἐξ

over

preposition in idiom ἐξ ἐναντίας

ἐκ/ἐξ; in ἐξ ἐναντίας, 'over against'.

ἐναντίας

against

Genitive

genitive in idiom (ἐξ ἐναντίας)

ἐναντίος; see v. 12.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (direction, elided)

ἐπὶ (elided ἐπὶ): 'to / toward'; with ἀνατολάς, 'toward the east'.

ἀνατολὰς

the east

Accusative

accusative (compass direction)

ἀνατολή (acc. pl.): 'east'; ἐπὶ ἀνατολάς, 'eastward'.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

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

Γεβερε

Gebere

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐπὶ)

Γεβερε: transliteration of Hebrew גַּתְּהֶפֶר (Gath-hepher); indeclinable.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

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

πόλιν

the city

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ

πόλις: 'city'; here introducing the named town Κατασεμ.

Κατασεμ

Katasem

indeclinable place-name (in apposition to πόλιν)

Κατασεμ: transliteration of Hebrew עֲתַזִּין (Eth-kazin); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

διελεύσεται

it will pass through

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · διέρχομαι

main verb (boundary continuation)

→ *future of boundary-tracing*

διέρχομαι: see v. 12.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

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

Ρεμμωνα

Remmona

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐπὶ)

Ρεμμωνα: transliteration of Hebrew רִמּוֹן (Rimmon); indeclinable; the first element of a compound toponym the Greek splits into three.

Αμαθαρ

Amathar

indeclinable place-name (continuing the compound)

Αμαθαρ: transliteration of Hebrew מֶתְוֶהָר (Methoar); indeclinable.

Αοζα

Aoza

indeclinable place-name (continuing the compound)

Αοζα: transliteration of Hebrew נֶחַח (Neah); indeclinable.

14 καὶ περιελεύσεται ὅρια ἐπὶ βορρᾶν ἐπὶ Αμωθ καὶ ἔσται ἡ διέξοδος αὐτῶν ἐπὶ Γαιφαηλ

And the border will go around to the north, to Amoth, and their outgoing will be at Gaiphael,

Boundary trace: the northern turn and terminus

καὶ περιελεύσεται ὅρια ἐπὶ βορρᾶν

The border curves north (ἐπὶ βορρᾶν) and reaches its terminus, marked by the recurring noun διέξοδος ('outgoing / extremity'), the standard LXX-Joshua term for the end-point of a boundary line (rendering תִּלְכָּחַת).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

περιελεύσεται

it will go around

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · περιέρχομαι

main verb (boundary circuit)

→ future of boundary-tracing

περιέρχομαι: see v. 13.

ὅρια

the border

Nominative

subject (neuter plural)

ὅριον: see v. 10.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

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

βορρᾶν

the north

Accusative

accusative (compass direction)

βορρᾶς: 'north (wind)'; ἐπὶ βορρᾶν, 'northward', renders תְּכַחֵץ / תְּכַחֵץ.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

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

Αμωθ

Amoth

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐπὶ)

Αμωθ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲמֹת (Hannathon); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔσται

will be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (boundary terminus)

→ future of boundary-tracing

εἰμί (fut.): see v. 10.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

διέξοδος

outgoing

Nominative

subject (boundary terminus)

διέξοδος: 'way out / outlet / extremity'; the technical LXX-Joshua term for the end-point of a boundary, rendering תִּלְכָּחַת ('limits / outgoings').

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

ἐπὶ

at

preposition + accusative (location of terminus)

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

Γαιφαηλ

Gaiphrael

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐπὶ)

Γαιφαηλ: transliteration of Hebrew גַּיְפָהֶל (the valley of Iphtah-el); indeclinable.

15 καὶ Καταναθ καὶ Ναβααλ καὶ Συμοων καὶ Ιεριχω καὶ Βαιθμαν

and Katanath and Nabaal and Symoon and Jericho and Baithman.

City-list of Zebulun's towns

καὶ Καταναθ

A καί-linked town-list closing the Zebulunite territory; Ιεριχω here is not the famous Jericho of ch. 6 but a homophonous Galilean toponym (Heb. לְזִיכְיָהוּ-region), an instance of the Greek transliteration collapsing distinct Hebrew names into a familiar Greek form.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Καταναθ

Katanath

indeclinable place-name

Καταναθ: transliteration of Hebrew קַטְתָּח (Kattath); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ναβααλ

Nabaal

indeclinable place-name

Ναβααλ: transliteration of Hebrew נַהֲלָל (Nahalal); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Συμοων

Symoon

indeclinable place-name

Συμοων: transliteration of Hebrew שִׁמְרוֹן (Shimron); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ιεριχω

Iericho

indeclinable place-name

Ιεριχω: indeclinable; here a Galilean town in Zebulun (cf. Heb. יִדְאֵלָה, Idalah), homophonous with but distinct from the famous Jericho of Josh 6.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Βαιθμαν
Baithman

indeclinable place-name

Βαιθμαν: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית
בְּזֻלָּה (the Zebulunite Bethlehem, distinct from the Judahite town); indeclinable.

16 αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία φυλῆς υἱῶν Ζαβουλων κατὰ δήμους αὐτῶν πόλεις καὶ αἱ κῶμαι αὐτῶν

This is the inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Zebulun according to their clans — cities and their villages.

Summary formula closing Zebulun's allotment

αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία φυλῆς υἱῶν Ζαβουλων

The standard tribal summary formula (αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία ... κατὰ δήμους αὐτῶν) closes the Zebulun unit, with the cities-and-villages tally-tag.

αὕτη

this

Nominative

demonstrative subject (summary formula)

οὗτος (fem. αὕτη): see v. 8.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

κληρονομία

inheritance

Nominative

predicate nominative

κληρονομία: see v. 1.

φυλῆς

of the tribe

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

φυλή: see v. 8.

υἱῶν

of the sons

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

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

Ζαβουλων

Zebulun

indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense)

Ζαβουλων: see v. 10.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (distributive)

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

δήμους

clans

Accusative

accusative (with κατά)

δῆμος: see v. 8.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

πόλεις

cities

Nominative

appositional summary

πόλις: in the tally-tag.

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

noun (dependent settlements)

κώμη: see v. 6.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

17 καὶ τῷ Ισσαχαρ ἐξῆλθεν ὁ κλῆρος ὁ τέταρτος

And for Issachar the fourth lot came out.

New allotment unit: Issachar (fourth lot)

καὶ τῷ Ισσαχαρ ἐξῆλθεν ὁ κλῆρος ὁ τέταρτος

A variant of the allotment formula, fronting the dative beneficiary (τῷ Ισσαχαρ, 'for Issachar') before the verb; ὁ κλῆρος ὁ τέταρτος numbers it the fourth lot.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

τῷ

for

Dative

article (dative of advantage with Ισσαχαρ)

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

Ισσαχαρ

Issachar

indeclinable proper noun (dative of advantage: 'for Issachar')

Ισσαχαρ: transliteration of Hebrew יִשָּׂכָר;; indeclinable; the dative force supplied by the article τῷ.

ἐξῆλθεν

came out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξέρχομαι

main verb (allotment formula)

→ *constative aorist*

ἐξέρχομαι: see v. 1.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

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

κλήρος

lot

Nominative

subject

κλήρος: see v. 1.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with ordinal)

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

τέταρτος

fourth

Nominative

ordinal adjective (modifying κλήρος)

τέταρτος: 'fourth'; numbering Issachar's lot.

18 καὶ ἐγενήθη τὰ ὅρια αὐτῶν Ἰαζηλ καὶ Χασαλωθ καὶ Σουναν

And their borders were Jazel and Chasaloth and Sounan,

Boundary/town-list of Issachar καὶ ἐγενήθη τὰ ὅρια αὐτῶν

The formula ἐγενήθη τὰ ὅρια αὐτῶν ('their borders were...') introduces Issachar's town-list; Χασαλωθ is the Chesulloth of the Jezreel plain, Σουναν the Shunem of the later Elisha narratives (2 Kgs 4).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐγενήθη

were

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (introducing town-list)

→ *constative aorist*

γίνομαι (aor. pass.): see v. 1; singular with neuter plural subject.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

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

ὅρια

borders

Nominative

subject

ὅριον: see v. 10.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

Ἰαζηλ

Jazel

indeclinable place-name (predicate)

Ἰαζηλ: transliteration of Hebrew יֶזְרְעֵל (Jezreel); indeclinable; the town that gives its name to the great valley.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Χασαλωθ

Chasaloth

indeclinable place-name

Χασαλωθ: transliteration of Hebrew חֶסְלוֹת (Chesulloth); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Σουναν
Sounan

indeclinable place-name

Σουναν: transliteration of Hebrew שֹׁנֶם (Shunem); indeclinable; site of the Shunammite woman's hospitality to Elisha (2 Kgs 4:8).

19 καὶ Ἀγιν καὶ Σίωνα καὶ Ρεηρωθ καὶ Ἀναχερεθ

and Agin and Siona and Reeroth and Anachereth,

Continuation of the Issachar town-list

καὶ Ἀγιν

A καὶ-linked continuation of Issachar's towns, all indeclinable transliterations (Hapharaim, Shion, Anaharath, etc.).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ἀγιν
Agin

indeclinable place-name

Ἀγιν: transliteration of Hebrew חֶפְרַיִם (Hapharaim); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Σίωνα
Siona

indeclinable place-name

Σίωνα: transliteration of Hebrew שִׁיֹּן (Shion); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ρεηρωθ
Reeroth

indeclinable place-name

Ρεηρωθ: transliteration of a town of Issachar (cf. Heb. אֶרֶץ רֵיחָר region); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ἀναχερεθ
Anachereth

indeclinable place-name

Ἀναχερεθ: transliteration of Hebrew אֶנְחָרֶת (Anaharath); indeclinable.

20 καὶ Δαβιρων καὶ Κισων καὶ Ρεβες

and Dabiron and Kison and Rebes,

Continuation of the Issachar town-list καὶ Δαβιρων

Three more Issacharite towns (Rabbith, Kishion, Ebez); Κισων transliterates Kishion, not to be confused with the river Kishon of Judges 5.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Δαβιρων

Dabiron

indeclinable place-name

Δαβιρων: transliteration of Hebrew רַבִּית (Rabbith); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Κισων

Kison

indeclinable place-name

Κισων: transliteration of Hebrew קִישִׁיּוֹן (Kishion); indeclinable; distinct from the river Kishon (Judg 5:21).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ρεβες

Rebes

indeclinable place-name

Ρεβες: transliteration of Hebrew עֵבֶז (Ebez); indeclinable.

21 καὶ Ρεμμας καὶ Ιεων καὶ Τομμαν καὶ Αιμαρεκ καὶ Βηρσαφης

and Remmas and Ieon and Tomman and Aimarek and Bersaphes.

Conclusion of the Issachar town-list καὶ Ρεμμας

The final cluster of Issacharite towns (Remeth, En-gannim, En-haddah, Beth-pazzez); Ιεων may render En-gannim ('spring of gardens').

καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction (list)</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	Ρεμμας Remmas <i>indeclinable place-name</i> Ρεμμας: transliteration of Hebrew רֶמֶת (Remeth); indeclinable.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction (list)</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	Ιεων Ieon <i>indeclinable place-name</i> Ιεων: transliteration of Hebrew עֵין גַּנִּים (En-gannim, 'spring of gardens'); indeclinable.
καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction (list)</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	Τομμαν Tomman <i>indeclinable place-name</i> Τομμαν: transliteration of Hebrew עֵין חֲדָד (En-haddah); indeclinable.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction (list)</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	Αιμαρεκ Aimarek <i>indeclinable place-name</i> Αιμαρεκ: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית פֶּצֶז (Beth-pazzez); indeclinable.
καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction (list)</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	Βηρσαφης Bersaphes <i>indeclinable place-name</i> Βηρσαφης: transliteration of a town of Issachar (boundary-toponym); indeclinable.		

22 καὶ συνάψει τὰ ὅρια ἐπὶ Γαιθβωρ καὶ ἐπὶ Σαλιμ κατὰ θάλασσαν καὶ Βαιθσαμυς καὶ ἔσται αὐτοῦ ἡ διέξοδος τῶν ὁρίων ὁ Ἰορδάνης

And the border will join up to Gaithbor and to Salim toward the sea, and Beth-shemesh, and the outgoing of its borders will be the Jordan.

Boundary closure of Issachar (terminus at the Jordan)

καὶ συνάψει τὰ ὅρια

The boundary 'joins' (συνάψει) a series of frontier towns and reaches its terminus at the Jordan, here named with the fully Hellenised, declinable form ὁ Ἰορδάνης (nominative as predicate of διέξοδος) — a marked contrast to the indeclinable transliterations that fill the verse.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

συνάψει
it will join

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · συνάπτω

main verb (boundary-meeting)

→ *future of boundary-tracing*

συνάπτω: see v. 11.

τὰ
the

Nominative

article

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

ὄρια
border

Nominative

subject (neuter plural)

ὄριον: see v. 10.

ἐπὶ
to

preposition + accusative (goal)

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

Γαιθβωρ
Gaithbor

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐπὶ)

Γαιθβωρ: transliteration of Hebrew גַּיְתוֹר (Tabor); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐπὶ
to

preposition + accusative (goal)

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

Σαλιμ
Salim

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐπὶ)

Σαλιμ: transliteration of Hebrew שַׁחֲזֻמָּה / Shahazumah; indeclinable.

κατὰ
toward

preposition + accusative (direction)

κατά + acc.: 'toward'; κατὰ θάλασσαν, 'toward the sea / westward'.

θάλασσαν
the sea

Accusative

accusative (compass direction)

θάλασσα: 'sea'; κατὰ θάλασσαν, 'seaward / westward', renders תָּהָה.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

Βαιθσαμυς
Beth-shemesh

indeclinable place-name

Βαιθσαμυς: see v. 12; a different Beth-shemesh, here in Issachar.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔσται
will be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (boundary terminus)

→ *future of boundary-tracing*

εἰμί (fut.): see v. 10.

αὐτοῦ
its

Genitive

genitive of possession (the territory's)

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

ἡ the Nominative <i>article</i> ἡ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	διέξοδος outgoing Nominative <i>subject (boundary terminus)</i> διέξοδος; see v. 14.	τῶν of the Genitive <i>article</i> τῶν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	ὁρίων borders Genitive <i>genitive (the borders whose terminus is meant)</i> ὅριον (gen. pl.): see v. 10.
ὁ the Nominative <i>article (with declinable river-name)</i> ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	Ιορδάνης Jordan Nominative <i>predicate nominative (the terminus)</i> Ἰορδάνης: 'the Jordan'; a fully Hellenised, first-declension masculine river-name (gen. Ἰορδάνου), unlike the indeclinable toponyms; renders יַרְדֵּן; the river forms the eastern limit of Issachar.		

23 αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία φυλῆς υἱῶν Ισσαχαρ κατὰ δήμους αὐτῶν αἱ πόλεις καὶ αἱ κῶμαι αὐτῶν

This is the inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Issachar according to their clans, the cities and their villages.

Summary formula closing Issachar's allotment

αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία φυλῆς υἱῶν Ισσαχαρ

The standard tribal summary formula closes Issachar, with the cities-and-villages tag (here with the article, αἱ πόλεις).

αὕτη

this

Nominative

demonstrative subject (summary formula)

οὗτος (fem. αὕτη): see v. 8.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

κληρονομία

inheritance

Nominative

predicate nominative

κληρονομία: see v. 1.

φυλῆς

of the tribe

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

φυλή: see v. 8.

υἱῶν

of the sons

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

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

Ισσαχαρ

Issachar

indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense)

Ισσαχαρ: see v. 17.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (distributive)

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

δήμους

clans

Accusative

accusative (with κατά)

δῆμος: see v. 8.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

αἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

πόλεις

cities

Nominative

appositional summary

πόλις: in the tally-tag.

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

noun (dependent settlements)

κώμη: see v. 6.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

24 καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ὁ κλῆρος ὁ πέμπτος Ἀσηρ

And the fifth lot came out, for Asher.

New allotment unit: Asher (fifth lot)

καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ὁ κλῆρος ὁ πέμπτος

The allotment formula recurs (ὁ κλῆρος ὁ πέμπτος, 'the fifth lot'), with the tribal name Ἀσηρ following the verb in apposition.

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 (allotment formula)

→ *constative aorist*

ἐξέρχομαι: see v. 1.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

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

κλῆρος

lot

Nominative

subject

κλῆρος: see v. 1.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with ordinal)

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

πέμπτος

fifth

Nominative

ordinal adjective (modifying κλῆρος)

πέμπτος: 'fifth'; numbering Asher's lot.

Ἀσηρ

Asher

indeclinable proper noun (genitive/dative sense: 'for Asher')

Ἀσηρ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲשֵׁר; indeclinable; the tribe of Jacob's eighth son, allotted the coastal-Galilean strip.

25 καὶ ἐγενήθη τὰ ὅρια αὐτῶν ἐξ Ἐλεκεθ καὶ Ἀλεφ καὶ Βαιθοκ καὶ Κεαφ

And their borders were from Eleketh and Aleph and Baithok and Keaph,

Boundary/town-list of Asher

καὶ ἐγενήθη τὰ ὅρια αὐτῶν ἐξ Ἐλεκεθ

Asher's boundary list opens from Helkath (ἐξ Ἐλεκεθ); the preposition ἐξ marks the starting-point of the survey. The subsequent names (Hali, Beten, Achshaph) are indeclinable transliterations.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐγενήθη
were

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (introducing town-list)

→ *constative aorist*

γίνομαι (aor. pass.): see v. 1.

τὰ
the

Nominative

article

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

ὄρια
borders

Nominative

subject

ὄριον: see v. 10.

αὐτῶν
their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

ἐξ
from

preposition + genitive (starting-point)

ἐκ/ἐξ: 'from'; marks the boundary's point of departure.

Ελεκεθ
Eleketh

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐξ)

Ελεκεθ: transliteration of Hebrew **הֶלְכָּת** (Helkath); indeclinable; a Levitical city of Asher (Josh 21:31).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Αλεφ
Aleph

indeclinable place-name

Αλεφ: transliteration of Hebrew **אֵלֶף** (Hali); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Βαιθοκ
Baithok

indeclinable place-name

Βαιθοκ: transliteration of Hebrew **בֵּתֶן** (Beten); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Κεαφ
Keaph

indeclinable place-name

Κεαφ: transliteration of Hebrew **אֲחִשָּׁפִי** (Achshaph); indeclinable.

26 καὶ Ελιμελεκ καὶ Αμιηλ καὶ Μαασα καὶ συνάψει τῷ Καρμήλῳ κατὰ θάλασσαν καὶ τῷ Σιων καὶ Λαβαναθ

and Elimelech and Amiel and Maasa; and it will join up with Carmel toward the sea, and with Sion and Labanath,

Town-list + boundary trace reaching Carmel and the sea

καὶ Ελιμελεκ ... καὶ συνάψει τῷ Καρμήλῳ

The list of towns (Allammelech, Amad, Mishal) gives way to the boundary verb συνάψει ('it will join'), here with the dative τῷ Καρμήλῳ — the fully Hellenised, declinable mountain-name ὁ Κάρμηλος (Mount Carmel), the famous coastal headland; the line runs 'toward the sea' (westward).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ελιμελεκ

Elimelech

indeclinable place-name

Ελιμελεκ: transliteration of Hebrew אֱלִמֶלֶךְ (Allammelech); indeclinable (homophonous with the personal name Elimelech of Ruth).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Αμιηλ

Amiel

indeclinable place-name

Αμιηλ: transliteration of Hebrew אָמִיֵּל (Amad); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Μαασα

Maasa

indeclinable place-name

Μαασα: transliteration of Hebrew מִשָּׁל (Mishal); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

συνάψει

it will join

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · συνάπτω

main verb (boundary-meeting)

→ future of boundary-tracing

συνάπτω: see v. 11; here with the dative of the feature met.

τῷ

with

Dative

article (dative with Καρμήλω)

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

Καρμήλω

Carmel

Dative

dative object of συνάψει (declinable place-name)

Κάρμηλος: 'Carmel'; a fully Hellenised, second-declension masculine place-name (dat. Καρμήλω), unlike the indeclinable toponyms; renders לְהַרְצֵי; the prominent coastal mountain-headland forming Asher's south-western limit.

κατὰ

toward

preposition + accusative (direction)

κατά + acc.: κατὰ θάλασσαν, 'seaward / westward'.

θάλασσαν

the sea

Accusative

accusative (compass direction)

θάλασσα: see v. 22.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

τῷ

with

Dative

article (dative with Σιών)

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

Σιών

Sion (Shihor-libnath)

indeclinable place-name (dative sense, with τῷ)

Σιών: transliteration of Hebrew שִׁיחֹר לִבְנַת (Shihor-libnath); indeclinable; the dative force supplied by τῷ; not Mount Zion.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

Λαβαναθ

Labanath

indeclinable place-name

Λαβαναθ: transliteration of the second element of Shihor-libnath (Heb. לִבְנַת); indeclinable.

27 καὶ ἐπιστρέψει ἀπ' ἀνατολῶν ἡλίου καὶ Βαιθεγενεθ καὶ συνάψει τῷ Ζαβουλων καὶ ἐκ Γαι καὶ Φθαιηλ κατὰ βορρᾶν καὶ εἰσελεύσεται ὅρια Σαφθαιβαιθμε καὶ Ιναηλ καὶ διελεύσεται εἰς Χωβα μασομελ

And it will turn from the rising of the sun, even Beth-dagon, and it will join Zebulun, and from Gai and Iphtah-el northward, and the border will enter Saphthai-baithme and Inael, and it will pass through to Choba on the left.

Boundary trace: Asher's eastern and northern circuit, abutting Zebulun

καὶ ἐπιστρέψει ἀπ' ἀνατολῶν ἡλίου

The long boundary clause uses the full directional idiom ἀπ' ἀνατολῶν ἡλίου ('from the rising of the sun', i.e. the east), the verb ἐπιστρέψει ('it will turn'), and συνάψει τῷ Ζαβουλων ('it will join Zebulun') to mark the shared frontier; μασομελ is a transliteration of Hebrew *למסומל* ('on the left / northward'), here mistaken by the Greek for a place-element.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐπιστρέψει

it will turn

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐπιστρέφω

main verb (boundary turning)

→ future of boundary-tracing

ἐπιστρέφω: 'turn back / turn toward'; the border's change of direction, rendering *בָּשׁוּ*.

ἀπ'
from

preposition + genitive (source, elided)

ἀπό (elided ἀπ'): with ἀνατολῶν ἡλίου, 'from the sunrise / east'.

ἀνατολῶν

the rising

Genitive

genitive (with ἀπ')

ἀνατολή (pl.): in the full phrase ἀνατολῶν ἡλίου, 'the rising of the sun', i.e. the east; renders *שֶׁמֶשׁ הַיּוֹם*.

ἡλίου

of the sun

Genitive

genitive (with ἀνατολῶν: 'sunrise')

ἥλιος: 'sun'; ἀνατολῶν ἡλίου = 'sunrise / east', the full directional expression.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

Βαιθεγενεθ

Beth-dagon

indeclinable place-name

Βαιθεγενεθ: transliteration of Hebrew *בֵּית דָּגָן* (Beth-dagon); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

συνάψει

it will join

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · συνάπτω

main verb (boundary-meeting)

→ future of boundary-tracing

συνάπτω: see v. 11; the border meets Zebulun's territory.

τῷ

with

Dative

article (dative with Ζαβουλων)

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

Ζαβουλων

Zebulun

indeclinable proper noun (dative sense, with τῷ)

Ζαβουλων: see v. 10; here the neighbouring tribe whose border Asher's touches.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

ἐκ: 'from / out of'.

Γαι

Gai

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐκ)

Γαι: transliteration of Hebrew גַּי (the valley of) Iphtah-el; indeclinable.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

Φθαιηλ

Iphtah-el

indeclinable place-name

Φθαιηλ: transliteration of Hebrew פְּתַח־אֵל (Iphtah-el); indeclinable.

κατὰ

toward

preposition + accusative (direction)

κατὰ + acc.: κατὰ βορρᾶν, 'northward'.

βορρᾶν

the north

Accusative

accusative (compass direction)

βορρᾶς: see v. 14.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

εἰσελεύσεται

it will enter

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰσέρχομαι

main verb (boundary entry)

→ future of boundary-tracing

εἰσέρχομαι: 'go in / enter'; the border's entry into a region, rendering נִבְּ.

ὄρια

the border

Nominative

subject (neuter plural)

ὄριον: see v. 10.

Σαφθαιβαιθμε

Saphthai-baithme

indeclinable place-name (goal)

Σαφθαιβαιθμε: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית הַעֵמֶק (Beth-emek); indeclinable; the Greek has agglutinated several Hebrew elements.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

Ιναηλ

Inael

indeclinable place-name

Ιναηλ: transliteration of Hebrew נֵאִי־גַל (Neiel); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

διελεύσεται
it will pass through

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · διέρχομαι

main verb (boundary continuation)

→ future of boundary-tracing

διέρχομαι: see v. 12.

εἰς
to

preposition + accusative (goal)

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

Χωβα
Choba

indeclinable place-name (object of εἰς)

Χωβα: transliteration of Hebrew **כְּבוֹל** (Cabul); indeclinable.

μασομελ
on the left (northward)

indeclinable element (transliterated Hebrew)

μασομελ: a transliteration of Hebrew **לְמַשְׁמַל** ('on the left', i.e. to the north), which the Old Greek has treated as part of the toponym rather than rendering it; indeclinable.

28 καὶ Ελβων καὶ Ρααβ καὶ Εμεμαων καὶ Κανθαν ἕως Σιδῶνος τῆς μεγάλης

and Elbon and Raab and Ememaon and Kanthan, as far as Sidon the great.

Town-list extending to Sidon

καὶ Ελβων

The Asherite towns extend northward 'as far as Sidon the great' (ἕως Σιδῶνος τῆς μεγάλης) — the famous Phoenician city, here named with the fully declinable Σιδῶν (gen. Σιδῶνος) and the honorific epithet 'the great', the ideal northern limit of Asher's coastal strip.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ελβων
Elbon

indeclinable place-name

Ελβων: transliteration of Hebrew **עֲבֹדֹן** (Ebron / Abdon); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ρααβ
Raab

indeclinable place-name

Ρααβ: transliteration of Hebrew **רְהוֹב** (Rehob); indeclinable (homophonous with the name of Rahab in Josh 2, but here a town).

καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction (list)</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	Εμεμαων Ememaon <i>indeclinable place-name</i> Εμεμαων: transliteration of Hebrew עִמְמֹן (Hammon); indeclinable.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction (list)</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	Κανθαν Kanthan <i>indeclinable place-name</i> Κανθαν: transliteration of Hebrew קָנָח (Kamah); indeclinable.
ἕως as far as <i>preposition + genitive (extent)</i> ἕως: 'as far as / up to'; marking the northern limit.	Σιδῶνος Sidon Genitive <i>genitive object of ἕως (declinable place-name)</i> Σιδών (gen. Σιδῶνος): 'Sidon'; a fully declinable third-declension feminine place-name, unlike the indeclinable toponyms; renders עִירוֹן; the great Phoenician port, the ideal northern limit of the land (cf. Gen 10:19).	τῆς the Genitive <i>article (with epithet)</i> τῆς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	μεγάλης great Genitive <i>attributive adjective (epithet of Sidon)</i> μέγας (fem. gen. μεγάλης): 'great'; the standing epithet Σιδὼν ἡ μεγάλη ('Greater Sidon') reflects the city's preeminence among the Phoenician coastal cities (cf. Josh 11:8).

29 καὶ ἀναστρέψει τὰ ὄρια εἰς Ραμα καὶ ἕως πηγῆς Μασφασσατ καὶ τῶν Τυρίων καὶ ἀναστρέψει τὰ ὄρια ἐπὶ Ιασιφ καὶ ἔσται ἡ διέξοδος αὐτοῦ ἡ θάλασσα καὶ ἀπὸ Λεβ καὶ Εχοζοβ

And the border will turn back to Rama and as far as the spring of Masphassat and of the Tyrians, and the border will turn back to Iasiph, and its outgoing will be the sea, and from Leb and Echozob,

Boundary trace: Asher's circuit toward Tyre and the sea

καὶ ἀναστρέψει τὰ ὄρια εἰς Ραμα

The border 'turns back' (ἀναστρέψει, twice) to a spring and to the territory of the Tyrians (τῶν Τυρίων, the declinable gentilic for the people of Tyre), reaching its terminus (διέξοδος) at the sea. The fortified city of Tyre (named in v. 35) anchors the Phoenician frontier of Asher.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἀναστρέψει

it will turn back

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναστρέφω

main verb (boundary turning)

→ future of boundary-tracing

ἀναστρέφω: see v. 12; the border's reversal of direction.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

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

ὄρια

border

Nominative

subject (neuter plural)

ὄριον: see v. 10.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

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

Ραμα

Rama

indeclinable place-name (object of εἰς)

Ραμα: transliteration of Hebrew רָמָה (Ramah, 'height'); indeclinable; an Asherite Ramah, distinct from the Benjaminite town.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἕως

as far as

preposition + genitive (extent)

ἕως: see v. 8.

πηγῆς

the spring

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως

πηγή: 'spring / fountain'; renders טֵּיֵץ; a water-source used as a boundary point.

Μασφασσат

Masphassat

indeclinable place-name (with πηγῆς)

Μασφασσат: transliteration of Hebrew מַסְפַּסָּר (the fortress of Tyre) region; indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article (with gentilic)

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

Τυρίων

Tyrians

Genitive

genitive (the territory of the Tyrians)

Τύριος: 'Tyrian / inhabitant of Tyre'; a fully declinable gentilic (gen. pl. Τυρίων), substantival for the people/territory of Tyre (רֹצ); the fenced city of Tyre defines this stretch of Asher's frontier (cf. v. 35; 2 Sam 24:7).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἀναστρέψει

it will turn back

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναστρέφω

main verb (boundary turning)

→ future of boundary-tracing

ἀναστρέφω: see v. 12; the repetition marks a second change of direction.

τὰ

the

Nominative

article

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

ὄρια

border

Nominative

subject (neuter plural)

ὄριον: see v. 10.

ἐπὶ

to

preposition + accusative (goal)

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

Ἰασιφ

Iasiph

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐπὶ)

Ἰασιφ: transliteration of Hebrew הַשִּׁיחַ (Hosah); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔσται

will be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg· εἰμί

main verb (boundary terminus)

→ future of boundary-tracing

εἰμί (fut.): see v. 10.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

διέξοδος

outgoing

Nominative

subject (boundary terminus)

διέξοδος: see v. 14.

αὐτοῦ

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

θάλασσα

sea

Nominative

predicate nominative (the terminus)

θάλασσα: see v. 11; the Mediterranean as Asher's western terminus.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

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

Λεβ

Leb

indeclinable place-name (object of ἀπὸ)

Λεβ: transliteration of a coastal site (cf. Heb. לְבָנִי, 'from the region of'); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

Εχοζοβ

Echozob

indeclinable place-name

Εχοζοβ: transliteration of Hebrew אַחֲזִיב (Achzib); indeclinable.

30 καὶ Ἀρχωβ καὶ Ἀφεκ καὶ Ρααυ

and Archob and Aphek and Raau.

Conclusion of the Asher town-list

καὶ Ἀρχωβ

The final three Asherite towns (Ummah, Aphek, Rehob); Ἀφεκ is one of several places named Aphek in the OT (cf. 1 Sam 4:1).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ἀρχωβ
Archob

indeclinable place-name

Ἀρχωβ: transliteration of Hebrew **אֲמָה** (Ummah); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ἀφεκ
Aphek

indeclinable place-name

Ἀφεκ: transliteration of Hebrew **אֲפֶק** (Aphek); indeclinable; one of several towns of this name (cf. Josh 13:4; 1 Sam 4:1).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ρααυ
Raau

indeclinable place-name

Ρααυ: transliteration of Hebrew **רְהוֹב** (Rehob); indeclinable.

31 αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία φυλῆς υἴων Ἀσηρ κατὰ δήμους αὐτῶν πόλεις καὶ αἱ κῶμαι αὐτῶν

This is the inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Asher according to their clans — cities and their villages.

Summary formula closing Asher's allotment

αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία φυλῆς υἴων Ἀσηρ

The standard tribal summary formula closes Asher, with the cities-and-villages tag.

αὕτη

this

Nominative

demonstrative subject (summary formula)

οὗτος (fem. αὕτη): see v. 8.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

κληρονομία

inheritance

Nominative

predicate nominative

κληρονομία: see v. 1.

φυλῆς

of the tribe

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

φυλή: see v. 8.

υἱῶν

of the sons

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

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

Ασηρ

Asher

indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense)

Ασηρ: see v. 24.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (distributive)

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

δήμους

clans

Accusative

accusative (with κατά)

δῆμος: see v. 8.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

πόλεις

cities

Nominative

appositional summary

πόλις: in the tally-tag.

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

noun (dependent settlements)

κώμη: see v. 6.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

32 καὶ τῷ Νεφθαλι ἐξῆλθεν ὁ κληῖρος ὁ ἕκτος

And for Naphtali the sixth lot came out.

New allotment unit: Naphtali (sixth lot)

καὶ τῷ Νεφθαλι ἐξῆλθεν ὁ κληῖρος ὁ ἕκτος

The allotment formula with fronted dative beneficiary (τῷ Νεφθαλι, 'for Naphtali'); ὁ κληῖρος ὁ ἕκτος numbers it the sixth lot.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

τῷ

for

Dative

article (dative of advantage with Νεφθαλι)

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

Νεφθαλι

Naphtali

indeclinable proper noun (dative of advantage: 'for Naphtali')

Νεφθαλι: transliteration of Hebrew נַפְתָּלִי; indeclinable; the tribe of Jacob's sixth son (by Bilhah), allotted upper Galilee.

ἐξῆλθεν

came out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξέρχομαι

main verb (allotment formula)

→ *constative aorist*

ἐξέρχομαι: see v. 1.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

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

κληῖρος

lot

Nominative

subject

κληῖρος: see v. 1.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with ordinal)

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

ἕκτος

sixth

Nominative

ordinal adjective (modifying κληῖρος)

ἕκτος: 'sixth'; numbering Naphtali's lot.

33 καὶ ἐγενήθη τὰ ὅρια αὐτῶν Μοολαμ καὶ Μωλα καὶ Βεσεμιν καὶ Αρμε καὶ Ναβωκ καὶ Ιεφθαμαι ἕως Δωδαμ καὶ ἐγενήθησαν αἱ διέξοδοι αὐτοῦ ὁ Ιορδάνης

And their borders were Moolam and Mola and Besemiin and Arme and Nabok and Jephthamai, as far as Dodam, and its outgoings were the Jordan.

Boundary trace of Naphtali (terminus at the Jordan) καὶ ἐγενήθη τὰ ὅρια αὐτῶν

Naphtali's boundary list runs through a series of indeclinable towns to its terminus at the Jordan (ὁ Ιορδάνης, declinable nominative), the natural eastern limit of upper Galilee; the plural αἱ διέξοδοι ('the outgoings') varies the usual singular.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐγενήθη

were

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (introducing town-list)

→ *constative aorist*

γίνομαι (aor. pass.): see v. 1.

τὰ
the

Nominative

article

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

ὅρια

borders

Nominative

subject

ὅριον: see v. 10.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

Μοολαμ

Moolam

indeclinable place-name (predicate)

Μοολαμ: transliteration of Hebrew מוֹלָאִם (from Heleph); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Μωλα

Mola

indeclinable place-name

Μωλα: transliteration of Hebrew מוֹלָאִם (Allon) region; indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Βεσεμιν

Besemiin

indeclinable place-name

Βεσεμιν: transliteration of Hebrew בְּעֶשְׂמִינִי (Zaanannim); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Αρμε

Arme

indeclinable place-name

Αρμε: transliteration of Hebrew אֲדָמִי נֶקֶב (Adami-nekeb); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ναβωκ
Nabok

indeclinable place-name

Ναβωκ: transliteration of Hebrew נַבְנֶזֶל (Jabneel); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ιεφθαμαι
Jephthamai

indeclinable place-name

Ιεφθαμαι: transliteration of a Naphtali boundary-site (cf. Heb. לַקֻּם, Lakkum); indeclinable.

ἕως
as far as

preposition + genitive (extent)

ἕως: see v. 8.

Δωδαμ
Dodam

indeclinable place-name (object of ἕως)

Δωδαμ: transliteration of a boundary-site of Naphtali; indeclinable.

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 (boundary terminus)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι (aor. pass. pl.): 'came to be'; here with the plural subject αἱ διέξοδοι.

αἱ
the

Nominative

article

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

διέξοδοι
outgoings

Nominative

subject (plural of διέξοδος)

διέξοδος (pl. διέξοδοι): see v. 14; the plural denotes the several terminal points of the boundary.

αὐτοῦ
its

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

ὁ
the

Nominative

article (with declinable river-name)

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

Ιορδάνης

Jordan

Nominative

predicate nominative (the terminus)

Ἰορδάνης: see v. 22; Naphtali's eastern limit.

34 καὶ ἐπιστρέψει τὰ ὄρια ἐπὶ θάλασσαν Εναθ Θαβωρ καὶ διελεύσεται ἐκεῖθεν ἰακανα καὶ συνάψει τῷ Ζαβουλων ἀπὸ νότου καὶ Ασηρ συνάψει κατὰ θάλασσαν καὶ ὁ Ἰορδάνης ἀπ' ἀνατολῶν ἡλίου

And the border will turn toward the sea, Enath-tabor, and it will pass through from there to Iakana, and it will join Zebulun on the south, and it will join Asher toward the sea, and the Jordan on the east.

Boundary trace: Naphtali's circuit abutting Zebulun, Asher, and the Jordan

καὶ ἐπιστρέψει τὰ ὄρια ἐπὶ θάλασσαν

The boundary turns westward (ἐπὶ θάλασσαν) and 'joins' (συνάψει) the neighbouring tribes — Zebulun on the south (ἀπὸ νότου), Asher to the west (κατὰ θάλασσαν), and the Jordan on the east (ἀπ' ἀνατολῶν ἡλίου) — fixing Naphtali at the junction of Galilee's tribes; Εναθ Θαβωρ preserves the compound 'Aznoth-tabor' (the foothills of Mount Tabor).

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐπιστρέψει

it will turn

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐπιστρέφω

main verb (boundary turning)

→ future of boundary-tracing

ἐπιστρέφω: see v. 27.

τὰ
the

Nominative

article

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

ὄρια
border

Nominative

subject (neuter plural)

ὄριον: see v. 10.

ἐπὶ
toward

preposition + accusative (direction)

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

θάλασσαν

the sea

Accusative

accusative (compass direction: westward)

θάλασσα: see v. 22.

Εναθ

Enath (Aznoth-)

indeclinable place-name (compound element)

Εναθ: transliteration of the first element of Hebrew תְּבוֹרֹת אֲזִנּוֹת (Aznoth-tabor); indeclinable.

Θαβωρ

Tabor

indeclinable place-name (compound element)

Θαβωρ: transliteration of Hebrew תְּבוֹר (Tabor); indeclinable; Mount Tabor, the prominent Galilean peak (cf. Judg 4:6).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

διελεύσεται

it will pass through

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · διέρχομαι

main verb (boundary continuation)

→ future of boundary-tracing

διέρχομαι: see v. 12.

ἐκεῖθεν

from there

adverb of place (source)

ἐκεῖθεν: see v. 13.

ιακανα

Iakana

indeclinable place-name

ιακανα: transliteration of Hebrew חֻקֹּק (Hukkok); indeclinable; printed in lower case in the source but a proper name.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

συνάψει

it will join

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · συνάπτω

main verb (boundary-meeting)

→ future of boundary-tracing

συνάπτω: see v. 11.

τῷ

with

Dative

article (dative with Ζαβουλων)

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

Ζαβουλων

Zebulun

indeclinable proper noun (dative sense, with τῷ)

Ζαβουλων: see v. 10; the southern neighbour.

ἀπὸ

on

preposition + genitive (compass orientation)

ἀπὸ: with νότου, 'on the south side'.

νότου

the south

Genitive

genitive (compass direction)

νότος: 'south (wind)'; ἀπὸ νότου, 'on the south', renders צָפֹן.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

Ασηρ

Asher

indeclinable proper noun (object of συνάψει)

Ασηρ: see v. 24; the western neighbour.

συνάψει

it will join

Fut Act Indic 3 Sg · συνάπτω

main verb (boundary-meeting)

→ future of boundary-tracing

συνάπτω: see v. 11; the repeated verb emphasises Naphtali's multiple tribal frontiers.

κατὰ

toward

preposition + accusative (direction)

κατὰ + acc.: κατὰ θάλασσαν, 'seaward / westward'.

θάλασσαν

the sea

Accusative

accusative (compass direction)

θάλασσα: see v. 22.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with declinable river-name)

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

Ιορδάνης

Jordan

Nominative

nominative (the eastern boundary)

Ἰορδάνης: see v. 22; the eastern limit, ἅπ' ἀνατολῶν ἡλίου.

ἅπ'

on

preposition + genitive (compass orientation, elided)

ἅπ' (elided): with ἀνατολῶν ἡλίου, 'on the east'.

ἀνατολῶν

the rising

Genitive

genitive (with ἅπ')

ἀνατολή (pl.): see v. 27.

ἡλίου

of the sun

Genitive

genitive (with ἀνατολῶν: 'sunrise')

ἡλίου: see v. 27.

35 καὶ αἱ πόλεις τειχήρεις τῶν Τυρίων Τύρος καὶ Ὠμαθα Δακεθ καὶ Κενερεθ

And the fortified cities of the Tyrians: Tyre and Omatha-daketh and Kinnereth,

List of Naphtali's fortified cities

καὶ αἱ πόλεις τειχήρεις τῶν Τυρίων

The list of Naphtali's fenced cities (αἱ πόλεις τειχήρεις, 'the walled cities') opens with the great Phoenician port of Tyre (Τύρος, declinable nominative) and the territory of the Tyrians; Κενερεθ is Chinnereth, which gives its name to the lake (the Sea of Galilee/Gennesaret).

καὶ

and

narrative 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.

πόλεις

cities

Nominative

subject (list head)

πόλεις: see v. 6.

τειχήρεις

fortified

Nominative

attributive adjective (walled cities)

τειχίρης: 'walled / fortified'; renders מְצֻרִים /; distinguishes the defended towns from the open settlements.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article (with gentilic)

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

Τυρίων

Tyrians

Genitive

genitive (the territory of the Tyrians)

Τύριος; see v. 29; the people/territory of Tyre.

Τύρος

Tyre

Nominative

nominative (first named fortified city)

Τύρος: 'Tyre'; a fully declinable second-declension feminine place-name (gen. Τύρου); renders ִצְרָ; the great fortified Phoenician island-city, proverbially 'the strong city' (cf. 2 Sam 24:7; Ezek 26–28).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ὠμαθα

Omatha

indeclinable place-name (compound element)

Ὠμαθα: transliteration of Hebrew חַמַּת (Hammath, 'hot springs'); indeclinable.

Δακεθ

Daketh (Rakkath)

indeclinable place-name (compound element)

Δακεθ: transliteration of Hebrew דַּקְתָּ (Rakkath); indeclinable; joined to the preceding in the Greek list.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Κενερεθ

Kinnereth

indeclinable place-name

Κενερεθ: transliteration of Hebrew כִּנְרֶת (Chinnereth); indeclinable; the town that names the lake (later the Sea of Galilee / Gennesaret).

36 καὶ Ἀρμαῖθ καὶ Ἀραήλ καὶ Ἀσωρ

and Armaith and Arael and Hazor,

Continuation of Naphtali's fortified-city list

καὶ Ἀρμαῖθ

Three more Naphtali cities; Ἀσωρ is Hazor, the great Canaanite royal city Joshua had earlier burned (Josh 11:10–11), now reckoned among Naphtali's fortified towns and later rebuilt (1 Kgs 9:15).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ἀρμαῖθ

Armaith

indeclinable place-name

Ἀρμαῖθ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲדָמָה (Adamah); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ἀραήλ

Arael

indeclinable place-name

Ἀραήλ: transliteration of Hebrew רַמָּה (Ramah of Naphtali); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ἀσωρ
Hazor

indeclinable place-name

Ἀσωρ: transliteration of Hebrew הַצֹּר (Hazor); indeclinable; the great northern royal city burned by Joshua (Josh 11:10–11), later fortified by Solomon (1 Kgs 9:15).

37 καὶ Καδες καὶ Ἀσσαρι καὶ πηγὴ Ἀσωρ

and Kedesh and Assari and the spring of Hazor,

Continuation of Naphtali's fortified-city list

καὶ Καδες

Καδες is Kedesh of Naphtali, a city of refuge and Levitical city (Josh 20:7; 21:32) and the home of Barak (Judg 4:6); πηγὴ Ἀσωρ ('the spring of Hazor') renders En-hazor.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Καδες
Kedesh

indeclinable place-name

Καδες: transliteration of Hebrew קִדְשׁ (Kedesh); indeclinable; Kedesh of Naphtali, a city of refuge and Levitical city (Josh 20:7; 21:32), home of Barak (Judg 4:6).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ἀσσαρι
Assari

indeclinable place-name

Ἀσσαρι: transliteration of Hebrew אֶדְרֵי (Edrei of Naphtali); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

πηγὴ
the spring

Nominative

noun (compound place-name: 'spring of Hazor')

πηγὴ: 'spring'; here in the rendered compound πηγὴ Ἀσωρ, 'the spring of Hazor', for Hebrew הַצֹּר עֵין (En-hazor).

Ἀσωρ
of Hazor

indeclinable place-name (with πηγὴ)

Ἀσωρ: transliteration of Hebrew הַצֹּר in the compound En-hazor; indeclinable.

38 καὶ Κερωε καὶ Μεγάλα Αριμ καὶ Βαιθθαμε καὶ Θεσσαμυς

and Keroe and Megala-arim and Baith-thame and Thessamys.

Conclusion of Naphtali's city-list

καὶ Κερωε

The final Naphtali towns; Μεγάλα Αριμ may render Migdal-el ('tower of God'), and Βαιθθαμε Beth-anath; Θεσσαμυς is another Beth-shemesh ('house of the sun').

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Κερωε

Keroe

indeclinable place-name

Κερωε: transliteration of Hebrew כִּרְוֵי (Iron); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Μεγάλα

Megala (Migdal-)

indeclinable place-name (compound element)

Μεγάλα: transliteration of the first element of Hebrew מִגְדַּל־אֵל (Migdal-el, 'tower of God'); indeclinable.

Αριμ

Arim (-el)

indeclinable place-name (compound element)

Αριμ: transliteration of the second element of Migdal-el (cf. Heb. חֹרֶם, Horem); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Βαιθθαμε

Baith-thame

indeclinable place-name

Βαιθθαμε: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית־אָנָּת (Beth-anath); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Θεσσαμυς

Thessamys

indeclinable place-name

Θεσσαμυς: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית־שֶׁמֶשׁ (Beth-shemesh of Naphtali, 'house of the sun'); indeclinable.

39 αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία φυλῆς υἱῶν Νεφθαλι

This is the inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Naphtali.

Summary formula closing Naphtali's allotment

αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία φυλῆς υἱῶν Νεφθαλι

The tribal summary formula closes Naphtali; here the cities-and-villages tally-tag is omitted, the formula reduced to its core.

αὕτη

this

Nominative

demonstrative subject (summary formula)

οὗτος (fem. αὕτη): see v. 8.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

κληρονομία

inheritance

Nominative

predicate nominative

κληρονομία: see v. 1.

φυλῆς

of the tribe

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

φυλή: see v. 8.

υἱῶν

of the sons

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

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

Νεφθαλι

Naphtali

indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense)

Νεφθαλι: see v. 32.

40 καὶ τῷ Δαν ἐξῆλθεν ὁ κλῆρος ὁ ἕβδομος

And for Dan the seventh lot came out.

New allotment unit: Dan (seventh lot)

καὶ τῷ Δαν ἐξῆλθεν ὁ κλῆρος ὁ ἕβδομος

The allotment formula with fronted dative beneficiary (τῷ Δαν, 'for Dan'); ὁ κλῆρος ὁ ἕβδομος numbers it the seventh and last tribal lot of the Shiloh distribution.

καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	τῷ for Dative <i>article (dative of advantage with Δαν)</i> τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	Δαν Dan <i>indeclinable proper noun (dative of advantage: 'for Dan')</i> Δαν: transliteration of Hebrew דָּן; indeclinable; the tribe of Jacob's fifth son (by Bilhah), here receiving the seventh and final lot.	ἐξῆλθεν came out Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξέρχομαι <i>main verb (allotment formula)</i> → constative aorist ἐξέρχομαι: see v. 1.
ὁ the Nominative <i>article</i> ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	κληρος lot Nominative <i>subject</i> κληρος: see v. 1.	ὁ the Nominative <i>article (with ordinal)</i> ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	ἕβδομος seventh Nominative <i>ordinal adjective (modifying κληρος)</i> ἕβδομος: 'seventh'; numbering Dan's lot, the last of the second division.

41 καὶ ἐγενήθη τὰ ὅρια αὐτῶν Σαραθ καὶ Ασα πόλεις Σαμμαυς

And their borders were Sarath and Asa, the cities of Sammaus,

Boundary/town-list of Dan καὶ ἐγενήθη τὰ ὅρια αὐτῶν

Dan's allotment list opens with Σαραθ (Zorah) and Ασα (Eshtaol), the towns of Samson's birth and burial (Judg 13:25; 16:31); Σαμμαυς renders Ir-shemesh (Beth-shemesh). The Danite territory lay in the western foothills between Judah and Ephraim.

καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	ἐγενήθη were Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι <i>main verb (introducing town-list)</i> → constative aorist γίνομαι (aor. pass.): see v. 1.	τὰ the Nominative <i>article</i> τὰ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	ὅρια borders Nominative <i>subject</i> ὅριον: see v. 10.
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αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

Σαραθ

Zorah

indeclinable place-name (predicate)

Σαραθ: transliteration of Hebrew זָרָח (Zorah); indeclinable; with Eshtaol, the region of Samson (Judg 13:25; 16:31).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ασα

Eshtaol

indeclinable place-name

Ασα: transliteration of Hebrew אֶשְׁתָּאֵל (Eshtaol); indeclinable.

πόλεις

cities

Nominative

appositional noun (in apposition to the named towns)

πόλεις: see v. 6; here loosely apposed to the list.

Σαμμαυς

Sammaus (Ir-shemesh)

indeclinable place-name

Σαμμαυς: transliteration of Hebrew עִיר שֶׁמֶשׁ (Ir-shemesh, 'city of the sun', = Beth-shemesh); indeclinable.

42 καὶ Σαλαβιν καὶ Αμμων καὶ Σιλαθα

and Shaalabbin and Ammon and Silatha,

Continuation of the Dan town-list

καὶ Σαλαβιν

Three more Danite towns (Shaalabbin, Aijalon, Ithlah); Αμμων here renders Aijalon, the valley over which the sun stood still (Josh 10:12).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Σαλαβιν

Shaalabbin

indeclinable place-name

Σαλαβιν: transliteration of Hebrew שְׁעַלְבִּין (Shaalabbin); indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Αμμων

Aijalon

indeclinable place-name

Αμμων: transliteration of Hebrew אֵיָלֹן (Aijalon); indeclinable; the valley of Joshua's long day (Josh 10:12), not to be confused with the nation Ammon.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Σιλαθα
Silatha

indeclinable place-name

Σιλαθα: transliteration of Hebrew **סִלְחָה** (Ithlah); indeclinable.

43 καὶ Αἰλων καὶ Θαμναθα καὶ Ακκαρων

and Elon and Timnah and Ekron,

Continuation of the Dan town-list

καὶ Αἰλων

Θαμναθα is Timnah, associated with Samson's Philistine wife (Judg 14:1); Ακκαρων is Ekron, one of the five Philistine pentapolis cities (1 Sam 5:10), here nominally in Dan's lot but never truly held.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Αἰλων
Elon

indeclinable place-name

Αἰλων: transliteration of Hebrew **אֵילֹן** (Elon); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Θαμναθα
Timnah

indeclinable place-name

Θαμναθα: transliteration of Hebrew **תִּמְנָה** (Timnah); indeclinable; Samson's Philistine connection (Judg 14:1).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ακκαρων
Ekron

indeclinable place-name

Ακκαρων: transliteration of Hebrew **עֲקֹרֹן** (Ekron); indeclinable; one of the five Philistine cities (1 Sam 5:10; 6:16-17), assigned to Dan but never subdued.

44 καὶ Ἀλκαθα καὶ Βεγεθων καὶ Γεβεελαν

and Alkatha and Begethon and Gebeelan,

Continuation of the Dan town-list

καὶ Ἀλκαθα

Three more Danite towns (Eltekeh, Gibbethon, Baalath); Βεγεθων is Gibbethon, later a Philistine border fortress contested by Israel (1 Kgs 15:27; 16:15).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ἀλκαθα
Eltekeh

indeclinable place-name

Ἀλκαθα: transliteration of Hebrew אֶלְתֶּכֶחַ (Eltekeh); indeclinable; a Levitical city of Dan (Josh 21:23).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Βεγεθων
Gibbethon

indeclinable place-name

Βεγεθων: transliteration of Hebrew גִּבְעֶתוֹן (Gibbethon); indeclinable; later a contested Philistine border fortress (1 Kgs 15:27; 16:15).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Γεβεελαν
Baalath

indeclinable place-name

Γεβεελαν: transliteration of Hebrew בִּלְעָלָה (Baalath); indeclinable; later fortified by Solomon (1 Kgs 9:18).

45 καὶ Ἀζωρ καὶ Βαναιβακατ καὶ Γεθρεμμων

and Azor and Banai-bakat and Gath-rimmon,

Continuation of the Dan town-list

καὶ Ἀζωρ

Three more Danite towns (Jehud, Bene-berak, Gath-rimmon); Βαναιβακατ preserves the compound Bene-berak, Γεθρεμμων Gath-rimmon, a Levitical city (Josh 21:24).

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Ἀζωρ
Jehud

indeclinable place-name

Ἀζωρ: transliteration of Hebrew **יְהוּדָה** (Jehud); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Βαναιβακατ
Bene-berak

indeclinable place-name

Βαναιβακατ: transliteration of Hebrew **בְּנֵי בְרַק** (Bene-berak); indeclinable.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction (list)

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

Γεθρεμμων
Gath-rimmon

indeclinable place-name

Γεθρεμμων: transliteration of Hebrew **גֶּתְרִמּוֹן** (Gath-rimmon, 'winepress of the pomegranate'); indeclinable; a Levitical city of Dan (Josh 21:24).

46 καὶ ἀπὸ θαλάσσης Ιερακων ὄριον πλησίον Ἰόππης

and from the sea, Jerakon a border, near Joppa.

Western/coastal limit of Dan (near Joppa)

καὶ ἀπὸ θαλάσσης Ιερακων

Dan's territory reaches the Mediterranean coast near Joppa (πλησίον Ἰόππης) — the declinable port-city Ἰόππη (gen. Ἰόππης), later the harbour from which Jonah sailed (Jonah 1:3) and the scene of Peter's vision (Acts 9:43; 10:5). Ιερακων ('of the Jarkon') marks the river-mouth border (the Yarkon, me-jarkon).

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἀπὸ
from

preposition + genitive (source)

ἀπὸ: 'from'; with θαλάσσης, marking the coastal frontier.

θαλάσσης

the sea

Genitive

genitive (with ἀπὸ: 'from the sea')

θάλασσα (gen. θαλάσσης): see v. 11; the Mediterranean, Dan's western edge.

Ιερακων

Jerakon (me-jarkon)

indeclinable place-name

Ιερακων: transliteration of Hebrew **מֵי יַרְקוֹן** (Me-jarkon, 'the waters of the Jarkon'); indeclinable; the river-mouth border north of Joppa.

ὄριον

a border

Nominative

appositional noun (the boundary)

ὄριον: 'border'; here marking Me-jarkon as the boundary-point of Dan's coastal limit.

πλησίον

near

adverb / improper preposition (+ gen.: 'near')

πλησίον: 'near / close to'; here governing the genitive Ιόππης, 'near Joppa'.

Ιόππης

Joppa

Genitive

genitive (with πλησίον: 'near Joppa')

Ἰόππη (gen. Ἰόππης): 'Joppa'; a fully declinable first-declension feminine place-name; renders יִבְנֵי; the chief port of the central coast, later associated with Jonah (Jonah 1:3) and the apostle Peter (Acts 9:43; 10:5-23).

47 αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία φυλῆς υἱῶν Δαν κατὰ δήμους αὐτῶν αἱ πόλεις αὐτῶν καὶ αἱ κῶμαι αὐτῶν καὶ οὐκ ἐξέθλιψαν οἱ υἱοὶ Δαν τὸν Αμορραῖον τὸν θλίβοντα αὐτοὺς ἐν τῷ ὄρει καὶ οὐκ εἴων αὐτοὺς οἱ Αμορραῖοι καταβῆναι εἰς τὴν κοιλάδα καὶ ἔθλιψαν ἅπ αὐτῶν τὸ ὄριον τῆς μερίδος αὐτῶν

This is the inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Dan according to their clans, their cities and their villages. And the sons of Dan did not drive out the Amorite who oppressed them in the hill country, and the Amorites would not let them go down into the valley, and they squeezed from them the border of their portion.

Summary formula + conquest-failure expansion αὕτη ἡ κληρονομία φυλῆς υἱῶν Δαν

The Danite summary formula is followed (in the LXX) by an expanded notice of unfinished conquest: the threefold play on the root θλίβω — the Amorite 'oppressing' (θλίβοντα) Dan, Dan failing to 'press out' (ἐξέθλιψαν) the Amorite, and the Amorites 'squeezing' (ἔθλιψαν) Dan's border — dramatises the tribe's confinement to the hills, the very pressure that will drive the Danite migration narrated in Judges 18 (cf. Judg 1:34–35).

αὕτη

this

Nominative

demonstrative subject (summary formula)

οὗτος (fem. αὕτη): see v. 8.

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

κληρονομία

inheritance

Nominative

predicate nominative

κληρονομία: see v. 1.

φυλῆς

of the tribe

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

φυλῆ: see v. 8.

υἱῶν

of the sons

Genitive

genitive (possessive)

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

Δαν

Dan

indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense)

Δαν: see v. 40.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (distributive)

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

δήμους

clans

Accusative

accusative (with κατά)

δῆμος: see v. 8.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

αἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

πόλεις

cities

Nominative

appositional summary

πόλις: in the tally-tag.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

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

noun (dependent settlements)

κῶμη: see v. 6.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (transition to conquest-failure)

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

οὐκ

not

negative adverb (with ἐξέθλιψαν)

οὐ (οὐκ before vowel): the negative of fact; the Danites failed to dislodge the Amorite.

ἐξέθλιψαν

they drove out

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐκθλίβω

main verb (negated: failure to expel)

→ **constative aorist (the unaccomplished expulsion)**

ἐκθλίβω: 'press out / squeeze out / expel'; the compound ἐκ- intensifies θλίβω ('press'); with the negative, the Danites could not force the Amorite out — a play on the same root that describes the Amorite oppressing them (θλίβοντα) and squeezing their border (ἐθλίψαν).

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject

υἱός: the Danites as subject.

Δαν

Dan

indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense)

Δαν: see v. 40.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

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

Αμορραῖον

Amorite

Accusative

direct object of ἐξέθλιψαν

Ἀμορραῖος: 'Amorite'; a fully declinable gentilic (acc. Ἀμορραῖον); renders יִמְנָן; the collective name for the pre-Israelite hill-country population (cf. Gen 15:16; Judg 1:34-35).

τὸν

the (one)

Accusative

article (with participle: 'the one who...')

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

θλίβοντα

oppressing

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Sg Masc · θλίβω

attributive participle (modifying τὸν Αμορραῖον)

→ **ongoing oppression (present aspect)**

θλίβω: 'press / afflict / oppress'; the present participle marks the Amorite's continual pressure on Dan; the root recurs three times in the verse, binding the passage into a single ironic figure of mutual 'pressing'.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object of θλίβοντα (the Danites)

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article

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

ὄρει

hill country

Dative

dative of place (locative: 'in the hills')

ὄρος: 'mountain / hill country'; renders רֶחַ; the highlands to which the Amorite confined Dan, denying them the fertile coastal plain.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

οὐκ

not

negative adverb (with εἶω)

οὐ (οὐκ): negative.

εἶω

would allow

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐάω

main verb (negated: the Amorites' refusal)

→ imperfect of persistent refusal

ἐάω: 'allow / permit / let'; the imperfect εἶω marks a sustained, repeated refusal — the Amorites kept the Danites from descending to the plain; renders the durative Hebrew.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

accusative subject of the infinitive καταβῆναι

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

Αμορραῖοι

Amorites

Nominative

subject (plural of Αμορραῖος)

Ἀμορραῖος (pl. Ἀμορραῖοι): see above; the plural here names the people collectively as the agents of refusal.

καταβῆναι

to go down

Aor Act Inf · καταβαίνω

complementary infinitive (with εἶω)

→ aorist infinitive (the prevented descent)

καταβαίνω: 'go down / descend'; the infinitive of the action the Amorites prevented — Dan's descent from the hills into the fertile lowland.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (goal)

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

κοιλάδα

valley

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

κοιλάς: 'valley / hollow / lowland'; renders קִנְיָ; the coastal plain the Danites were barred from, the fertile land held by the Amorite/Philistine.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔθλιψαν
they squeezed

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · θλίβω

main verb (the Amorites' constriction of Dan)

→ *constative aorist*

θλίβω: 'press / squeeze / constrict'; the third occurrence of the root; the Amorites compressed Dan's border, reducing the tribe's portion — the territorial pressure that precipitates the migration of Judg 18.

ἀπὸ
from

preposition + genitive (separation, elided)

ἀπὸ (elided ἀπ): 'from'; marking what was taken away from the Danites.

αὐτῶν
them

Genitive

genitive (with ἀπ: 'from them')

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

τὸ
the

Accusative

article

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

ὄριον
border

Accusative

direct object of ἔθλιψαν

ὄριον: see v. 10; here the territory/border that the Amorite pressure constricted.

τῆς
of the

Genitive

article

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

μερίδος
portion

Genitive

genitive (possessive: 'of their portion')

μερίς: 'portion / share'; see v. 9; the allotted Danite share that was diminished by the Amorite squeeze.

αὐτῶν
their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

48 καὶ ἐπορεύθησαν οἱ υἱοὶ Ιουδα καὶ ἐπολέμησαν τὴν Λαχισ καὶ κατελάβοντο αὐτὴν καὶ ἐπάταξαν αὐτὴν ἐν στόματι μαχαίρας καὶ κατώκησαν αὐτὴν καὶ ἐκάλεσαν τὸ ὄνομα αὐτῆς Λασενδακ καὶ ὁ Αμορραῖος ὑπέμεινεν τοῦ κατοικεῖν ἐν Ελωμ καὶ ἐν Σαλαμιν καὶ ἐβαρύνθη ἡ χεὶρ τοῦ Εφραιμ ἐπ' αὐτούς καὶ ἐγένοντο αὐτοῖς εἰς φόρον

And the sons of Judah went and fought against Lachish and captured it and struck it with the edge of the sword and settled in it, and called its name Lasen-dak. And the Amorite remained to dwell in Elom and in Salamin, and the hand of Ephraim grew heavy upon them, and they became for them a tribute-people.

Conquest expansion: Judah takes Lachish/Lasen-dan; the Amorite subjected under Ephraim

καὶ ἐπορεύθησαν οἱ υἱοὶ Ιουδα

The LXX expands the Danite notice with a conquest report: the sons of Judah capture a city (here Λαχισ, renamed Λασενδακ — the Old Greek conflating the Danite Leshem/Dan of MT with Lachish), putting it to the sword 'with the edge (lit. mouth) of the sword' (ἐν στόματι μαχαίρας, a Hebraism). The surviving Amorite is reduced to a forced-labour subject (εἰς φόρον) under the 'heavy hand' (ἐβαρύνθη ἡ χεὶρ) of the house of Ephraim — the recurring Judges-era pattern of incomplete conquest and Canaanite corvée (cf. Judg 1:28, 35).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐπορεύθησαν

went

Aor Pass Indic 3 Pl · πορεύομαι

main verb (Judah's expedition)

→ *constative aorist*

πορεύομαι: 'go / journey'; the deponent aorist ἐπορεύθησαν narrates the setting-out of the campaign.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject

υἱός: the men of Judah.

Ιουδα

of Judah

indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense)

Ιουδα: see v. 1; in the LXX it is the sons of Judah (Heb. Dan) who take the city.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐπολέμησαν

fought against

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · πολεμέω

main verb (waging war)

→ *constative aorist*

πολεμέω: 'wage war / fight against'; renders $\square\eta\lambda\eta$; takes the accusative of the object attacked (τὴν Λαχίς).

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (with indeclinable city-name)

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

Λαχίς

Lachish

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐπολέμησαν, with article τὴν)

Λαχίς: transliteration of Hebrew לַחִישׁ (Lachish) / לֶשֶׁם (Leshem); indeclinable, the case borne by the article τὴν; the city the Danites/Judahites captured and renamed (MT: Leshem renamed Dan; the Old Greek conflates the name with Lachish).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

κατελάβοντο

captured

Aor Mid Indic 3 Pl · καταλαμβάνω

main verb (seizure of the city)

→ *constative aorist*

καταλαμβάνω: 'seize / overtake / capture'; the middle κατελάβοντο, 'took for themselves', renders טָקְפוּ .

αὐτήν

it

Accusative

direct object (the city)

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐπάταξαν

struck

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · πατάσσω

main verb (smiting the city)

→ *constative aorist*

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite / slay'; renders הָרָגוּ ; the standard conquest-verb for putting a city to the sword.

αὐτήν

it

Accusative

direct object

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

ἐν

with

preposition + dative (instrumental, Hebraism)

ἐν: instrumental ἐν στόματι, a Hebraism for 'with the edge of'.

στόματι

the edge

Dative

dative (instrumental: 'the mouth/edge of the sword')

στόμα: 'mouth'; the idiom ἐν στόματι μαχαίρας ('by the mouth of the sword') renders בִּרְחֵי לֶפֶי, a Hebraism for 'with the edge of the sword' — total slaughter (cf. Josh 6:21; 8:24).

μαχαίρας

of the sword

Genitive

genitive (with στόματι: 'edge of the sword')

μάχαιρα: 'sword / dagger'; renders בִּרְחֵי; the instrument of the herem-slaughter.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

κατώκησαν

settled in

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · κατοικέω

main verb (taking up residence)

→ *constative aorist*

κατοικέω: 'dwell / settle / inhabit'; renders בָּשׁוּ; the captors take up permanent residence in the conquered city.

αὐτήν

it

Accusative

accusative (place where: 'dwelt in it')

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐκάλεσαν

called

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · καλέω

main verb (renaming)

→ *constative aorist*

καλέω: 'call / name'; renders נִקְרָא; the renaming of a conquered city is a standard mark of possession (cf. Num 32:42).

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

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

ὄνομα

name

Accusative

direct object of ἐκάλεσαν

ὄνομα: 'name'; renders שֵׁם; the new name marks the city's new lords.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession (the city's)

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

Λασενδακ

Lasen-dak

indeclinable place-name (the new name)

Λασενδακ: transliteration conflating Hebrew לֶשֶׁם דָּן (Leshem-Dan); indeclinable; in MT the Danites rename Leshem 'Dan' after their ancestor (Josh 19:47; Judg 18:29), the city marking the proverbial northern limit ('from Dan to Beersheba').

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.

Αμορραῖος

Amorite

Nominative

subject (the collective Amorite)

Ἀμορραῖος: see v. 47; here the surviving Amorite population.

ὑπέμεινεν

remained

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ὑπομένω

main verb (the Amorite's persistence)

→ *constative aorist*

ὑπομένω: 'remain / endure / hold out'; here 'stayed on / persisted', renders the Amorite's continued presence in their towns despite Israelite pressure.

τοῦ

to

Genitive

article (with articular infinitive of purpose)

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

κατοικεῖν

dwell

Pres Act Inf · κατοικέω

articular infinitive (τοῦ + inf.: purpose/epexegetical)

→ *present infinitive (ongoing dwelling)*

κατοικέω: see above; the articular infinitive τοῦ κατοικεῖν expresses the Amorite's determination to go on dwelling in their towns.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

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

Ελωμ

Elom (Aijalon)

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐν)

Ελωμ: transliteration of Hebrew אֵילָן (Aijalon); indeclinable; one of the Amorite towns of the foothills (cf. Judg 1:35).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

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

Σαλαμιν

Salamin (Shaalbim)

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐν)

Σαλαμιν: transliteration of Hebrew שַׁאֲלִבִּים (Shaalbim); indeclinable; the second of the Amorite foothill towns (cf. Judg 1:35).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐβαρύνθη

grew heavy

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · βαρύνω

main verb (the subjugation idiom)

→ *constative aorist (the imposition of dominance)*

βαρύνω: 'make heavy / weigh down'; the idiom ἐβαρύνθη ἡ χεὶρ ... ἐπ' αὐτούς ('the hand grew heavy upon them') renders יָד ה' כִּבְדָּה, a Hebraism for the imposition of dominion / subjugation (cf. Judg 1:35).

ἡ

the

Nominative

article

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

χείρ

hand

Nominative

subject (idiom: 'the hand of Ephraim')

χείρ: 'hand'; renders תִּי; metonymy for power/dominion; 'the hand grew heavy upon them' = Ephraim subjected the Amorite to its rule.

τοῦ

of

Genitive

article (with Εφραιμ)

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

Εφραιμ

Ephraim

indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense, with τοῦ)

Εφραιμ: transliteration of Hebrew עֲפְרַיִם; indeclinable; the dominant central tribe descended from Joseph's son, here imposing corvée on the surviving Amorite.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + accusative (against, elided)

ἐπὶ (elided ἐπ): 'upon / against'; with αὐτούς in the subjugation idiom.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπ (the Amorites)

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐγένοντο

they became

Aor Mid Indic 3 Pl · γίνομαι

main verb (resultant status)

→ constative aorist (achieved status)

γίνομαι (aor. mid.): 'become'; with εἰς φόρον it renders the Hebrew מִסֵּךְ הָיָה, 'they became a forced-labour levy'.

αὐτοῖς

for them

Dative

dative of advantage (to Ephraim)

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

εἰς

for

preposition + accusative (predicative, Hebraism εἰς + acc.)

εἰς: predicative εἰς + accusative, rendering the Hebrew לְ of result ('became as / for').

φόρον

tribute (forced labor)

Accusative

accusative (predicative: 'a tribute-people')

φόρος: 'tribute / tax / forced-labour levy'; renders מַס; the Amorite is reduced to corvée servitude under Israel — the recurring Judges-era outcome (cf. Judg 1:28, 30, 33, 35).

49 καὶ ἐπορεύθησαν ἐμβατεῦσαι τὴν γῆν κατὰ τὸ ὄριον αὐτῶν καὶ ἔδωκαν οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ κλῆρον Ἰησοῖ τῷ υἱῷ Ναυη ἐν αὐτοῖς

And they went to take possession of the land according to their border; and the sons of Israel gave an inheritance to Joshua son of Nun among them,

Transition to Joshua's inheritance καὶ ἐπορεύθησαν ἐμβατεῦσαι τὴν γῆν

With the tribal allotments complete, Israel takes formal possession (ἐμβατεῦσαι, the technical verb for entering upon a legal inheritance) and grants Joshua himself a portion 'among them' (ἐν αὐτοῖς) — a fitting reward for the leader who oversaw the whole distribution. The clause καὶ ἔδωκαν ... κλῆρον Ἰησοῖ inverts the usual order: the lot-giver now receives a lot.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐπορεύθησαν

they went

Aor Pass Indic 3 Pl · πορεύομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

πορεύομαι: see v. 48.

ἐμβατεῦσαι

to take possession of

Aor Act Inf · ἐμβατεύω

infinitive of purpose (with ἐπορεύθησαν)

→ aorist infinitive (decisive entry into possession)

ἐμβατεύω: 'enter upon / take possession of (an inheritance)'; a technical legal term for entering into one's allotted property; the LXX uses it for the formal occupation of the apportioned land (cf. its only NT occurrence at Col 2:18 in a different sense).

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

direct object of ἐμβατεῦσαι

γῆ: 'land / earth'; renders γῆ; the promised land now formally entered.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (distributive)

κατά + acc.: 'according to'; each tribe enters its allotted territory.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

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

ὄριον

border

Accusative

accusative (with κατὰ)

ὄριον: see v. 10; here the bounds of each tribe's allotment.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔδωκαν

gave

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · δίδωμι

main verb (granting Joshua's portion)

→ *constative aorist*

δίδωμι: 'give'; renders יתַן; Israel collectively bestows an inheritance on its leader.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject

υἱός: the Israelites collectively.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense)

Ισραηλ: transliteration of Hebrew יִשְׂרָאֵל; indeclinable; the covenant people as a whole.

κλῆρον

an inheritance

Accusative

direct object of ἔδωκαν

κλῆρος: see v. 1; here the lot/inheritance granted to Joshua personally.

Ἰησοῖ

to Joshua

Dative

dative (indirect object: recipient)

Ἰησοῦς (dat. Ἰησοῖ): 'Joshua'; a fully declinable name (the Greek form later borne by Jesus), rendering יֵשׁוּעַ; the dative marks him as the recipient of the inheritance.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with τῷ)

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

υἱῷ

son

Dative

dative in apposition to Ἰησοῖ

υἱός: 'son'; in the standing patronymic 'Joshua son of Nun'.

Ναυη

of Nun

indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense: 'of Nun')

Ναυη: transliteration of Hebrew נֹחַ (Nun); indeclinable; Joshua's father; the LXX patronymic Ἰησοῦς (υἱός) Ναυη is the standard designation.

ἐν

among

preposition + dative (locative)

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

αὐτοῖς

them

Dative

dative (with ἐν: 'among them')

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

50 διὰ προστάγματος τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἔδωκαν αὐτῷ τὴν πόλιν ἣν ᾠτήσατο Θαμνασαραχ ἣ ἔστιν ἐν τῷ ὄρει
Εφραιμ καὶ ὠκοδόμησεν τὴν πόλιν καὶ κατῴκει ἐν αὐτῇ

by the command of God; and they gave him the city which he asked for, Timnath-serah, which is in the hill country of Ephraim, and he built the city and dwelt in it.

Joshua's inheritance specified: Timnath-serah

διὰ προστάγματος τοῦ θεοῦ

The grant to Joshua is explicitly 'by the command of God' (διὰ προστάγματος τοῦ θεοῦ), grounding even the leader's portion in divine warrant. The specific city, Timnath-serah (Θαμνασαραχ) in the Ephraimite hills, is the one Joshua himself requested (ᾠτήσατο); he rebuilds and settles it — and is later buried there (Josh 24:30; Judg 2:9).

διὰ

by / through

preposition + genitive (means/cause)

διά + gen.: 'through / by means of'; here the divine command as the warrant for the grant.

προστάγματος

command

Genitive

genitive (with διά)

πρόσταγμα: 'command / ordinance / decree'; renders *הַצִּוְיָ / פִּי לַע*; the authoritative divine word directing the grant.

τοῦ

of

Genitive

article

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

θεοῦ

God

Genitive

genitive (possessive: God's command)

θεός: 'God'; renders *יהוה / אֱלֹהִים*; the grant of Joshua's city rests on divine, not merely human, authority.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔδωκαν

they gave

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · δίδωμι

main verb (the grant)

→ *constative aorist*

δίδωμι: see v. 49.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dative (indirect object: Joshua)

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

πόλιν

city

Accusative

direct object of ἔδωκαν

πόλις; see v. 6; the city granted to Joshua.

ἣν

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἠτήσατο)

ὅς (fem. acc. ἣν): relative pronoun, antecedent πόλιν.

ἠτήσατο

he asked for

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · αἰτέω

verb of relative clause (Joshua's request)

→ **constative aorist**

αἰτέω: 'ask / request'; the middle ἠτήσατο, 'asked for himself', renders Ἰηψ; Joshua, who allotted all Israel's portions, modestly asks only for one city.

Θαμνασαραχ

Timnath-serah

indeclinable place-name (in apposition to πόλιν)

Θαμνασαραχ; transliteration of Hebrew תִּמְנַת־סֶרַח (Timnath-serah, 'portion of abundance'); indeclinable; Joshua's city and burial-place in Ephraim (Josh 24:30; cf. Timnath-heres, Judg 2:9).

ἣ

which

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἐστίν)

ὅς (fem. nom. ἣ): relative pronoun, locating the city.

ἐστίν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

verb of relative clause (locating)

→ **stative present**

εἰμί: 'is'; locating Timnath-serah in Ephraim.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article

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

ὄρει

hill country

Dative

dative of place (locative)

ὄρος; see v. 47; the hill country of Ephraim, Joshua's own tribal highlands.

Εφραιμ

of Ephraim

indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense)

Εφραιμ; see v. 48; Joshua's own tribe (Josh 24:30).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ὠκοδόμησεν

he built

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · οἰκοδομέω

main verb (rebuilding the city)

→ **constative aorist**

οἰκοδομέω: 'build / rebuild'; renders ἰבַּן; Joshua restores and fortifies his city.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

πόλιν

city

Accusative

direct object of ὑποδομήσεν

πόλις: see v. 6.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

κατῴκει

he dwelt

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · κατοικέω

main verb (settled residence)

→ *imperfect of settled habitation*

κατοικέω: see v. 48; the imperfect κατῴκει marks Joshua's continued, settled dwelling in his city to the end of his life (cf. Josh 24:29-30).

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

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

αὐτῇ

it

Dative

dative (with ἐν: 'in it')

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

51 αὗται αἱ διαιρέσεις ἃς κατεκληρονόμησεν Ελεαζαρ ὁ ἱερεὺς καὶ Ἰησοῦς ὁ τοῦ Ναυη καὶ οἱ ἄρχοντες τῶν πατριῶν ἐν ταῖς φυλαῖς Ἰσραὴλ κατὰ κλήρους ἐν Σηλῳ ἐναντίον κυρίου παρὰ τὰς θύρας τῆς σκηνῆς τοῦ μαρτυρίου καὶ ἐπορεύθησαν ἐμβατεῦσαι τὴν γῆν

These are the divisions which Eleazar the priest and Joshua the son of Nun and the heads of the fathers' houses apportioned among the tribes of Israel by lot, in Shiloh before the LORD at the doors of the tent of witness; and they went to take possession of the land.

Colophon: closure of the whole land-division (chs. 13–19)

αὗται αἱ διαιρέσεις

The grand colophon closes not just ch. 19 but the entire second land-division. It names the three agencies of the apportioning — Eleazar the priest (cultic), Joshua son of Nun (military/civil), and the tribal heads (representative) — and roots the whole process in three sacral coordinates: 'by lot' (κατὰ κλήρους), 'in Shiloh' (ἐν Σηλῳ, the cultic centre), and 'before the LORD at the doors of the tent of witness' (ἐναντίον κυρίου ... τῆς σκηνῆς τοῦ μαρτυρίου). The closing clause repeats v. 49's ἐμβατεῦσαι τὴν γῆν, framing the section as the people's formal entry into their inheritance.

αὗται

these

Nominative

demonstrative subject (colophon formula)

οὗτος (fem. pl. αὗται): 'these'; the summarising demonstrative that opens the colophon.

αἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

διαιρέσεις

divisions

Nominative

predicate nominative (the apportionments)

διαίρεσις: 'division / distribution / apportionment'; renders the act of parcelling out the land; the term summarises the whole allotment process of chs. 13–19.

ἃς

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of κατεκληρονόμησεν)

ἃς (fem. acc. pl. ἃς): relative pronoun, antecedent διαιρέσεις.

κατεκληρονόμησεν

apportioned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κατακληρονομέω

verb of relative clause (the act of distribution)

→ *constative aorist (summing the whole distribution)*

κατακληρονομέω: 'distribute as an inheritance / give possession by lot'; the intensive compound (κατα- + κληρονομέω) of the land-division; the singular verb takes a compound subject (Eleazar, Joshua, the tribal heads) as a unified agency.

Ελεαζαρ

Eleazar

indeclinable proper noun (subject)

Ελεαζαρ: transliteration of Hebrew **אֶלְעָזָר** (Eleazar); indeclinable; Aaron's son and successor as high priest (Num 20:25-28), who casts the sacred lot.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with ἱερεὺς)

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

ἱερεὺς

priest

Nominative

noun in apposition to Eleazar

ἱερεὺς: 'priest'; renders **כֹּהֵן**; the priestly office that administers the sacred lot before YHWH.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (compound subject)

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

Ἰησοῦς

Joshua

Nominative

subject (second member of compound subject)

Ἰησοῦς: see v. 49; here nominative; the civil-military leader of the distribution.

ὁ

the (son)

Nominative

article (substantival patronymic: 'the [son] of Nun')

ὁ τοῦ Ναυη: the article + genitive patronymic, 'the [son] of Nun', a standard Greek way of expressing filiation.

τοῦ

of

Genitive

article (with Ναυη)

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

Ναυη

Nun

indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense: 'of Nun')

Ναυη: see v. 49.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (compound subject)

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.

ἄρχοντες

rulers / heads

Nominative

subject (third member of compound subject)

ἄρχων: 'ruler / chief / head'; renders **שָׂרֵי כְּבוֹד** /; the clan-heads representing the tribes in the distribution.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

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

πατριῶν

fathers' houses

Genitive

genitive (the ancestral families they head)

πατριά: 'paternal line / ancestral house / clan'; renders תִּבְנִיָּה; the heads of the fathers' houses are the tribal representatives in the allotment.

ἐν

among

preposition + dative (locative/distributive)

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

ταῖς

the

Dative

article

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

φυλαῖς

tribes

Dative

dative (with ἐν: 'among the tribes')

φυλή (dat. pl.): see v. 8; the recipients of the apportioned inheritances.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

indeclinable proper noun (genitive sense)

Ισραηλ: see v. 49.

κατὰ

by

preposition + accusative (distributive: 'by lots')

κατά + acc.: distributive, 'by lot'; the means of the apportionment.

κλήρους

lots

Accusative

accusative (with κατά)

κλῆρος (acc. pl.): see v. 1; the casting of lots as the divinely sanctioned method of distribution.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

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

Σηλω

Shiloh

indeclinable place-name (object of ἐν)

Σηλω: transliteration of Hebrew שִׁלֹּחַ (Shiloh); indeclinable; the central sanctuary where the tent of witness stood (Josh 18:1) and the lots were cast, Israel's cultic centre until the ark's capture (1 Sam 4).

ἐναντίον

before

preposition + genitive (in the presence of)

ἐναντίον: 'before / in the presence of'; renders עֲנֻפִּי; the lot is cast in YHWH's presence, making the distribution a sacral, not merely political, act.

κυρίου

the LORD

Genitive

genitive (object of ἐναντίον)

κύριος (gen. κυρίου): the standard LXX rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; here the divine name, in whose presence the entire land-division is enacted — the theological seal of the whole section.

παρά at <i>preposition + accusative (position: 'at the doors')</i> παρά + acc.: 'beside / at'; locating the act at the sanctuary entrance.	τὰς the Accusative <i>article</i> τὰς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	θύρας doors Accusative <i>accusative (with παρά)</i> θύρα: 'door / entrance'; renders ΠΤΞ; the entrance of the tent of meeting, the place of legal and cultic transactions before ΥΗWH.	τῆς of the Genitive <i>article</i> τῆς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.
σκηνῆς tent Genitive <i>genitive (possessive: the tent's doors)</i> σκηνή: 'tent / tabernacle'; renders / לָהֶאֱלֹהִים; the portable sanctuary that stood at Shiloh.	τοῦ of Genitive <i>article</i> τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	μαρτυρίου of witness Genitive <i>genitive (defining the tent: 'tent of witness')</i> μαρτύριον: 'testimony / witness'; the phrase σκηνή τοῦ μαρτυρίου ('tent of witness') is the standard LXX rendering of טַעֲמֵי לָהֶאֱלֹהִים ('tent of meeting'), the LXX construing טַעֲמֵי via עֵדוּת ('testimony'); the dwelling of the divine presence among Israel.	καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.
ἐπορεύθησαν they went Aor Pass Indic 3 Pl · πορεύομαι <i>main verb (closing action)</i> → constative aorist πορεύομαι: see v. 48; the closing clause repeats v. 49, framing the section.	ἐμβατεῦσαι to take possession of Aor Act Inf · ἐμβατεύω <i>infinitive of purpose</i> → aorist infinitive (formal entry into inheritance) ἐμβατεύω: see v. 49; the closing repetition seals the whole land-division as the people's formal entry into possession of the promised land.	τὴν the Accusative <i>article</i> τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	γῆν land Accusative <i>direct object of ἐμβατεῦσαι</i> γῆ: see v. 49; the promised land, now wholly apportioned and entered.

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.