

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

GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Book of Judges, Chapter 1

KPITAI A'

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

Israel's incomplete conquest begins after Joshua, and the nations left in the land foreshadow the book's recurring snare.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of Judges 1 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. Judges is textually distinctive among the LXX books: it survives in two substantially divergent Greek text-forms — the A-text (associated with Codex Alexandrinus and a kaige/hexaplaric strand) and the B-text (associated with Codex Vaticanus). Rahlfs prints the two recensions; the verbatim reference annotated here is the Rahlfs base text, and individual readings (e.g. the spellings of toponyms, εἰς φόρον for tribute/forced-labour) may reflect either strand. Chapter 1 is the

programmatic prologue of the book: after the death of Joshua (μετὰ τὴν τελευτὴν Ἰησοῦ, v. 1, deliberately echoing the opening of Joshua, μετὰ τὴν τελευτὴν Μωυσῆ), the tribes inquire of YHWH (διὰ τοῦ κυρίου) which tribe shall go up first against the Canaanites. Judah is designated and allies with Simeon (vv. 1–3). The chapter then narrates a descending arc of conquest: the victory at Bezek and the lex-talionis humiliation of Adonibezek (vv. 4–7); the capture of Jerusalem, the hill country, and Hebron (vv. 8–10); the taking of Debir with the Othniel–Achsah springs episode, paralleling Josh 15:13–19 (vv. 11–15); the Kenites and the ḥērem-naming of Hormah (Ἀνάθεμα, v. 17) (vv. 16–18); and then a turn (vv. 19–21) toward limits — Judah cannot dislodge the valley-dwellers because of their iron chariots (Ρηχαβ), and the Benjaminites fail to drive out the Jebusite from Jerusalem 'to this day.' The house of Joseph takes Bethel/Luz (vv. 22–26). The chapter culminates in a litany of tribal failure (vv. 27–36): Manasseh, Ephraim, Zebulun, Asher, Naphtali each 'did not drive out' (οὐκ ἐξῆρεν) the Canaanites, who instead remained and were reduced εἰς φόρον ('to forced labour/tribute'), and finally Dan is itself pressed back into the hill country by the Amorite. The recurring formulae οὐκ ἐξῆρεν / οὐκ ἐκκληρονόμησεν and εἰς φόρον frame the theological thesis of the whole book: incomplete obedience yields incomplete conquest, and the unexpelled nations become the snare and scourge of chs. 2–3. The chapter is exceptionally dense in toponymy and gentilics; indeclinable transliterated place- and people-names (Βεζεκ, Χεβρων, Δαβιρ, Βαιθηλ, Λουζα, etc.) are tagged as indeclinable (kind 'x'), while Greek-inflected gentilics (Χαναναῖος, Φερεζαῖος, Ιεβουσαῖος, Αμορραῖος) and the declined name Ιουδας are tagged as nouns with case. Direct NT citation of Judges is essentially nil, though the incomplete-conquest theology informs the warning catalogue of Heb 11:32–34, which names the judges among the heroes of faith.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 1:1–3

After Joshua: the oracle designates Judah, who allies with Simeon

The chapter opens with the death-of-leader formula μετὰ τὴν τελευτὴν Ἰησοῦ (v. 1), echoing Josh 1:1 and establishing the leaderless interval the book will explore. The sons of Israel inquire of YHWH (διὰ τοῦ κυρίου) who shall go up first against the Canaanites; the oracle answers Ἰουδας ἀναβήσεται and grants the land into his hand (v. 2). Judah enlists his brother-tribe Simeon in a reciprocal compact of shared allotments (v. 3).

B · 1:4–7

Victory at Bezek and the lex-talionis of Adoni-bezek

YHWH delivers the Canaanite and Perizzite into Judah's hand; ten thousand are struck at Bezek (v. 4). Adoni-bezek is captured and his thumbs and great toes are cut off (vv. 5–6). He confesses the justice of his fate — seventy mutilated kings once gathered scraps under his table — recognizing divine retribution (καθὼς ... ἐποίησα οὕτως ἀνταπέδωκέν μοι ὁ θεός) before dying at Jerusalem (v. 7).

C · 1:8–10

Jerusalem, the hill country, and Hebron

Judah takes Jerusalem by the edge of the sword and burns it (v. 8), then descends to fight the Canaanite of the hill country, the Negev, and the lowland (v. 9). At Hebron — formerly Kiriath-arba — they strike the three Anakim clans, Sheshai, Ahiman, and Talmai (v. 10).

D · 1:11–15

Debir taken: Othniel, Achsah, and the springs

The campaign moves to Debir (formerly Kiriath-sepher, 'city of writings/letters'). Caleb offers his daughter Achsah to whoever captures it (vv. 11–12); Othniel son of Kenaz, Caleb's younger kinsman, succeeds and wins her (v. 13). Achsah, prompted to ask for a field, dismounts and requests a blessing — water — and Caleb grants her the upper and lower springs (vv. 14–15); the episode parallels Josh 15:15–19.

E · 1:16–18

The Kenites, Hormah, and the Philistine coast

The Kenites, descendants of Moses' father-in-law (Hobab/Jethro), go up from the City of Palms to settle among Judah in the Negev (v. 16). Judah and Simeon devote (ἐξωλέθρευσαν) Zephath and rename it Anathema/Hormah (v. 17). The summary of coastal acquisition (v. 18) records Gaza, Ashkelon, Ekron, Azotus with their territories.

F · 1:19–21

The limits of conquest: iron chariots and the Jebusite in Jerusalem

YHWH was with Judah and he possessed the hill country, but could not dispossess the valley-dwellers because of their chariots of iron (Πηχαβ, v. 19). Hebron is given to Caleb as Moses had promised, and he drives out the three Anakim (v. 20). But the Benjaminites do not dislodge the Jebusite from Jerusalem, who dwells with them 'to this day' (v. 21) — the first explicit note of tribal failure.

G · 1:22–26

The house of Joseph takes Bethel (formerly Luz)

The house of Joseph goes up against Bethel, and YHWH is with them (v. 22). Their scouts spy out the city (formerly Luz, v. 23) and, sparing an informant who shows them the entrance, take it by the sword while releasing the man and his clan (vv. 24–25). The man departs to the land of the Hittites and founds a new city, naming it Luz, its name 'to this day' (v. 26).

H · 1:27–36

The catalogue of Canaanites not driven out

The chapter closes with the book's thesis-litany of incomplete conquest. Manasseh did not dispossess Beth-shean, Taanach, Dor, Ibleam, Megiddo and their towns (v. 27); when Israel grew strong it set the Canaanite to forced labour (εἰς φόρον) rather than expelling him (v. 28). Ephraim (v. 29), Zebulun (v. 30), Asher (vv. 31–32), and Naphtali (v. 33) likewise failed, dwelling among the Canaanites who became tribute-bearers. Finally Dan is itself pressed by the Amorite into the hill country (vv. 34–36) — the conquest inverted.

1 καὶ ἐγένετο μετὰ τὴν τελευτὴν Ἰησοῦ καὶ ἐπηρώτων οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ διὰ τοῦ κυρίου λέγοντες τίς ἀναβήσεται ἡμῖν πρὸς τοὺς Χαναanaίους ἀφηγούμενος τοῦ πολεμῆσαι πρὸς αὐτούς

And it came to pass after the death of Joshua that the sons of Israel inquired of the LORD, saying, 'Who shall go up for us against the Canaanites as leader, to make war against them?'

Book-opening narrative formula (succession after the leader's death)

καὶ ἐγένετο

The chapter opens with the LXX narrative formula καὶ ἐγένετο (rendering יָהִי), here tied to the death-of-leader notice μετὰ τὴν τελευτὴν Ἰησοῦ — a deliberate structural echo of Josh 1:1 (μετὰ τὴν τελευτὴν Μωϋσῆ). The leaderless interval it inaugurates is the narrative engine of the whole book. The inquiry διὰ τοῦ κυρίου ('through the LORD') signals oracular consultation, probably via the Urim and Thummim of the priestly ephod.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καὶ-parataxis)

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

ἐγένετο

it came to pass

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (impersonal narrative formula)

→ *constative aorist (narrative onset)*

γίνομαι: 'become / happen / come to be'; the formula καὶ ἐγένετο renders Hebrew יָהִי, the standard temporal scene-setter at the opening of LXX narrative books; here it dates the action to the period immediately after Joshua's death.

μετά
after

preposition + accusative (temporal)

μετά: 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.

τελευτήν

death / end

Accusative

accusative object of μετά (temporal: 'after the death')

τελευτή: 'end / death / decease'; renders תָּמָּ; the phrase μετά τὴν τελευτήν Ἰησοῦ consciously mirrors the opening of Joshua (μετά τὴν τελευτήν Μωυσῆ, Josh 1:1), structurally chaining the conquest-books and marking each new leaderless threshold.

Ἰησοῦ

of Joshua

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with τελευτήν: 'death of Joshua')

Ἰησοῦς (gen. Ἰησοῦ): the LXX rendering of Hebrew יְהוֹשֻׁעַ (Joshua); declined as a Greek noun (gen./dat. Ἰησοῦ, acc. Ἰησοῦν); the same Greek form later names Jesus (cf. Heb 4:8, which exploits the homonymy of Joshua and Jesus).

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (apodosis after the temporal clause)

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

ἐπερωτών

were inquiring

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐπερωτάω

main verb (oracular consultation)

→ *ingressive/durative imperfect (they set about inquiring)*

ἐπερωτάω: 'ask / inquire / consult'; renders שָׁאַל (here בִּיהוָה, 'inquire of YHWH'); a near-technical term in the LXX for seeking an oracle from God, normally through the priestly ephod (Urim/Thummim); the imperfect frames the consultation as the opening movement of the narrative.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject (οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ: the tribes collectively)

υἱός: 'son'; οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ renders יְבָרַךְ לְיִשְׂרָאֵל ('the sons/children of Israel'), the standard LXX designation for the covenant people acting corporately.

Ἰσραὴλ

of Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'sons of Israel')

Ἰσραὴλ: transliteration of Hebrew יִשְׂרָאֵל; indeclinable in the LXX; here the genitive of relationship defining the υἱοὶ as the whole people.

διὰ

through / by means of

preposition + genitive (instrumental/mediatory: oracular consultation)

διὰ + genitive: 'through / by means of'; the phrase ἐπηρώτων διὰ τοῦ κυρίου ('inquired by means of the LORD') is a Hebraistic idiom for seeking a divine oracle; the mediation likely runs through the priestly ephod (cf. Judg 20:18, 23, 27).

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

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

κυρίου

the LORD

Genitive

genitive object of διὰ (the LORD as oracular mediator)

κύριος: the standard LXX rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; here genitive after διὰ; the consultation is addressed directly to YHWH, who answers in v. 2.

λέγοντες

saying

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Pl Masc · λέγω

participle of attendant circumstance (introducing direct speech)

→ speech-framing present participle (Hebraistic רַמַּזְתִּי)

λέγω (pres. ptcp.): the nominative plural participle λέγοντες renders the Hebrew infinitive רַמַּזְתִּי ('saying'), the conventional LXX device for introducing direct discourse after a verb of inquiry or speaking.

τίς

who

Nominative

interrogative pronoun (subject of ἀναβήσεται)

τίς: interrogative pronoun 'who?'; renders יָהּ; opens the direct-speech oracle-question; the answer (Judah) is given in v. 2.

ἀναβήσεται

shall go up

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἀναβαίνω

main verb of the question (deliberative future)

→ deliberative future (which tribe is to advance)

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up / ascend'; the standard LXX military idiom for advancing to attack (rendering הָלַךְ), reflecting the topography of campaigning up into the hill country; the verb recurs as a leitmotif of the chapter (vv. 2, 3, 4, 16, 22).

ἡμῖν

for us

Dative

dative of advantage (1st person plural pronoun)

ἐγώ (dat. pl. ἡμῖν): the dative of advantage ('for us / on our behalf') frames the question as a request for a designated champion-tribe to lead the federation.

πρὸς

against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction)

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

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

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

Χανααίους

Canaanites

Accusative

accusative object of *πρός* (the enemy)

Χανααῖος: 'Canaanite'; a Greek-inflected gentilic (rendering יִנְצִי), declined as a second-declension adjective/noun; the Canaanite serves throughout the chapter as the collective designation of the land's pre-Israelite inhabitants.

ἀφηγούμενος

leading / as leader

Pres Mid Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · ἀφηγέομαι

predicate participle (modifying the implied subject 'who')

→ circumstantial present participle (in the role of commander)

ἀφηγέομαι: 'lead / go before / command'; renders the Hebrew sense of going up 'first / at the head'; the middle participle characterizes the sought tribe as the one taking the lead of the campaign.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with articular infinitive of purpose)

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

πολεμῆσαι

to make war

Aor Act Inf · πολεμέω

articular infinitive of purpose (τοῦ + inf.: 'in order to fight')

→ purposive aorist infinitive

πολεμέω: 'wage war / fight'; renders מלח; the articular infinitive τοῦ πολεμῆσαι expresses purpose ('to make war'), a common LXX construction calquing the Hebrew infinitive construct with ל.

πρὸς

against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction)

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

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

accusative object of *πρός* (the Canaanites)

αὐτός (acc. pl. αὐτούς): resumptive pronoun referring to the Canaanites.

2 καὶ εἶπεν κύριος Ιουδας ἀναβήσεται ἰδοὺ δέδωκα τὴν γῆν ἐν τῇ χειρὶ αὐτοῦ

And the LORD said, 'Judah shall go up; behold, I have given the land into his hand.'

Divine oracular answer (response to the inquiry of v. 1)

καὶ εἶπεν κύριος

YHWH answers the inquiry directly. The fronted name Ιουδας is emphatic — Judah, not another tribe, is designated leader, anticipating the tribe's later royal pre-eminence. The perfect δέδωκα ('I have given') presents the gift of the land as already accomplished in the divine decree, a 'prophetic perfect' guaranteeing the outcome before the battle.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introducing formula)

→ *constative aorist*

λέγω: the aorist εἶπεν introduces YHWH's direct oracular reply to the inquiry of v. 1.

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

subject (the divine respondent)

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; YHWH himself answers the federation's question, designating Judah as leader.

Ιουδας

Judah

Nominative

subject of ἀναθήσεται (emphatically fronted in the answer)

Ιουδας: the LXX rendering of Hebrew יהודה (Judah); unlike most tribal names it is declined as a Greek first-declension masculine noun (gen. Ιουδα, dat./acc. forms attested); here nominative as designated subject. Judah's primacy here foreshadows the tribe's royal and messianic destiny (cf. Gen 49:8–10).

ἀναθήσεται

shall go up

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἀναβαίνω

main verb of the oracle (designating answer)

→ *predictive/declarative future (divine designation)*

ἀναβαίνω: the oracle picks up the verb of the question (v. 1) verbatim, answering 'who shall go up?' with 'Judah shall go up.'

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle (drawing attention to the declaration)

ἰδοὺ: 'behold / see'; renders הִנֵּה; a presentative interjection focusing attention on the solemn divine grant that follows.

δέδωκα

I have given

Perf Act Indic 1 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (perfect of accomplished divine grant)

→ *prophetic perfect (the gift decreed as already complete)*

δίδωμι: 'give'; the perfect δέδωκα renders the Hebrew 'prophetic perfect' (יָתַן), presenting the giving of the land as an accomplished fact in the divine decree, even though the battle lies in the future; the gift-of-land motif (cf. Gen 15:18) underwrites the whole conquest.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

direct object of δέδωκα

γῆ: 'land / earth'; renders γῆ; here the promised territory, given into Judah's hand by divine decree.

ἐν

into / in

preposition + dative (locative/idiomatic: 'into the hand')

ἐν + dative: the idiom δέδωκα ... ἐν τῇ χειρὶ ('given into the hand') renders יָתַן לַיָּד, a Hebraism for delivering something into someone's power.

τῇ

the

Dative

article

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

χειρὶ

hand

Dative

dative object of ἐν (idiomatic: 'into his hand' = into his power)

χείρ: 'hand'; renders יָד; metonymy for power/control; 'the land into his hand' means Judah is given dominion over it.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (Judah's hand)

αὐτός (gen. αὐτοῦ): refers to Ἰουδας; the singular underscores that the whole tribe is here personified as a single agent.

3 καὶ εἶπεν Ἰουδας τῷ Συμεων ἀδελφῷ αὐτοῦ ἀνάβηθι μετ' ἐμοῦ ἐν τῷ κλήρῳ μου καὶ παραταξώμεθα πρὸς τοὺς Χαναναίους καὶ πορεύσομαι κἀγὼ μετὰ σοῦ ἐν τῷ κλήρῳ σου καὶ ἐπορεύθη μετ' αὐτοῦ Συμεων

And Judah said to Simeon his brother, 'Go up with me in my allotment, and let us draw battle-line against the Canaanites, and I too will go with you in your allotment.' And Simeon went with him.

Inter-tribal compact (Judah enlists Simeon)

καὶ εἶπεν Ἰουδας

Judah forms a reciprocal alliance with Simeon — the natural ally, since Simeon's allotment lay enclosed within Judah's (Josh 19:1). The mutual offer ('in my allotment ... in your allotment') is structured as a balanced quid pro quo, and the cohortative παραταξώμεθα ('let us draw up for battle') seals the partnership. Simeon's compliance (ἐπορεύθη) is reported immediately.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech introduction)

→ constative aorist

λέγω: introduces Judah's proposal to Simeon.

Ἰουδας

Judah

Nominative

subject

Ἰουδας: declined Greek first-declension form; nominative subject of εἶπεν.

τῷ

to

Dative

article (with indeclinable Συμεων: dative of address)

The article τῷ supplies the dative case for the indeclinable name Συμεων, a common LXX device for case-marking transliterated names.

Συμεων

Simeon

indirect object (indeclinable; case marked by article τῷ)

Συμεων: transliteration of Hebrew שִׁמְעוֹן (Simeon); indeclinable in the LXX, its case signalled by the accompanying article; Simeon's territory was an enclave within Judah (Josh 19:1, 9), making the brother-tribes natural campaign allies.

ἀδελφῷ

brother

Dative

apposition to Συμεων (dative)

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; renders Πᾶς; here both literal (Simeon and Judah were full brothers, sons of Leah, Gen 29:33–35) and tribal-fraternal.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of relationship (Judah's brother)

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

ἀνάβηθι

go up

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · ἀναβαίνω

main verb (imperative of invitation)

→ aorist imperative (decisive summons to join)

ἀναβαίνω (aor. impv.): the campaign verb of the chapter recurs as Judah's summons to Simeon to share the advance.

μετ'

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment; elided before vowel)

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

ἐμοῦ

me

Genitive

genitive object of μετά (1st person pronoun)

ἐγώ (emphatic gen. ἐμοῦ): the emphatic form underscores the personal partnership Judah proposes.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative: within the allotted territory)

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.

κλήρῳ

allotment

Dative

dative of place (the assigned tribal territory)

κλήρος: 'lot / allotted portion / inheritance'; renders הַלֵּךְ / לְיָג; the term denotes the territory assigned by the sacred casting of lots in Joshua; the reciprocal 'my allotment ... your allotment' structures the alliance.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

μου: 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.

παραταξώμεθα

let us draw up for battle

Aor Mid Subj 1 Pl · παρατάσσω

hortatory subjunctive (cohortative proposal)

→ hortatory aorist subjunctive ('let us join battle')

παρατάσσω (mid.): 'draw up in battle array / set oneself in line'; renders הַרְבֵּה (הַמְלִי); the middle voice and first-plural subjunctive express joint military resolve — Judah and Simeon together forming the line against the Canaanites.

πρὸς

against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction)

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

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

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

Χαναναίους

Canaanites

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

Χαναναῖος: the common enemy of the joint campaign.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

πορεύσομαι

I will go

Fut Mid Indic 1 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (reciprocal promise)

→ promissory future (the return side of the bargain)

πορεύομαι: 'go / travel / proceed'; the future expresses Judah's reciprocal commitment to fight afterward in Simeon's allotment, completing the mutual compact.

κἀγὼ

I too / and I

Nominative

emphatic subject (crasis of καί + ἐγώ)

κἀγὼ: crasis of καί + ἐγώ ('and I / I also'); the emphatic first-person pronoun stresses the reciprocity — Judah will in turn go with Simeon; classified as a pronoun (kind 'n').

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

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

σοῦ

you

Genitive

genitive object of μετὰ (2nd person pronoun)

σύ (gen. σοῦ): refers to Simeon.

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.

κλήρω

allotment

Dative

dative of place (Simeon's territory)

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

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (reporting compliance)

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

ἔπορεύθη
went

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (Simeon's compliance)

→ constative aorist (acceptance of the compact)

πορεύομαι (aor. pass. dep.): the deponent aorist ἔπορεύθη reports Simeon's immediate agreement and joining; the compact is sealed by action, not merely speech.

μετ'
with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment; elided)

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

αὐτοῦ
him

Genitive

genitive object of μετά (Judah)

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

Συμεων
Simeon

subject of ἔπορεύθη (indeclinable)

Συμεων: here nominative subject (indeclinable), reporting that Simeon went with Judah.

4 καὶ ἀνέβη Ιουδας καὶ παρέδωκεν κύριος τὸν Χαναναῖον καὶ τὸν Φερεζαῖον εἰς τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῶν καὶ ἔκοψαν αὐτοὺς ἐν Βεζεκ εἰς δέκα χιλιάδας ἀνδρῶν

And Judah went up, and the LORD delivered the Canaanite and the Perizzite into their hands, and they struck them at Bezek, ten thousand men.

Battle report (fulfilment of the oracle of v. 2)

καὶ ἀνέβη Ιουδας

The campaign begins and the oracle is fulfilled: YHWH 'delivered' (παρέδωκεν) the enemy, the theological key that the victory is divine gift, not mere military success. The pairing 'Canaanite and Perizzite' is a stock LXX merism for the land's inhabitants (cf. Gen 13:7; 34:30). The toll of ten thousand at Bezek measures the rout.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἀνέβη
went up

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναβαίνω

main verb (Judah advances)

→ *constative aorist (the campaign launched)*

ἀναβαίνω (aor.): the leitmotif verb now reports the actual advance, fulfilling the oracle 'Judah shall go up' (v. 2).

Ιουδας
Judah

Nominative

subject

Ιουδας: nominative subject; the tribe acts as the corporate agent of the advance.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

παρέδωκεν
delivered up

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · παραδίδωμι

main verb (divine handing-over)

→ *constative aorist (decisive divine act)*

παραδίδωμι: 'hand over / deliver up'; renders (יְהוָה) הָיָה; the LXX's standard holy-war term for God giving the enemy into Israel's power; the agent is κύριος, marking the victory as divine gift.

κύριος
the LORD

Nominative

subject of παρέδωκεν

κύριος: rendering of יהוה; the true victor — Judah advances, but YHWH delivers.

τὸν
the

Accusative

article

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

Χαναναῖον
Canaanite

Accusative

direct object of παρέδωκεν

Χαναναῖος: the collective enemy, here paired with the Perizzite.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

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

τὸν
the

Accusative

article

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

Φερεζαῖον
Perizzite

Accusative

direct object (coordinate with Χαναναῖον)

Φερεζαῖος: 'Perizzite'; a Greek-inflected gentilic (rendering פְּרִזִּי); the pair 'Canaanite and Perizzite' is a stock LXX merism for the pre-Israelite population of the land (cf. Gen 13:7; 34:30).

εἰς
into

preposition + accusative (idiomatic: 'into the hands')

εἰς + acc.: the idiom παρέδωκεν ... εἰς τὰς χεῖρας ('delivered into the hands') renders יְהוָה הָיָה, denoting transfer into someone's power.

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

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

χεῖρας

hands

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (idiomatic: 'into their hands')

χείρ: metonymy for power/control; the plural 'their hands' refers to Judah and Simeon jointly.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession (Judah and Simeon)

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.

ἔκοψαν

they struck down

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · κόπτω

main verb (the slaughter)

→ constative aorist (the rout accomplished)

κόπτω: 'cut / strike / smite (down)'; renders הָכָה / הִכָּה; in martial contexts 'cut down / slaughter'; the verb recurs in the Adoni-bezek episode (vv. 5–8) and the catalogue of conquest.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object (the Canaanite and Perizzite forces)

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

ἐν

at / in

preposition + dative (location of battle)

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

Βεζεκ

Bezek

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

Βεζεκ: transliteration of Hebrew בֶּזֶק (Bezek); indeclinable; the battle-site, giving its name to the captured king Adoni-bezek ('lord of Bezek').

εἰς

to the number of

preposition + accusative (idiomatic: numerical extent)

εἰς + numeral: 'to the amount/number of'; a Hebraistic idiom quantifying the slain — 'to (the number of) ten thousand men.'

δέκα

ten

indeclinable numeral (modifying χιλιάδας)

δέκα: 'ten'; indeclinable cardinal numeral; with χιλιάδας = 'ten thousand'; classified as numeral (kind 'n').

χιλιάδας

thousands

Accusative

accusative of extent (object of εἰς)

χιλιάς: 'thousand / a group of a thousand'; renders הָאָלָף; δέκα χιλιάδας = 'ten thousand', the round figure measuring the magnitude of the rout.

ἀνδρῶν

of men

Genitive

partitive/descriptive genitive (with χιλιάδας)

ἀνὴρ (gen. pl. ἀνδρῶν): 'man / adult male'; renders שָׂרֵי; specifies the slain as fighting men.

5 καὶ κατέλαβον τὸν Αδωνιβεζεκ ἐν τῇ Βεζεκ καὶ παρετάξαντο πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ ἔκοψαν τὸν Χαναναῖον καὶ τὸν Φερεζαῖον

And they overtook Adoni-bezek at Bezek, and they drew up battle against him, and they struck the Canaanite and the Perizzite.

Capture of the enemy king (continuation of the Bezek battle) καὶ κατέλαβον

The narrative zooms from the mass slaughter (v. 4) to the capture of the enemy commander, Adoni-bezek ('lord of Bezek'). The verb κατέλαβον ('overtook / seized') sets up the lex-talionis episode of vv. 6–7. The reprise 'struck the Canaanite and the Perizzite' brackets the engagement with v. 4.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

κατέλαβον
they overtook

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · καταλαμβάνω

main verb (capture of the king)

→ *constative aorist*

καταλαμβάνω: 'seize / overtake / capture'; renders λψῶ / τῶ; the compound κατα- intensifies to 'lay hold of / capture'; here the seizing of the enemy commander Adoni-bezek.

τὸν
the

Accusative

article (case-marking the indeclinable name)

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

Αδωνιβεζεκ
Adoni-bezek

direct object of κατέλαβον (indeclinable; case marked by article)

Αδωνιβεζεκ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲדֹנִי בֶּזֶק ('lord of Bezek'); indeclinable; a title-name for the Canaanite city-king, whose mutilation and confession dominate vv. 6–7.

ἐν
at / in

preposition + dative (location)

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

τῇ
the

Dative

article (case-marking the indeclinable place-name)

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

Βεζεκ
Bezek

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

Βεζεκ: the battle-site (v. 4); the article τῇ supplies dative case for the indeclinable name.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

παρετάξαντο

they drew up for battle

Aor Mid Indic 3 Pl · παρατάσσω

main verb (joining battle)

→ *constative aorist*

παρετάσσω (mid.): 'draw up in line / give battle'; picks up the cohortative παραταξώμεθα of v. 3 — what Judah proposed is now executed.

πρὸς

against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction)

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

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (Adoni-bezek)

αὐτὸν: 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.

ἔκοψαν

they struck down

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · κόπτω

main verb (slaughter)

→ *constative aorist*

κόπτω: 'cut down / smite'; the reprise of v. 4's verb brackets the engagement.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

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

Χαναναῖον

Canaanite

Accusative

direct object of ἔκοψαν

Χαναναῖος: the collective enemy.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

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

Φερεζαῖον

Perizzite

Accusative

direct object (coordinate with Χαναναῖον)

Φερεζαῖος: paired again with the Canaanite as the defeated population.

6 καὶ ἔφυγεν Ἀδωνιβέζεκ καὶ κατέδραμον ὀπίσω αὐτοῦ καὶ κατελάβοσαν αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπέκοψαν τὰ ἄκρα τῶν χειρῶν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὰ ἄκρα τῶν ποδῶν αὐτοῦ

And Adoni-bezek fled, and they ran down after him and overtook him and cut off the tips of his hands and the tips of his feet.

Pursuit and mutilation (escalation of the capture) καὶ ἔφυγεν Ἀδωνιβέζεκ

The king's flight, pursuit, and capture climax in the mutilation of his thumbs and great toes (τὰ ἄκρα τῶν χειρῶν ... τῶν ποδῶν) — a deliberate maiming that disabled a warrior from wielding weapons or fleeing, and a known ancient-Near-Eastern humiliation of conquered kings. The Hellenistic aorist form κατελάβοσαν (with -οσαν) is characteristic of LXX koine.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔφυγεν
fled

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · φεύγω

main verb (the king's flight)

→ constative aorist

φεύγω: 'flee / escape'; renders פָּרַח / נָס;
the king's attempt to escape sets up the pursuit.

Ἀδωνιβέζεκ
Adoni-bezek

subject of ἔφυγεν (indeclinable)

Ἀδωνιβέζεκ: here nominative subject (indeclinable).

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

κατέδραμον
they ran down (after)

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · κατατρέχω

main verb (pursuit)

→ constative aorist

κατατρέχω: 'run down / pursue'; renders רָדַף; the compound κατα- gives the sense of running someone down; with ὀπίσω αὐτοῦ ('after him') it depicts hot pursuit.

ὀπίσω
after

improper preposition + genitive (direction of pursuit)

ὀπίσω: 'behind / after'; renders אַחֲרָי;
functions as an improper preposition governing the genitive αὐτοῦ.

αὐτοῦ
him

Genitive

genitive object of ὀπίσω

αὐτοῦ: 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.

κατελάβοσαν

they overtook

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · καταλαμβάνω

main verb (capture)

→ *constative aorist*

καταλαμβάνω: 'overtake / seize'; the form κατελάβοσαν exhibits the Hellenistic third-plural aorist ending -οσαν (for classical -ον), a koine feature frequent in the LXX (especially in the historical books).

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object

αὐτόν: 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.

ἀπέκοψαν

they cut off

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀποκόπτω

main verb (mutilation)

→ *constative aorist*

ἀποκόπτω: 'cut off / sever'; renders ὕψιζ; the compound ἀπο- marks complete severance; the maiming of thumbs and great toes disabled the captive from combat and is echoed in his own confession (v. 7).

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

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

ἄκρα

tips / extremities

Accusative

direct object of ἀπέκοψαν

ἄκρον: 'tip / extremity / end'; renders ἰγβ (thumb/great toe); τὰ ἄκρα τῶν χειρῶν / τῶν ποδῶν = the thumbs and great toes, whose removal incapacitated a warrior.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

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

χειρῶν

hands

Genitive

genitive of whole (the tips belonging to the hands)

χείρ: 'hand'; τὰ ἄκρα τῶν χειρῶν = the thumbs.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

αὐτοῦ: 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.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

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

ἄκρα

tips

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

ἄκρον: with ποδῶν = the great toes.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

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

ποδῶν

feet

Genitive

genitive of whole

πούς (gen. pl. ποδῶν): 'foot'; τὰ ἄκρα τῶν ποδῶν = the great toes.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

7 καὶ εἶπεν Αδωνιβεζεκ ἑβδομήκοντα βασιλεῖς τὰ ἄκρα τῶν χειρῶν αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ ἄκρα τῶν ποδῶν αὐτῶν ἀποκεκομμένοι ἦσαν συλλέγοντες τὰ ὑποκάτω τῆς τραπέζης μου καθὼς οὖν ἐποίησα οὕτως ἀνταπέδωκέν μοι ὁ θεός καὶ ἄγουσιν αὐτὸν εἰς Ιερουσαλημ καὶ ἀπέθανεν ἐκεῖ

And Adoni-bezek said, 'Seventy kings with the tips of their hands and the tips of their feet cut off used to gather scraps under my table; as therefore I did, so God has repaid me.' And they brought him to Jerusalem, and he died there.

The king's confession of retributive justice (theological commentary in the mouth of the enemy)

καὶ εἶπεν Αδωνιβεζεκ

The defeated king himself articulates the chapter's theology of retribution: as he mutilated seventy kings, so 'God has repaid me' (ἀνταπέδωκέν ... ὁ θεός). The lex-talionis logic καθὼς ... ἐποίησα οὕτως ... is placed strikingly in the mouth of a pagan, who confesses ὁ θεός (perhaps generic 'the deity', though the narrator means YHWH). His death at Jerusalem foreshadows that city's capture in v. 8.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech introduction)

→ constative aorist

λέγω: introduces the captured king's remarkable confession.

Αδωνιβεζεκ

Adoni-bezek

subject of εἶπεν (indeclinable)

Αδωνιβεζεκ: nominative subject.

ἑβδομήκοντα

seventy

indeclinable numeral (modifying βασιλεῖς)

ἑβδομήκοντα: 'seventy'; indeclinable cardinal; renders עֶבְרֹשׁ; the round number magnifies the king's former tyranny and thus the justice of his fate; classified as numeral (kind 'n').

βασιλεῖς

kings

Nominative

subject (of ἀποκεκομμένοι ἦσαν ... συλλέγοντες)

βασιλεύς: 'king'; renders **לְכָה**; the seventy mutilated city-kings dramatize the scale of Adoni-bezek's former dominance over the petty Canaanite kingdoms.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article (accusative of respect)

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

ἄκρα

tips

Accusative

accusative of respect ('as to the tips of their hands')

ἄκρον: 'tip / extremity'; the accusative of respect specifies in what the kings were mutilated — exactly the maiming inflicted on Adoni-bezek himself (v. 6), sealing the talionic symmetry.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

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

χειρῶν

hands

Genitive

genitive of whole

χείρ: 'hand'.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession (the kings')

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.

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

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

ἄκρα

tips

Accusative

accusative of respect (coordinate)

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

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

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

ποδῶν

feet

Genitive

genitive of whole

πούς: 'foot'.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

ἀποκεκομμένοι

having been cut off

Perf Pass Ptcp Nom Pl Masc · ἀποκόπτω

predicate participle (periphrastic perfect with ἦσαν)

→ **resultative perfect participle (settled maimed condition)**

ἀποκόπτω (perf. pass. ptcp.): with ἦσαν forms a periphrastic pluperfect/imperfect ('were/had been cut off'); the perfect stresses the abiding maimed state of the seventy kings — the very condition now imposed on their former overlord.

ἦσαν

they were

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

copula (forming periphrastic constructions)

→ **durative imperfect**

εἰμί (impf. ἦσαν): the copula combines with both the perfect participle ἀποκεκομμένοι and the present participle συλλέγοντες to form periphrastic verbal expressions describing the kings' chronic state and habitual activity.

συλλέγοντες

gathering

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Pl Masc · συλλέγω

predicate participle (periphrastic imperfect with ἦσαν)

→ **customary/durative present participle (habitual scrap-gathering)**

συλλέγω: 'gather / collect / glean'; renders ὕψ; with ἦσαν it forms a periphrastic imperfect ('used to gather'), depicting the humiliated kings habitually scavenging scraps beneath Adoni-bezek's table like dogs — the picture of total subjugation.

τὰ

the things

Accusative

substantival article (object of συλλέγοντες: 'the scraps')

The neuter plural article substantivizes the following adverbial phrase: τὰ ὑποκάτω τῆς τραπέζης = 'the things under the table', i.e. table-scraps.

ὑποκάτω

underneath

improper preposition + genitive (place: under the table)

ὑποκάτω: 'under / beneath'; renders ὑποκάτω; an improper preposition with the genitive; the image of gathering scraps 'under the table' evokes utter degradation (cf. the dogs under the table, Matt 15:27).

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article

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

τραπέζης

table

Genitive

genitive object of ὑποκάτω

τράπεζα: 'table'; renders ἡ τραπέζης; the royal table is the symbol of Adoni-bezek's dominion, beneath which his vanquished rivals scavenged.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

καθώς

just as

comparative conjunction (correlated with οὕτως)

καθώς: 'just as / according as'; renders ὡς; introduces the protasis of the talionic formula 'as I did ... so he repaid'.

οὕν

therefore

inferential particle

οὕν: 'therefore / so'; draws the moral conclusion: his fate is the just consequence of his own former cruelty.

ἐποίησα

I did

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · ποιέω

verb of the comparative protasis

→ **constative aorist (his past deeds summed up)**

ποιέω: 'do / make'; renders ἔποίησα; the first-person aorist is the king's own admission of guilt — 'as I did' to the seventy kings.

οὕτως

so

correlative adverb (apodosis: 'so')

οὕτως: 'thus / so'; renders ὡς; completes the καθώς ... οὕτως correlation, asserting exact retributive correspondence.

ἀνταπέδωκέν

repaid

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀνταποδίδωμι

main verb of the apodosis (divine recompense)

→ *constative aorist (the act of requital)*

ἀνταποδίδωμι: 'repay / requite / render in return'; renders ὀψ; the double compound ἀντ-απο- stresses exact reciprocity; the verb is the technical LXX term for divine retribution (cf. Deut 32:35, cited Rom 12:19; Heb 10:30) — here confessed by the pagan king himself.

μοι

to me

Dative

dative of (dis)advantage (the recipient of recompense)

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

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with θεός)

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

θεός

God

Nominative

subject of ἀνταπέδωκέν

θεός: 'God'; renders יְהוָה; placed in the mouth of a Canaanite king, ὁ θεός may carry a generic sense ('the deity'), yet the narrator intends YHWH — the pagan unwittingly confesses the God of Israel as the agent of justice.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἄγουσιν

they bring

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · ἄγω

main verb (historic present)

→ *historic present (vivid narration of the king's removal)*

ἄγω: 'lead / bring / carry'; the historic present ἄγουσιν vividly narrates Adonibezek's removal to Jerusalem, where he dies.

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

direct object

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

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

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

Ιερουσαλημ

Jerusalem

object of εἰς (indeclinable place-name)

Ιερουσαλημ: transliteration of Hebrew יְרוּשָׁלַיִם; indeclinable in this (Semitic) LXX form; the king's death here knits this episode to the capture of Jerusalem in v. 8.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἀπέθανεν

he died

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποθνήσκω

main verb (the king's death)

→ *constative aorist*

ἀποθνήσκω: 'die'; renders מָוַת; the king's death closes the talionic narrative — his fate fully matching his deeds.

ἐκεῖ

there

adverb of place

ἐκεῖ: 'there'; renders ὀψ; locates the death at Jerusalem.

8 καὶ ἐπολέμουν οἱ υἱοὶ Ιουδα τὴν Ιερουσαλημ καὶ κατελάβοντο αὐτὴν καὶ ἐπάταξαν αὐτὴν ἐν στόματι ῥομφαίας καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐνέπρησαν ἐν πυρί

And the sons of Judah fought against Jerusalem and captured it, and struck it by the edge of the sword, and burned the city with fire.

Capture of Jerusalem (the campaign's high point)

καὶ ἐπολέμουν οἱ υἱοὶ Ιουδα

Judah takes Jerusalem and puts it to the sword and fire. The idiom ἐν στόματι ῥομφαίας ('by the mouth/edge of the sword') is a standard LXX Hebraism (בֶּחֶץ הַיָּד) for total military destruction. The note stands in tension with v. 21, where the Jebusite is said to remain in Jerusalem — a classic crux of the two text-forms and of the city's incomplete subjugation.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐπολέμουν

were warring against

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · πολεμέω

main verb (siege of Jerusalem)

→ *durative imperfect (the protracted assault)*

πολεμέω: 'wage war / fight against'; here with accusative object τὴν Ιερουσαλημ ('made war on Jerusalem'); the imperfect depicts the siege as ongoing before its capture.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject (οἱ υἱοὶ Ιουδα: the men of Judah)

υἱός: οἱ υἱοὶ Ιουδα = 'the sons/men of Judah', the tribe as the corporate fighting body.

Ιουδα

of Judah

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with υἱοὶ)

Ιουδα: the genitive of the declined name Ιουδας (gen. Ιουδα); 'the sons of Judah'.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (case-marking the indeclinable name)

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

Ιερουσαλημ

Jerusalem

object of ἐπολέμουν (indeclinable; case marked by article)

Ιερουσαλημ: indeclinable; here the object of the verb of warring (accusative sense marked by τὴν).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

κατελάβοντο

they captured

Aor Mid Indic 3 Pl · καταλαμβάνω

main verb (capture of the city)

→ constative aorist

καταλαμβάνω (mid.): 'seize / capture'; the middle voice with the city as object denotes taking it for oneself.

αὐτήν

it

Accusative

direct object (Jerusalem)

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

they struck

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · πατάσσω

main verb (putting to the sword)

→ constative aorist

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite'; renders / הָרַג; with ἐν στόματι ρομφαίας it denotes putting the inhabitants to the sword.

αὐτήν

it

Accusative

direct object

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

ἐν

by / with

preposition + dative (instrumental idiom)

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

στόματι

mouth / edge

Dative

instrumental dative (idiom: 'by the edge of the sword')

στόμα: 'mouth'; the idiom ἐν στόματι ρομφαίας renders בְּרֶחַק לִפִּי ('by the mouth/edge of the sword'), a fixed LXX Hebraism for slaughter and total conquest.

ρομφαίας

of the sword

Genitive

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

ρομφαία: 'sword / large blade'; renders בְּרֶחַק; in the LXX often a great or broad sword; here part of the slaughter-idiom.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

πόλιν

city

Accusative

direct object of ἐνέπρησαν

πόλις: 'city'; renders עִיר; the city of Jerusalem, here put to the torch.

ἐνέπρησαν

they burned

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐμπίπρημι

main verb (burning of the city)

→ constative aorist

ἐμπίπρημι (ἐμπρήθω): 'set on fire / burn up'; renders (שָׂרַף) הָרָץ; the burning ἐν πυρί completes the destruction-formula of capture, slaughter, and conflagration.

ἐν

with

preposition + dative (instrumental)

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

πυρί

fire

Dative

instrumental dative ('with fire')

πῦρ: 'fire'; renders ψῖς; the phrase ἐνέπρησαν ἐν πυρί ('burned with fire') is a pleonastic LXX idiom for total incineration.

9 καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα κατέβησαν οἱ υἱοὶ Ιουδα τοῦ πολεμῆσαι πρὸς τὸν Χαναναῖον τὸν κατοικοῦντα τὴν ὄρεινὴν καὶ τὸν νότον καὶ τὴν πεδινήν

And after these things the sons of Judah went down to make war against the Canaanite dwelling in the hill country and the Negev and the lowland.

Transition to the southern campaign (three geographic zones) καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα

The temporal formula μετὰ ταῦτα marks a new phase. The threefold geography — ὄρεινὴν (hill country), νότον (Negev/south), πεδινήν (Shephelah/lowland) — comprehensively maps Judah's tribal territory, signalling a systematic sweep of all its terrain-types.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

μετὰ

after

preposition + accusative (temporal)

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

ταῦτα

these things

Accusative

accusative object of μετὰ (temporal demonstrative)

οὗτος (acc. pl. n. ταῦτα): the formula μετὰ ταῦτα ('after these things') is a standard LXX marker of narrative succession.

κατέβησαν

they went down

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · καταβαίνω

main verb (movement to the southern theatre)

→ constative aorist

καταβαίνω: 'go down / descend'; renders Τῇ; the counterpoint to ἀναβαίνω; the movement reflects the descent from Jerusalem's heights toward the varied terrain of Judah's allotment.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject (οἱ υἱοὶ Ιουδα)

υἱός: the men of Judah as corporate agent.

Ιουδα

of Judah

Genitive

genitive of relationship

Ιουδα: genitive of the declined name
Ιουδας.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with articular infinitive of purpose)

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

πολεμῆσαι

to make war

Aor Act Inf · πολεμέω

articular infinitive of purpose (τοῦ + inf.)

→ purposive aorist infinitive

πολεμέω: the purpose construction τοῦ πολεμῆσαι recurs from v. 1, framing the descent as a war-campaign.

πρός

against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction)

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

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

Χαναναῖον

Canaanite

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς

Χαναναῖος: here the collective inhabitant of the three terrain-zones.

τὸν

the (one)

Accusative

article (with attributive participle)

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

κατοικοῦντα

dwelling

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Sg Masc · κατοικέω

attributive participle (modifying Χαναναῖον)

→ characterizing present participle ('the one inhabiting')

κατοικέω: 'dwell / inhabit / settle'; renders בָּשָׁׁׁ; the attributive participle ὁ κατοικῶν ('the one dwelling') is a recurring formula in this chapter for identifying the inhabitants of each locality to be dispossessed.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

ὄρεινὴν

hill country

Accusative

direct object of κατοικοῦντα (substantivized adjective)

ὄρεινή: 'hill country / mountainous region'; substantivized feminine adjective (sc. χώρα); renders רֶחֶם; the central highland zone of Judah's territory.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

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

νότον

south / Negev

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

νότος: 'south / south wind'; renders נֶגֶב; in geographical contexts the Negev, the arid southern region of Judah.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

πεδινήν

lowland / plain

Accusative

direct object (substantivized adjective)

πεδινή: 'level country / plain'; substantivized feminine adjective (sc. γῆ); renders שְׁפֵלָה; the Shephelah, the low foothills between the highland and the coastal plain — completing the three-zone merism of Judah's land.

10 καὶ ἐπορεύθη Ιουδας πρὸς τὸν Χαναναῖον τὸν κατοικοῦντα ἐν Χεβρων καὶ ἐξῆλθεν Χεβρων ἐξ ἐναντίας καὶ τὸ ὄνομα ἦν Χεβρων τὸ πρότερον Καριαθαρβοξεφερ καὶ ἐπάταξαν τὸν Σεσσι καὶ Αχιναν καὶ Θολμιν γεννήματα τοῦ Ενακ

And Judah went against the Canaanite dwelling in Hebron — and Hebron came out to meet them — and the name of Hebron formerly was Kiriath-arba; and they struck Sheshai and Ahiman and Talmai, the offspring of Anak.

Capture of Hebron and the Anakim

καὶ ἐπορεύθη Ιουδας

Judah engages Hebron, whose archaic name Kiriath-arba ('city of Arba/the four') is parenthetically supplied — a typical antiquarian gloss. The three named Anakim clans (Sheshai, Ahiman, Talmai) are the legendary giants whose presence terrified the spies in Num 13:22, 33; their defeat reverses that earlier failure of nerve. The reading Καριαθαρβοξεφερ in the Rahlfs base conflates the Kiriath-arba toponym with the 'sepher' element of Debir (v. 11).

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐπορεύθη
went

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (Judah advances on Hebron)

→ *constative aorist*

πορεύομαι (aor. pass. dep.): 'go / proceed'; the singular treats the tribe Judah as one actor.

Ιουδας
Judah

Nominative

subject

Ιουδας: declined nominative.

πρὸς
against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction)

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

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

Χαναναῖον

Canaanite

Accusative

accusative object of *πρός*

Χαναναῖος: the inhabitant of Hebron.

τὸν

the (one)

Accusative

article (with attributive participle)

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

κατοικοῦντα

dwelling

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Sg Masc · κατοικέω

attributive participle (modifying *Χαναναῖον*)

→ characterizing present participle

κατοικέω: the recurring 'dwelling in X' formula, here localizing the Canaanite at Hebron.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

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

Χεβρων

Hebron

object of *ἐν* (indeclinable place-name)

Χεβρων: transliteration of Hebrew *חֶבְרוֹן* (Hebron); indeclinable; the ancient highland city, burial-place of the patriarchs and later Caleb's inheritance (vv. 20).

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 (*Hebron sallies out to battle*)

→ constative aorist

ἐξέρχομαι: 'go/come out'; here the city (by metonymy its defenders) sallies forth ἐξ ἐναντίας ('to meet / opposite') to give battle.

Χεβρων

Hebron

subject of *ἐξῆλθεν* (indeclinable; metonymy for its inhabitants)

Χεβρων: here nominative subject — the city's defenders march out.

ἐξ

from

preposition + genitive (in the idiom *ἐξ ἐναντίας*)

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

ἐναντίας

opposite / to meet

Genitive

genitive in the adverbial idiom *ἐξ ἐναντίας* ('over against, to meet in battle')

ἐναντίας: 'opposite / facing'; the substantivized feminine *ἐξ ἐναντίας* means 'from the opposite side / to meet in confrontation', a martial idiom for advancing to engage.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (introducing antiquarian gloss)

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

τὸ

the

Nominative

article

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

ὄνομα

name

Nominative

subject of ἦν

ὄνομα: 'name'; renders $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$; the formula τὸ ὄνομα ... τὸ πρότερον ('the former name was ...') is the chapter's standard device for antiquarian place-name glosses (cf. vv. 11, 23, 26).

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula

→ descriptive imperfect (past state)

εἰμί (impf. ἦν): the copula of the antiquarian gloss, locating the old name in former time.

Χεβρων

of Hebron

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'the name of Hebron')

Χεβρων: indeclinable; 'the name of Hebron'!

τὸ

the / formerly

Accusative

article (with adverbial πρότερον: 'formerly')

The neuter article τὸ with πρότερον forms the adverbial accusative τὸ πρότερον ('formerly / beforehand').

πρότερον

formerly / before

adverb (τὸ πρότερον: 'in former time')

πρότερον: comparative adverb 'before / earlier'; τὸ πρότερον = 'formerly'; introduces the city's archaic name.

Καριαθαρβοξεφερ

Kiriath-arba

predicate nominative (indeclinable: the former name)

Καριαθαρβοξεφερ: transliteration of Hebrew עִיר אַרְבָּה ('city of Arba/the four'), the old name of Hebron; this Rahlfs-base form conflates the Kiriath-arba element with a '-sepher' element (cf. Kiriath-sepher, v. 11) — a textual peculiarity of the Greek Judges tradition; indeclinable.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐπάταξαν

they struck

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · πατάσσω

main verb (defeat of the Anakim)

→ constative aorist

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite'; here the defeat of the three Anakite clans.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (case-marking the indeclinable name)

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

Σεσσι

Sheshai

direct object of ἐπάταξαν (indeclinable; case marked by article)

Σεσσι: transliteration of Hebrew שֵׁשַׁי (Sheshai); indeclinable; one of the three Anakim of Hebron (cf. Num 13:22; Josh 15:14).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

Αχινάαν Ahiman <i>direct object (coordinate; indeclinable)</i> Αχινάαν: transliteration of Hebrew אֲחִימָן (Ahiman); indeclinable; the second Anakite clan.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	Θολμιν Talmi <i>direct object (coordinate; indeclinable)</i> Θολμιν: transliteration of Hebrew תַּלְמִי (Talmi); indeclinable; the third Anakite clan.	γεννήματα offspring <i>Accusative</i> <i>apposition to the three names (accusative)</i> γέννημα: 'offspring / progeny / brood'; renders יְדִידִים (the 'descendants/born ones' of Anak); in apposition identifying Sheshai, Ahiman, and Talmi as the legendary giant-clans.
τοῦ of <i>Genitive</i> <i>article (case-marking the indeclinable name)</i> τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	Ενακ Anak <i>genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'offspring of Anak')</i> Ενακ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲנָכִי (Anak); indeclinable; eponymous ancestor of the Anakim, the giant inhabitants whose stature terrified the spies (Num 13:33); their defeat here vindicates Caleb's earlier faith.		

11 καὶ ἀνέβησαν ἐκεῖθεν πρὸς τοὺς κατοικοῦντας Δαβὶρ τὸ δὲ ὄνομα τῆς Δαβὶρ ἦν ἔμπροσθεν Καραθσωφάρ πόλις γραμμάτων

And they went up from there against those dwelling in Debir; and the name of Debir formerly was Kiriath-sepher, 'city of writings.'

Transition to Debir (with antiquarian name-gloss) καὶ ἀνέβησαν ἐκεῖθεν

A second antiquarian gloss: Debir's older name Kiriath-sepher is rendered and then translated for the Greek reader as πόλις γραμμάτων ('city of writings/letters'), an interpretive expansion typical of the LXX. This sets up the Othniel-Achsah episode (vv. 12–15), paralleling Josh 15:15–19.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἀνέβησαν
they went up

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀναβαίνω

main verb (advance on Debir)

→ *constative aorist*

ἀναβαίνω: the campaign verb again; the advance from Hebron up to Debir.

ἐκεῖθεν
from there

adverb of place (source)

ἐκεῖθεν: 'from there / thence'; renders
ⲙⲣⲱ; links the Debir campaign to the
preceding Hebron operation.

πρὸς
against

preposition + accusative (hostile direction)

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

τοὺς
those

Accusative

article (with substantival participle)

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

κατοικοῦντας
dwelling / the inhabitants

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Pl Masc · κατοικέω

*substantival participle (object of πρὸς: 'the
inhabitants')*

→ *characterizing present participle*

κατοικέω: the substantival plural participle
οἱ κατοικοῦντες ('the dwellers /
inhabitants') is the chapter's standard
designation for a town's population
targeted for conquest.

Δαβὶρ
Debir

object of κατοικοῦντας (indeclinable place-name)

Δαβὶρ: transliteration of Hebrew דְּבִיר
(Debir); indeclinable; a town in the Judean
hill country south of Hebron.

τὸ
the

Nominative

article

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

δὲ
now

*narrative continuative (post-positive, introducing
the gloss)*

δέ: post-positive; introduces the
parenthetical antiquarian note on the city's
former name.

ὄνομα
name

Nominative

subject of ἦν

ὄνομα: 'name'; the place-name gloss
formula again.

τῆς
of

Genitive

article (case-marking the indeclinable name)

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

Δαβὶρ
of Debir

*genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'the name
of Debir')*

Δαβὶρ: indeclinable; case marked by the
article τῆς.

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula

→ descriptive imperfect

εἰμί (impf. ἦν): the copula of the name-gloss.

ἔμπροσθεν

formerly / before

adverb of time ('beforehand')

ἔμπροσθεν: 'before / formerly'; here temporal ('in former time'); a variant of the τὸ πρότερον gloss-formula of v. 10.

Καριαθσωφαρ

Kiriath-sepher

predicate nominative (indeclinable; former name)

Καριαθσωφαρ: transliteration of Hebrew קִרְיַת סֵפֶר ('city of the book/writing'), the old name of Debir; indeclinable; the narrator then renders its meaning into Greek as πόλις γραμμάτων.

πόλις

city

Nominative

apposition to Καριαθσωφαρ (Greek rendering of the name's meaning)

πόλις: 'city'; πόλις γραμμάτων is the LXX's interpretive translation of Kiriath-sepher ('city of writings'), making the Hebrew toponym intelligible to a Greek reader.

γραμμάτων

of writings / letters

Genitive

genitive (with πόλις: 'city of writings')

γράμμα (gen. pl. γραμμάτων): 'letter / writing / document'; renders קֵטֶב; the gloss πόλις γραμμάτων unpacks the Hebrew name etymologically.

12 καὶ εἶπεν Χαλεβ ὃς ἐὰν πατάξῃ τὴν πόλιν τῶν γραμμάτων καὶ προκαταλάβηται αὐτήν δώσω αὐτῷ τὴν Ἀσχα θυγατέρα μου εἰς γυναῖκα

And Caleb said, 'Whoever strikes the city of writings and seizes it first, I will give him Achsah my daughter as a wife.'

Caleb's marriage-challenge (incentive for the capture of Debir)

καὶ εἶπεν Χαλεβ

Caleb, the faithful spy now an old warrior, offers his daughter Achsah as the prize for taking Debir — a heroic-marriage convention also seen in Saul's offer of Michal (1 Sam 17:25; 18:17). The conditional ὃς ἐὰν + subjunctive ('whoever') frames an open challenge to any valiant kinsman.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

εἶπεν
said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech introduction)

→ *constative aorist*

λέγω: introduces Caleb's challenge.

Χαλεβ
Caleb

subject of εἶπεν (indeclinable)

Χαλεβ: transliteration of Hebrew כִּלְבַּ (Caleb); indeclinable; the faithful spy of Num 13–14 (cf. the dog-name etymology), now a chief in Judah; here nominative subject.

ὅς
whoever

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of πατάξει; ὅς ἐάν = 'whoever')

ὅς: relative pronoun; with ἐάν forms the indefinite ὅς ἐάν ('whoever'), introducing a conditional-relative offer.

ἐάν
ever / if

conditional particle (with subjunctive: indefinite relative)

ἐάν: 'if / ever'; here generalizes the relative ὅς into 'whoever', triggering the subjunctive πατάξει / προκαταλάβηται.

πατάξει
strikes

Aor Act Subj 3 Sg · πατάσσω

subjunctive of the indefinite relative clause

→ *aorist subjunctive (condition of the prize)*

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite / attack'; the aorist subjunctive states the first condition for winning Achsah — striking the city.

τὴν
the

Accusative

article

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

πόλιν
city

Accusative

direct object of πατάξει

πόλις: here τὴν πόλιν τῶν γραμμάτων ('the city of writings') = Debir/Kiriath-sepher, picking up the gloss of v. 11.

τῶν
of the

Genitive

article

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

γραμματῶν
of writings

Genitive

genitive (with πόλιν: 'city of writings')

γράμμα: the descriptor of Debir; cf. v. 11.

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

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

προκαταλάβηται
seizes it first

Aor Mid Subj 3 Sg · προκαταλαμβάνω

subjunctive (coordinate condition)

→ *aorist subjunctive*

προκαταλαμβάνω: 'seize beforehand / capture first'; the double compound προκατα- stresses being the first to take the city; the middle voice marks acquisition for oneself — the captor gains both city and bride.

αὐτήν

it

Accusative

direct object (the city)

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

δώσω

I will give

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb of the apodosis (the promised reward)

→ *promissory future*

δίδωμι: 'give'; the future δώσω is the apodosis of Caleb's conditional offer — the promise of his daughter in marriage.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dative of indirect object (the victor)

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (case-marking the indeclinable name)

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

Αχσα

Achsah

direct object of δώσω (indeclinable; case marked by article)

Αχσα: transliteration of Hebrew אַחֲסָה (Achsah); indeclinable; Caleb's daughter, the heroine of the springs-episode (vv. 14–15).

θυγατέρα

daughter

Accusative

apposition to Αχσα

θυγάτηρ: 'daughter'; renders תַּבִּי; in apposition identifying Achsah as Caleb's daughter.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

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

εἰς

as / for

preposition + accusative (idiomatic: 'as a wife')

εἰς + acc.: the idiom δώσω ... εἰς γυναῖκα ('give as a wife') renders הָשֵׁא לִי נָכְדָה, a Hebraistic predicate-accusative construction for giving in marriage.

γυναῖκα

wife

Accusative

predicate accusative (object of εἰς: 'as a wife')

γυνή: 'woman / wife'; renders הָשֵׁא; here 'as a wife', the marriage-prize.

13 καὶ προκατελάβετο αὐτὴν Γοθονιηλ υἱὸς Κενεζ ἀδελφοῦ Χαλεβ ὁ νεώτερος καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ Χαλεβ τὴν
Ασχα θυγατέρα αὐτοῦ εἰς γυναῖκα

And Othniel son of Kenaz, Caleb's younger kinsman, captured it first; and Caleb gave him Achsah his daughter as a wife.

Fulfilment of the challenge (Othniel wins Achsah) καὶ προκατελάβετο αὐτὴν Γοθονιηλ

Othniel, who will become Israel's first judge (Judg 3:9–11), takes Debir and wins the bride. The kinship phrasing — son of Kenaz, the (younger) brother/kinsman of Caleb — marks an endogamous clan-marriage. The verb προκατελάβετο answers the conditional προκαταλάβηται of v. 12 verbatim, sealing the fulfilment.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

προκατελάβετο
captured first

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · προκαταλαμβάνω
main verb (fulfilment of the condition)

→ constative aorist

προκαταλαμβάνω (mid.): 'seize first / capture beforehand'; the verbatim echo of v. 12's προκαταλάβηται signals exact fulfilment of Caleb's condition; the middle voice marks Othniel's acquisition of both city and bride.

αὐτὴν
it

Accusative

direct object (the city Debir)

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

Γοθονιηλ
Othniel

subject of προκατελάβετο (indeclinable)

Γοθονιηλ: transliteration of Hebrew גִּתְיֵיִן (Othniel); indeclinable; Caleb's kinsman and Israel's first judge-deliverer (Judg 3:9–11).

υἱός

son

Nominative

apposition to Γοθονιηλ

υἱός: 'son'; in apposition giving Othniel's lineage as son of Kenaz.

Κενεζ

Kenaz

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'son of Kenaz')

Κενεζ: transliteration of Hebrew כְּנַז (Kenaz); indeclinable; the Kenizzite clan-name associated with Caleb's family (cf. Num 32:12, 'Caleb the Kenizzite').

ἀδελφοῦ

brother / kinsman

Genitive

genitive of relationship (Kenaz the brother/kinsman of Caleb)

ἀδελφός: 'brother / kinsman'; renders Πῆ; the syntax is ambiguous (whether Kenaz or Othniel is Caleb's 'brother'), a long-standing crux; in the LXX phrasing ἀδελφοῦ Χαλεβ modifies the lineage, marking the close clan-kinship that makes the marriage endogamous.

Χαλεβ

of Caleb

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'of Caleb')

Χαλεβ: indeclinable; here genitive defining the kinship.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with νεώτερος)

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

νεώτερος

younger

Nominative

attributive adjective (ὁ νεώτερος: 'the younger')

νεώτερος: comparative of νέος, 'younger'; renders ὁ νεώτερος; designates Othniel (or Kenaz) as the younger of the kin — underscoring the youthful valour rewarded with marriage.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔδωκεν

gave

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (Caleb fulfils his promise)

→ constative aorist

δίδωμι: 'give'; Caleb performs the promised δώσω of v. 12, giving Achsah in marriage.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dative of indirect object (Othniel)

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

Χαλεβ

Caleb

subject of ἔδωκεν (indeclinable)

Χαλεβ: nominative subject.

τήν

the

Accusative

article (case-marking the indeclinable name)

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

Ασχα

Achsah

direct object of ἔδωκεν (indeclinable; case marked by article)

Ασχα: indeclinable; Caleb's daughter, now given to Othniel.

θυγατέρα

daughter

Accusative

apposition to Αχσα

θυγάτηρ: in apposition identifying Achsah.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of relationship

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

εἰς

as

preposition + accusative (idiomatic: 'as a wife')

εἰς + acc.: the marriage-idiom εἰς γυναῖκα again (cf. v. 12).

γυναῖκα

wife

Accusative

predicate accusative ('as a wife')

γυνή: 'wife'; completes the marriage-grant.

14 καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῇ εἰσόδῳ αὐτῆς καὶ ἐπέσεισεν αὐτὴν Γοθονιηλ τοῦ αἰτῆσαι παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτῆς ἀγρόν καὶ ἐγόγγυζεν καὶ ἔκραξεν ἀπὸ τοῦ ὑποζυγίου εἰς γῆν νότου ἐκδέδοσαί με καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῇ Χαλεβ τί ἐστίν σοι

And it came to pass, as she came in, that Othniel urged her to ask a field from her father; and she grumbled and cried out from the donkey, 'You have given me away into a south land!' And Caleb said to her, 'What is the matter with you?'

The bride's petition begins (domestic vignette)

καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῇ εἰσόδῳ αὐτῆς

An intimate domestic scene: Achsah, prompted by Othniel, dismounts from her donkey to petition her father. Her complaint — being given into a 'south/dry land' (γῆν νότου) — sets up the request for water-springs. The vivid verbs ἐγόγγυζεν ('grumbled') and ἔκραξεν ('cried out') portray her bold initiative; Caleb's gentle τί ἐστίν σοι ('what is it with you?') invites her petition.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐγένετο

it came to pass

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (narrative formula introducing the scene)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: καὶ ἐγένετο ('and it came to pass') sets up a circumstantial temporal clause (ἐν τῇ εἰσόδῳ αὐτῆς, 'as she came in'), a typical LXX narrative device (יְהִי).

ἐν

in / at

preposition + dative (temporal: 'during her coming in')

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

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

εἰσόδω

coming in / arrival

Dative

dative of time (ἐν τῇ εἰσόδῳ: 'as she came in')

εἴσοδος: 'entrance / coming in / arrival'; renders נִיב; here the moment of Achsah's arrival to her father (or to her new home); the temporal phrase frames the petition.

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

subjective genitive (her coming in)

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

καὶ

and

apodotic καὶ (resuming after the temporal clause)

καί: here apodotic, resuming the main line after the καὶ ἐγένετο ... temporal clause — a Hebraism (the waw of the apodosis).

ἐπέσεισεν

urged / incited

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐπισειώ

main verb (Othniel prompts Achsah)

→ *constative aorist*

ἐπισειώ: lit. 'shake at / urge on / incite'; renders תִּוַּח / hophal of תִּיַּח; here 'he urged/prompted her' (to make the request); the parallel at Josh 15:18 has the subject ambiguous (she/he urged), a recognized crux.

αὐτήν

her

Accusative

direct object (Achsah)

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

Γοθονιηλ

Othniel

subject of ἐπέσεισεν (indeclinable)

Γοθονιηλ: nominative subject; he prompts his wife to petition her father.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with articular infinitive of purpose)

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

αἰτῆσαι

to ask

Aor Act Inf · αἰτέω

articular infinitive of purpose (τοῦ + inf.: 'to ask')

→ *purposive aorist infinitive*

αἰτέω: 'ask / request'; the articular infinitive τοῦ αἰτῆσαι expresses purpose — the aim of Othniel's urging was that she request a field.

παρά

from

preposition + genitive (source of the request)

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

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

πατρός

father

Genitive

genitive of source (object of παρά: 'from her father')

πατήρ: 'father'; renders אָב; Caleb, from whom the field is requested.

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

genitive of relationship

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

ἄγρόν

field

Accusative

direct object of αἰτῆσαι

ἄγρός: 'field / farmland'; renders תָּשׁ; the object of the petition; the field's value depends on water, hence the springs-request that follows.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐγόγγυζεν

she grumbled

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · γογγύζω

main verb (Achsah's complaint)

→ durative/inceptive imperfect (she began murmuring)

γογγύζω: 'murmur / grumble / complain'; an onomatopoeic verb (cf. the Israelite 'murmurings' in the wilderness, Exod 16); the imperfect depicts Achsah's persistent complaining as she prepares her bold petition.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔκραξεν

she cried out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κράζω

main verb (her outcry)

→ constative aorist

κράζω: 'cry out / shout'; renders קָרָא; the vehement outcry from the donkey dramatizes the urgency of her appeal.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (source/position)

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

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

ὕποζυγιον

donkey / beast of burden

Genitive

genitive of source (ἀπὸ τοῦ ὑποζυγίου: 'from the donkey')

ὕποζυγιον: lit. 'animal under the yoke', 'beast of burden / donkey'; renders מִמֶּנּוּ; her dismounting (or crying out from the donkey) is a gesture of supplication before her father; the same word in 2 Pet 2:16 names Balaam's ass.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (direction)

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

γῆ: 'land'; γῆν νότου ('a south/dry land') is the parched Negev terrain into which she has been married — the basis of her water-petition.

νότου

of the south

Genitive

genitive of quality/place (with γῆν: 'a south land')

νότος: 'south / Negev'; γῆ νότου = arid southern land; the genitive characterizes the field's waterless deficiency.

ἐκδέδοσαί

you have given (me) away

Perf Mid Indic 2 Sg · ἐκδίδωμι

main verb of direct speech (Achsah to Caleb)

→ **resultative perfect** (the settled fact of her marriage-placement)

ἐκδίδωμι (perf. mid./pass.): 'give out / give away (in marriage) / hand over'; renders יָנַח; the perfect ἐκδέδοσαι ('you have given me away') stresses the accomplished and irreversible fact of her placement in a dry land — the rhetorical ground of her request.

με

me

Accusative

direct object (Achsah herself)

με: 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.

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (Caleb's reply)

→ **constative aorist**

λέγω: introduces Caleb's gentle question.

αὐτῇ

to her

Dative

dative of indirect object

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

Χαλεβ

Caleb

subject of εἶπεν (indeclinable)

Χαλεβ: nominative subject.

τί

what

Nominative

interrogative pronoun (predicate: 'what is it?')

τίς (n. τί): interrogative 'what?'; τί ἐστίν σοι ('what is it to/with you?') is an idiomatic inquiry (לְךָ־מָה), inviting Achsah to state her request.

ἐστίν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula (in the idiom τί ἐστίν σοι)

→ **stative present**

εἰμί: the copula of the idiomatic question 'what is the matter with you?'

σοι

to you

Dative

dative of interest (in the idiom: 'with you')

σύ (dat. σοι): the dative of the idiom τί ἐστίν σοι, expressing concern: 'what is it with/for you?'

15 καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ Ἀσχα δὸς δὴ μοι εὐλογίαν ὅτι εἰς γῆν νότου ἐκδέδοσαί με καὶ δώσεις μοι λύτρωσιν ὕδατος καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτῇ Χαλεβ κατὰ τὴν καρδίαν αὐτῆς λύτρωσιν μετεώρων καὶ λύτρωσιν ταπεινῶν

And Achsah said to him, 'Give me, please, a blessing, for you have given me away into a south land; and you shall give me a ransom of water.' And Caleb gave her, according to her heart, the ransom of the upper springs and the ransom of the lower springs.

The petition granted (springs of water) καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ Ἀσχα

Achsah's bold petition succeeds: she asks for a 'blessing' (εὐλογίαν), specifically water-sources (λύτρωσιν ὕδατος), and Caleb grants both upper and lower springs 'according to her heart.' The episode (paralleling Josh 15:18–19) honors a woman's initiative and secures the water on which the Negev inheritance depends. The term λύτρωσις ('ransom/redemption') for water-rights is a striking lexical choice.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

εἶπεν
said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech introduction)

→ constative aorist

λέγω: introduces Achsah's request.

αὐτῷ
to him

Dative

dative of indirect object (Caleb)

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

Ἀσχα
Achsah

subject of εἶπεν (indeclinable)

Ἀσχα: nominative subject; the petitioning daughter.

δός
give

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (imperative of request)

→ aorist imperative (urgent petition)

δίδωμι (aor. impv.): 'give'; the urgent petition, softened by δὴ ('please'), opens the request for a blessing.

δὴ
please / indeed

entreating particle (softening the imperative)

δὴ: emphatic/entreating particle; renders ἵ; lends the imperative a tone of urgent courtesy ('do give me, please').

μοι
to me

Dative

dative of indirect object

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

εὐλογίαν
blessing

Accusative

direct object of δός

εὐλογία: 'blessing / benefit / gift'; renders הַחֵן; here a tangible boon (a dowry-gift of land and water), the 'blessing' she requests as a parting endowment.

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction (grounds for the request)

ὅτι: 'because / that'; renders יְבִי; introduces the ground of the petition — the dry-land placement.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (direction)

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

γῆ: γῆν νότου repeated from v. 14 — the dry land that motivates the water-request.

νότου

of the south

Genitive

genitive of quality (with γῆν)

νότος: the arid south; cf. v. 14.

ἐκδέδοσάι

you have given (me) away

Perf Mid Indic 2 Sg · ἐκδίδωμι

verb of the causal clause

→ **resultative perfect**

ἐκδίδωμι (perf.): the verbatim echo of v. 14
— 'you have given me away into a dry land'
— grounds the appeal.

με

me

Accusative

direct object

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

καὶ

and so

consequential conjunction (continuing the request)

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

δώσεις

you shall give

Fut Act Indic 2 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (future with imperatival/jussive force)

→ **volitive future (request expressed as expectation)**

δίδωμι (fut.): the future δώσεις functions as a polite imperative ('you will/shall give me'), naming the specific boon — a 'ransom of water'.

μοι

to me

Dative

dative of indirect object

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

λύτρωσιν

ransom / redemption

Accusative

direct object of δώσεις

λύτρωσις: 'ransoming / redemption / means of release'; here used concretely for a granted water-right ('a redemption of water', i.e. springs that release the land from drought); the term elsewhere bears the rich theological sense of redemption (cf. Luke 1:68; 2:38; Heb 9:12 λύτρωσιν).

ὑδατος

of water

Genitive

genitive of content (with λύτρωσιν: 'ransom of water')

ὑδωρ (gen. ὑδατος): 'water'; renders מַיִם; the substance of the requested boon — water-sources for the dry field.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (granting the request)

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

ἔδωκεν

gave

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (Caleb grants the petition)

→ *constative aorist*

δίδωμι: Caleb's generous grant fulfils the petition fully.

αὐτῇ

to her

Dative

dative of indirect object

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

Χαλεβ

Caleb

subject of ἔδωκεν (indeclinable)

Χαλεβ: nominative subject.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (standard/measure)

κατά + acc.: 'according to'; κατὰ τὴν καρδίαν αὐτῆς ('according to her heart/desire') renders a Hebraism for granting fully what someone wishes.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

καρδίαν

heart / desire

Accusative

accusative object of κατὰ

καρδία: 'heart'; renders כֶּלֶב; here metonymy for desire/wish; κατὰ τὴν καρδίαν αὐτῆς = 'as she desired'.

αὐτῆς

her

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

λύτρωσιν

ransom

Accusative

direct object of ἔδωκεν

λύτρωσις: here the upper springs as a granted water-right.

μετεώρων

of the upper (springs)

Genitive

substantivized adjective (genitive: 'of the high ones')

μετέωρος: 'raised / lofty / upper'; substantivized neuter plural here = the upper springs (rendering תִּיִּלָּע תִּלְגָּ, 'upper basins/springs'); paired antithetically with ταπεινῶν.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

λύτρωσιν

ransom

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

λύτρωσις: here the lower springs.

ταπεινῶν

of the lower (springs)

Genitive

substantivized adjective (genitive: 'of the low ones')

ταπεινός: 'low / humble / lowly'; substantivized neuter plural = the lower springs (rendering תִּיִּתִּיָּת תִּלְגָּ); the merism 'upper and lower springs' denotes a complete, generous water-grant.

16 καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰοθορ τοῦ Κιναιου τοῦ γαμβροῦ Μωυσέως ἀνέβησαν ἐκ πόλεως τῶν φοινίκων μετὰ τῶν υἱῶν Ιουδα εἰς τὴν ἔρημον τὴν οὖσαν ἐν τῷ νότῳ Ιουδα ἣ ἐστὶν ἐπὶ καταβάσεως Αραδ καὶ κατώκησαν μετὰ τοῦ λαοῦ

And the sons of Jethro the Kenite, the father-in-law of Moses, went up from the City of Palms with the sons of Judah into the wilderness that is in the Negev of Judah, which is on the descent of Arad, and they settled with the people.

Settlement of the Kenites among Judah (allied non-Israelites)

καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰοθορ τοῦ Κιναιου

The Kenites — descendants of Moses' father-in-law (here named Jethro/Hobab the Kenite) — migrate from the City of Palms (Jericho or a nearby oasis) to settle among Judah in the Negev near Arad. Their incorporation as friendly resident-aliens (cf. Judg 4:11; 1 Sam 15:6) contrasts with the Canaanites devoted to destruction, illustrating that not all the land's peoples were enemies.

καὶ

and

narrative 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.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject (the Kenite clan)

υἱός: 'sons / descendants'; the Kenite kin-group descended from Moses' father-in-law.

Ἰοθορ

of Jethro

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'sons of Jethro')

Ἰοθορ: transliteration of Hebrew יִתְרוֹ (Jethro); indeclinable; Moses' father-in-law (also called Hobab/Reuel); the Kenite ancestor.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article (with the gentilic Κιναιου)

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

Κιναιου

the Kenite

Genitive

apposition to Ἰοθορ (genitive: 'Jethro the Kenite')

Κιναιός: 'Kenite'; a Greek-inflected gentilic (rendering קִנִּי), declined; the Kenites were a nomadic metal-working clan associated with Midian and later allied to Judah (cf. Judg 4:11; 1 Sam 15:6).

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

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

γαμβροῦ

father-in-law

Genitive

apposition (genitive: 'the father-in-law of Moses')

γαμβρός: 'relative by marriage' (here 'father-in-law'; can also mean son-in-law/brother-in-law); renders יָתֵן; defines the kinship of the Kenites to Moses.

Μωυσέως

of Moses

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with γαμβροῦ)

Μωυσῆς (gen. Μωυσέως): the LXX name of Moses, here declined in the genitive; the Kenite connection to Moses lends them honored standing.

ἀνέβησαν

went up

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀναβαίνω

main verb (the Kenite migration)

→ **constative aorist**

ἀναβαίνω: the migration verb; the Kenites accompany Judah up into its inheritance.

ἐκ

from

preposition + genitive (source)

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

πόλεως

city

Genitive

genitive of source (object of ἐκ)

πόλις: 'city'; here πόλις τῶν φοινίκων ('City of Palms'), a name for Jericho (cf. Deut 34:3) or a nearby oasis-town.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

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

φοινίκων

of palms

Genitive

genitive (with πόλεως: 'City of Palms')

φοῖνιξ (gen. pl. φοινίκων): 'palm tree / date-palm'; renders ַפִּיִּץ; πόλις τῶν φοινίκων = the 'City of Palms' (Jericho), famed for its date-palms.

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

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

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

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

υἱῶν

sons

Genitive

genitive object of μετὰ (the men of Judah)

υἱός: 'sons / men'; the Kenites travel with the men of Judah as allies.

Ιουδα

of Judah

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with υἱῶν)

Ιουδα: genitive of the declined name.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (destination)

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.

ἔρημον

wilderness

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (destination)

ἔρημος: 'wilderness / desert'; renders ַמִּדְבָּר; the arid region of the Negev where the Kenites settle.

τὴν

the (one)

Accusative

article (with attributive participle)

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

οὓσαν

being / which is

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Sg Fem · εἰμί

attributive participle (modifying ἔρημον)

→ **descriptive present participle**

εἰμί (pres. ptcp. οὓσαν): 'being'; the attributive participle τὴν οὓσαν ('the one being / which is') localizes the wilderness in the Negev of Judah.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

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.

νότῳ

Negev / south

Dative

dative of place (object of ἐν)

νότος: 'south / Negev'; the southern desert-region of Judah's allotment.

Ιουδα

of Judah

Genitive

genitive of relationship (the Negev of Judah)

Ιουδα: genitive defining the region.

ἣ

which

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἐστίν)

ἥ (fem. ἣ): relative pronoun; introduces a further locating clause ('which is on the descent of Arad').

ἐστίν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula of the relative clause

→ stative present

εἰμί: locates the wilderness geographically.

ἐπὶ

on / at

preposition + genitive (location)

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

καταβάσεως

descent / slope

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπὶ (location: 'on the descent')

κατάβασις: 'descent / going down / slope'; renders תְּלִימ; the topographical descent toward Arad in the Negev.

Αραδ

of Arad

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'descent of Arad')

Αραδ: transliteration of Hebrew תְּלֵא (Arad); indeclinable; a Negev city (cf. Num 21:1; 33:40), here fixing the Kenite settlement-region.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

κατώκησαν

they settled

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · κατοικέω

main verb (the Kenite settlement)

→ constative aorist (took up residence)

κατοικέω: 'settle / dwell / take up residence'; renders כָּשְׁ; the Kenites settle among the people of Judah as resident allies.

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

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

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

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

λαοῦ

people

Genitive

genitive object of μετὰ (the people of Judah)

λαός: 'people'; here the people of Judah, among whom the Kenites dwell peaceably — friendly aliens within Israel.

17 καὶ ἐπορεύθη Ιουδας μετὰ Συμεων τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔκοψεν τὸν Χαναναῖον τὸν κατοικοῦντα Σεφεκ καὶ ἐξωλέθρευσαν αὐτούς καὶ ἐκάλεσεν τὸ ὄνομα τῆς πόλεως Ἀνάθεμα

And Judah went with Simeon his brother, and they struck the Canaanite dwelling in Zephath, and they utterly destroyed them, and he called the name of the city Anathema (Hormah).

Judah repays the compact (joint devotion of Zephath/Hormah)

καὶ ἐπορεύθη Ιουδας μετὰ Συμεων

Judah now fulfils the reciprocal side of the v. 3 compact, campaigning with Simeon. They place Zephath under the ban (ἐξωλέθρευσαν, 'utterly destroyed'), and rename it Ἀνάθεμα — the LXX's translation rather than transliteration of Hebrew Ḥormah (חֲרָמָה), since both the place-name and the Greek term derive from the root for 'devoted to destruction' (ḥerem). The naming makes the ban-theology audible in Greek.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐπορεύθη
went

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (Judah marches with Simeon)

→ *constative aorist*

πορεύομαι (aor. pass. dep.): Judah goes with Simeon, fulfilling the promise πορεύσομαι
κάγω μετὰ σοῦ of v. 3.

Ιουδας
Judah

Nominative

subject

Ιουδας: declined nominative subject.

μετὰ
with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

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

Συμεων
Simeon

genitive object of μετὰ (indeclinable)

Συμεων: indeclinable; the allied brother-tribe.

τοῦ
the

Genitive

article

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

ἀδελφοῦ
brother

Genitive

apposition to Συμεων (genitive)

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; Simeon as Judah's full brother and tribal ally.

αὐτοῦ
his

Genitive

genitive of relationship

αὐτοῦ: 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.

ἔκοψεν

struck down

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κόπτω

main verb (the assault on Zephath)

→ *constative aorist*

κόπτω: 'cut down / smite'; the singular has Judah as nominal agent, though the action is joint.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

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

Χαναναῖον

Canaanite

Accusative

direct object of ἔκοψεν

Χαναναῖος: the inhabitant of Zephath.

τὸν

the (one)

Accusative

article (with attributive participle)

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

κατοικοῦντα

dwelling

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Sg Masc · κατοικέω

attributive participle (modifying Χαναναῖον)

→ *characterizing present participle*

κατοικέω: the 'dwelling in X' formula, here localizing the Canaanite at Zephath.

Σεφεκ

Zephath

object of κατοικοῦντα (indeclinable place-name)

Σεφεκ: transliteration of Hebrew **ספח** (Zephath); indeclinable; the Canaanite town renamed Hormah/Anathema after its devotion to destruction.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐξολέθρευσαν

they utterly destroyed

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐξολεθρεύω

main verb (the ban/herem)

→ *constative aorist (complete devotion to destruction)*

ἐξολεθρεύω: 'destroy utterly / annihilate'; renders **הרם** / **הרימ** (the herem-ban); the intensive compound ἐξ- marks total extermination; the verb supplies the theological link to the new name Ἀνάθεμα.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object (the inhabitants)

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.

ἐκάλεσεν

called

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καλέω

main verb (naming the city)

→ *constative aorist*

καλέω: 'call / name'; the naming-formula ἐκάλεσεν τὸ ὄνομα ('called the name') renders **קָוַה**, a standard etiological device.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

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

ὄνομα

name

Accusative

direct object of ἐκάλεσεν

ὄνομα: 'name'; the object of the naming-formula.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article

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

πόλεως

city

Genitive

genitive (the name of the city)

πόλις: 'city'; the renamed town.

Ἀνάθεμα

Anathema (Devoted-thing)

Accusative

predicate accusative (the bestowed name)

ἀνάθεμα: 'a thing devoted (to destruction) / accursed thing'; here the LXX translates rather than transliterates Hebrew Ḥormah (חֲרָמָה) — both name and Greek noun derive from the root for 'ban/devotion' (חרם); the rendering makes the ḥerem-theology explicit; the same noun bears the NT sense 'accursed' (cf. Rom 9:3; 1 Cor 16:22; Gal 1:8–9).

18 καὶ οὐκ ἐκληρονόμησεν Ιουδας τὴν Γάζαν οὐδὲ τὰ ὅρια αὐτῆς οὐδὲ τὴν Ἀσκαλῶνα οὐδὲ τὰ ὅρια αὐτῆς οὐδὲ τὴν Ακκαρων οὐδὲ τὰ ὅρια αὐτῆς οὐδὲ τὴν ᾿Αζωτον οὐδὲ τὰ περισπόρια αὐτῆς

And Judah did not take possession of Gaza nor its territory, nor Ashkelon nor its territory, nor Ekron nor its territory, nor Azotus nor its surrounding lands.

First note of limitation (the Philistine coastal cities not taken)

καὶ οὐκ ἐκληρονόμησεν Ιουδας

In the Rahlfs base (B-text) this verse is negated — Judah did NOT possess the four Philistine cities (Gaza, Ashkelon, Ekron, Azotus/Ashdod) — turning the catalogue into the first major statement of incomplete conquest, harmonizing with the failure-litany of vv. 27–36. (The A-text/MT reads positively, 'Judah took Gaza ...'; this is one of the most striking A/B divergences in the chapter.) The fourfold repetition with οὐδέ hammers the limitation.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

οὐκ
not

negative particle (negating ἐκληρονόμησεν)

οὐ (οὐκ before vowel): 'not'; renders נֹלֵ; in the Rahlfs base the negation governs the whole coastal catalogue, marking Judah's failure to take the Philistine plain.

ἐκληρονόμησεν
took possession of

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κληρονομέω

main verb (the un-accomplished conquest)

→ *constative aorist (negated)*

κληρονομέω: 'inherit / take possession of / dispossess'; renders שָׁלַח; the verb means both 'inherit' and (in conquest-contexts) 'dispossess the occupant and occupy'; its negation here introduces the theme of unfulfilled inheritance that dominates the chapter's close.

Ιουδας
Judah

Nominative

subject

Ιουδας: declined nominative subject.

τὴν
the

Accusative

article

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

Γάζαν
Gaza

Accusative

direct object of ἐκληρονόμησεν

Γάζα (acc. Γάζαν): Greek-inflected form of Hebrew גָּזָא (Gaza); declined as a first-declension noun; the southernmost of the Philistine pentapolis cities.

οὐδὲ
nor

negative coordinating conjunction

οὐδὲ: 'and not / nor'; renders וְלֹא; chains the negated catalogue of un-possessioned cities and territories.

τὰ
the

Accusative

article

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

ὅρια
borders / territory

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

ὅριον (pl. ὅρια): 'boundary / territory / region'; renders גְּבוּל; the dependent rural district of each city; its repeated mention stresses that neither cities nor their hinterlands were taken.

αὐτῆς
its

Genitive

genitive of possession (Gaza's)

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

οὐδὲ
nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τὴν
the

Accusative

article

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

Ἀσκαλῶνα

Ashkelon

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

Ἀσκαλῶν (acc. Ἀσκαλῶνα): Greek-inflected form of Hebrew אֲשְׁכֶלֶן (Ashkelon); declined as a third-declension noun; a Philistine coastal city.

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

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

ὄρια

territory

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

ὄριον: the territory of Ashkelon.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (case-marking the indeclinable name)

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

Ακκαρων

Ekron

direct object (indeclinable; case marked by article)

Ακκαρων: transliteration of Hebrew עֲקֶרֶן (Ekron); indeclinable in this form; the northernmost Philistine city.

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

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

ὄρια

territory

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

ὄριον: the territory of Ekron.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

Ἀζωτον

Azotus (Ashdod)

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

Ἀζωτος (acc. Ἀζωτον): the Greek name (Azotus) of Hebrew אֲשְׁדּוֹד (Ashdod); declined as a second-declension noun; a Philistine city; in NT times Philip evangelizes there (Acts 8:40).

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

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

περισπóρια

surrounding lands / outskirts

Accusative

direct object (coordinate; varies the formula)

περισπóριον (pl. περισπóρια): 'surrounding sown land / outlying fields / suburbs'; renders שְׂדֵה / the environs; the variation from ὄρια to περισπóρια for the fourth city is a stylistic touch closing the coastal catalogue.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession (Azotus')

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

19 καὶ ἦν κύριος μετὰ Ιουδα καὶ ἐκληρονόμησεν τὸ ὄρος ὅτι οὐκ ἠδυνάσθησαν ἐξολεθρεῦσαι τοὺς κατοικοῦντας τὴν κοιλάδα ὅτι Ρηχαβ διεστείλατο αὐτοῖς

And the LORD was with Judah, and he took possession of the hill country; but they could not dispossess those dwelling in the valley, because Rechab (the chariotry) withstood them.

Theological summary with limitation (divine presence vs. iron chariots) καὶ ἦν κύριος μετὰ Ιουδα

The divine-presence formula (ἦν κύριος μετὰ Ιουδα, 'the LORD was with Judah') affirms Judah's success in the highlands, yet a stark limitation follows: the valley could not be cleared. In the Rahlfs base the reason is given as Ρηχαβ — a treatment of Hebrew rekeb ('chariotry') as a proper name; the MT reads 'because they had chariots of iron.' The clause exposes the theological tension: divine help did not override the limits set by Israel's incomplete resolve and superior enemy technology.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (divine-presence formula)

→ durative imperfect (abiding presence)

εἰμί (impf. ἦν): the formula ἦν κύριος μετὰ ('the LORD was with') renders יהוה יְהִי־תִּתֵּן, the standard idiom for divine accompaniment and aid (cf. v. 22; Josh 1:5).

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

subject

κύριος: rendering of יהוה; the source of Judah's success in the highlands.

μετὰ

with

preposition + genitive (accompaniment)

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

Ιουδα

Judah

Genitive

genitive object of μετά

Ιουδα: genitive of the declined name.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐκληρονόμησεν

took possession of

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κληρονομέω

main verb (Judah's highland success)

→ *constative aorist*

κληρονομέω: 'take possession / dispossess'; here positive — Judah did possess the hill country, in contrast to the negated valley.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

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

ὄρος

hill country / mountain

Accusative

direct object of ἐκληρονόμησεν

ὄρος: 'mountain / hill country'; renders ἱὺ; the central highland zone, where Judah succeeded — chariots being useless on broken terrain.

ὅτι

because / for

causal conjunction (introducing the limitation)

ὅτι: 'because'; here introducing the explanatory clause of failure (the valley) — though in sense it functions adversatively ('but ...').

οὐκ

not

negative particle (negating ἡδυνάσθησαν)

οὐ (οὐκ): 'not'; negates the ability to clear the valley.

ἡδυνάσθησαν

they were able

Aor Pass Indic 3 Pl · δύναμαι

main verb of the causal clause (with infinitive complement)

→ *constative aorist (negated capacity)*

δύναμαι (aor. pass. ἡδυνάσθησαν): 'be able'; the aorist passive form (a koine variant of ἡδυνήθησαν) with οὐκ marks decisive inability — they could not dispossess the valley-dwellers.

ἐξολεθρεῦσαι

to dispossess / destroy utterly

Aor Act Inf · ἐξολεθρεύω

complementary infinitive (with ἡδυνάσθησαν)

→ *complementary aorist infinitive*

ἐξολεθρεύω: 'destroy utterly / root out'; here the complement of 'were not able' — the failure to clear the valley population, anticipating the failure-litany of vv. 27–33.

τοὺς

those

Accusative

article (with substantival participle)

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

κατοικοῦντας

dwelling / the inhabitants

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Pl Masc · κατοικέω

substantival participle (object of ἐξολεθρεῦσαι)

→ *characterizing present participle*

κατοικέω: 'the inhabitants'; here the valley-dwellers who could not be dislodged.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

κοιλάδα

valley / lowland

Accusative

direct object of κατοικοῦντας

κοιλάς: 'hollow / valley / plain'; renders רָחַל; the lowland where chariot-warfare favored the Canaanites, making conquest impossible for Judah.

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction (the reason for the inability)

ὅτι: 'because'; gives the concrete cause — the enemy's chariotry.

Ρηχαβ

Rechab (chariotry)

subject of διεστείλατο (indeclinable)

Ρηχαβ: in the Rahlfs base the Hebrew רַחָב ('chariotry / chariot-force') is read as a proper name and transliterated, hence indeclinable; the MT reads 'because they had chariots of iron' (Josh 17:16); a classic example of the Greek Judges tradition mistaking a common noun for a name.

διεστείλατο

withstood / held them off

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · διαστέλλω

main verb of the causal clause

→ *constative aorist*

διαστέλλω (mid.): lit. 'set apart / separate / give strict charge'; here in the B-text sense 'set itself against / withstood / kept them at bay' (with dative αὐτοῖς) — i.e. the chariotry held Judah off from the valley; the syntax reflects the awkward rendering of the underlying Hebrew.

αὐτοῖς

them

Dative

dative complement of διεστείλατο (those withstood)

αὐτός (dat. pl. αὐτοῖς): the dative of those against whom the chariotry prevailed — the men of Judah.

20 καὶ ἔδωκαν τῷ Χαλεβ τὴν Χεβρων καθὼς ἐλάλησεν Μωυσῆς καὶ ἐκληρονόμησεν ἐκεῖθεν τὰς τρεῖς πόλεις τῶν υἱῶν Ενακ

And they gave Hebron to Caleb, as Moses had said; and he took possession from there of the three cities of the sons of Anak.

Caleb's reward fulfilled (Moses' promise honored)

καὶ ἔδωκαν τῷ Χαλεβ τὴν Χεβρων

The grant of Hebron to Caleb fulfils Moses' promise (Num 14:24; Deut 1:36; Josh 14:9–14), rewarding his faith as one of the two faithful spies. He drives out the three Anakim 'cities/clans' (echoing v. 10), so that here, in Caleb's own portion, the conquest IS complete — a deliberate bright spot amid the surrounding failures.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔδωκαν
they gave

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · δίδωμι

main verb (the grant of Hebron)

→ *constative aorist*

δίδωμι: 'give'; the granting of Hebron to Caleb, fulfilling Moses' word.

τῷ
to

Dative

article (case-marking the indeclinable name)

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

Χαλεβ
Caleb

indirect object (indeclinable; case marked by article τῷ)

Χαλεβ: indeclinable; the faithful spy, now rewarded with Hebron.

τήν
the

Accusative

article (case-marking the indeclinable name)

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

Χεβρων
Hebron

direct object of ἔδωκαν (indeclinable; case marked by article)

Χεβρων: indeclinable; the city granted to Caleb (cf. Josh 14:13–14).

καθώς
as

comparative conjunction (conformity to Moses' word)

καθώς: 'just as / according as'; renders רַשְׁמֵי; the grant conforms exactly to Moses' earlier promise.

ἐλάλησεν
spoke / had said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λαλέω

verb of the comparative clause

→ *constative aorist (Moses' past promise)*

λαλέω: 'speak'; renders רָצַד; refers to Moses' promise of Hebron to Caleb (Deut 1:36; cf. Josh 14:9).

Μωσῆς
Moses

Nominative

subject of ἐλάλησεν

Μωσῆς: the declined name in the nominative; the authority behind the grant.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐκληρονόμησεν
took possession

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κληρονομέω

main verb (Caleb dispossesses the Anakim)

→ *constative aorist*

κληρονομέω: 'take possession / dispossess'; here positive — Caleb successfully clears the Anakim from his inheritance, a bright spot of complete conquest.

ἐκεῖθεν
from there

adverb of place (source)

ἐκεῖθεν: 'from there'; i.e. from Hebron, the base from which the three Anakim strongholds were taken.

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

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

τρεις

three

Accusative

numeral (modifying πόλεις)

τρεις: 'three'; cardinal numeral; the three Anakim clans/towns (Sheshai, Ahiman, Talmai of v. 10); classified as numeral (kind 'n').

πόλεις

cities

Accusative

direct object of ἐκκληρονόμησεν

πόλις (acc. pl. πόλεις): 'cities'; here the three Anakim strongholds taken from Hebron's environs.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

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

υἱῶν

sons

Genitive

genitive of relationship (the cities of the sons of Anak)

υἱός: 'sons / descendants'; the Anakim as the 'sons of Anak'.

Ενακ

Anak

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'sons of Anak')

Ενακ: indeclinable; the giant-clan ancestor; their expulsion from Hebron fulfils Caleb's lifelong resolve (Josh 14:12).

21 καὶ τὸν Ἰεβουσαῖον τὸν κατοικοῦντα ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ οὐκ ἐκκληρονόμησαν οἱ υἱοὶ Βενιαμὴν καὶ κατώκησεν ὁ Ἰεβουσαῖος μετὰ τῶν υἱῶν Βενιαμὴν ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης

And the Jebusite dwelling in Jerusalem the sons of Benjamin did not dispossess; and the Jebusite dwelt with the sons of Benjamin in Jerusalem to this day.

Benjamin's failure (the un-expelled Jebusite) καὶ τὸν Ἰεβουσαῖον ... οὐκ ἐκκληρονόμησαν

The first named tribal failure proper: Benjamin does not dislodge the Jebusite from Jerusalem. The fronted object (τὸν Ἰεβουσαῖον) emphasizes the unconquered enemy. The 'to this day' (ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης) etiological note attests the Jebusite presence persisting until the narrator's time — until David's capture of the city (2 Sam 5:6–9). This stands in tension with v. 8's report of Judah burning Jerusalem, a classic crux.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with fronted object)

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

Ιεβουσαῖον

Jebusite

Accusative

direct object of ἐκληρονόμησαν (emphatically fronted)

Ιεβουσαῖος: 'Jebusite'; a Greek-inflected gentilic (rendering יְבוּסִי), declined; the pre-Israelite inhabitants of Jerusalem (= Jebus), not dislodged until David.

τὸν

the (one)

Accusative

article (with attributive participle)

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

κατοικοῦντα

dwelling

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Sg Masc · κατοικέω

attributive participle (modifying Ιεβουσαῖον)

→ characterizing present participle

κατοικέω: the 'dwelling in X' formula, here localizing the Jebusite in Jerusalem.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

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

Ιερουσαλημ

Jerusalem

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

Ιερουσαλημ: indeclinable; the Jebusite stronghold.

οὐκ

not

negative particle

οὐ (οὐκ): negates ἐκληρονόμησαν; the keynote of Benjamin's failure.

ἐκληρονόμησαν

they dispossessed

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · κληρονομέω

main verb (negated: Benjamin's failure)

→ constative aorist (negated)

κληρονομέω: 'dispossess / take possession'; the negation marks the failure to clear the Jebusite — the recurring verb of incomplete conquest.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject (the Benjaminites)

υἱός: the men of Benjamin, whose allotment included Jerusalem (Josh 18:28).

Βενιαμιν

of Benjamin

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'sons of Benjamin')

Βενιαμιν: transliteration of Hebrew בִּנְיָמִן (Benjamin); indeclinable; the tribe responsible for the Jerusalem district.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

κατώκησεν

dwelt

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κατοικέω

main verb (the Jebusite remains)

→ constative aorist (settled residence)

κατοικέω: 'dwell / settle'; the un-expelled Jebusite goes on living among the Benjaminites — the result of the failed conquest.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

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

Ιεβουσαῖος

Jebusite

Nominative

subject of κατώκησεν

Ιεβουσαῖος: nominative; the surviving Jebusite population.

μετὰ

with

*preposition + genitive
(accompaniment/coexistence)*

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

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

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

υἱῶν

sons

Genitive

genitive object of μετὰ

υἱός: the Benjaminites, alongside whom the Jebusite remained.

Βενιαμιν

of Benjamin

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Βενιαμιν: indeclinable.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

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

Ιερουσαλημ

Jerusalem

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

Ιερουσαλημ: indeclinable; the shared city.

ἕως

until

improper preposition + genitive (temporal limit)

ἕως: 'until / as far as'; with the genitive of time forms the etiological formula ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης ('to this day').

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

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

ἡμέρας

day

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως

ἡμέρα: 'day'; renders יוֹם; the formula ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης ('to this day', עַד יוֹם הַזֶּה) marks the persistence of the situation to the narrator's own time.

ταύτης

this

Genitive

demonstrative (modifying ἡμέρας)

οὗτος (fem. gen. ταύτης): 'this'; the deictic of the etiological formula, anchoring the note in the narrator's present.

22 καὶ ἀνέβησαν οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰωσηφ καὶ γε αὐτοὶ εἰς Βαιθηλ καὶ κύριος ἦν μετ' αὐτῶν

And the house of Joseph, they also went up, to Bethel; and the LORD was with them.

Transition to the central tribes (Joseph's campaign against Bethel) καὶ ἀνέβησαν οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰωσηφ

The narrative shifts from Judah/Benjamin in the south to the Joseph tribes (Ephraim and Manasseh) in the center. The emphatic καὶ γε αὐτοί ('they also, even they') parallels their effort to Judah's. The divine-presence formula (κύριος ἦν μετ' αὐτῶν, cf. v. 19) signals that, for now, the Josephites too enjoy YHWH's aid — before their own failures emerge in vv. 27–29.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἀνέβησαν
went up

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀναβαίνω

main verb (Joseph's advance)

→ *constative aorist*

ἀναβαίνω: the campaign verb, now of the Joseph tribes advancing against Bethel.

οἱ
the

Nominative

article

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

υἱοὶ
sons / house

Nominative

subject (οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰωσηφ: the house of Joseph)

υἱός: 'sons'; οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰωσηφ = the 'house of Joseph', i.e. the central tribes Ephraim and Manasseh descended from Joseph.

Ἰωσηφ
of Joseph

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'sons of Joseph')

Ἰωσηφ: transliteration of Hebrew יוֹסֵף (Joseph); indeclinable; the eponymous ancestor of Ephraim and Manasseh.

καί
also / even

adverbial/ascensive (with γε: 'they also')

καί: here adverbial ('also / even'); with γε forms the emphatic καί γε.

γε
indeed

emphatic particle (intensifying καί)

γε: emphatic enclitic particle; καί γε ('even, indeed') is the characteristic rendering of Hebrew כֵּן in the kaige tradition (which takes its very name from this equivalence) — a marker of the kaige-strand to which Greek Judges is related.

αὐτοὶ
they

Nominative

intensive pronoun (in apposition to the subject: 'they themselves/also')

αὐτός (nom. pl. αὐτοί): the intensive pronoun reinforces καί γε, stressing that the Joseph tribes too undertook a campaign, paralleling Judah.

εἰς to / against <i>preposition + accusative (direction)</i> εἰς: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.	Βαιθηλ Bethel <i>object of εἰς (indeclinable place-name)</i> Βαιθηλ: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית לָהֵם ('house of God', Bethel); indeclinable; the ancient cult-site (Gen 28:19), here the Josephites' target.	καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	κύριος the LORD Nominative <i>subject (divine-presence formula)</i> κύριος: rendering of יהוה; the assurance of divine aid for the campaign.
ἦν was Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί <i>main verb (presence formula)</i> → durative imperfect (abiding presence) εἰμί (impf. ἦν): κύριος ἦν μετ' αὐτῶν ('the LORD was with them!'); cf. v. 19 — the recurring guarantor of success.	μετ' with <i>preposition + genitive (accompaniment; elided)</i> μετ': preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.	αὐτῶν them Genitive <i>genitive object of μετὰ</i> αὐτῶν: lexical item interpreted according to its local syntactic role in this passage.	

23 καὶ παρενέβαλον καὶ κατεσκέψαντο Βαιθηλ τὸ δὲ ὄνομα τῆς πόλεως αὐτῶν ἦν ἔμπροσθεν Λουζα

And they encamped and spied out Bethel; and the name of the city formerly was Luz.

Reconnaissance of Bethel (with antiquarian name-gloss)

καὶ παρενέβαλον καὶ κατεσκέψαντο

The Josephites encamp and reconnoiter the city — a military scouting that recalls Joshua's spies at Jericho (Josh 2). The antiquarian gloss supplies Bethel's older name, Luz (cf. Gen 28:19; Josh 16:2), preparing for the etiological note of v. 26 where the spared informant finds a new Luz.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

παρενέβαλον
they encamped

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · παρεμβάλλω

main verb (the army takes position)

→ constative aorist

παρεμβάλλω: 'encamp / pitch camp / lay siege-position'; renders תַּחַן; a military term for taking up position before a city.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

κατεσκέψαντο
they spied out

Aor Mid Indic 3 Pl · κατασκέπτομαι

main verb (reconnaissance)

→ constative aorist

κατασκέπτομαι: 'reconnoiter / spy out / examine closely'; renders גָּרַר / תִּוֵּר (to scout); the verb of espionage, recalling the scouting of Jericho (Josh 2) and Canaan (Num 13).

Βαιθηλ
Bethel

object of κατεσκέψαντο (indeclinable place-name)

Βαιθηλ: indeclinable; the object of the reconnaissance.

τὸ
the

Nominative

article

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

δὲ
now

narrative continuative (post-positive, introducing the gloss)

δὲ: post-positive; introduces the antiquarian name-note.

ὄνομα
name

Nominative

subject of ἦν

ὄνομα: 'name'; the place-name gloss formula again (cf. vv. 10, 11).

τῆς
of the

Genitive

article

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

πόλεως
city

Genitive

genitive (the name of the city)

πόλις: 'city'; Bethel.

αὐτῶν
their / its

Genitive

genitive of possession (the inhabitants')

αὐτός (gen. pl. αὐτῶν): 'their'; loosely 'the city of theirs / its' — referring to the city's own former name.

ἦν
was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula

→ descriptive imperfect

εἰμί (impf. ἦν): the copula of the name-gloss.

ἔμπροσθεν

formerly

adverb of time ('beforehand')

ἔμπροσθεν: 'before / formerly'; here temporal; the gloss-formula 'the name was formerly Luz' (cf. v. 11).

Λουζα

Luz

predicate nominative (indeclinable; former name)

Λουζα: transliteration of Hebrew לֹז (Luz); indeclinable; the older name of Bethel (Gen 28:19), reused for the new city founded in v. 26.

24 καὶ εἶδον οἱ φυλάσσοντες καὶ ἰδοὺ ἀνὴρ ἐξεπορεύετο ἐκ τῆς πόλεως καὶ ἔλαβον αὐτὸν καὶ εἶπον αὐτῷ
δεῖξον ἡμῖν τῆς πόλεως τὴν εἴσοδον καὶ ποιήσομεν μετὰ σοῦ ἔλεος

And the watchers saw, and behold, a man was coming out of the city, and they seized him and said to him, 'Show us the entrance into the city, and we will deal kindly with you.'

The informant intercepted (the deal struck)

καὶ εἶδον οἱ φυλάσσοντες

A Rahab-like episode: the scouts intercept a man leaving the city and strike a bargain — betrayal of the city's entrance in exchange for mercy (ἔλεος). The vivid presentative καὶ ἰδοὺ ('and behold') brings the man onto the stage. The idiom ποιήσομεν μετὰ σοῦ ἔλεος ('we will do kindness with you') is a Hebraism (עָלַם דָּרָךְ הַשָּׂמֶרֶת) for showing covenant-style loyalty.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

εἶδον

saw

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ὁράω

main verb (the scouts observe)

→ constative aorist

ὁράω (aor. εἶδον): 'see / observe'; the scouts' sighting of the man leaving the city.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with substantival participle)

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

φυλάσσοντες

watchers / those keeping guard

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Pl Masc · φυλάσσω

substantival participle (subject: 'the watchers')

→ characterizing present participle

φυλάσσω: 'guard / watch / keep'; the substantival οἱ φυλάσσοντες ('the watchers / sentries') = the scouting party set to observe the city.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (introducing the presentative)

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

ἰδοὺ

behold

presentative particle (introducing the man)

ἰδοὺ: 'behold'; renders ἰδὼν; brings the emerging man vividly into view, as if through the scouts' eyes.

ἄνθρωπος

a man

Nominative

subject of ἐξεπορεύετο

ἄνθρωπος: 'man'; renders ὁ; the anonymous informant whose bargain delivers the city.

ἐξεπορεύετο

was coming out

Impf Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἐκπορεύομαι

main verb (the man's emergence)

→ *descriptive imperfect (action in progress)*

ἐκπορεύομαι: 'go/come out'; the imperfect depicts the man in the act of exiting the city when the scouts spot him.

ἐκ

out of

preposition + genitive (source)

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

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

πόλεως

city

Genitive

genitive of source (object of ἐκ)

πόλις: 'city'; Bethel/Luz.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔλαβον

they seized

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · λαμβάνω

main verb (capture of the informant)

→ *constative aorist*

λαμβάνω: 'take / seize / catch'; the scouts apprehend the man to extract information.

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

direct object

αὐτὸν: 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.

εἶπον

they said

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω

main verb (speech introduction)

→ *constative aorist*

λέγω (aor. εἶπον): introduces the scouts' bargain.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dative of indirect object

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

δείξον

show

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · δείκνυμι

main verb (imperative demand)

→ *aorist imperative (urgent demand)*

δείκνυμι: 'show / point out / reveal'; the demand that the man reveal the city's secret entrance — the price of his life.

ἡμῖν

us

Dative

dative of indirect object

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

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article

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

πόλεως city Genitive <i>genitive (with τὴν εἵσοδον: 'the entrance of the city')</i> πόλις: the city whose entrance is demanded.	τὴν the Accusative article τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	εἵσοδον entrance Accusative <i>direct object of δεῖξον</i> εἵσοδος: 'entrance / way in / access'; renders נִכְנֶה; the secret point of access to the fortified city — the information that seals its fate.	καὶ and <i>coordinate conjunction (apodosis of the implicit bargain)</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.
ποιήσομεν we will do / deal Fut Act Indic 1 Pl · ποιέω <i>main verb (the promised reciprocation)</i> → promissory future ποιέω: 'do / make'; the idiom ποιήσομεν μετὰ σοῦ ἔλεος ('we will do kindness with you') renders עָלַי דְּרַחֵם הַפֶּשַׁע, a Hebraism for showing loyal, covenant-style mercy.	μετὰ with <i>preposition + genitive (in the idiom 'deal kindly with')</i> μετὰ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.	σοῦ you Genitive <i>genitive object of μετὰ</i> σύ (gen. σοῦ): the informant, recipient of the promised mercy.	ἔλεος mercy / kindness Accusative <i>direct object of ποιήσομεν</i> ἔλεος: 'mercy / kindness / loyal love'; renders דְּרַחֵם; in the idiom 'do kindness with someone' it denotes sparing his life and household — the same covenant-loyalty term Rahab invokes (Josh 2:12).

25 καὶ ἔδειξεν αὐτοῖς τὴν εἵσοδον τῆς πόλεως καὶ ἐπάταξαν τὴν πόλιν ἐν στόματι ῥομφαίας τὸν δὲ ἄνδρα καὶ τὴν συγγένειαν αὐτοῦ ἐξαπέστειλαν

And he showed them the entrance into the city, and they struck the city by the edge of the sword, but the man and his kindred they sent away.

The bargain honored (city destroyed, informant spared) καὶ ἔδειξεν αὐτοῖς

The bargain is kept on both sides: the man reveals the entrance, the city is put to the sword (the ἐν στόματι ῥομφαίας idiom of v. 8), but the informant and his clan are released — a Rahab-type sparing (Josh 6:25). The δέ marks the contrast between the city's destruction and the man's deliverance.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔδειξεν

showed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δείκνυμι

main verb (the informant complies)

→ *constative aorist*

δείκνυμι: 'show / point out'; the man fulfils his side of the bargain, revealing the entrance.

αὐτοῖς

them

Dative

dative of indirect object (the scouts)

αὐτοῖς: 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.

εἴσοδον

entrance

Accusative

direct object of ἔδειξεν

εἴσοδος: 'entrance / access'; the secret way into the city, now betrayed.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article

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

πόλεως

city

Genitive

genitive (the entrance of the city)

πόλις: 'city'; Bethel/Luz.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐπάταξαν

they struck

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · πατάσσω

main verb (destruction of the city)

→ *constative aorist*

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite'; with the sword-idiom, the slaughter of the city's inhabitants.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

πόλιν

city

Accusative

direct object of ἐπάταξαν

πόλις: the city, put to the sword.

ἐν

by

preposition + dative (instrumental idiom)

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

στόματι

mouth / edge

Dative

instrumental dative (idiom: 'by the edge of the sword')

στόμα: the slaughter-idiom ἐν στόματι ῥομφαίας again (cf. v. 8) — total destruction of the population.

ῥομφαίας

of the sword

Genitive

genitive (with στόματι)

ῥομφαία: 'sword'; part of the destruction-idiom.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (fronted contrastive object)

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

δὲ

but

adversative particle (post-positive: contrast with the city's fate)

δὲ: post-positive; here adversative, contrasting the slaughtered city with the spared informant and his clan.

ἄνδρα

man

Accusative

direct object of ἐξαπέστειλαν (fronted)

ἄνῃρ: 'man'; the spared informant.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

συγγένειαν

kindred / family

Accusative

direct object (coordinate with ἄνδρα)

συγγένεια: 'kinship / relatives / clan'; renders ἡγεμένη; the man's whole extended family, spared along with him — as Rahab's household was (Josh 6:23).

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

ἐξαπέστειλαν

they sent away

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐξαποστέλλω

main verb (the sparing)

→ constative aorist

ἐξαποστέλλω: 'send away / release / let go'; the compound ἐξαπο- here means to release safely; the informant and clan are let go free, fulfilling the promised ἔλεος.

26 καὶ ἐπορεύθη ὁ ἀνὴρ εἰς γῆν Χεττιν καὶ ὠκοδόμησεν ἐκεῖ πόλιν καὶ ἐκάλεσεν τὸ ὄνομα αὐτῆς Λουζα τοῦτο τὸ ὄνομα αὐτῆς ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης

And the man went to the land of the Hittites and built there a city and called its name Luz; this is its name to this day.

Etiological closure (the founding of a new Luz) καὶ ἐπορεύθη ὁ ἀνὴρ

The spared man migrates to 'the land of the Hittites' and founds a new city, naming it after his lost home, Luz (v. 23). The etiological note ('this is its name to this day') closes the Bethel episode and gives the chapter's second 'to this day' marker (cf. v. 21), grounding the narrative in remembered geography.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔπορεύθη

went

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb (the man's migration)

→ *constative aorist*

πορεύομαι (aor. pass. dep.): the spared man departs to found a new home.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

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

άνήρ

man

Nominative

subject

άνήρ: 'man'; the spared informant, now a city-founder.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (destination)

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

γῆ: 'land'; γῆν Χεττιν = 'the land of the Hittites', a region to the north.

Χεττιν

of the Hittites

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'land of the Hittites')

Χεττιν: transliteration of Hebrew חֵטְתִּי (Hittites); indeclinable; 'the land of the Hittites' denotes the region of the Hatti to the north of Canaan/Syria.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ὠκοδόμησεν

built

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · οἰκοδομέω

main verb (founding the city)

→ *constative aorist*

οἰκοδομέω: 'build / construct'; renders חָבַד; the founding of a new city, a fresh Luz.

ἐκεῖ

there

adverb of place

ἐκεῖ: 'there'; in the land of the Hittites.

πόλιν

city

Accusative

direct object of ὠκοδόμησεν

πόλις: 'city'; the new foundation.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐκάλεσεν

called

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καλέω

main verb (naming)

→ *constative aorist*

καλέω: 'call / name'; the naming-formula again (cf. v. 17).

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

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

ὄνομα

name

Accusative

direct object of ἐκάλεσεν

ὄνομα: 'name'; the object of naming.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession (the city's)

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

Λουζα

Luz

predicate accusative (the bestowed name; indeclinable)

Λουζα: indeclinable; the man names his new city after his lost home (cf. v. 23), perpetuating the name Luz in the north.

τοῦτο

this

Nominative

demonstrative pronoun (subject of the etiological clause)

οὗτος (n. τοῦτο): 'this'; introduces the etiological note 'this is its name to this day'.

τὸ

the

Nominative

article

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

ὄνομα

name

Nominative

predicate nominative (with implied copula: 'this [is] its name')

ὄνομα: the persisting name of the new city.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

ἕως

until

improper preposition + genitive (temporal limit)

ἕως: 'until'; the etiological formula ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης ('to this day') again (cf. v. 21).

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

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

ἡμέρας

day

Genitive

genitive object of ἕως

ἡμέρα: 'day'; the etiological time-marker.

ταύτης

this

Genitive

demonstrative (modifying ἡμέρας)

οὗτος (fem. gen. ταύτης): 'this'; anchoring the note in the narrator's present.

27 καὶ οὐκ ἐξῆρεν Μανασση τὴν Βαιθσαν ἢ ἐστὶν Σκυθῶν πόλις οὐδὲ τὰς θυγατέρας αὐτῆς οὐδὲ τὰ περίοικα αὐτῆς οὐδὲ τὴν Θανακ οὐδὲ τὰς θυγατέρας αὐτῆς οὐδὲ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας Δωρ οὐδὲ τὰς θυγατέρας αὐτῆς οὐδὲ τὸν κατοικοῦντα Βαλακ οὐδὲ τὰ περίοικα αὐτῆς οὐδὲ τὰς θυγατέρας αὐτῆς οὐδὲ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας Μαγεδω οὐδὲ τὰ περίοικα αὐτῆς οὐδὲ τὰς θυγατέρας αὐτῆς οὐδὲ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας Ιεβλααμ οὐδὲ τὰ περίοικα αὐτῆς οὐδὲ τὰς θυγατέρας αὐτῆς καὶ ἤρξατο ὁ Χαναναῖος κατοικεῖν ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ

And Manasseh did not drive out Beth-shean (which is the city of the Scythians) nor its daughter-towns, nor its environs, nor Taanach nor its daughter-towns, nor those dwelling in Dor nor its daughter-towns, nor the inhabitant of Balak nor its environs nor its daughter-towns, nor those dwelling in Megiddo nor its environs nor its daughter-towns, nor those dwelling in Ibleam nor its environs nor its daughter-towns; and the Canaanite began to dwell in this land.

The failure-litany begins (Manasseh's un-cleared cities)

καὶ οὐκ ἐξῆρεν Μανασση

The catalogue of failure opens with Manasseh, whose key fortress-cities — Beth-shean (glossed 'city of the Scythians', a Hellenistic name for Scythopolis), Taanach, Dor, Ibleam, Megiddo — remained Canaanite. The relentless οὐδέ-anaphora, with its 'daughter-towns' (θυγατέρας, dependent villages) and 'environs' (περίοικα), hammers the completeness of the failure. The result-clause (καὶ ἤρξατο ὁ Χαναναῖος κατοικεῖν, 'the Canaanite began to dwell') states the theological consequence: the un-expelled nations take root in the land.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

οὐκ
not

negative particle (the keynote of the litany)

οὐ (οὐκ): 'not'; the negation οὐκ ἐξῆρεν ('did not drive out') is the refrain of vv. 27–33, marking each tribe's failure.

ἐξῆρην

drove out / removed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξαίρω

main verb (negated: Manasseh's failure)

→ *constative aorist (negated)*

ἐξαίρω: 'remove / take away / drive out'; renders שׁוּרִיחַ (dispossess); the negated ἐξῆρην is the recurring verb of the failure-litany — the tribes did not clear the Canaanites from their territories.

Μανασση

Manasseh

subject of ἐξῆρην (indeclinable)

Μανασση: transliteration of Hebrew מְנַשֶּׁה (Manasseh); indeclinable; the half-tribe whose northern territory included the unconquered fortress-cities of the Jezreel plain.

τὴν
the

Accusative

article (case-marking the indeclinable name)

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

Βαιθσαν
Beth-shean

direct object of ἐξῆρην (indeclinable place-name)

Βαιθσαν: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית שֵׁן (Beth-shean); indeclinable; a major fortress controlling the Jordan-Jezreel junction.

ἣ

which

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἐστίν)

ὥς (fem. ἥ): relative pronoun introducing the Hellenistic gloss on Beth-shean.

ἐστίν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula (in the gloss)

→ *stative present*

εἰμί: identifies Beth-shean with its later Greek name.

Σκυθῶν

of the Scythians

Genitive

genitive (Σκυθῶν πόλις: 'city of the Scythians')

Σκύθης (gen. pl. Σκυθῶν): 'Scythian'; the gloss Σκυθῶν πόλις ('city of the Scythians') is the Hellenistic name Scythopolis for Beth-shean — an anachronistic identification reflecting the LXX translator's own era (cf. 2 Macc 12:29; Judith 3:10).

πόλις

city

Nominative

predicate nominative (Σκυθῶν πόλις)

πόλις: 'city'; in the gloss 'the city of the Scythians' = Scythopolis.

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction (anaphora)

οὐδέ: 'nor'; the relentless anaphora chains the long catalogue of un-cleared sites.

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

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

θυγατέρας

daughter-towns

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

θυγάτηρ (pl. θυγατέρας): 'daughters'; the idiom 'daughters of a city' (תַּנִּיחַ) denotes its dependent villages/satellite settlements; recurs throughout the catalogue.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

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

περίοικα

environs / surrounding settlements

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

περίοικος (neut. pl. περίοικα): 'surrounding dwellings / neighboring settlements / environs'; the outlying districts around each city, here likewise un-cleared.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (case-marking the indeclinable name)

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

Θανακ

Taanach

direct object (indeclinable place-name)

Θανακ: transliteration of Hebrew תַּנַּח (Taanach); indeclinable; a fortress-city of the Jezreel plain, often paired with Megiddo (cf. Judg 5:19).

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

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

θυγατέρας

daughter-towns

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

θυγάτηρ: the dependent villages of Taanach.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τοὺς

those

Accusative

article (with substantival participle)

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

κατοικοῦντας

those dwelling / inhabitants

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Pl Masc · κατοικέω

substantival participle (object: 'the inhabitants of Dor')

→ *characterizing present participle*

κατοικέω: 'the inhabitants'; the formula οἱ κατοικοῦντες + place-name designates the population not driven out.

Δωρ

Dor

object of κατοικοῦντας (indeclinable place-name)

Δωρ: transliteration of Hebrew דֹּר (Dor); indeclinable; a coastal city south of Carmel.

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

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

θυγατέρας

daughter-towns

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

θυγάτηρ: the dependent villages of Dor.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τὸν

the (one)

Accusative

article (with substantival participle)

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

κατοικοῦντα

the one dwelling / inhabitant

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Sg Masc · κατοικέω

substantival participle (object: 'the inhabitant of Balak')

→ *characterizing present participle*

κατοικέω: the singular 'inhabitant' formula for the next site.

Βαλακ

Balak (Ibleam)

object of κατοικοῦντα (indeclinable place-name)

Βαλακ: indeclinable place-name in the Rahlfs base; likely a corruption/variant for Bileam/Ibleam (cf. 𐤁𐤕𐤕); the Greek Judges toponymy is notoriously unstable, and the same site recurs as Ιεβλααμ later in the verse.

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

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

περίοικα

environs

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

περίοικος: the surrounding settlements.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

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

θυγατέρας

daughter-towns

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

θυγάτηρ: dependent villages.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τούς

those

Accusative

article (with substantival participle)

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

κατοικοῦντας

those dwelling

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Pl Masc · κατοικέω

substantival participle (object: 'the inhabitants of Megiddo')

→ *characterizing present participle*

κατοικέω: 'the inhabitants' of Megiddo.

Μαγεδω

Megiddo

object of κατοικοῦντας (indeclinable place-name)

Μαγεδω: transliteration of Hebrew 𐤌𐤂𐤕 (Megiddo); indeclinable; the strategic fortress guarding the Jezreel pass (cf. Judg 5:19; the NT Ἀρμαγεδών, 'Har-Megiddo', Rev 16:16).

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

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

περίοικα

environs

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

περίοικος: the environs of Megiddo.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

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

θυγατέρας

daughter-towns

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

θυγάτηρ: dependent villages of Megiddo.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τούς

those

Accusative

article (with substantival participle)

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

κατοικοῦντας

those dwelling

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Pl Masc · κατοικέω

substantival participle (object: 'the inhabitants of Ibleam')

→ *characterizing present participle*

κατοικέω: 'the inhabitants' of Ibleam.

Ιεβλααμ

Ibleam

object of κατοικοῦντας (indeclinable place-name)

Ιεβλααμ: transliteration of Hebrew יִבְלָאָם (Ibleam); indeclinable; a town in the Manassite hinterland (cf. Josh 17:11; 2 Kgs 9:27).

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

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

περίοικα

environs

Accusative

direct object (coordinate)

περίοικος: the environs of Ibleam.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

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

τὰς

the

Accusative

article

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

θυγατέρας

daughter-towns

Accusative

direct object (coordinate; closing the catalogue)

θυγάτηρ: the dependent villages of Ibleam, closing Manasseh's catalogue.

αὐτῆς

its

Genitive

genitive of possession

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

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (introducing the result-clause)

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

ἤρξατο

began

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἄρχω

main verb (the consequence: Canaanite entrenchment)

→ *ingressive aorist (the beginning of a settled state)*

ἄρχω (mid. ἄρχομαι): 'begin'; with the complementary infinitive κατοικεῖν it states the theological result of the failure — the Canaanite 'began to dwell' permanently in the land, taking root rather than being expelled.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

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

Χαναναῖος

Canaanite

Nominative

subject of ἤρξατο

Χαναναῖος: the un-expelled Canaanite, now permanently entrenched in Manasseh's territory.

κατοικεῖν

to dwell

Pres Act Inf · κατοικέω

complementary infinitive (with ἤρξατο)

→ *complementary present infinitive (ongoing residence)*

κατοικέω: 'dwell / settle'; the present infinitive stresses the ongoing, settled residence the Canaanite now establishes — the snare anticipated in Judg 2:3.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article

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

γῇ

land

Dative

dative of place (object of ἐν)

γῇ: 'land'; the Manassite territory now permanently shared with the Canaanite.

ταύτη

this

Dative

demonstrative (modifying γῇ)

οὗτος (fem. dat. ταύτη): 'this'; deictic, fixing the entrenchment in the very land Manasseh failed to clear.

28 καὶ ἐγένετο ὅτε ἐνίσχυσεν Ἰσραηλ καὶ ἐποίησεν τὸν Χαναναῖον εἰς φόρον καὶ ἐξαίρων οὐκ ἐξῆρεν αὐτόν

And it came to pass, when Israel grew strong, that it put the Canaanite to forced labor, but in driving out it did not drive him out.

The compromise: tribute instead of expulsion καὶ ἐγένετο ὅτε ἐνίσχυσεν Ἰσραηλ

When Israel later gained the upper hand, it chose economic exploitation (εἰς φόρον, 'to forced labor/tribute') over obedient expulsion. The emphatic cognate construction ἐξαίρων οὐκ ἐξῆρεν ('in driving out he did not drive out') renders the Hebrew infinitive-absolute idiom (הוֹרִישׁ לֹא הוֹרִישׁוּ) — 'he utterly failed to drive him out' — pinpointing the theological failure: profit was preferred to covenant fidelity.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐγένετο

it came to pass

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (narrative formula)

→ *constative aorist*

γίνομαι: καὶ ἐγένετο ὅτε ('and it came to pass when') sets up a temporal clause framing Israel's later compromise.

ὅτε

when

temporal conjunction

ὅτε: 'when'; renders כִּי / כַּאֲשֶׁר; introduces the condition of Israel's strengthening.

ἐνίσχυσεν

grew strong

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐνισχύω

verb of the temporal clause

→ *ingressive aorist (came to be strong)*

ἐνισχύω: 'be/grow strong / prevail'; renders קָיָם; the point at which Israel could have expelled the Canaanite — but chose tribute instead.

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

subject of ἐνίσχυσεν (indeclinable)

Ἰσραηλ: indeclinable; the nation as collective agent of the compromise.

καὶ

and

apodotic καὶ (resuming after the temporal clause)

καὶ: apodotic, resuming the main line after ὅτε ἐνίσχυσεν.

ἐποίησεν

put / made

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ποιέω

main verb (the compromise enacted)

→ *constative aorist*

ποιέω: 'do / make'; the idiom ἐποίησεν ... εἰς φόρον ('made/put to forced labor') renders שָׁמַל עָלָיו — reducing the Canaanite to a tributary labor-force rather than expelling him.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

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

Χανααῖον

Canaanite

Accusative

direct object of ἐποίησεν

Χανααῖος; the subjugated but un-expelled Canaanite.

εἰς

to / for

preposition + accusative (idiomatic: 'to forced labor')

εἰς + acc.: the idiom εἰς φόρον ('to/for tribute') is the refrain of the failure-litany (vv. 30, 33, 35), marking the substitution of exploitation for obedience.

φόρον

forced labor / tribute

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (the imposed status)

φόρος: 'tribute / forced labor / tax'; renders כֶּרֶם (corvée labor-levy); the Canaanites are reduced to a servile workforce — the recurring 'solution' that violates the ḥerem-mandate and seeds future apostasy.

καὶ

but

adversative conjunction (contrast with full obedience)

καί: here adversative ('but'), contrasting tribute-imposition with the expulsion not carried out.

ἐξάιρων

driving out

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Sg Masc · ἐξάιρω

cognate participle (Hebraism: intensifying ἐξῆρεν)

→ **emphatic present participle** (rendering Hebrew infinitive absolute)

ἐξάιρω (pres. ptcp.): the cognate participle ἐξάιρων οὐκ ἐξῆρεν ('driving out, he did not drive out') is the LXX's standard rendering of the Hebrew emphatic infinitive absolute (וְהוֹרֵשׁ לֹא הוֹרֵשׁ), meaning 'he utterly failed to drive him out' — the construction stresses the totality of the failure.

οὐκ

not

negative particle

οὐ (οὐκ): negates the main verb in the emphatic Hebraism.

ἐξῆρεν

he drove out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξάιρω

main verb (negated, paired with cognate participle)

→ **constative aorist (negated)**

ἐξάιρω: 'drive out / remove'; ἐξάιρων οὐκ ἐξῆρεν = 'he utterly did not drive (him) out'; the failure is rhetorically intensified, not mitigated, by the tribute-arrangement.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object (the Canaanite)

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

29 καὶ Εφραιμ οὐκ ἐξῆρεν τὸν Χαναναῖον τὸν κατοικοῦντα ἐν Γαζερ καὶ κατώκησεν ὁ Χαναναῖος ἐν μέσῳ αὐτοῦ ἐν Γαζερ καὶ ἐγένετο εἰς φόρον

And Ephraim did not drive out the Canaanite dwelling in Gezer; and the Canaanite dwelt in his midst in Gezer, and he became forced labor.

Ephraim's failure (Gezer)

καὶ Εφραιμ οὐκ ἐξῆρεν

The litany continues with Ephraim and the Canaanite of Gezer — a strategic city on the coastal-plain edge that remained Canaanite until Pharaoh gave it as a dowry to Solomon (1 Kgs 9:16). The same pattern recurs: not driven out, dwelling 'in his midst' (ἐν μέσῳ αὐτοῦ), reduced to tribute.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

Εφραιμ

Ephraim

subject of ἐξῆρεν (indeclinable)

Εφραιμ: transliteration of Hebrew **עֲפְרַיִם** (Ephraim); indeclinable; the leading Joseph-tribe of the central hill country.

οὐκ

not

negative particle

οὐ (οὐκ): the litany's negation.

ἐξῆρεν

drove out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξαίρω

main verb (negated: Ephraim's failure)

→ *constative aorist (negated)*

ἐξαίρω: the refrain-verb οὐκ ἐξῆρεν ('did not drive out').

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

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

Χαναναῖον

Canaanite

Accusative

direct object of ἐξῆρεν

Χαναναῖος: the inhabitant of Gezer.

τὸν

the (one)

Accusative

article (with attributive participle)

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

κατοικοῦντα

dwelling

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Sg Masc · κατοικέω

attributive participle (modifying Χαναναῖον)

→ *characterizing present participle*

κατοικέω: the 'dwelling in X' formula, localizing the Canaanite at Gezer.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

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

Γαζερ

Gezer

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

Γαζερ: transliteration of Hebrew גֶּזֶר (Gezer); indeclinable; a fortified city on the edge of the coastal plain, Canaanite until Solomon's time (1 Kgs 9:16).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

κατώκησεν

dwelt

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κατοικέω

main verb (the Canaanite remains)

→ *constative aorist*

κατοικέω: 'dwell / settle'; the Canaanite remains among Ephraim — the result of the failure.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

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

Χαναναῖος

Canaanite

Nominative

subject of κατώκησεν

Χαναναῖος: the surviving Canaanite of Gezer.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (idiom: 'in the midst')

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

μέσῳ

midst

Dative

dative of place (ἐν μέσῳ: 'in the midst of')

μέσος: 'middle / midst'; ἐν μέσῳ αὐτοῦ ('in his midst') renders בְּקִרְבּוֹ — the Canaanite living interspersed among the tribe, the very situation Deut 7 warned would corrupt Israel.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive (with μέσῳ: 'in his midst' = among Ephraim)

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

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

Γαζερ

Gezer

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

Γαζερ: indeclinable; the city where the Canaanite remained.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐγένετο

he became

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (the tribute-result)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι: 'become'; ἐγένετο εἰς φόρον ('became forced labor') — the Canaanite reduced to a tributary, the litany's recurring 'solution'.

εἰς

to / for

preposition + accusative (idiomatic: 'to forced labor')

εἰς + acc.: the εἰς φόρον idiom of subjugation (cf. v. 28).

φόρον

forced labor / tribute

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

φόρος: 'tribute / corvée labor'; the servile status imposed instead of expulsion.

30 καὶ Ζαβουλων οὐκ ἐξῆρεν τοὺς κατοικοῦντας Κεδρων οὐδὲ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας Δωμανα καὶ κατώκησεν ὁ Χαναναῖος ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν καὶ ἐγένετο αὐτῷ εἰς φόρον

And Zebulun did not drive out those dwelling in Kitron nor those dwelling in Nahalol; and the Canaanite dwelt in their midst and became forced labor for him.

Zebulun's failure (Kitron and Nahalol)

καὶ Ζαβουλων οὐκ ἐξῆρεν

Zebulun's two un-cleared towns (Kedron/Kitron and Domana/Nahalol) follow the established pattern; the Canaanite dwells 'in their midst' and is set to tribute. The slight variations in the formula (αὐτῶν 'their' vs. αὐτοῦ; ἐγένετο αὐτῷ 'became tribute to him') give each tribe's notice its own texture while preserving the litany's rhythm.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

Ζαβουλων

Zebulun

subject of ἐξῆρεν (indeclinable)

Ζαβουλων: transliteration of Hebrew זְבֻלֹן (Zebulun); indeclinable; a northern tribe in lower Galilee.

οὐκ

not

negative particle

οὐ (οὐκ): the litany's negation.

ἐξῆρεν

drove out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξαίρω

main verb (negated: Zebulun's failure)

→ constative aorist (negated)

ἐξαίρω: the refrain-verb.

τοὺς

those

Accusative

article (with substantival participle)

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

κατοικοῦντας

those dwelling

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Pl Masc · κατοικέω

substantival participle (object: 'the inhabitants of Kitron')

→ characterizing present participle

κατοικέω: 'the inhabitants' formula.

Κεδρων

Kitron

object of κατοικοῦντας (indeclinable place-name)

Κεδρων: transliteration of Hebrew קִדְרוֹן (Kitron); indeclinable; a Zebulunite town (cf. Josh 19:15); not to be confused with the Kidron valley.

οὐδὲ

nor

negative coordinating conjunction

οὐδέ: 'nor'; chaining the second un-cleared town.

τοὺς

those

Accusative

article (with substantival participle)

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

κατοικοῦντας

those dwelling

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Pl Masc · κατοικέω

substantival participle (object: 'the inhabitants of Nahalol')

→ characterizing present participle

κατοικέω: 'the inhabitants' of the second town.

Δωμανα

Nahalol

object of κατοικοῦντας (indeclinable place-name)

Δωμανα: indeclinable place-name corresponding to Hebrew נַחֲלֹל (Nahalol/Nahalal), a Zebulunite town (Josh 19:15; 21:35); the Greek form diverges considerably from the Hebrew, illustrating the instability of Judges toponymy.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

κατώκησεν

dwelt

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κατοικέω

main verb (the Canaanite remains)

→ constative aorist

κατοικέω: 'dwell'; the Canaanite remains among Zebulun.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

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

Χαναναῖος

Canaanite

Nominative

subject of κατώκησεν

Χαναναῖος: the surviving Canaanite.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (idiom: 'in the midst')

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

μέσῳ midst Dative <i>dative of place (ἐν μέσῳ: 'in the midst of')</i> μέσος; ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν ('in their midst') — the Canaanite interspersed among the Zebulunites.	αὐτῶν their Genitive <i>genitive (with μέσῳ: 'in their midst')</i> αὐτῶν: lexical item interpreted according to its local syntactic role in this passage.	καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	ἐγένετο he became Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι <i>main verb (the tribute-result)</i> → <i>constative aorist</i> γίνομαι: ἐγένετο αὐτῷ εἰς φόρον ('became tribute to him') — the Canaanite set to forced labor for Zebulun.
αὐτῷ to him Dative <i>dative of advantage (Zebulun benefits from the tribute)</i> αὐτός (dat. αὐτῷ): 'to/for him' — the tribute accrues to Zebulun.	εἰς to / for <i>preposition + accusative (idiomatic)</i> εἰς + acc.: the εἰς φόρον idiom (cf. v. 28).	φόρον forced labor / tribute Accusative <i>accusative object of εἰς</i> φόρος: 'tribute / corvée'; the imposed servile status.	

31 καὶ Ἀσηρ οὐκ ἐξῆρεν τοὺς κατοικοῦντας Ἀκχω καὶ ἐγένετο αὐτῷ εἰς φόρον καὶ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας Δωρ καὶ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας Σιδῶνα καὶ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας Ααλαφ καὶ τὸν Ἀσχαζι καὶ τὸν Χελβα καὶ τὸν Ναΐ καὶ τὸν Ερεω

And Asher did not drive out those dwelling in Acco — and it became forced labor for him — nor those dwelling in Dor, nor those dwelling in Sidon, nor those dwelling in Ahlab, nor Achzib, nor Helbah, nor Aphik, nor Rehob.

Asher's failure (the Phoenician coast)

καὶ Ἀσηρ οὐκ ἐξῆρεν

Asher's catalogue is the longest of the northern tribes, listing the Phoenician coastal cities it failed to take — Acco, Dor, Sidon, Ahlab, Achzib, Helbah, Aphik, Rehob. The inclusion of Sidon underscores how deeply the Canaanite/Phoenician presence penetrated Asher's allotment; here it is Israel, not the Canaanite, who lives 'in the midst' (v. 32), an inversion of the conquest ideal.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

Ασηρ

Asher

subject of ἐξῆρεν (indeclinable)

Ασηρ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲשֵׁר (Asher); indeclinable; the tribe of the northwestern coast (the Acco-Tyre littoral).

οὐκ

not

negative particle

οὐ (οὐκ): the litany's negation.

ἐξῆρεν

drove out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξαίρω

main verb (negated: Asher's failure)

→ *constative aorist (negated)*

ἐξαίρω: the refrain-verb.

τοὺς

those

Accusative

article (with substantival participle)

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

κατοικοῦντας

those dwelling

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Pl Masc · κατοικέω

substantival participle (object: 'the inhabitants of Acco')

→ *characterizing present participle*

κατοικέω: 'the inhabitants' formula.

Ακχω

Acco

object of κατοικοῦντας (indeclinable place-name)

Ακχω: transliteration of Hebrew אֲכָז (Acco); indeclinable; the principal Phoenician port of Asher's coast (later Ptolemais, Acts 21:7).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (parenthetical tribute-note)

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

ἐγένετο

it became

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (tribute-note inserted)

→ *constative aorist*

γίνομαι: ἐγένετο αὐτῷ εἰς φόρον — the tribute-formula, here inserted after the first city before the catalogue resumes.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dative of advantage (Asher)

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

εἰς

to / for

preposition + accusative (idiomatic)

εἰς + acc.: the εἰς φόρον idiom.

φόρον

forced labor / tribute

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

φόρος: 'tribute / corvée'.

καὶ

and / nor

coordinate conjunction (resuming the catalogue of un-cleared cities)

καί: here resumes the list of cities not driven out (functioning as 'nor' after the implied negation).

τοὺς

those

Accusative

article (with substantival participle)

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

κατοικοῦντας

those dwelling

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Pl Masc · κατοικέω

substantival participle (object: 'the inhabitants of Dor')

→ *characterizing present participle*

κατοικέω: 'the inhabitants'.

Δωρ

Dor

object of κατοικοῦντας (indeclinable place-name)

Δωρ: indeclinable; the coastal town (cf. v. 27); here in Asher's catalogue (the boundary between Manasseh and Asher was fluid).

καὶ

and / nor

coordinate conjunction

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

τούς

those

Accusative

article (with substantival participle)

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

κατοικοῦντας

those dwelling

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Pl Masc · κατοικέω

substantival participle (object: 'the inhabitants of Sidon')

→ characterizing present participle

κατοικέω: 'the inhabitants'.

Σιδῶνα

Sidon

Accusative

object of κατοικοῦντας (Greek-inflected place-name)

Σιδών (acc. Σιδῶνα): the Greek-inflected name of Hebrew שִׁדְוֹן (Sidon); declined as a third-declension noun; the great Phoenician metropolis — its inclusion shows Asher's failure reached the heart of Phoenicia (cf. NT Tyre and Sidon, Matt 11:21).

καὶ

and / nor

coordinate conjunction

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

τούς

those

Accusative

article (with substantival participle)

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

κατοικοῦντας

those dwelling

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Pl Masc · κατοικέω

substantival participle (object: 'the inhabitants of Ahlab')

→ characterizing present participle

κατοικέω: 'the inhabitants'.

Ααλαφ

Ahlab

object of κατοικοῦντας (indeclinable place-name)

Ααλαφ: transliteration of Hebrew אַחְלָב (Ahlab); indeclinable; a town on Asher's coast.

καὶ

and / nor

coordinate conjunction

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (case-marking the indeclinable name)

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

Ασχαζι

Achzib

direct object (indeclinable place-name)

Ασχαζι: transliteration of Hebrew אַחְצִיב (Achzib); indeclinable; a coastal town of Asher (Josh 19:29).

καὶ

and / nor

coordinate conjunction

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (case-marking the indeclinable name)

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

Χελβα

Helbah

direct object (indeclinable place-name)

Χελβα: transliteration of Hebrew חֶלְבָּה (Helbah); indeclinable; a town in Asher's territory.

καὶ

and / nor

coordinate conjunction

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (case-marking the indeclinable name)

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

Ναῖ

Aphik

direct object (indeclinable place-name)

Ναῖ: indeclinable place-name in the Rahlfs base, corresponding to Hebrew נַפְיִח (Aphik/Aphek) in Asher's list (Josh 19:30); another instance of the divergent Greek toponymy of Judges.

καὶ

and / nor

coordinate conjunction

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

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (case-marking the indeclinable name)

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

Ερεω

Rehob

direct object (indeclinable place-name; closes the catalogue)

Ερεω: indeclinable place-name in the Rahlfs base, corresponding to Hebrew רֶחֱבִי (Rehob) in Asher's list (Josh 19:30); closes the catalogue of Asher's un-cleared cities.

32 καὶ κατώκησεν ὁ Ασηρ ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ Χαναναίου τοῦ κατοικοῦντος τὴν γῆν ὅτι οὐκ ἠδυνήθη ἐξᾶραι αὐτόν

And Asher dwelt in the midst of the Canaanite who inhabited the land, because he was not able to drive him out.

The conquest inverted (Asher dwells among the Canaanites)

καὶ κατώκησεν ὁ Ασηρ ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ Χαναναίου

The decisive inversion: here it is Asher who dwells 'in the midst of the Canaanite' — not the reverse. The conquest ideal is reversed; Israel is the minority among the entrenched population. The explicit reason (ὅτι οὐκ ἠδυνήθη ἐξᾶραι, 'because he could not drive him out') again exposes the failure, paralleling the valley-clause of v. 19.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

κατώκησεν

dwelt

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κατοικέω

main verb (Asher's residence among the Canaanites)

→ *constative aorist*

κατοικέω: 'dwell / settle'; the subject is now Israel (Asher), reversing the usual pattern — Asher lives among the Canaanites, not vice versa.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (case-marking the indeclinable name)

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

Ασηρ

Asher

subject of κατώκησεν (indeclinable; articular)

Ασηρ: indeclinable; here nominative subject (with article ὁ) — the tribe living among the un-expelled Canaanites.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (idiom: 'in the midst')

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

μέσῳ

midst

Dative

dative of place (ἐν μέσῳ: 'in the midst of')

μέσος: ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ Χαναναίου ('in the midst of the Canaanite') — the inversion: Israel as minority among the natives.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

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

Χαναναίου

Canaanite

Genitive

genitive (with μέσῳ: 'in the midst of the Canaanite')

Χαναναῖος (gen. Χαναναίου): the entrenched native population among whom Asher dwells.

τοῦ

the (one)

Genitive

article (with attributive participle)

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

κατοικοῦντος

inhabiting

Pres Act Ptcp Gen Sg Masc · κατοικέω

attributive participle (modifying Χαναναίου)

→ *characterizing present participle*

κατοικέω: 'inhabit'; the genitive participle 'the one inhabiting the land' marks the Canaanite as the established occupant — the land is effectively his.

τῇν

the

Accusative

article

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

direct object of κατοικοῦντος

γῆ: 'land'; the territory the Canaanite, not Asher, effectively holds.

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction

ὅτι: 'because'; gives the reason for the inversion — inability to expel.

οὐκ

not

negative particle

οὐ (οὐκ): negates ἡδυνήθη.

ἡδυνήθη

he was able

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · δύναμαι

main verb of the causal clause (with infinitive)

→ *constative aorist (negated capacity)*

δύναμαι (aor. pass. ἡδυνήθη): 'be able'; with οὐκ, decisive inability — Asher could not dispossess the Canaanite (cf. ἡδυνάσθησαν, v. 19).

ἐξάραι

to drive out

Aor Act Inf · ἐξάιρω

complementary infinitive (with ἡδυνήθη)

→ *complementary aorist infinitive*

ἐξάιρω (aor. inf. ἐξάραι): 'drive out / remove'; the complement of 'was not able' — the un-accomplished expulsion.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object (the Canaanite)

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

33 καὶ Νεφθαλι οὐκ ἐξῆρεν τοὺς κατοικοῦντας Βαιθσαμυς καὶ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας Βαιθαναθ καὶ κατώκησεν Νεφθαλι ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ Χαναναίου τοῦ κατοικοῦντος τὴν γῆν οἱ δὲ κατοικοῦντες Βαιθσαμυς καὶ τὴν Βαιθενεθ ἐγένοντο αὐτοῖς εἰς φόρον

And Naphtali did not drive out those dwelling in Beth-shemesh nor those dwelling in Beth-anath; and Naphtali dwelt in the midst of the Canaanite who inhabited the land; but those dwelling in Beth-shemesh and Beth-anath became forced labor for them.

Naphtali's failure (Beth-shemesh and Beth-anath)

καὶ Νεφθαλι οὐκ ἐξῆρεν

Naphtali's notice combines both motifs: the tribe dwells among the Canaanite (as Asher, v. 32), yet eventually sets the inhabitants of Beth-shemesh and Beth-anath to tribute. The doubled toponyms — both 'houses' (Βαιθ-) of a deity (Shemesh the sun, Anath the goddess) — quietly underscore the religious peril of the un-cleared land.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

Νεφθαλι

Naphtali

subject of ἐξῆρεν (indeclinable)

Νεφθαλι: transliteration of Hebrew נַפְתָּלִי (Naphtali); indeclinable; a northern tribe in eastern Galilee.

οὐκ

not

negative particle

οὐ (οὐκ): the litany's negation.

ἐξῆρεν

drove out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξαίρω

main verb (negated: Naphtali's failure)

→ constative aorist (negated)

ἐξαίρω: the refrain-verb.

τούς

those

Accusative

article (with substantival participle)

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

κατοικοῦντας

those dwelling

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Pl Masc · κατοικέω

substantival participle (object: 'the inhabitants of Beth-shemesh')

→ characterizing present participle

κατοικέω: 'the inhabitants' formula.

Βαιθσαμυς

Beth-shemesh

object of κατοικοῦντας (indeclinable place-name)

Βαιθσαμυς: transliteration of Hebrew בית שמש ('house of the sun', Beth-shemesh); indeclinable; a Naphtalite town whose name preserves the sun-deity Shemesh.

καὶ

and / nor

coordinate conjunction

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

τούς

those

Accusative

article (with substantival participle)

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

κατοικοῦντας

those dwelling

Pres Act Ptcp Acc Pl Masc · κατοικέω

substantival participle (object: 'the inhabitants of Beth-anath')

→ characterizing present participle

κατοικέω: 'the inhabitants'.

Βαιθαναθ

Beth-anath

object of κατοικοῦντας (indeclinable place-name)

Βαιθαναθ: transliteration of Hebrew בית אנאθ ('house of Anath', Beth-anath); indeclinable; a Naphtalite town named for the Canaanite war-goddess Anath.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

κατώκησεν

dwelt

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κατοικέω

main verb (Naphtali dwells among the Canaanites)

→ constative aorist

κατοικέω: 'dwell'; as with Asher (v. 32), Naphtali lives among the Canaanites — the inverted conquest.

Νεφθαλι

Naphtali

subject of κατώκησεν (indeclinable)

Νεφθαλι: indeclinable; here nominative subject.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (idiom: 'in the midst')

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

μέσῳ

midst

Dative

dative of place (ἐν μέσῳ: 'in the midst of')

μέσος: ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ Χαναναίου — Naphtali as minority among the natives.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

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

Χαναναίου

Canaanite

Genitive

genitive (with μέσῳ)

Χαναναῖος (gen. Χαναναίου): the entrenched native population.

τοῦ

the (one)

Genitive

article (with attributive participle)

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

κατοικοῦντος

inhabiting

Pres Act Ptcp Gen Sg Masc · κατοικέω

attributive participle (modifying Χαναναίου)

→ characterizing present participle

κατοικέω: 'the one inhabiting the land' — the established occupant (cf. v. 32).

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

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

γῆν

land

Accusative

direct object of κατοικοῦντος

γῆ: 'land'; effectively held by the Canaanite.

οἱ

those

Nominative

article (with substantival participle: subject)

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

δὲ

but

mild adversative (post-positive; introducing the tribute-note)

δέ: post-positive; here mildly adversative, introducing the eventual tribute-arrangement that qualifies the failure.

κατοικοῦντες

those dwelling / inhabitants

Pres Act Ptcp Nom Pl Masc · κατοικέω

substantival participle (subject of ἐγένοντο)

→ characterizing present participle

κατοικέω: the substantival 'the inhabitants' (of Beth-shemesh and Beth-anath), now subject of the tribute-clause.

Βαιθσαμυς

Beth-shemesh

object of κατοικοῦντες (indeclinable place-name)

Βαιθσαμυς: indeclinable; repeated from above.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (case-marking the indeclinable name)

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

Βαιθενεθ

Beth-anath

object (coordinate; indeclinable place-name; spelling variant of Βαιθαναθ)

Βαιθενεθ: indeclinable; a spelling variant of Βαιθαναθ (Beth-anath) within the same verse — illustrating the orthographic instability of the Greek Judges toponymy.

ἐγένοντο

they became

Aor Mid Indic 3 Pl · γίνομαι

main verb (the tribute-result)

→ constative aorist

γίνομαι (3 pl.): 'became'; the inhabitants ἐγένοντο ... εἰς φόρον ('became forced labor') for Naphtali.

αὐτοῖς

to them

Dative

dative of advantage (Naphtali)

αὐτός (dat. pl. αὐτοῖς): 'to/for them' — the tribute accrues to the Naphtalites.

εἰς

to / for

preposition + accusative (idiomatic)

εἰς + acc.: the εἰς φόρον idiom (cf. v. 28).

φόρον

forced labor / tribute

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

φόρος: 'tribute / corvée'; the servile status imposed on Naphtali's Canaanites.

34 καὶ ἐξέθλιψεν ὁ Αμορραῖος τοὺς υἱοὺς Δαν εἰς τὸ ὄρος ὅτι οὐκ ἀφῆκαν αὐτὸν καταβῆναι εἰς τὴν κοιλάδα

And the Amorite pressed the sons of Dan back into the hill country, for they did not allow him to come down into the valley.

The conquest fully inverted (Dan driven out by the Amorite)

καὶ ἐξέθλιψεν ὁ Αμορραῖος

The climax of the failure-litany inverts the conquest entirely: now the enemy (the Amorite) is the aggressor, pressing the Danites BACK into the hill country and barring them from their own valley-allotment. Dan, unable to hold its land, will eventually migrate north (Judg 18). The syntax is ambiguous as to who 'did not allow' whom down — best read as the Amorite refusing to let Dan descend into the valley.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐξέθλιψεν

pressed / crowded out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐκθλίβω

main verb (the Amorite as aggressor)

→ *constative aorist*

ἐκθλίβω: 'press out / squeeze / crowd / oppress'; renders ὀπλ; the vivid compound depicts the Amorite forcibly confining Dan to the highlands — the role-reversal that consummates the chapter's failure-theme.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

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

Αμορραῖος

Amorite

Nominative

subject of ἐξέθλιψεν

Αμορραῖος: 'Amorite'; a Greek-inflected gentilic (rendering יַמֶּרֶץ), declined; in this final scene the Amorite (highland Canaanite) is the aggressor, not the victim.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

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

υἱοὺς

sons

Accusative

direct object of ἐξέθλιψεν (the Danites)

υἱός: 'sons'; οἱ υἱοὶ Δαν = the men of Dan, here the oppressed party.

Δαν

of Dan

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'sons of Dan')

Δαν: transliteration of Hebrew דָּן (Dan); indeclinable; the tribe whose original coastal-plain allotment proved untenable, prompting the northern migration of Judg 18.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (direction)

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

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

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

ὄρος

hill country / mountain

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (the refuge zone)

ὄρος: 'mountain / hill country'; the highland into which Dan is forced — denied the fertile valley below.

ὅτι

for / because

causal conjunction

ὅτι: 'because'; gives the reason — the valley was barred to Dan.

οὐκ

not

negative particle

οὐ (οὐκ): negates ἀφῆκαν.

ἀφῆκαν

they allowed

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀφίημι

verb of the causal clause (negated)

→ constative aorist (negated permission)

ἀφίημι: 'let / permit / allow'; renders ἵνα (to permit); the third-plural (the Amorites) 'did not allow him [Dan] to go down' — barring the tribe from its valley-allotment.

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

accusative subject of the infinitive (Dan)

αὐτός (acc. αὐτόν): refers to Dan (collective singular), the subject of the infinitive καταβῆναι.

καταβῆναι

to come down

Aor Act Inf · καταβαίνω

complementary infinitive (with ἀφῆκαν)

→ complementary aorist infinitive

καταβαίνω: 'go/come down / descend'; the descent into the valley that Dan was prevented from making — the spatial image of dispossession.

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (direction)

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 (the denied lowland)

κοιλάς: 'valley / lowland plain'; the fertile valley Dan could not occupy — the same chariot-favoring terrain that defeated Judah (v. 19).

35 καὶ ἤρξατο ὁ Αμορραῖος κατοικεῖν ἐν τῷ ὄρει τῷ ὀστρακῶδει ἐν ᾧ αἱ ἄρκοι καὶ ἐν ᾧ αἱ ἀλώπεκες ἐν τῷ Μυρσινῶνι καὶ ἐν Θαλαβιν καὶ ἐβαρύνθη χεὶρ οἴκου Ἰωσηφ ἐπὶ τὸν Αμορραῖον καὶ ἐγενήθη αὐτοῖς εἰς φόρον

And the Amorite began to dwell in the hill country of potsherds, where the bears were and where the foxes were, in Myrsinon and in Shaalbim; and the hand of the house of Joseph grew heavy upon the Amorite, and he became forced labor for them.

The Amorite entrenched, then subdued by Joseph

καὶ ἤρξατο ὁ Αμορραῖος κατοικεῖν

The Amorite settles in a wild, broken upland (the 'shell/potsherd' hill country full of bears and foxes), holding Myrsinon (Har-heres/Aijalon) and Shaalbim. But the tide turns: 'the hand of the house of Joseph grew heavy' (ἐβαρύνθη χεὶρ ... ἐπὶ) — the same idiom used of YHWH's hand in the plagues — and the Amorite too is reduced to tribute (εἰς φόρον), the litany's final cadence.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἤρξατο

began

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἄρχω

main verb (Amorite entrenchment)

→ *ingressive aorist*

ἄρχω (mid.): 'begin'; with κατοικεῖν, the Amorite 'began to dwell' permanently in the highland — entrenchment paralleling that of the Canaanite in v. 27.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

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

Αμορραῖος

Amorite

Nominative

subject of ἤρξατο

Αμορραῖος: the highland Canaanite, now entrenched.

κατοικεῖν

to dwell

Pres Act Inf · κατοικέω

complementary infinitive (with ἤρξατο)

→ *complementary present infinitive (ongoing residence)*

κατοικέω: 'dwell / settle'; the present infinitive of settled, ongoing residence.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

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 / mountain

Dative

dative of place (object of ἐν)

ὄρος (dat. ὄρει): 'mountain / hill country'; the rugged upland the Amorite holds.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with attributive adjective)

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

ὄστρακώδει

of potsherds / shell-rocky

Dative

attributive adjective (modifying ὄρει)

ὄστρακώδης: 'like potsherds / shell-covered / shard-strewn'; from ὄστρακον ('potsherd'); the LXX renders the Hebrew toponym Har-heres ('mountain of the sun/clay', **הַר הָהָרֵס**) by interpreting heres as 'potsherd', yielding 'the shell/potsherd mountain' — a wild, stony upland.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location, with relative)

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

ᾧ

which

Dative

relative pronoun (locative: 'in which')

ὅς (dat. ᾧ): relative pronoun; ἐν ᾧ ('in which') describes the wild upland as the haunt of beasts.

αἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

ἄρκοι

bears

Nominative

subject (with implied 'were': 'where the bears are')

ἄρκος (pl. ἄρκοι): 'bear'; renders בָּרְ; the presence of bears marks the region as wild, untamed highland — a vivid touch absent from the MT, emphasizing the harshness of the terrain the Amorite holds.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location, with relative)

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

ἣ

which

Dative

relative pronoun (locative: 'in which')

ὅς (dat. ᾧ): the second 'in which' clause, naming the foxes.

αἱ

the

Nominative

article

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

ἁλώπεκες

foxes

Nominative

subject (with implied 'were': 'where the foxes are')

ἁλώπηξ (pl. ἁλώπεκες): 'fox'; renders חַיָּוִשׁ; the foxes (cf. Shaalbim, 'place of foxes', perhaps by folk-etymology) reinforce the picture of a wild beast-haunted upland; the noun recurs in Jesus' sayings (Luke 9:58; 13:32).

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with the declined place-name)

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

Μυρσινῶνι

Myrsinon

Dative

dative of place (Greek-formed place-name)

Μυρσινῶν (dat. Μυρσινῶνι): a Greek-formed place-name ('myrtle-grove', from μυρσίνη, 'myrtle'), here declined; it renders the Hebrew toponym in Aijalon/Har-heres district; being Greek-inflected it is tagged as a noun with case.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

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

Θαλαβιν

Shaalbim

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

Θαλαβιν: transliteration corresponding to Hebrew שַׁלְבִּימַי (Shaalbim, 'place of foxes'); indeclinable; a town in the Danite/Amorite highland.

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 (Joseph's pressure on the Amorite)

→ **constative aorist (the tide turns)**

βαρύνω (aor. pass.): 'make heavy / weigh down'; the idiom ἐβαρύνθη χεὶρ ... ἐπὶ ('the hand grew heavy upon') renders טַ הַיָּדָא, an expression of dominating pressure — the same idiom used of YHWH's hand in the plagues (cf. Exod 9:3); here the house of Joseph at last gains the upper hand over the Amorite.

χεὶρ

hand

Nominative

subject of ἐβαρύνθη

χεὶρ: 'hand'; metonymy for power; 'the hand of the house of Joseph' = Joseph's dominating force.

οἴκου

house

Genitive

genitive of relationship (the hand of the house of Joseph)

οἶκος: 'house / household / dynasty'; οἶκος Ἰωσηφ ('house of Joseph') = the central tribes Ephraim and Manasseh collectively.

Ἰωσηφ

of Joseph

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'house of Joseph')

Ἰωσηφ: indeclinable; the eponym of the central tribes.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition + accusative (the object of pressure)

ἐπὶ + acc.: in the idiom 'the hand grew heavy upon', marking the Amorite as the one subdued.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

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

Ἀμορραῖον

Amorite

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπὶ

Ἀμορραῖος (acc. Ἀμορραῖον): the subdued highland Canaanite.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐγενήθη

he became

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb (the tribute-result)

→ **constative aorist**

γίνομαι (aor. pass. ἐγενήθη): 'became'; ἐγενήθη αὐτοῖς εἰς φόρον — the Amorite reduced to forced labor for the house of Joseph, the litany's closing cadence of compromise.

αὐτοῖς

to them

Dative

dative of advantage (the house of Joseph)

αὐτός (dat. pl. αὐτοῖς): 'to/for them' — the tribute accrues to the Josephites.

εἰς

to / for

preposition + accusative (idiomatic)

εἰς + acc.: the εἰς φόρον idiom, here closing the catalogue (cf. v. 28).

φόρον

forced labor / tribute

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς

φόρος: 'tribute / corvée'; the final instance of the recurring servile status that substitutes for obedient conquest.

36 καὶ τὸ ὄριον τοῦ Αμορραίου ἀπὸ τῆς ἀναβάσεως Ακραβὶν ἀπὸ τῆς Πέτρας καὶ ἐπάνω

And the border of the Amorite was from the ascent of Akrabbim, from the Rock and upward.

Closing geographical note (the Amorite frontier)

καὶ τὸ ὄριον τοῦ Αμορραίου

The chapter ends with a bare geographical notice fixing the Amorite frontier — from the Ascent of Akrabbim ('Scorpion Pass') and the Rock (Sela/Petra) northward. The terse, verbless cartographic closure leaves the book's tension unresolved: the land is mapped but not cleared, the un-expelled nations remaining as the snare that ch. 2 will name. The chapter thus opens with a confident oracle (v. 2) and closes on an inventory of unfinished conquest.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

τὸ

the

Nominative

article

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

ὄριον

border / boundary

Nominative

subject (verbless cartographic notice)

ὄριον: 'boundary / border / territory'; renders אֶרֶץ; the verbless clause states the limit of Amorite-held territory, a fitting bare close to the catalogue of un-cleared lands.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

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

Ἀμορραίου

Amorite

Genitive

genitive of possession (the Amorite's border)

Ἀμορραῖος (gen. Ἀμορραίου): the Amorite, whose frontier is here delimited.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (starting point)

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

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

ἀναβάσεως

ascent / pass

Genitive

genitive of source (object of ἀπό)

ἀνάβασις: 'ascent / going up / mountain-pass'; renders הַלְעָמִי; the 'ascent of Akrabbim' is the Scorpion Pass at the southern edge of the Dead Sea, a fixed boundary-marker (cf. Num 34:4; Josh 15:3).

Ἀκραβιν

of Akrabbim

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'ascent of Akrabbim')

Ἀκραβιν: transliteration of Hebrew אֶקְרַבִּים (Akrabbim, 'scorpions'); indeclinable; the Scorpion Pass marking the southern frontier.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (second reference point)

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

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

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

Πέτρας

the Rock (Sela/Petra)

Genitive

genitive of source (object of ἀπό)

πέτρα (gen. Πέτρας): 'rock / crag'; here a place-name rendering Hebrew עֶלְזָה (Sela, 'the Rock'), the Edomite stronghold later known as Petra; the LXX translates rather than transliterates, hence a Greek noun with case (cf. 2 Kgs 14:7; the NT πέτρα, Matt 16:18).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (with the adverb)

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

ἐπάνω

upward / above

adverb (direction: 'and upward')

ἐπάνω: 'above / upward / beyond'; renders הַלְעָמִי; closes the boundary-notice (and the chapter) with the open-ended 'and upward', the territory stretching away — the conquest left geographically and theologically unfinished.

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.