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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Book of Judges, Chapter 12

KPITAI IB’

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

Jephthah's victory ends in civil bloodshed, and the book passes briefly through a line of minor judges.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of Judges 12 follows the Rahlfs–Hanhart edition of the Septuagint (Septuaginta, rev. ed. 2006), an ancient and public-domain text; the critical apparatus is not reproduced. Judges survives in two divergent Greek text-forms (the so-called A and B traditions), and Rahlfs prints both in parallel for much of the book; the reference text annotated here is the verbatim Rahlfs line as supplied. Judges 12 falls into two unequal halves: the Ephraimite war against Jephthah, climaxing in the shibboleth test at the fords of the Jordan (vv. 1–7), and a terse list of three minor judges — Ibzan of Bethlehem, Elon the Zebulunite, and Abdon son of Hillel (vv. 8–15). The famous shibboleth episode (vv. 5–6) turns on a dialect password:

the Ephraimite fugitives could not pronounce the test-word, and here the LXX renders the Hebrew שִׁבְלֵת not by transliteration but by its sense, στάχυς ('ear of grain'); the giveaway is that the Ephraimite 'did not direct himself to speak it thus' (οὐ κατεύθυνεν τοῦ λαλῆσαι οὕτως), whereupon forty-two thousand of Ephraim fell (v. 6). The verb ἔθυσαν ('they slaughtered', lit. 'sacrificed') at the fords gives the killing a grim ritual coloring. The closing minor-judge notices (vv. 8–15) follow a fixed formula — judged Israel, the number of years, died, was buried — punctuated by note of large families (Ibzan's thirty sons and thirty daughters; Abdon's forty sons and thirty grandsons riding on seventy colts) as a sign of honor and prosperity.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 12:1–3	Ephraim's accusation and Jephthah's defense The men of Ephraim cross northward and confront Jephthah, charging that he went to fight the Ammonites without summoning them and threatening to burn his house over him (v. 1). Jephthah answers that he had in fact called them in his great strife with Ammon and they failed to deliver him (v. 2); since they would not save him, he took his life in his own hand, crossed against Ammon, and YHWH gave them into his hand — so why have they now come up against him to fight (v. 3)?
B · 12:4–6	Gilead defeats Ephraim; the shibboleth test at the Jordan fords Jephthah gathers all the men of Gilead and routs Ephraim, provoked by Ephraim's taunt that the Gileadites are mere fugitives in the midst of Ephraim and Manasseh (v. 4). Gilead seizes the fords of the Jordan; when an Ephraimite fugitive asks to cross, he is tested with the dialect password (v. 5). Unable to pronounce στάχυς correctly, he is seized and slaughtered at the fords; forty-two thousand of Ephraim fall (v. 6).
C · 12:7	Jephthah's judgeship and death The Jephthah cycle closes with the standard judge-formula: he judged Israel sixty years (a textual variant for the usual six), then Jephthah the Gileadite died and was buried in his city in Gilead.

The minor judges: Ibzan, Elon, and Abdon

Three minor judges are recorded in fixed formulae. Ibzan of Bethlehem judged after Jephthah, with thirty sons and thirty daughters sent abroad and thirty daughters brought in for his sons, judging seven years (vv. 8–10). Elon the Zebulunite judged ten years and was buried in Zebulun (vv. 11–12). Abdon son of Hillel the Pirathonite, with forty sons and thirty grandsons riding on seventy colts, judged eight years and was buried in Pirathon in the hill country of Ephraim, in the mountain of Amalek (vv. 13–15).

- 1 καὶ ἐβόησεν ἄνθρωπος Εφραιμ καὶ παρήλθαν εἰς βορρᾶν καὶ εἶπαν πρὸς Ιεφθαε διὰ τί παρήλθες παρατάξασθαι ἐν υἱοῖς Αμμων καὶ ἡμᾶς οὐ κέκληκας πορευθῆναι μετὰ σοῦ τὸν οἶκόν σου ἐμπρήσομεν ἐπὶ σέ ἐν πυρί

And the men of Ephraim were called out and crossed northward and said to Jephthah, 'Why did you cross over to fight against the sons of Ammon, and you did not call us to go with you? We will burn your house over you with fire.'

New narrative scene (main narrative) καὶ ἐβόησεν ἄνθρωπος Εφραιμ

The chapter opens with the Hebraizing καί-parataxis typical of Judges; the collective singular ἄνθρωπος Εφραιμ ('the man/men of Ephraim') denotes the tribal levy as a unit. The Ephraimite complaint mirrors their identical grievance against Gideon (Judg 8:1), but here it escalates to an arson threat, setting up the civil war that follows.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (Hebraizing καί-parataxis)

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

ἐβόησεν

was called out / cried out

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · βοάω

main verb (with collective subject ἄνθρωπος Εφραιμ)

→ ingressive aorist (the tribal levy raises a cry / is mustered)

βοάω: 'cry out / shout / call'; the singular verb agrees with the collective ἄνθρωπος Εφραιμ; the B-text idiom here describes the Ephraimites being summoned/raising the war-cry as they move against Jephthah.

ἄνθρωπος

the man / men

Nominative

subject (collective singular: the tribal levy of Ephraim)

ἄνθρωπος: 'man'; the collective singular ἄνθρωπος Εφραιμ renders אֲנָשֵׁי שִׁמְשֹׁן, a Hebrew idiom for the fighting men of a tribe taken as a single body (cf. ἄνθρωπος Ισραηλ in Judg 20).

Εφραιμ

Ephraim

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'man of Ephraim')

Εφραιμ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲנָשֵׁי שִׁמְשֹׁן; indeclinable in the LXX; the dominant northern tribe, recurrently aggrieved at being left out of military glory (cf. Judg 8:1).

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (sequential)

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

παρῆλθαν
they crossed over

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · παρέρχομαι

main verb (movement of the Ephraimite levy)

→ *constative aorist (single act of crossing)*

παρέρχομαι: 'pass by / go over / cross'; the Hellenistic aorist ending -αν (for -ον) is common in the LXX; here the Ephraimites cross the Jordan northward to confront Jephthah in Gilead.

εἰς
to / toward

preposition + accusative (direction)

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

βορρᾶν
north

Accusative

accusative object of εἰς (direction: 'northward')

βορρᾶς: 'north / north wind'; here a directional accusative for the crossing toward Gilead; renders גִּלְזָּה (toward Zaphon / northward), a notorious crux that the LXX reads geographically.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

εἶπαν
they said

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ *constative aorist (single speech-act)*

λέγω: the Hellenistic aorist εἶπαν (for εἶπον) introduces the Ephraimite accusation against Jephthah.

πρός
to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

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

Ιεφθαε
Jephthah

accusative object of πρὸς (indeclinable proper noun)

Ιεφθαε: transliteration of Hebrew יֵפְתָּה ('he opens / God opens'); indeclinable in the LXX; the Gileadite judge whose Ammonite victory (ch. 11) provokes the Ephraimite quarrel.

διὰ
because of / why

preposition + accusative (in interrogative idiom διὰ τί)

διὰ + acc.: in the fixed interrogative phrase διὰ τί ('on account of what? / why?'), rendering Hebrew מַדּוּעַ / מִלָּא.

τί
what

Accusative

interrogative pronoun (object of διὰ: 'why')

τίς, τί: interrogative pronoun; the neuter accusative τί with διὰ forms the causal question 'why?'

παρῆλθες
did you cross over

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · παρέρχομαι

main verb of interrogative clause

→ *constative aorist (Jephthah's completed crossing to war)*

παρέρχομαι: here 'cross over / go across' to make war; the Ephraimites object that Jephthah crossed to fight Ammon without them.

παρατάξασθαι

to draw up for battle / to fight

Aor Mid Inf · παρατάσσω

infinitive of purpose (with παρῆλθες)

→ *aorist infinitive of purpose (to take the field)*

παρατάσσω (mid. παρατάσσομαι): 'draw up in battle array / engage in battle'; the middle infinitive expresses the purpose of the crossing; renders Hebrew מִלְחָמָה ('to fight').

ἐν

against / among

preposition + dative (Hebraizing: 'fight against')

ἐν + dat.: here a Hebraism for hostile engagement ('fight with/against'), calquing the Hebrew אֶל־עָמֹן.

υἱοῖς

sons

Dative

dative object of ἐν (the foe: 'sons of Ammon')

υἱός: 'son'; the idiom υἱοὶ Ἀμμων ('sons of Ammon') is the standard LXX designation of the Ammonites, rendering יִמְעַן יְנִי.

Ἀμμων

Ammon

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

Ἀμμων: transliteration of Hebrew יִמְעַן; indeclinable; the trans-Jordanian foe defeated by Jephthah in ch. 11.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (adversative force in context)

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

ἡμᾶς

us

Accusative

direct object of κέκληκας (fronted for emphasis)

ἐγώ (pl. ἡμεῖς): the fronted accusative ἡμᾶς emphasizes the grievance — 'and us you did not call!'

οὐ

not

negative particle

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

κέκληκας

you have called

Perf Act Indic 2 Sg · καλέω

main verb (perfect of standing grievance)

→ resultative perfect (the failure to summon stands as an abiding affront)

καλέω: 'call / summon / invite'; the perfect κέκληκας presents the non-summoning as a settled state of insult that still rankles; renders Hebrew נִקְרָא.

πορευθῆναι

to go

Aor Pass Inf · πορεύομαι

infinitive complement (of κέκληκας: 'call us to go')

→ constative aorist (purposive)

πορεύομαι: 'go / journey / march'; the deponent aorist passive infinitive completes the sense of καλέω ('summon to go along to war').

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 (accompaniment)

σύ: second-person pronoun; the genitive σοῦ with μετὰ ('with you') names Jephthah as the leader the Ephraimites claim they should have accompanied.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with οἶκόν)

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

οἶκόν

house

Accusative

direct object of ἐμπρήσομεν (fronted before the verb)

οἶκος: 'house / household'; renders תִּבְיָה; the threatened object of arson — the same threat the Ephraimites carry out against Samson's father-in-law's house (Judg 15:6) and that recurs at Judg 14:15.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying οἶκόν)

σύ: enclitic genitive σου ('your'); the second accent on οἶκόν reflects the enclitic following it.

ἐμπρήσομεν

we will burn

Fut Act Indic 1 Pl · ἐμπύπρημι

main verb (threat of arson)

→ minatory future (threat against Jephthah)

ἐμπύπρημι (ἐμπύπρημι): 'set on fire / burn up'; renders שָׂרַף יִרְשָׁ; the future expresses a violent threat — they will burn Jephthah's house over him.

ἐπὶ

upon / over

preposition + accusative (hostile: 'over you')

ἐπί + acc.: here 'upon / over against' in a hostile sense — the house will be burned down on top of Jephthah.

σέ

you

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπί (the victim of the arson)

σύ: accusative σέ; the threat is comprehensive — both house and owner consumed.

ἐν

with / in

preposition + dative (instrumental: 'with fire')

ἐν + dat.: instrumental Hebraism (שָׂרַף בְּ, 'with fire').

πυρί

fire

Dative

dative of instrument (the means of burning)

πῦρ: 'fire'; renders שָׂרַף; the instrumental dative completes the arson threat.

2 καὶ εἶπεν Ιεφθαε πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἀνὴρ μαχητὴς ἦμην ἐγὼ καὶ ὁ λαός μου καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ Αμμων σφόδρα καὶ ἐβόησα ὑμᾶς καὶ οὐκ ἐσώσατέ με ἐκ χειρὸς αὐτῶν

And Jephthah said to them, 'I was a man of strife, I and my people, and the sons of Ammon greatly oppressed me; and I called out to you, and you did not save me from their hand.'

Responsive speech-act (Jephthah's rebuttal) καὶ εἶπεν Ιεφθαε πρὸς αὐτοὺς

Jephthah answers the accusation point for point: he was locked in a fierce conflict (ἀνὴρ μαχητὴς ἦμην), he did summon Ephraim (ἐβόησα ὑμᾶς, answering their οὐ κέκληκας in v. 1), and they failed to deliver him. The verbal echo βοάω (their ἐβόησεν, v. 1; his ἐβόησα here) ties accusation and defense together.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

εἶπεν
said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (speech-introduction)

→ *constative aorist (single speech-act)*

λέγω: the aorist εἶπεν introduces Jephthah's rebuttal of the Ephraimite charge.

Ιεφθαε
Jephthah

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

Ιεφθαε: see v. 1; here the nominative subject of εἶπεν, though formally indeclinable.

πρὸς
to

preposition + accusative (direction of speech)

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

αὐτούς
them

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (the Ephraimites)

αὐτός: third-person pronoun; the accusative plural αὐτούς refers to the Ephraimite delegation of v. 1.

άνήρ
a man

Nominative

predicate nominative (with ἦμην: 'I was a man')

άνήρ: 'man'; the predicate άνήρ μαχητής ('a man of war / strife') characterizes Jephthah as one embattled, rendering ψιχ בִּיח ('a man of contention').

μαχητής
of strife / contentious

Nominative

attributive/appositive (with άνήρ: 'a fighting man')

μαχητής: 'warrior / fighter / contentious man'; the phrase άνήρ μαχητής renders בִּיח בִּיח, presenting Jephthah as a man caught in fierce conflict with Ammon.

ἦμην
I was

Impf Indic 1 Sg · εἰμί

copula (with predicate άνήρ μαχητής)

→ *descriptive imperfect (ongoing past state of conflict)*

εἰμί: 'be'; the late-Greek imperfect ἦμην (for classical ἦν) describes Jephthah's continuing state of embattlement.

ἐγώ
I

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun (resuming ἦμην)

ἐγώ: the emphatic pronoun underlines Jephthah's personal involvement, expanded by 'and my people.'

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

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

ὁ
the

Nominative

article (with λαός)

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

λαός
people

Nominative

subject (coordinate with ἐγώ: 'my people')

λαός: 'people'; here Jephthah's own Gileadite forces, rendering בְּנֵי גִלְעָד.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying λαός)

ἐγώ: enclitic genitive μου ('my').

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (introducing the adversary)

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

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with υἱοὶ)

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

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject (the oppressors: 'the sons of Ammon')

υἱός: in the idiom οἱ υἱοὶ Ἀμμων ('the Ammonites'); here the subject of the implied verb of oppression intensified by σφόδρα.

Ἀμμων

Ammon

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

Ἀμμων: see v. 1; indeclinable.

σφόδρα

greatly / exceedingly

adverb of degree (intensifying the implied oppression)

σφόδρα: 'very / exceedingly'; standard LXX rendering of טַחַח; here it intensifies the pressure the Ammonites exerted ('humbled me greatly').

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐβόησα

I called out / cried out

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · βοάω

main verb (Jephthah's summons)

→ constative aorist (the act of summoning, answering Ephraim's charge)

βοάω: 'cry out / call / summon'; Jephthah's ἐβόησα ὑμᾶς directly rebuts the Ephraimite οὐ κέκληκας of v. 1 — he insists he did call them.

ὑμᾶς

you

Accusative

direct object of ἐβόησα (the Ephraimites summoned)

σύ (pl. ὑμεῖς): accusative ὑμᾶς; the direct object of the summons-verb, a Hebraizing construction (calling someone rather than calling to).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (adversative force)

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

οὐκ

not

negative particle

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

ἐσώσατέ

you saved

Aor Act Indic 2 Pl · σῶζω

main verb (Ephraim's failure to deliver)

→ constative aorist (the failure to rescue)

σῶζω: 'save / rescue / deliver'; renders נִשְׁלַחְתִּי /; the charge is that Ephraim did not come to deliver Jephthah from Ammonite hands; the final acute accent reflects the following enclitic με.

με

me

Accusative

direct object of ἐσώσατε

ἐγώ: enclitic accusative με ('me').

ἐκ

from / out of

preposition + genitive (deliverance from)

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

χειρὸς

hand

Genitive

genitive object of ἐκ ('out of the hand')

χείρ: 'hand'; the idiom ἐκ χειρός ('from the hand/power of') renders תְּנָה, a standard Hebraism for deliverance from an enemy's grip.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession (the Ammonites' hand)

αὐτός: genitive plural αὐτῶν ('their'), referring to the sons of Ammon.

3 καὶ εἶδον ὅτι οὐκ εἶ σωτὴρ καὶ ἔθηκα τὴν ψυχὴν μου ἐν χειρί μου καὶ παρῆλθον πρὸς υἱοὺς Αμμων καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτοὺς κύριος ἐν χειρί μου καὶ εἰς τί ἀνέβητε ἐπ' ἐμέ ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ταύτῃ παρατάξασθαι ἐν ἐμοί

'And I saw that you were no deliverer, and I put my life in my own hand and crossed over against the sons of Ammon, and the LORD gave them into my hand. So why have you come up against me this day to fight against me?'

Continuation of Jephthah's defense (consequence and counter-question)

καὶ εἶδον ὅτι

Jephthah completes his self-justification: seeing no deliverer, he risked his own life (the idiom ἔθηκα τὴν ψυχὴν μου ἐν χειρί μου), and YHWH — not Ephraim — gave the victory. The rebuttal closes with a sharp counter-question (εἰς τί ἀνέβητε ἐπ' ἐμέ) that throws the Ephraimite διὰ τί of v. 1 back upon them.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

εἶδον

I saw

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · ὁράω

main verb (perception)

→ constative aorist (Jephthah's realization)

ὁράω: 'see / perceive / realize'; the aorist εἶδον (suppletive from ὁράω) reports Jephthah's recognition that no help would come from Ephraim.

ὅτι

that

conjunction (introducing object clause of εἶδον)

ὅτι: 'that'; introduces the content of what Jephthah perceived.

οὐκ

not

negative particle

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

εἶ

you are / were

Pres Act Indic 2 Sg · εἰμί

copula of object clause (with predicate σωτήρ)

→ **stative present**

εἰμί: 'be'; present εἶ ('you are'), here retained in the reported clause where English idiom prefers 'were' — 'I saw that you are/were no deliverer!'

σωτήρ

deliverer / savior

Nominative

predicate nominative (with εἶ)

σωτήρ: 'savior / deliverer'; renders עֲשֵׂה; Jephthah denies Ephraim the role of rescuer that belongs, in the event, to YHWH alone (v. 3b).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔθηκα

I put / placed

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · τίθημι

main verb (idiom of self-risk)

→ **constative aorist (the decisive act of risking his life)**

τίθημι: 'put / place / set'; the idiom ἔθηκα τὴν ψυχὴν μου ἐν χειρὶ μου ('I put my life in my hand') renders יָשַׁבְּ יְדַיִּי בְּכַף יָדִי, meaning to take a mortal risk (cf. 1 Sam 19:5; 28:21; Job 13:14).

τὴν

the / my

Accusative

article (with ψυχὴν)

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

ψυχὴν

life / soul

Accusative

direct object of ἔθηκα

ψυχὴ: 'life / soul / self'; renders נַפְשִׁי; here 'life' as that which is risked in battle.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying ψυχὴν)

ἐγώ: enclitic genitive μου.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative within the idiom)

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

χειρὶ

hand

Dative

dative of place (within the risk-idiom: 'in my hand')

χείρ: here 'hand' in the idiom of self-exposure to deadly risk.

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying χειρὶ)

ἐγώ: enclitic genitive μου.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (sequential)

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

παρῆλθον

I crossed over

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · παρέρχομαι

main verb (Jephthah's advance to battle)

→ **constative aorist (single act of crossing against Ammon)**

παρέρχομαι: 'pass over / cross'; Jephthah's παρῆλθον echoes the Ephraimite charge παρῆλθες (v. 1) — yes, he crossed, but at his own peril and by divine warrant.

πρὸς

against / to

preposition + accusative (hostile direction)

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

υἱὸς

sons

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς ('against the sons of Ammon')

υἱός: in the idiom υἱὸς Ἀμμων ('the Ammonites'); accusative as object of πρὸς in hostile sense.

Ἀμμων

Ammon

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Ἀμμων: see v. 1; indeclinable.

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 (divine giving of victory)

→ *constative aorist (the decisive divine act)*

δίδωμι: 'give / hand over'; the idiom ἔδωκεν ... ἐν χειρί μου ('gave them into my hand') renders יְדָן יָדָה, the standard holy-war formula of divine victory; the agent is κύριος, not Ephraim.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object of ἔδωκεν (the Ammonites)

αὐτός: accusative plural αὐτούς, the Ammonites given into Jephthah's hand.

κύριος

the LORD

Nominative

subject (divine agent of the victory)

κύριος: rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; placed emphatically as the true giver of the victory — Jephthah credits YHWH, not the absent Ephraimites.

ἐν

into / in

preposition + dative (Hebraizing: 'into my hand')

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

χειρί

hand

Dative

dative within the victory-idiom ('into my hand')

χείρ: in the holy-war idiom ἐν χειρί μου ('into my hand / power').

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying χειρί)

ἐγώ: enclitic genitive μου.

καὶ

and / so

coordinate conjunction (introducing counter-question)

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

εἰς

for / to

preposition + accusative (in interrogative idiom εἰς τί)

εἰς + acc.: in the phrase εἰς τί ('for what? / why?'), a counter-question matching the Ephraimite διὰ τί of v. 1.

τί

what

Accusative

interrogative pronoun (object of εἰς: 'why')

τίς, τί: interrogative; neuter accusative τί with εἰς ('for what purpose / why').

ἀνέβητε

you have come up

Aor Act Indic 2 Pl · ἀναβαίνω

main verb of counter-question

→ constative aorist (the Ephraimite hostile advance)

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up / come up'; military verb for advancing against; renders הָלַךְ; Jephthah asks why Ephraim has marched up against him after the war is already won.

ἐπὶ

against

preposition + accusative (hostile: elided before vowel)

ἐπί + acc.: 'against' in a hostile sense; elided ἐπ before the following vowel.

ἐμέ

me

Accusative

accusative object of ἐπ (the target of the advance)

ἐγώ: emphatic accusative ἐμέ ('against me').

ἐν

in / on

preposition + dative (temporal)

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

τῇ

the

Dative

article (with ἡμέρα)

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

ἡμέρα

day

Dative

dative of time (with demonstrative: 'on this day')

ἡμέρα: 'day'; the phrase ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ταύτῃ ('on this day') renders הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה.

ταύτη

this

Dative

demonstrative (modifying ἡμέρα)

οὗτος: demonstrative; the dative ταύτῃ agrees with ἡμέρᾳ ('this day').

παρατάσθαι

to fight

Aor Mid Inf · παρατάσσω

infinitive of purpose (with ἀνέβητε)

→ aorist infinitive of purpose (to take the field)

παρατάσσω (mid.): 'draw up for battle / engage in battle'; the purpose infinitive echoes the same verb in the Ephraimite charge of v. 1, framing the irony — they came to fight the very man YHWH had vindicated.

ἐν

against

preposition + dative (Hebraizing: 'fight against me')

ἐν + dat.: Hebraism for hostile engagement ('fight against'), calquing מִן הַיָּד.

ἐμοί

me

Dative

dative object of ἐν (the one fought against)

ἐγώ: emphatic dative ἐμοί; the object of the hostile παρατάσθαι.

4 καὶ συνέστρεψεν Ιεφθαε τοὺς πάντας ἄνδρας Γαλααδ καὶ παρετάξατο τῷ Εφραιμ καὶ ἐπάταξαν ἄνδρες Γαλααδ τὸν Εφραιμ ὅτι εἶπαν οἱ διασωζόμενοι τοῦ Εφραιμ ὑμεῖς Γαλααδ ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ Εφραιμ καὶ ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ Μανασση

And Jephthah gathered all the men of Gilead and fought with Ephraim; and the men of Gilead struck down Ephraim, because the fugitives of Ephraim said, 'You Gileadites are in the midst of Ephraim and in the midst of Manasseh.'

Narrative escalation (the dispute becomes civil war)

καὶ συνέστρεψεν Ιεφθαε

The verbal quarrel turns to slaughter: Jephthah musters Gilead and defeats Ephraim. The motive clause (ὅτι εἶπαν ...) supplies the taunt that provoked the war — Ephraim despised the Gileadites as 'fugitives' (διασωζόμενοι) caught between Ephraim and Manasseh, denying them a legitimate tribal identity. The same participle διασωζόμενοι is turned against the Ephraimites themselves in vv. 5–6.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

συνέστρεψεν

gathered together / mustered

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · συστρέφω

main verb (Jephthah musters his forces)

→ constative aorist (single act of mustering)

συστρέφω: 'gather together / assemble / muster'; renders יהסך / יסך; Jephthah rallies the whole Gileadite levy for war against Ephraim.

Ιεφθαε

Jephthah

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

Ιεφθαε: see v. 1; indeclinable.

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article (with ἄνδρας)

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

πάντας

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying ἄνδρας: 'all the men')

πᾶς: 'all / every'; the accusative plural πάντας stresses the totality of the Gileadite muster.

ἄνδρας

men

Accusative

direct object of συνέστρεψεν

άνήρ: 'man'; the fighting men of Gilead gathered for battle.

Γαλααδ

Gilead

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'men of Gilead')

Γαλααδ: transliteration of Hebrew גלעד; indeclinable; the trans-Jordanian region of Jephthah's clan, here standing for its inhabitants.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

παρετάξατο

he fought / drew up in battle

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · παρτάσσω

main verb (engagement with Ephraim)

→ constative aorist (the act of giving battle)

παρτάσσω (mid.): 'draw up for / engage in battle'; the same verb used in the speeches of vv. 1, 3 now describes the actual fighting against Ephraim.

τῷ

the / with

Dative

article (with Εφραιμ, marking the dative complement)

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

Εφραιμ

Ephraim

dative complement of παρετάξατο (the foe fought: 'with/against Ephraim')

Εφραιμ: indeclinable; though formally indeclinable, the preposed article τῷ marks it as the dative complement of παρτάσσομαι ('fought against Ephraim').

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐπάταξαν

they struck / smote

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · πατάσσω

main verb (the defeat of Ephraim)

→ constative aorist (decisive military blow)

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite / defeat'; renders הָרָג (Hiphil); the standard LXX verb for inflicting a military defeat or slaughter.

ἄνδρες

men

Nominative

subject of ἐπάταξαν ('the men of Gilead')

ἄνῃρ: nominative plural ἄνδρες; the Gileadite warriors as the agents of the defeat.

Γαλααδ

Gilead

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'men of Gilead')

Γαλααδ: see above; indeclinable.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Εφραιμ, marking the accusative object)

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

Εφραιμ

Ephraim

accusative object of ἐπάταξαν (the defeated, marked by τὸν)

Εφραιμ: indeclinable; the preposed article τὸν marks it as the accusative object of πατάσσω.

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction (introducing the provoking taunt)

ὅτι: 'because'; introduces the reason for the war — the insulting words of the Ephraimites.

εἶπαν

they said

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω

verb of causal clause (the Ephraimite taunt)

→ constative aorist (the offending speech)

λέγω: Hellenistic aorist εἶπαν; reports the taunt that provoked the slaughter.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with the participle διασφζόμενοι)

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

διασωζόμενοι

the fugitives / survivors

Pres Mid/Pass Part Nom Pl Masc · διασώζω

substantival participle (subject of εἶπαν)

διασώζω (mid./pass.): 'escape / be rescued / survive'; the substantival participle οἱ διασωζόμενοι means 'the escapees / fugitives'; the Ephraimites use it contemptuously of the Gileadites, but the same term recoils on the fleeing Ephraimites in vv. 5–6.

τοῦ

the / of

Genitive

article (with Εφραιμ, marking the genitive)

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

Εφραιμ

Ephraim

genitive of relationship (indeclinable, marked by τοῦ: 'of Ephraim')

Εφραιμ: indeclinable; the preposed article τοῦ marks the genitive ('the fugitives of Ephraim').

ὕμεῖς

you

Nominative

emphatic subject pronoun (vocative-like address to Gilead)

σύ (pl. ὑμεῖς): the emphatic plural ('you Gileadites') opens the taunt with contempt.

Γαλααδ

Gilead

apposition / address (indeclinable: 'you, Gilead')

Γαλααδ: indeclinable; in apposition to ὑμεῖς, addressing the Gileadites collectively.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative within the taunt)

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

μέσῳ

midst

Dative

dative of place (in the idiom ἐν μέσῳ: 'in the midst')

μέσος: 'middle / midst'; the phrase ἐν μέσῳ ('in the midst of') renders גִּלְגָּד; the taunt denies Gilead independent standing — they are mere refugees lodged among the real tribes.

τοῦ

the / of

Genitive

article (with Εφραιμ)

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

Εφραιμ

Ephraim

genitive (indeclinable, marked by τοῦ: 'of Ephraim')

Εφραιμ: indeclinable; genitive after ἐν μέσῳ.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative, parallel)

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

μέσῳ

midst

Dative

dative of place (parallel ἐν μέσῳ)

μέσος: see above; the repetition extends the taunt to Manasseh as well.

τοῦ

the / of

Genitive

article (with *Μανασση*)

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

Μανασση

Manasseh

genitive (indeclinable, marked by τοῦ: 'of *Manasseh*')
Μανασση: transliteration of Hebrew מְנַשֶּׁשֶׁת; indeclinable; the tribe geographically associated with Gilead, here named to deny Gilead its own identity.

5 καὶ προκατελάβετο Γαλααδ τὰς διαβάσεις τοῦ Ιορδάνου τοῦ Εφραιμ καὶ εἶπαν αὐτοῖς οἱ διασωζόμενοι Εφραιμ διαβῶμεν καὶ εἶπαν αὐτοῖς οἱ ἄνδρες Γαλααδ μὴ Εφραθίτης εἶ καὶ εἶπεν οὐ

And Gilead seized beforehand the fords of the Jordan against Ephraim; and when the fugitives of Ephraim said to them, 'Let us cross,' the men of Gilead would say to him, 'Are you an Ephraimite?' and he would say, 'No.'

Tactical development (the trap is set at the fords)

καὶ προκατελάβετο Γαλααδ

Gilead's pre-emptive seizure of the Jordan crossings cuts off the Ephraimite retreat and sets the stage for the password test. The exchange is iterative (each fleeing fugitive faces the same challenge), captured by the repeated εἶπαν / εἶπεν; the fugitive's denial (οὐ) only triggers the dialect test of v. 6.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

προκατελάβετο

seized beforehand / took control of

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · προκαταλαμβάνω
main verb (*Gilead secures the fords*)

→ constative aorist (decisive pre-emptive seizure)

προκαταλαμβάνω (mid.): 'seize in advance / occupy beforehand'; the double-compound προ-κατα- stresses pre-emption — Gilead takes the fords before the Ephraimites can escape across them; renders תָּכֶז.

Γαλααδ

Gilead

subject (indeclinable: the Gileadites as a body)

Γαλααδ: see v. 4; here the collective subject seizing the crossings.

τὰς

the

Accusative

article (with *διαβάσεις*)

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

διαβάσεις

fords / crossings

Accusative

direct object of προκατελάβετο

διάβασις: 'crossing / ford'; renders תִּירְבָּנִים ('fords'); the shallow river-crossings of the Jordan, the only escape route for the fleeing Ephraimites.

τοῦ

the / of

Genitive

article (with Ἰορδάνου)

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

Ἰορδάνου

of the Jordan

Genitive

genitive (specifying which fords: 'of the Jordan')

Ἰορδάνης (gen. Ἰορδάνου): 'Jordan'; transliteration of Hebrew יַרְדֵּן, but declined as a first-declension Greek noun (hence the genitive ending); the boundary river between Gilead and Ephraim.

τοῦ

the / against

Genitive

article (with Εφραιμ, marking the genitive)

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

Εφραιμ

Ephraim

genitive of disadvantage (indeclinable: the fords belonging to / facing Ephraim)

Εφραιμ: indeclinable; the genitive τοῦ Εφραιμ specifies the fords as those on the Ephraimite side / cutting off Ephraim's escape.

καί

and

narrative conjunction

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

εἶπαν

they said

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω

main verb (the fugitives' request)

→ *iterative aorist (repeated with each fleeing group)*

λέγω: Hellenistic aorist εἶπαν; the request of each fleeing band to be allowed across.

αὐτοῖς

to them

Dative

indirect object (to the Gileadite guards)

αὐτός: dative plural αὐτοῖς; the Gileadites holding the fords.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with the participle διασφζόμενοι)

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

διασφζόμενοι

the fugitives

Pres Mid/Pass Part Nom Pl Masc · διασφζω

substantival participle (subject: the Ephraimite escapees)

διασφζω: 'escape / survive'; the same participle the Ephraimites had used contemptuously of Gilead (v. 4) now names the fleeing Ephraimites themselves — a pointed reversal.

Εφραιμ

Ephraim

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'fugitives of Ephraim')

Εφραιμ: indeclinable; here without article, in apposition/genitive with διασφζόμενοι.

διαβῶμεν

let us cross over

Aor Act Subj 1 Pl · διαβαίνω

hortatory subjunctive (the fugitives' request)

→ *hortatory subjunctive (request/proposal to cross)*

διαβαίνω: 'cross over / pass through'; the hortatory subjunctive διαβῶμεν ('let us cross') is the fugitives' plea to be let over the Jordan.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

εἶπαν

they said / would say

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω

main verb (the Gileadites' challenge)

→ *iterative aorist (the standing challenge at the ford)*

λέγω: Hellenistic aorist εἶπαν; the guards' interrogation of each would-be crosser.

αὐτοῖς

to them

Dative

indirect object (to the fugitives)

αὐτός; dative plural αὐτοῖς; the fugitives addressed.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article (with ἄνδρες)

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

ἄνδρες

men

Nominative

subject ('the men of Gilead')

άνήρ: nominative plural ἄνδρες; the Gileadite sentries posted at the fords.

Γαλααδ

Gilead

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'men of Gilead')

Γαλααδ: see v. 4; indeclinable.

μή

(question particle)

interrogative particle (introducing a tentative question)

μή: here the interrogative particle introducing a question expecting (or probing for) a negative answer — 'You're not an Ephraimite, are you?'

Εφραθίτης

an Ephraimite

Nominative

predicate nominative (with εἰ: 'are you an Ephraimite?')

Εφραθίτης; gentilic 'Ephraimite / Ephrathite', rendering עִיִּרָא; a declinable Greek gentilic noun (nom. in -της); the ethnic identity the test seeks to expose.

εἶ

are you

Pres Act Indic 2 Sg · εἰμί

copula of the interrogative

→ *stative present*

εἰμί: 'be'; present εἶ ('you are') in the identity-probing question.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

εἶπεν

he said / would say

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb (the fugitive's denial)

→ *iterative aorist (each fugitive's reply)*

λέγω: aorist εἶπεν; the singular shifts to the individual fugitive answering the challenge.

οὐ

no

negative adverb (the fugitive's false denial)

οὐ: the emphatic negative 'no'; the denial that fails — the dialect test of v. 6 will betray the truth the word cannot conceal.

6 καὶ εἶπαν αὐτῷ εἰπὼν δὴ στάχυς καὶ οὐ κατεύθυνεν τοῦ λαλῆσαι οὕτως καὶ ἐπελάβοντο αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔθυσαν αὐτὸν πρὸς τὰς διαβάσεις τοῦ Ιορδάνου καὶ ἔπεσαν ἐν τῷ καιρῷ ἐκείνῳ ἀπὸ Εφραιμ τεσσαράκοντα δύο χιλιάδες

And they said to him, 'Say now, "ear of grain"'; and he did not manage to pronounce it so, and they seized him and slaughtered him at the fords of the Jordan. And there fell at that time of Ephraim forty-two thousand.

Climax (the shibboleth test and the slaughter)

καὶ εἶπαν αὐτῷ

The dialect password exposes the fugitive: he cannot pronounce the test-word correctly (οὐ κατεύθυνεν τοῦ λαλῆσαι οὕτως). The LXX renders Hebrew **נִחַשׁ** not by transliteration but by sense, στάχυς ('ear of grain'). The grim verb ἔθυσαν ('they sacrificed/slaughtered') lends the killing a ritual cast, and the chapter's first half ends with the staggering toll: forty-two thousand Ephraimites.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

εἶπαν

they said

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · λέγω

main verb (the test command)

→ *iterative aorist (the standing test)*

λέγω: Hellenistic aorist εἶπαν; the Gileadites issue the dialect test to the suspected Ephraimite.

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

indirect object (the suspected fugitive)

αὐτός: dative singular αὐτῷ; the individual put to the test.

εἰπὼν

say

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · λέγω

main verb (imperative: the test command)

→ *aorist imperative (single demanded utterance)*

λέγω: the second aorist imperative εἰπὼν (Hellenistic for εἰπέ); 'say!' — the command to pronounce the password.

δὴ

now / pray

particle (urging the imperative)

δὴ: enclitic particle of urgency or insistence; with the imperative ('say now / go on, say') it presses for the immediate utterance, rendering Hebrew נָּ.

στάχυς

ear of grain

Nominative

quoted test-word (object of the command, in citation form)

στάχυς: 'ear of grain / head of corn'; the LXX renders the Hebrew password תִּלְבָּשׁ ('ear of grain / flowing stream') by its sense rather than transliterating it; the test exploited the Ephraimite inability to pronounce the Hebrew sound (sh/s), giving the word its byword status, 'shibboleth.'

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (adversative force)

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

οὐ

not

negative particle

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

κατεύθυνεν

he did not manage / direct rightly

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κατευθύνω

main verb (the failed pronunciation)

→ constative aorist (the decisive failure that betrays him)

κατευθύνω: 'make straight / direct / manage correctly'; here 'he did not get it right / could not frame his speech so'; the failure to pronounce the word correctly is the giveaway.

τοῦ

the (to)

Genitive

article (with the articular infinitive λαλῆσαι)

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

λαλῆσαι

to speak

Aor Act Inf · λαλέω

articular infinitive (exegetical with κατεύθυνεν: 'to speak it so')

→ aorist infinitive

λαλέω: 'speak / utter'; the articular infinitive τοῦ λαλῆσαι complements κατεύθυνεν — he could not 'direct himself to speak' the word correctly.

οὕτως

thus / so

adverb of manner (modifying λαλῆσαι: 'to speak it thus')

οὕτως: 'thus / in this way'; 'so' = in the correct Gileadite pronunciation; the adverb pinpoints that it was the manner of speaking, not the word itself, that betrayed him.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (consequence)

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

ἐπελάβοντο

they seized

Aor Mid Indic 3 Pl · ἐπιλαμβάνομαι

main verb (the seizure)

→ constative aorist (the act of laying hold)

ἐπιλαμβάνομαι: 'take hold of / seize'; the middle with the genitive object (αὐτοῦ) is the regular construction; the guards lay hold of the exposed Ephraimite.

αὐτοῦ

him

Genitive

genitive object of ἐπελάβοντο (regular with verbs of grasping)

αὐτός: genitive singular αὐτοῦ; the object seized, in the genitive required by ἐπιλαμβάνομαι.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔθυσαν

they slaughtered

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · θύω

main verb (the killing)

→ constative aorist (the act of slaughter)

θύω: properly 'sacrifice / slaughter (a victim)'; its use here for the killing of the Ephraimite at the ford lends the execution a chilling sacrificial coloring; renders ὑπὸ ψ ('slaughter').

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object of ἔθυσαν

αὐτός: accusative singular αὐτόν; the slaughtered fugitive.

πρὸς

at / by

preposition + accusative (location: 'at the fords')

πρὸς + acc.: here locational, 'at / by'; the killing happens right at the river-crossings.

τὰς

the

Accusative

article (with διαβάσεις)

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

διαβάσεις

fords

Accusative

accusative object of πρὸς (place of execution)

διάβας: see v. 5; the fords of the Jordan, now the place of slaughter.

τοῦ

the / of

Genitive

article (with Ιορδάνου)

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

Ιορδάνου

of the Jordan

Genitive

genitive (specifying the fords)

Ιορδάνης (gen. Ιορδάνου): see v. 5; the Jordan whose crossings frame the slaughter.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (summary statement)

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

ἔπεσαν

there fell

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · πίπτω

main verb (the death-toll summary)

→ constative aorist (the total fallen)

πίπτω: 'fall'; the Hellenistic aorist ἔπεσαν; the military idiom 'fall' = die in battle, summarizing the casualties of the civil war.

ἐν

in / at

preposition + dative (temporal)

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

τῷ

the

Dative

article (with καιρῷ)

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

καιρῷ

time

Dative

dative of time (with demonstrative: 'at that time')

καιρός: 'time / season / occasion'; the phrase ἐν τῷ καιρῷ ἐκείνῳ ('at that time') renders אֵת הַיּוֹם הַהוּא, a standard narrative time-marker.

ἐκεῖνω

that

Dative

demonstrative (modifying καιρῶ)

ἐκεῖνος; demonstrative 'that'; the dative ἐκεῖνω agrees with καιρῶ.

ἀπό

of / from

preposition + genitive (partitive: of Ephraim)

ἀπό + gen.: here partitive, 'of/from (the ranks of) Ephraim.'

Εφραιμ

Ephraim

object of ἀπό (indeclinable: the source of the casualties)

Εφραιμ: indeclinable; the tribe from whose ranks the slain are counted.

τεσσαράκοντα

forty

numeral (with δύο χιλιάδες: 'forty-two thousand')

τεσσαράκοντα: 'forty'; indeclinable numeral; with δύο forms 'forty-two' modifying χιλιάδες.

δύο

two

numeral (with τεσσαράκοντα: 'forty-two')

δύο: 'two'; here indeclinable in form; completes the compound number 'forty-two thousand.'

χιλιάδες

thousand

Nominative

subject of ἔπεσαν (the number of the fallen)

χιλιάς (pl. χιλιάδες): 'thousand / unit of a thousand'; nominative plural as the grammatical subject — 'forty-two thousand (of Ephraim) fell.'

7 καὶ ἔκρινεν Ιεφθαε τὸν Ισραηλ ἐξήκοντα ἔτη καὶ ἀπέθανεν Ιεφθαε ὁ Γαλααδίτης καὶ ἐτάφη ἐν πόλει αὐτοῦ ἐν Γαλααδ

And Jephthah judged Israel sixty years; and Jephthah the Gileadite died and was buried in his city in Gilead.

Closure of the Jephthah cycle (judge-formula) καὶ ἔκρινεν Ιεφθαε

The Jephthah narrative ends with the standard judge-formula: the length of his rule and the notice of his death and burial. The figure 'sixty years' (ἐξήκοντα) is a textual peculiarity of this tradition (most witnesses read 'six'). The death-and-burial notice mirrors the minor-judge formulae that follow in vv. 8–15, knitting Jephthah to the list of minor judges.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔκρινεν
judged

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κρίνω

main verb (the judge-formula)

→ constative aorist (summary of his whole tenure)

κρίνω: 'judge / govern / lead'; renders ὕψ; in Judges the verb denotes the broad leadership of a 'judge' (deliverer-ruler), not merely forensic judging; the formulaic ἔκρινεν τὸν Ἰσραὴλ + a number of years recurs for each minor judge.

Ἰεφθαε
Jephthah

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

Ἰεφθαε: see v. 1; indeclinable.

τὸν
the

Accusative

article (with Ἰσραὴλ, marking the object)

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

Ἰσραὴλ
Israel

accusative object of ἔκρινεν (indeclinable, marked by τὸν)

Ἰσραὴλ: transliteration of Hebrew יִשְׂרָאֵל; indeclinable; the people over whom Jephthah judged; the preposed τὸν marks the accusative.

ἑξήκοντα
sixty

numeral (with ἔτη: 'sixty years')

ἑξήκοντα: 'sixty'; indeclinable numeral; this tradition's figure for Jephthah's rule (a variant where many witnesses read 'six years').

ἔτη
years

Accusative

accusative of duration ('for sixty years')

ἔτος (pl. ἔτη): 'year'; the accusative of extent of time states the duration of the judgeship; the standard element of the judge-formula.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἀπέθανεν
died

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποθνήσκω

main verb (death notice)

→ constative aorist (the fact of death)

ἀποθνήσκω: 'die'; renders תָּמָה; the death notice is the fixed second element of the judge-formula (cf. vv. 10, 12, 15).

Ἰεφθαε
Jephthah

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

Ἰεφθαε: see v. 1; indeclinable.

ὁ
the

Nominative

article (with the gentilic Γαλααδίτης)

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

Γαλααδίτης
the Gileadite

Nominative

appositive (epithet of Jephthah)

Γαλααδίτης: gentilic 'Gileadite', rendering גִּלְעָדִי; a declinable Greek gentilic; the epithet ties Jephthah to his region, fittingly recalled at his burial in Gilead.

καὶ and <i>narrative conjunction</i> καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.	ἐτάφη was buried Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · θάπτω <i>main verb (burial notice)</i> → <i>constative aorist (the fact of burial)</i> θάπτω (aor. pass. ἐτάφη): 'bury'; renders רָבַץ; the burial notice is the fixed closing element of the judge-formula (cf. vv. 10, 12, 15).	ἐν in <i>preposition + dative (locative)</i> ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.	πόλει city Dative <i>dative of place (place of burial)</i> πόλις: 'city / town'; renders יָגִי; 'in his city' marks burial in his own ancestral town.
αὐτοῦ his Genitive <i>genitive of possession (modifying πόλει)</i> αὐτός; genitive singular αὐτοῦ ('his').	ἐν in <i>preposition + dative (locative, specifying the region)</i> ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.	Γαλααδ Gilead <i>object of ἐν (indeclinable: the region of burial)</i> Γαλααδ: see v. 4; indeclinable; specifies the region in which Jephthah's city lay.	

8 καὶ ἔκρινεν μετ' αὐτὸν τὸν Ἰσραὴλ Ἀβαισαν ἀπὸ Βαιθλεεμ

And after him Ibzan from Bethlehem judged Israel.

New unit: first minor judge (Ibzan)

καὶ ἔκρινεν μετ' αὐτὸν

The minor-judge list begins. The opening formula ἔκρινεν μετ' αὐτὸν τὸν Ἰσραὴλ ('judged Israel after him') recurs verbatim for Elon (v. 11) and Abdon (v. 13). Ibzan is located 'from Bethlehem' — probably the Bethlehem of Zebulun (Josh 19:15) rather than the Judahite Bethlehem.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔκρινεν
judged

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κρίνω

main verb (minor-judge formula)

→ *constative aorist (summary of tenure)*

κρίνω: 'judge / govern'; see v. 7; the opening verb of the recurring minor-judge formula.

μετ'
after

preposition + accusative (succession: 'after him'; elided)

μετά + acc.: 'after'; elided μετ' before the vowel; marks succession in the chain of judges.

αὐτόν
him

Accusative

accusative object of μετ' (the predecessor Jephthah)

αὐτός: accusative singular αὐτόν; refers to Jephthah, the predecessor.

τὸν
the

Accusative

article (with Ἰσραηλ, marking the object)

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

Ἰσραηλ
Israel

accusative object of ἔκρινεν (indeclinable, marked by τὸν)

Ἰσραηλ: see v. 7; indeclinable.

Αβαισαν
Ibzan

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

Αβαισαν: transliteration of Hebrew אִבְזַן (Ibzan); indeclinable; the first of the three minor judges in this chapter.

ἀπὸ
from

preposition + genitive (place of origin)

ἀπό + gen.: 'from'; marks Ibzan's town of origin.

Βαιθλεεμ
Bethlehem

object of ἀπὸ (indeclinable place-name)

Βαιθλεεμ: transliteration of Hebrew בֵּית לֶחֶם ('house of bread'); indeclinable; here probably the Bethlehem of Zebulun (Josh 19:15) given the northern setting of the surrounding judges.

9 καὶ ἦσαν αὐτῷ τριάκοντα υἱοὶ καὶ τριάκοντα θυγατέρες ἃς ἐξάπέστειλεν ἔξω καὶ τριάκοντα θυγατέρας εἰσήνεγκεν τοῖς υἱοῖς αὐτοῦ ἔξωθεν καὶ ἔκρινεν τὸν Ἰσραὴλ ἑπτὰ ἔτη

And he had thirty sons and thirty daughters, whom he sent away abroad, and thirty daughters he brought in from outside for his sons; and he judged Israel seven years.

Expansion (Ibzan's large family as a mark of honor) καὶ ἦσαν αὐτῷ τριάκοντα υἱοὶ

The notice of a large progeny — thirty sons and thirty daughters, with thirty daughters-in-law brought in from outside the clan — signals prosperity, status, and far-reaching marriage alliances, the same honor-motif attached to Jair (10:4) and Abdon (12:14). The years-judged element then closes Ibzan's notice before the death-and-burial of v. 10.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction

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

ἦσαν

there were / he had

Impf Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

main verb (existence/possession with dative αὐτῷ)

→ descriptive imperfect (state of having a family)

εἰμί: 'be'; the construction ἦσαν αὐτῷ ('there were to him' = 'he had') is the standard Greek dative-of-possession idiom, rendering the Hebrew יָלַדְתִּי לוֹ.

αὐτῷ

to him / his

Dative

dative of possession (with ἦσαν: 'he had')

αὐτός: dative singular αὐτῷ; the possessor in the dative-of-possession construction.

τριάκοντα

thirty

numeral (modifying υἱοὶ: 'thirty sons')

τριάκοντα: 'thirty'; indeclinable numeral; the recurring round number marking the abundance of Ibzan's household.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject of ἦσαν

υἱός: 'son'; nominative plural; thirty sons as a sign of dynastic strength.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

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

τριάκοντα

thirty

numeral (modifying θυγατέρες: 'thirty daughters')

τριάκοντα: see above; indeclinable.

θυγατέρες

daughters

Nominative

subject of ἦσαν (coordinate with υἱοὶ)

θυγάτηρ (pl. θυγατέρες): 'daughter'; renders תַּב; thirty daughters given in marriage 'outside' the clan secure wide alliances.

ᾶς

whom

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἐξαπέστειλεν, antecedent θυγατέρες)

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ: relative pronoun; the feminine accusative plural ᾶς refers back to the thirty daughters sent away in marriage.

ἐξαπέστειλεν

he sent away

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐξαποστέλλω

verb of relative clause (giving daughters in marriage)

→ constative aorist (the act of marrying them off)

ἐξαποστέλλω: 'send away / send out'; here of giving daughters in marriage outside the clan; the compound ἐξαπο- stresses sending them right out (ἔξω) beyond the family.

ἔξω

outside / abroad

adverb of place (direction: 'outside the clan')

ἔξω: 'outside / out / abroad'; the daughters are married 'outside' — to husbands beyond Ibzan's own clan, building external alliances.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (the reciprocal arrangement)

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

τριάκοντα

thirty

numeral (modifying θυγατέρας; 'thirty daughters[-in-law]')

τριάκοντα: see above; indeclinable; the matching thirty brides brought in for his sons.

θυγατέρας

daughters

Accusative

direct object of εἰσήνεγκεν (brides for his sons)

θυγάτηρ (acc. pl. θυγατέρας): here 'daughters (of others)' = the brides brought in for Ibzan's sons; the reciprocal of the daughters sent out.

εἰσήνεγκεν

he brought in

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰσφέρω

main verb (bringing brides into the household)

→ constative aorist (the act of arranging marriages in)

εἰσφέρω: 'bring in / carry in'; the counterpart to ἐξαποστέλλω — outward marriage of daughters balanced by inward marriage of brides for the sons; the compound εἰσ- mirrors the ἔξ-/ἔξω of the preceding clause.

τοῖς

the / for

Dative

article (with υἱοῖς, marking the dative)

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

υἱοῖς

sons

Dative

dative of advantage ('for his sons')

υἱός: dative plural υἱοῖς; the sons for whom the brides are brought in.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession (modifying υἱοῖς)

αὐτός: genitive singular αὐτοῦ ('his').

ἔξωθεν

from outside

adverb of place (source: 'from outside the clan')

ἔξωθεν: 'from outside / from without'; the brides are brought in 'from outside' the clan, completing the picture of wide-ranging exogamous alliances.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔκρινεν

judged

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κρίνω

main verb (years-judged element of the formula)

→ *constative aorist (summary of tenure)*

κρίνω: 'judge / govern'; see v. 7; here closing Ibzan's notice with the length of his rule.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Ἰσραηλ, marking the object)

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

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

accusative object of ἔκρινεν (indeclinable, marked by τὸν)

Ἰσραηλ: see v. 7; indeclinable.

ἑπτὰ

seven

numeral (with ἔτη: 'seven years')

ἑπτὰ: 'seven'; indeclinable numeral; the length of Ibzan's judgeship.

ἔτη

years

Accusative

accusative of duration ('for seven years')

ἔτος (pl. ἔτη): see v. 7; accusative of extent of time.

10 καὶ ἀπέθανεν Αβαισαν καὶ ἐτάφη ἐν Βαιθλεεμ

And Ibzan died and was buried in Bethlehem.

Closure of Ibzan's notice (death-and-burial formula)

καὶ ἀπέθανεν Αβαισαν

The fixed death-and-burial formula closes Ibzan's notice, exactly paralleling the closures of Jephthah (v. 7), Elon (v. 12), and Abdon (v. 15). The burial in Bethlehem rounds off the notice begun in v. 8.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἀπέθανεν

died

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποθνήσκω

main verb (death notice)

→ *constative aorist (the fact of death)*

ἀποθνήσκω: 'die'; see v. 7; the fixed death element of the judge-formula.

Αβαισαν

Ibzan

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

Αβαισαν: see v. 8; indeclinable.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐτάφη

was buried

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · θάπτω

main verb (burial notice)

→ constative aorist (the fact of burial)

θάπτω (aor. pass. ἐτάφη): 'bury'; see v. 7;
the fixed burial element of the judge-
formula.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

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

Βαιθλεεμ

Bethlehem

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name: place of
burial)

Βαιθλεεμ: see v. 8; indeclinable; Ibzan is
buried in his own town.

11 καὶ ἔκρινεν μετ' αὐτὸν τὸν Ἰσραηλ Αἰλωμ ὁ Ζαβουλωνίτης δέκα ἔτη

And after him Elon the Zebulunite judged Israel ten years.

New unit: second minor judge (Elon)

καὶ ἔκρινεν μετ' αὐτὸν

Elon's notice is the briefest of the three, compressing succession-formula, name, gentilic, and years into a single clause. The gentilic ὁ Ζαβουλωνίτης roots him in the northern tribe of Zebulun, the only judge so identified.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔκρινεν

judged

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κρίνω

main verb (minor-judge formula)

→ constative aorist (summary of tenure)

κρίνω: 'judge / govern'; see v. 7.

μετ'

after

preposition + accusative (succession; elided)

μετά + acc.: 'after'; elided μετ'; marks
succession (after Ibzan).

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

accusative object of μετ' (the predecessor Ibzan)

αὐτός: accusative singular αὐτόν; refers to
Ibzan.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Ἰσραηλ, marking the object)

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

Ἰσραηλ

Israel

accusative object of ἔκρινεν (indeclinable,
marked by τὸν)

Ἰσραηλ: see v. 7; indeclinable.

Αἰλωμ

Elon

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

Αἰλωμ: transliteration of Hebrew אֵילָן
(Elon); indeclinable; the second minor
judge, of the tribe of Zebulun.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with the gentilic Ζαβουλωνίτης)

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

Ζαβουλωνίτης

the Zebulunite

Nominative

appositive (gentilic epithet of Elon)

Ζαβουλωνίτης; gentilic 'Zebulunite', from Zebulun (זְבּוּלֹן); a declinable Greek gentilic in -της; locates Elon in the northern tribe of Zebulun.

δέκα

ten

numeral (with ἔτη: 'ten years')

δέκα: 'ten'; indeclinable numeral; the length of Elon's judgeship.

ἔτη

years

Accusative

accusative of duration ('for ten years')

ἔτος (pl. ἔτη): see v. 7; accusative of extent of time.

12 καὶ ἀπέθανεν Αἰλωμ ὁ Ζαβουλωνίτης καὶ ἐτάφη ἐν Αἰλωμ ἐν γῇ Ζαβουλων

And Elon the Zebulunite died and was buried in Elon in the land of Zebulun.

Closure of Elon's notice (death-and-burial formula)

καὶ ἀπέθανεν Αἰλωμ

The death-and-burial formula closes Elon's notice. A wordplay arises in the text-tradition: the judge Αἰλωμ is buried 'in Αἰλωμ' — the same form serving as both personal and place name (a town in Zebulun), reinforcing his tribal rootedness.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἀπέθανεν

died

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποθνήσκω

main verb (death notice)

→ **constative aorist (the fact of death)**

ἀποθνήσκω: 'die'; see v. 7.

Αἰλωμ

Elon

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

Αἰλωμ: see v. 11; indeclinable; here the personal name of the judge.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with the gentilic Ζαβουλωνίτης)

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

Ζαβουλωνίτης

the Zebulunite

Nominative

appositive (gentilic epithet of Elon)

Ζαβουλωνίτης; see v. 11; gentilic.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐτάφη

was buried

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · θάπτω

main verb (burial notice)

→ **constative aorist (the fact of burial)**

θάπτω (aor. pass. ἐτάφη): 'bury'; see v. 7.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

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

Αἰλωμ

Elon (town)

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name: place of burial)

Αἰλωμ: here the place-name Elon/Aijalon, a town in Zebulun (cf. Josh 19:43); the identity of personal and place name produces a homonymic wordplay — Elon buried in Elon.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative, specifying the region)

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

γῆ

land

Dative

dative of place (specifying the region: 'in the land of Zebulun')

γῆ: 'land / earth / territory'; renders γῆ; the phrase ἐν γῇ Ζαβουλων locates the town within Zebulun's tribal territory.

Ζαβουλων

Zebulun

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'land of Zebulun')

Ζαβουλων: transliteration of Hebrew זְבוּלֹן; indeclinable; the northern tribe and its territory.

13 καὶ ἔκρινεν μετ' αὐτὸν τὸν Ἰσραὴλ Ἀβδων υἱὸς Ἑλλήλ ὁ Φαραθωνίτης

And after him Abdon son of Hillel the Pirathonite judged Israel.

New unit: third minor judge (Abdon)

καὶ ἔκρινεν μετ' αὐτὸν

Abdon's notice opens with the same succession-formula and adds both patronymic (son of Hillel) and gentilic (the Pirathonite), the fullest identification of the three. Pirathon lay in the hill country of Ephraim (v. 15).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἔκρινεν

judged

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · κρίνω

main verb (minor-judge formula)

→ constative aorist (summary of tenure)

κρίνω: 'judge / govern'; see v. 7.

μετ'

after

preposition + accusative (succession; elided)

μετά + acc.: 'after'; elided μετ'; marks succession (after Elon).

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

accusative object of μετ' (the predecessor Elon)

αὐτός: accusative singular αὐτόν; refers to Elon.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Ἰσραὴλ, marking the object)

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

Ἰσραὴλ

Israel

accusative object of ἔκρινεν (indeclinable, marked by τὸν)

Ἰσραὴλ: see v. 7; indeclinable.

Ἀβδων

Abdon

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

Ἀβδων: transliteration of Hebrew אֲבֹדָן (Abdon, 'servant'); indeclinable; the third minor judge, of Pirathon in Ephraim.

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

appositive (patronymic: 'son of Hillel')

υἱός: 'son'; in the patronymic idiom υἱὸς Ἑλλήλ ('son of Hillel'), rendering לְהִלֵּל.

Ελληλ

Hillel

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

Ελληλ: transliteration of Hebrew הלל (Hillel); indeclinable; Abdon's father.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with the gentilic Φαραθωνίτης)

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

Φαραθωνίτης

the Pirathonite

Nominative

appositive (gentilic epithet of Abdon)

Φαραθωνίτης: gentilic 'Pirathonite', from Pirathon (Πιραθών); a declinable Greek gentilic in -της; locates Abdon's family in Pirathon in the Ephraimite hill country (v. 15).

14 καὶ ἦσαν αὐτῷ τεσσαράκοντα υἱοὶ καὶ τριάκοντα υἱῶν υἱοὶ ἐπιβαίνοντες ἐπὶ ἐβδομήκοντα πώλους καὶ ἔκρινεν τὸν Ἰσραηλ ὀκτὼ ἔτη

And he had forty sons and thirty grandsons who rode on seventy colts; and he judged Israel eight years.

Expansion (Abdon's large household as a mark of honor) καὶ ἦσαν αὐτῷ τεσσαράκοντα υἱοὶ

Like Ibzan (v. 9) and Jair (10:4), Abdon is honored by a notice of numerous offspring riding on donkeys — forty sons and thirty grandsons on seventy colts, a sign of wealth and dignity (riding mounts marked status in the period). The years-judged element then closes his active notice before the death-and-burial of v. 15.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἦσαν

there were / he had

Impf Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

main verb (dative-of-possession: 'he had')

→ descriptive imperfect (state of having a family)

εἰμί: 'be'; the construction ἦσαν αὐτῷ ('he had') is the dative-of-possession idiom; see v. 9.

αὐτῷ

to him / his

Dative

dative of possession (with ἦσαν: 'he had')

αὐτός: dative singular αὐτῷ; the possessor.

τεσσαράκοντα

forty

numeral (modifying υἱοὶ: 'forty sons')

τεσσαράκοντα: 'forty'; indeclinable numeral; the number of Abdon's sons.

Ισραηλ

Israel

accusative object of ἔκρινεν (indeclinable, marked by τόν)

Ισραηλ: see v. 7; indeclinable.

ὀκτώ

eight

numeral (with ἔτη: 'eight years')

ὀκτώ: 'eight'; indeclinable numeral; the length of Abdon's judgeship.

ἔτη

years

Accusative

accusative of duration ('for eight years')

ἔτος (pl. ἔτη): see v. 7; accusative of extent of time.

15 καὶ ἀπέθανεν Αβδων υἱὸς Ελληλ ὁ Φαραθωνίτης καὶ ἐτάφη ἐν Φαραθωμ ἐν γῇ Εφραιμ ἐν ὄρει τοῦ Αμαληκ

And Abdon son of Hillel the Pirathonite died and was buried in Pirathon in the land of Ephraim, in the mountain of Amalek.

Closure of Abdon's notice and of the chapter (death-and-burial formula)

καὶ ἀπέθανεν Αβδων

The chapter closes with the death-and-burial formula for Abdon. The burial site is unusually specified threefold — in Pirathon, in the land of Ephraim, in the mountain of Amalek — the last phrase (ἐν ὄρει τοῦ Αμαληκ) a relic of old Amalekite presence in the Ephraimite hill country (cf. Judg 5:14).

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἀπέθανεν

died

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποθνήσκω

main verb (death notice)

→ constative aorist (the fact of death)

ἀποθνήσκω: 'die'; see v. 7.

Αβδων

Abdon

subject (indeclinable proper noun)

Αβδων: see v. 13; indeclinable.

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

appositive (patronymic: 'son of Hillel')

υἱός: in the patronymic idiom υἱὸς Ελληλ; see v. 13.

Ελληλ

Hillel

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

Ελληλ: see v. 13; indeclinable.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with the gentilic Φαραθωνίτης)

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

Φαραθωνίτης

the Pirathonite

Nominative

appositive (gentilic epithet of Abdon)

Φαραθωνίτης: see v. 13; gentilic 'Pirathonite'.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction

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

ἐτάφη

was buried

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · θάπτω

main verb (burial notice)

→ constative aorist (the fact of burial)

θάπτω (aor. pass. ἐτάφη): 'bury'; see v. 7; the chapter's final formulaic verb.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative)

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

Φαραθωμ

Pirathon

object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name: place of burial)

Φαραθωμ: transliteration of Hebrew פִּרְתֹּנִי (Pirathon); indeclinable; Abdon's home town in the Ephraimite hills, from which his gentilic Φαραθωνίτης derives.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative, specifying the region)

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

γῆ

land

Dative

dative of place (region: 'in the land of Ephraim')

γῆ: 'land / territory'; the phrase ἐν γῇ Εφραιμ places Pirathon in Ephraimite territory.

Εφραιμ

Ephraim

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'land of Ephraim')

Εφραιμ: see v. 1; indeclinable; here the tribal territory in which Pirathon lay.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (locative, further specifying)

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

ὄρει

mountain / hill country

Dative

dative of place ('in the mountain/hill country')

ὄρος: 'mountain / hill country'; renders רֶחַב; here the hill-region designated 'the mountain of Amalek'.

τοῦ

the / of

Genitive

article (with Αμαληκ, marking the genitive)

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

Αμαληκ

Amalek

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'mountain of Amalek')

Αμαληκ: transliteration of Hebrew אֲמָלֵק; indeclinable; the phrase 'mountain of Amalek' preserves a memory of Amalekite settlement in the Ephraimite highlands (cf. Judg 5:14).

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.