

Genesis 22:4-8

בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי וַיֵּשָׂא אַבְרָהָם אֶת־עֵינָיו וַיֵּרָא אֶת־הַמָּקוֹם מֵרָחֵק:
5 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם אֶל־נַעֲרָיו שְׁבוּ־לָכֶם פֹּה עִם־הַחֲמֹר וְאֲנִי וְהַנֶּעֱר
נֵלְכָה עַד־כֹּה וְנִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה וְנָשׁוּבָה אֵלֵיכֶם: 6 וַיִּקַּח אַבְרָהָם אֶת־עַצְי
הָעֵלָה וַיִּשֶׂם עַל־יֶצְחָק בְּנֹו וַיִּקַּח בְּיָדוֹ אֶת־הָאֵשׁ וְאֶת־הַמַּאֲכָלֶת וַיֵּלְכוּ
שְׁנֵיהֶם יַחְדָּו: 7 וַיֹּאמֶר יֶצְחָק אֶל־אַבְרָהָם אָבִיו וַיֹּאמֶר אָבִי וַיֹּאמֶר
הַנְּנִי בְנִי וַיֹּאמֶר הִנֵּה הָאֵשׁ וְהָעֵצִים וְאִיהָ הַשֶּׁה לְעֵלָה: 8 וַיֹּאמֶר
אַבְרָהָם אֱלֹהִים יִרְאֶה־לָּו הַשֶּׁה לְעֵלָה בְנִי וַיֵּלְכוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם יַחְדָּו:

Vocabulary

Verse 4

שְׁלִישִׁי ordinal number: “third”

רחוק noun: “distance”

Verse 5

פה “here” (BDB, 805)

חמור “male donkey”

שחה verb (*Hishtafal waw*-consecutive imperfect 1cpl): “bow down, worship”

Verse 6

מאכלת “knife” (BDB, 38)

יחדו adverb: “together”

Verse 7

איה “where?” (BDB, 32)

שה “sheep” (BDB, 961)

Verse 8

שה “sheep” (BDB, 961)

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 4

- Sentence Typology 1 (בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי וַיֵּשָׂא אַבְרָהָם אֶת־עֵינָיו): M-V-S-O
 - A *waw*-consecutive imperfect typically marks the initiation of a clause; however it may follow an expression of time (cf. GKC 111b). Other examples of this sequence include Isaiah 6:1 בְּשָׁנַת־מוֹת הַמֶּלֶךְ עֻזִּיָּהוּ וַיֵּרָא “In the year of King Uzziah’s death, I saw...” This construction (Latin grammarians would label it as *casus pendens*) may be used to denote the backbone of the narrative (van der Merwe 21.2.2.2.c), produce a narrative “soft” pause/disjunction or merely indicate a shift in time no different than using וַיְהִי.

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- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֵּרָא אֶת־הַמָּקוֹם מֵרְחֹק): V-O-M

Verse 5

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם אֶל־נְעָרָיו שְׁבוּ־לָכֶם פֹּה עִם־הַחֲמוֹר וְאֲנִי) (וְהַנְּעָר וְהַנְּעָר גִּלְכָּה עַד־כָּה וְנִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה וְנִשְׁוּבָה אֵלֵיכֶם): V-S-IO-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (שְׁבוּ־לָכֶם פֹּה עִם־הַחֲמוֹר): V-M
 - The use of *lamed* plus pronominal suffix marks *dativus commodi* (action for someone) commonly used with the imperative (GKC 119s; cf. 22:2).
- Embedded Typology 2 (וְאֲנִי וְהַנְּעָר גִּלְכָּה עַד־כָּה): S-V-M
 - The sequencing of conjunctions ׀ ... ׀ producing a compound subject—“both I and the boy shall go.”
 - The נַעַר mentioned here is Isaac and not one of the נַעֲרִים from the first clause.
 - The verb, גִּלְכָּה, has a modal (or cohortative) force.
- Embedded Typology 3 (וְנִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה): V
- Embedded Typology 4 (וְנִשְׁוּבָה אֵלֵיכֶם): V-M
 - The verb, נִשְׁוּבָה, is modal/cohortative.

Verse 6

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּקַּח אַבְרָהָם אֶת־עֵצֵי הָעֵלֶה): V-S-O
 - The plural of עֵץ connotes “pieces of wood.”
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּשֶׂם עַל־יִצְחָק בְּנֹו): V-M
 - The continued apposition of בְּנֹו is marked in this narrative.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיִּקַּח בְּיָדוֹ אֶת־הָאֵשׁ וְאֶת־הַמַּאֲבָלֶת): V-M-O
 - The idea of הָאֵשׁ is probably a flame or torch.
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיִּלְכוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם יַחְדָּו): V-S-M

Verse 7

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר יִצְחָק אֶל־אַבְרָהָם אָבִיו): V-S-IO
 - Again note the familial title in apposition to a name.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֹּאמֶר אָבִי): V-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיֹּאמֶר הַנְּנִי בְנִי): V-O
 - The shift in speaker is marked by the repetition of וַיֹּאמֶר.
- Embedded Typology 1 (הַנְּנִי בְנִי): S-P
 - The copula in a verbless clause may be הִנֵּה (or הִן). Here the subject is the pronominal suffix attached to the enclitic (cf. GKC 147b).
- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר הִנֵּה הָאֵשׁ וְהַעֲצִים וְאֵיהֶּ הֵשֶׁה לְעֹלָה): V-O

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- The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (הִגָּה הָאֵשׁ וְהַעֲצִים): S-P
- Embedded Typology 2 (וְאַיִהּ הַשֵּׁה לְעֹלָה): S-P
 - The interrogative is a verbless clause.
 - The *lamed* is marking purpose—“for the burnt offering.”

Verse 8

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם אֱלֹהִים יְרֵאֶה-לּוֹ הַשֵּׁה לְעֹלָה בְּנִי): V-S-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (אַלֹהִים יְרֵאֶה-לּוֹ הַשֵּׁה לְעֹלָה בְּנִי): S-V-M
 - The 3ms suffix, לוֹ, points cataphorically to הַשֵּׁה.
 - בְּנִי functions as a vocative of address.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּלְכוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם יַחְדָּו): V-S-M