

וַיָּבֹאוּ אֶל־הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר אָמַר־לוֹ הָאֱלֹהִים וַיְבִן שָׁם אַבְרָהָם
 אֶת־הַמִּזְבֵּחַ וַיַּעֲרֹךְ אֶת־הָעֵצִים וַיַּעֲקֹד אֶת־יִצְחָק בְּנוֹ וַיִּשֶׂם אֹתוֹ
 עַל־הַמִּזְבֵּחַ מִמַּעַל לָעֵצִים: 10 וַיִּשְׁלַח אַבְרָהָם אֶת־יָדוֹ וַיִּקַּח
 אֶת־הַמֶּאֱכָלֶת לְשַׁחֵט אֶת־בְּנוֹ: 11 וַיִּקְרָא אֵלָיו מִלְּאֵד יְהוָה
 מִן־הַשָּׁמַיִם וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם | אַבְרָהָם וַיֹּאמֶר הֲנִנִי: 12 וַיֹּאמֶר
 אֶל־תְּשַׁלַּח יָדְךָ אֶל־הַנְּעָר וְאֶל־תַּעֲשֵׂ לָּהּ מְאוּמָה כִּי | עַתָּה יָדַעְתִּי
 כִּי־יִרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶתָּה וְלֹא חָשַׁכְתָּ אֶת־בְּנֶךָ אֶת־יְחִידְךָ מִמֶּנִּי: 13 וַיִּשָּׂא
 אַבְרָהָם אֶת־עֵינָיו וַיִּרְא וְהִנֵּה־אֵיל אַחֵר נֶאֱחָז בְּסַבֵּךְ בְּקַרְנָיו וַיִּלָּךְ
 אַבְרָהָם וַיִּקַּח אֶת־הָאֵיל וַיַּעֲלֵהוּ לְעֹלָה תַּחַת בְּנוֹ: 14 וַיִּקְרָא אַבְרָהָם
 שֵׁם־הַמָּקוֹם הַהוּא יְהוָה | יִרְאָה אֲשֶׁר יֹאמַר הַיּוֹם בְּהָר יְהוָה יִרְאָה:

Vocabulary

Verse 9

עָרַךְ verb: “arrange”

עָקַד verb: “bind” (BDB, 785)

מִמַּעַל “on top of” (BDB, 751)

Verse 10

מֶאֱכָלֶת “knife” (BDB, 38)

שַׁחַט verb (*Qal* infinitive construct): “slaughter (a sacrifice)”

Verse 12

מְאוּמָה “anything” (BDB, 548)

יָרָא “fearing” (BDB, 431)

חָשַׁךְ verb: “withhold (BDB, 362)

יְחִיד “only” (BDB, 402)

Verse 13

אֵיל noun: “ram”

אֶחָז verb (*Niphal* perfect 3ms): “caught”

סַבֵּךְ “thicket” (BDB, 687)

קַדִּין “horn”

עֹלָה noun: “burnt offering”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 9

Genesis 22:9-14

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיָּבֹאוּ אֶל־הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר אָמַר לְוֵהָאֱלֹהִים): V-M
- Embedded Typology 1 (אָמַר לְוֵהָאֱלֹהִים): V-IO-M-[O]
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיְבִין שֵׁם אַבְרָהָם אֶת־הַמְּזַבַּח): V-M-S-O
 - The English translator may choose to use an indefinite article where the Hebrew expresses definiteness, המזבח.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיַּעֲרֵךְ אֶת־הָעֵצִים): V-O
 - The plural form of עץ indicates “pieces of wood.”
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיַּעֲקֹד אֶת־יִצְחָק בְּנֹו): V-O
 - The familial relation, בְּנֹו, continues to be repeated.
- Sentence Typology 5 (וַיִּשָּׂם אֹתוֹ עַל־הַמְּזַבַּח מִמַּעַל לְעֵצִים): V-O-M

Verse 10

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּשְׁלַח אַבְרָהָם אֶת־יְדֻוֹ): V-S-O
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּקַּח אֶת־הַמֶּאֱכָלֶת לְשַׁחֵט אֶת־בְּנֹו): V-O
- Embedded Typology 1 (לְשַׁחֵט אֶת־בְּנֹו): V-O

Verse 11

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹו מִלְּאָךְ יְהוָה מִן־הַשָּׁמַיִם): V-M-S-M
 - The final phrase is designated as an adverbial modifier (“he spoke from heaven”); however one may consider it adjectival that is describing the location from which the messenger came (“the messenger from heaven”). The accent יהוָה is *pashta*, a postpositive disjunctive.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם | אַבְרָהָם): V-O
 - The object is the direct speech the repetition of Abraham.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיֹּאמֶר הַגַּנִּי): V-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (הַגַּנִּי): S-P
 - The copula in a verbless clause may be הנה (or הן); the subject is the pronominal suffix attached to the enclitic (cf. GKC 147b).

Verse 12

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל־תְּשַׁלַּח יְדֶךָ אֶל־הַנְּעָר וְאֶל־תַּעֲשֵׂ לֹו מֵאוֹמֶה כִּי |): V-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Sentence Typology 1 (אֶל־תְּשַׁלַּח יְדֶךָ אֶל־הַנְּעָר): V-O-M
 - The negative, אַל, is used to negate a jussive.
 - Several witnesses (Samaritan Pentateuch, LXX & Vulgate) demonstrate in their *Vorlage* the preposition, עַל “against,” instead of אֶל.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וְאֶל־תַּעֲשֵׂ לֹו מֵאוֹמֶה): V-IO-O

Genesis 22:9-14

- Sentence Typology 3 (כִּי | עֲתָה יָדַעְתִּי כִּי־יִרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶתָּה): M-V-O
 - The object is the embedded clause marked by the second כִּי.
- Sentence Typology 4 (כִּי־יִרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶתָּה): P-S
 - The participle, יִרָא, serves as a verbal adjective in construct with אֱלֹהִים “one fearing God” (GKC 116g).
- Sentence Typology 5 (וְלֹא חָשַׁבְתָּ אֶת־בְּנֶךָ אֶת־יְחִידֶךָ מִמֶּנִּי): V-O-M
 - The initial *waw* designates a causal arraignment—“for” (GKC 158a).
 - The repetition of direct object marks appositional objects.

Verse 13

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּשָּׂא אֲבָרְהָם אֶת־עֵינָיו): V-S-O
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּרָא): V
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַהֲנִה־אֵיל אַחַר נֶאֱחָזוּ בַסֶּבֶד בְּקִרְנָיו): S-V-M
 - The *Niphal* verb is passive.
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיִּלֶךְ אֲבָרְהָם): V-S
- Sentence Typology 5 (וַיִּקַּח אֶת־הָאֵיל): V-O
- Sentence Typology 6 (וַיַּעֲלֵהוּ לְעֵלָה תַּחַת בְּנוֹ): V-O-M
 - The object of עֵלָה is the 3ms inseparable suffix.
 - The term תַּחַת is used as “instead of.”

Verse 14

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּקְרָא אֲבָרְהָם שֵׁם־הַמָּקוֹם הַהוּא יְהוָה | יִרְאֶה): V-S-O-OC
 - הוא serves as a demonstrative agreeing in person, number and definiteness.
 - The object complement (OC) is the clause, יְהוָה יִרְאֶה.
- Embedded Typology 1 (יְהוָה | יִרְאֶה): S-V
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַאֲשֶׁר יֹאמַר הַיּוֹם בְּהָר יְהוָה יִרְאֶה): V-M-O
 - The particle, וַאֲשֶׁר, is used as a conjunction meaning “because” (GKC 166b).
 - The *Niphal* is used passively as reported speech, “it was said that.”
 - The object is the reported speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (בְּהָר יְהוָה יִרְאֶה): M-S-V
 - Notice the change in stem from *Qal* in the previous clause to *Niphal* (see comment above).