

## Genesis 22:1-3

וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה וְהָאֱלֹהִים נִסָּה אֶת־אַבְרָהָם וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו  
אַבְרָהָם וַיֹּאמֶר הֲנִנִי: 2 וַיֹּאמֶר קַח־נָא אֶת־בְּנֶךָ אֶת־יִחִידְךָ  
אֲשֶׁר־אַהַבְתָּ אֶת־יִצְחָק וְלֶךְ־לְךָ אֶל־אֶרֶץ הַמֹּרִיָּה וְהַעֲלֵהוּ שָׁם לְעֹלָה  
עַל אֶחָד הַהָרִים אֲשֶׁר אָמַר אֱלֹהֶיךָ: 3 וַיִּשְׁכֹּם אַבְרָהָם בַּבֹּקֶר וַיַּחְבֹּשׁ  
אֶת־חֲמֹרוֹ וַיִּקָּח אֶת־שְׁנֵי נְעָרָיו אֹתוֹ וְאֵת יִצְחָק בְּנוֹ וַיִּבְקַע עֵצִי עֹלָה  
וַיִּקַּם וַיֵּלֶךְ אֶל־הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר־אָמַר־לוֹ הָאֱלֹהִים:

### Vocabulary

#### Verse 1

נסה verb (*Niphal* perfect 3ms): “test” (BDB, 650)

#### Verse 2

יחיד “only” (BDB, 402)

אהב verb: “love”

יצחק name: “Isaac”

מריה name: “Moriah”

#### Verse 3

שכם verb (*Hiphil waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): “rise early”

חבש verb: “bind, saddle” (BDB, 289)

חמור noun: “male donkey”

בקע verb (*Piel waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): “cut into pieces, chop”

עלה noun: “burnt offering”

### Syntax & Misc.

#### Verse 1

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה): V-SC
  - See GKC 111f for more information on the use of this introduction clause.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וְהָאֱלֹהִים נִסָּה אֶת־אַבְרָהָם): S-V-O
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו אַבְרָהָם): V-IO-O
  - The subject, אלהים, remains the same from the previous clause; whereas the direct speech includes only the name, אברהם.
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיֹּאמֶר הֲנִנִי): V-O
  - Marked by the reiteration of אמר the subject shifts to Abraham’s response.

#### Verse 2

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- Sentence Typology 1 ( וַיֹּאמֶר קַח-נָא אֶת-בְּנֶךָ אֶת-יְחִידְךָ אֲשֶׁר-אֱהַבְתָּ אֶת-יִצְחָק ) ( וַיֹּאמֶר וְלֹדְ-לְךָ אֶל-אֶרֶץ הַמִּרְיָה וְהַעֲלֵהוּ שָׁם לְעֹלָה עַל אֶחָד הַהָרִים אֲשֶׁר אָמַר אֱלֹהִים ): V-O
  - The subject shifts back to אֱלֹהִים with the speech marker, וַיֹּאמֶר.
  - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 ( קַח-נָא אֶת-בְּנֶךָ אֶת-יְחִידְךָ אֲשֶׁר-אֱהַבְתָּ אֶת-יִצְחָק ): V-O-M
  - The repetition of אֶת marks apposition to the direct object, בְּנֶךָ (GKC 131h).
- Embedded Typology A ( אֱהַבְתָּ ): V-[O]
  - The object of Abraham's love is the relative marker whose antecedent is יְחִיד.
- Embedded Typology 2 ( וְלֹדְ-לְךָ אֶל-אֶרֶץ הַמִּרְיָה ): V-M-O
  - The use of lamed plus pronominal suffix marks *dativus commodi* (action for someone) commonly used with the imperative (GKC 119s; cf. 22:2).
  - The proper name, מִרְיָה or מִרְיָה (cf. Targum Pseudo-Jonathan) or מִרְיָה (cf. Samaritan Pentateuch), is used only here and in 1 Chronicles 3:1 as the site of Solomon's Temple.
- Embedded Typology 3 ( וְהַעֲלֵהוּ שָׁם לְעֹלָה עַל אֶחָד הַהָרִים אֲשֶׁר אָמַר אֱלֹהִים ): V-O-M
- Embedded Typology A ( אָמַר אֱלֹהִים ): V-IO-[O]
  - The object refers to the mountain, אֶחָד הַהָרִים.
  - אָמַר is pointed as a first person imperfect verb.

### Verse 3

- Sentence Typology 1 ( וַיִּשְׁכַּם אַבְרָהָם בְּבֶקֶר ): V-S-M
  - The Hiphil of שָׁכַם is regularly used in conjunction with a following verb to form a verbal hendiadys (one meaning through two verbs).
- Sentence Typology 2 ( וַיַּחְבֵּשׁ אֶת-חַמְלוֹ ): V-O
- Sentence Typology 3 ( וַיִּקַּח אֶת-שָׁנֵי נַעֲרָיו אֹתוֹ וְאֵת יִצְחָק בְּנוֹ ): V-O-M-O
  - נַעַר in this context means clearly servant.
  - The first and third אֵת mark the compound direct objects; whereas, the second אֹתוֹ is the preposition with 3ms pronominal suffix (GKC 135i).
  - בְּנוֹ is in apposition to the proper name, יִצְחָק.
- Sentence Typology 4 ( וַיִּבְקַע עֵצֵי עֹלָה ): V-O
  - The object is a construct phrase.
  - The plural of עֵץ is used commonly to indicate pieces of wood.
- Sentence Typology 5 ( וַיִּקָּם ): V

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- Sentence Typology 6 (וַיֵּלֶךְ אֱלֹהֵי־מֶקוֹם אֲשֶׁר־אָמַר־לּוֹ הָאֱלֹהִים): V-M
- Embedded Typology 1 (אָמַר־לּוֹ הָאֱלֹהִים): V-IO-S-[O]

## Genesis 22:4-8

בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי וַיֵּשָׂא אַבְרָהָם אֶת־עֵינָיו וַיֵּרָא אֶת־הַמָּקוֹם מֵרָחֵק:  
5 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם אֶל־נְעָרָיו 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 וְאִיֵּה 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 וְנִשְׁוֹבָה 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 וְ... וְ producing a compound subject—“both I and the boy shall go.”
  - The נְעָר mentioned here is Isaac and not one of the נְעָרִים from the first clause.
  - The verb, גִּלְכָּה, has a modal (or cohortative) force.
- Embedded Typology 3 (וְנִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה): V
- Embedded Typology 4 (וְנִשְׁוֹבָה אֵלֵיכֶם): V-M
  - The verb, נִשְׁוֹבָה, 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 וְאֵיהָ הִשָּׂה לְעֵלֶה): 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 (אֱלֹהִים 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

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 מִלְּאֵךְ יְהוָה  
 מִן־הַשָּׁמַיִם וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם | אַבְרָהָם וַיֹּאמֶר הֲנִנִּי: 12 וַיֹּאמֶר  
 אֶל־תְּשַׁלַּח יָדְךָ אֶל־הַנְּעָר וְאֶל־תַּעֲשֵׂ לּוֹ 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 בְּהַר 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 לְוֵה אֱלֹהִים): V-M
- Embedded Typology 1 (אָמַר לְוֵה אֱלֹהִים): 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־יְדֹו): V-S-O
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּקַּח אֶת־הַמֶּאֱכָלֶת לְשַׁחַט אֶת־בְּנֹו): V-O
- Embedded Typology 1 (לְשַׁחַט 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 יְהוָה 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 הַגְּנִי): V-O
  - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (הַגְּנִי): 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 יְדֹךְ אֶל־הַנְּעָר וְאֶל־תַּעֲשֵׂ לְוֵ מֵאֹמֶה כִּי |): V-O
  - The object is direct speech.
- Sentence Typology 1 (אֶל־תְּשַׁלַּח יְדֹךְ 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 לְוֵ מֵאֹמֶה): V-IO-O

## Genesis 22:9-14

- Sentence Typology 3 (כִּי | עָתָה 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־יְחִידְךָ 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 (וַיֵּרָא): V
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַהֲנִה־אֵיל אַחַר נֶאֱחָז בַּסֶּבֶךְ בְּקִרְנָיו): S-V-M
  - The *Niphal* verb is passive.
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיֵּלֶךְ 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, אֲשֶׁר, 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).

## Genesis 22:15-19

וַיִּקְרָא מֶלֶאךָּ יְהוָה אֶל־אַבְרָהָם שְׁנִית מִן־הַשָּׁמַיִם: 16 וַיֹּאמֶר בִּי  
נִשְׁבַּעְתִּי נְאֻם־יְהוָה כִּי יַעַן אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתָ אֶת־הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה וְלֹא חָשַׁכְתָּ  
אֶת־בְּנֶךָ אֶת־יְחִידֶךָ: 17 כִּי־בִרְךָ אֲבָרְכְךָ וְהִרְבֵּה אֲרַבֶּה אֶת־זֶרְעֶךָ  
כְּכּוֹכְבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם וְכַחֲזוּל אֲשֶׁר עַל־שֵׁפֶת הַיָּם וִירַשׁ זֶרְעֶךָ אֶת שְׁעַר  
אֵיבִיו: 18 וְהִתְבָּרְכוּ בְּזֶרְעֶךָ כָּל גּוֹי הָאָרֶץ עֵקֶב אֲשֶׁר שָׁמַעְתָּ בְּקִלְיִ:  
19 וַיֵּשֶׁב אַבְרָהָם אֶל־נַעֲרָיו וַיִּקְמוּ וַיֵּלְכוּ יַחְדָּו אֶל־בְּאֵר שֶׁבַע וַיֵּשֶׁב  
אַבְרָהָם בְּבְאֵר שֶׁבַע: פ

### Vocabulary

#### **Verse 15**

שְׁנִי “second”

#### **Verse 16**

אֲשֶׁר conjunction: “because”

חָשַׁךְ verb: “withhold” (BDB, 362)

יַחֲדָיִם “only” (BDB, 402)

#### **Verse 17**

כּוֹכֵב “star” (BDB, 456)

חֲזוּל “sand” (BDB, 297)

שֵׁפֶה noun: “edge”

#### **Verse 18**

עֵקֶב “because” (BDB, 784)

#### **Verse 19**

יַחְדָּו “together”

בְּאֵר שֶׁבַע name: “Beersheba”

### Syntax & Misc.

#### **Verse 15**

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּקְרָא מֶלֶאךָּ יְהוָה אֶל־אַבְרָהָם שְׁנִית מִן־הַשָּׁמַיִם): V-S-IO-M
  - The feminine ordinal, שְׁנִית, is used as an adverb—“secondly, a second time” (GKC 134r).

#### **Verse 16**

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר בִּי נִשְׁבַּעְתִּי נְאֻם־יְהוָה כִּי יַעַן אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתָ (אֶת־הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה וְלֹא חָשַׁכְתָּ אֶת־בְּנֶךָ אֶת־יְחִידֶךָ): V-O
  - The object clause is direct speech.

## Genesis 22:15-19

- Embedded Typology 1 ( בִּי נִשְׁבַּעְתִּי נְאֻם־יְהוָה כִּי יַעַן אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתָ אֶת־הַדָּבָר ( הַזֶּה וְלֹא חָשַׁכְתָּ אֶת־בְּנֶךָ אֶת־יְחִידְךָ): M-V-M-O
  - The *Niphal* verb, נִשְׁבַּעְתִּי, is used as a reflexive, “by myself I have sworn.”
  - The construct phrase, נְאֻם־יְהוָה, is considered for the sake of typological arrangement as an adverbial phrase.
  - The כִּי clause functions as an object clause similar to ὅτι in Greek (GKC 157b).
- Embedded Typology A ( עָשִׂיתָ אֶת־הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה): V-O
  - The demonstrative, זֶה, agrees in gender, number and definiteness.
- Embedded Typology B ( וְלֹא חָשַׁכְתָּ אֶת־בְּנֶךָ אֶת־יְחִידְךָ): V-O
  - The repetition of אֶת marks apposition of the second element.
  - Most of the witnesses conclude with מִמֶּנִּי “from me” echoing verse 12.

### Verse 17

- Sentence Typology 1 ( כִּי־בִרְךָ אֲבָרְכֶךָ): M-V
  - The כִּי designates certainty of oath or promise (GKC 149a).
  - The infinitive absolute followed by a finite verb of the same stem places stress on the verb—typically translated adverbially with “surely” (GKC 113n).
- Sentence Typology 2 ( וְהִרְבָּה אַרְבָּה אֶת־זִרְעֶךָ כְּכֹכְבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם וְכַחֹל אֲשֶׁר ( עַל־שֵׁפֶת הַיָּם): M-V-O
  - See GKC 75ff for a comment on the pointing of וְהִרְבָּה.
- Embedded Typology 1 ( עַל־שֵׁפֶת הַיָּם): [S]-P
- Sentence Typology 3 ( וַיִּרְשׁ זִרְעֶךָ אֶת שְׂעַר אֵיבִיו): V-S-O
  - The antecedent of the 3ms suffix, אֵיבִיו, is the subject, זֶרַע.

### Verse 18

- Sentence Typology 1 ( וְהִתְבָּרְכוּ בְזִרְעֶךָ כָּל גּוֹיֵי הָאָרֶץ לְעָקֵב אֲשֶׁר שָׁמַעְתָּ בְקִלְיָי): V-M-S
  - The *Hithpael* perfect, וְהִתְבָּרְכוּ, is used as a passive.
- Embedded Typology 1 ( לְעָקֵב אֲשֶׁר שָׁמַעְתָּ בְקִלְיָי): V-O
  - The conjunction phrase, לְעָקֵב אֲשֶׁר, is used to mark subordinate clauses elsewhere in Genesis 26:5 and 2 Samuel 12:6 (GKC 158b).
  - The preposition *beth* marking the direct object is sequenced with שָׁמַע to mean “obey.”

### Verse 19

- Sentence Typology 1 ( וַיֵּשֶׁב אַבְרָהָם אֶל־נַעֲרָיו): V-S-M

## Genesis 22:15-19

- The plural noun, נַעֲרִים, again refers to Abraham's servants and not merely Isaac.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּקְמוּ): V
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיֵּלְכוּ יַחְדָּו אֶל-בְּאֵר שֶׁבַע): V-M
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיָּשָׁב אַבְרָהָם בְּבֵאֵר שֶׁבַע): V-S-M
  - The repetition of בְּאֵר שֶׁבַע in the final clause is uncharacteristically heavy.

וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה וַיֵּגֵד לְאַבְרָהָם לֵאמֹר הִנֵּה יִלְדָה מִלְכָּה  
גַּם־הוּא בָנִים לְנַחֹר אַחִידָ: 21 אֶת־עוּץ בְּכֹרוֹ וְאֶת־בוּז אַחִיו  
וְאֶת־קִמּוּאֵל אָבִי אָרָם: 22 וְאֶת־כְּשֶׁד וְאֶת־חִזּוֹ וְאֶת־פִּלְדָּשׁ וְאֶת־יִדְלָף  
וְאֶת־בְּתוּאֵל: 23 וּבְתוּאֵל יָלַד אֶת־רִבְקָה שְׁמֹנֶה אֵלֶּה יִלְדָה מִלְכָּה  
לְנַחֹר אַחִי אַבְרָהָם: 24 וּפִילְגֶשֶׁשׁ וְשִׁמְהָ רְאוּמָה וְתַלְדָּ גַם־הוּא  
אֶת־טֶבַח וְאֶת־גַּחַם וְאֶת־תַּחַשׁ וְאֶת־מַעֲכָה: 8

Vocabulary

**Verse 20**

מלכה name: "Milcah"

נחור name: "Nahor"

**Verse 21**

עוץ name: "Uz"

בכר "firstborn"

בוז name: "Buz"

קמואל name: "Kemuel"

ארם name: "Aram"

**Verse 22**

כשד name: "Kesed"

חזו name: "Hazo"

פלכש name: "Pildash"

ידלף name: "Jidlaph"

בתואל name: "Bethuel"

**Verse 23**

רבקה name: "Rebekah"

שמן number: "eight"

**Verse 24**

פילגש "concubine" (BDB, 811)

ראומה name: "Reumah"

טבח name: "Tebah"

גחם name: "Gaham"

תחש name: "Tahash"

מעכה name: "Maacah"

## Genesis 22:20-24

### Verse 20

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיְהִי אַחֲרַיִם הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה): P
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּגַּד לְאַבְרָהָם לְאֵמֹר הִנֵּה יֵלְדָה מִלְכָּה גַם־הִוא בָּנִים) (לְנַחֲוֹר אַחֲיָיִךְ): V-IO-M-O
  - The *Pual* verb, וַיִּגַּד, is passive—“it was told.”
  - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (הִנֵּה יֵלְדָה מִלְכָּה גַם־הִוא בָּנִים לְנַחֲוֹר אַחֲיָיִךְ): V-S-O-M
  - The phrase, גַם־הִוא “even she,” is used to highlight the subject (גַם is called a focus particle).
  - The familial designation, אַחֲיָיִךְ, is in apposition to the proper name, נַחֲוֹר.
  - The previous reference to Milcah and Nahor is found in Genesis 11:29.

### Verse 21

- Embedded Typology 2 (אֶת־עֹזֶן בְּכֹרוֹ וְאֶת־בְּוֹז אַחִיו וְאֶת־קִמּוֹאֵל אָבִי אָרָם): [V]-O
  - The implied verb is יָלַד.
  - Each of the objects/proper names are followed by an appositional relationship appellation (בְּכֹרוֹ “his firstborn,” אַחִיו “his brother” and אָבִי אָרָם “the father of Aram”).

### Verse 22

- Sentence Typology 1 (וְאֶת־כְּשֵׁד וְאֶת־חִזּוֹ וְאֶת־פְּלִדָּשׁ וְאֶת־יִדְלָף וְאֵת בְּתוּאֵל): [V]-O
  - The listing of Nahor and Milcah’s sons continue in this verse.

### Verse 23

- Sentence Typology 1 (וּבְתוּאֵל יָלַד אֶת־רַבְקָה): S-V-O
  - The disjunctive (*waw* plus non-verb) marks this clause as a parenthetical.
- Sentence Typology 2 (שְׁמֹנֶה אֱלֹהֵי יֵלְדָה מִלְכָּה לְנַחֲוֹר אַחִי אַבְרָהָם): O-V-S-M
  - Asyndeton marks the connection of the previous listing of names to the explanation.
  - The antecedent of שְׁמֹנֶה אֱלֹהֵי is the previous two verses listing the eight descendants of Nahor (for more examples of demonstratives with numerals see GKC 134k).
  - The final construct phrase, אַחִי אַבְרָהָם (absolute form: אַחִי), is in apposition to the proper name, Nahor.

### Verse 24

- Sentence Typology 1 (וּפִילִגְשׁוֹ וְשִׁמְהָ רְאוּמָה וְתִלְדָּה גַם־הִוא אֶת־טִבַּח וְאֶת־גַּחֵם) (וְאֶת־תַּחַשׁ וְאֶת־מַעֲכָה): S-M-V-S-O
  - The nominal phrase, וּפִילִגְשׁוֹ, serves as a *casus pendens* and the subject antecedent (cf. GKC 147e & 111h).

## Genesis 22:20-24

- Embedded Typology 1 (וְשָׂמָּה רְאוּמָה): S-P
  - This verbless clause functions as a relative clause modifying the preceding name (GKC 156b).