

Genesis 23:1-2

וַיְהִי חַיֵּי שָׂרָה מֵאָה שָׁנָה וְעֶשְׂרִים שָׁנָה וְשִׁבְעַת שָׁנִים שְׁנֵי חַיֵּי שָׂרָה:
2 וַתָּמָת שָׂרָה בְּקִרְיַת אַרְבַּע הוּא חֶבְרוֹן בְּאֶרֶץ כְּנָעַן וַיְבֹא אַבְרָהָם
לְסַפֵּד לְשָׂרָה וּלְבַכְתָּהּ:

Vocabulary

Verse 1

חיים noun: "life"

שרה name: "Sarah"

Verse 2

קריית ארבע name: "Kiriath-arba (literally: 'City of Arba')"

חברון name: "Hebron"

ספד verb: "lament" (BDB, 704)

בכה verb: "weep"

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 1

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיְהִי חַיֵּי שָׂרָה מֵאָה שָׁנָה וְעֶשְׂרִים שָׁנָה וְשִׁבְעַת שָׁנִים שְׁנֵי חַיֵּי שָׂרָה): V-S-SC-S
 - The subject is split between the two member construct phrase, חַיֵּי שָׂרָה, and the three member construct phrase, שְׁנֵי חַיֵּי שָׂרָה.
 - Following the usual idiom, a number larger than twenty is fashioned together by *waw*.
 - Unusual though is the initial absolute form of מֵאָה instead of מֵאֵת (GKC 134d).

Verse 2

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתָּמָת שָׂרָה בְּקִרְיַת אַרְבַּע): V-S-M
 - Arba, according to Joshua (14:15; 15:13; 21:11), was the father of the Anakim; the city name is a tribute to their eponymous hero.
- Sentence Typology 2 (הוּא חֶבְרוֹן בְּאֶרֶץ כְּנָעַן): S-P
 - The asyndetic clause designates the present name of the city as Hebron.
 - The perpetual *Kethib Qere* (היא) refers to the city.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיְבֹא אַבְרָהָם לְסַפֵּד לְשָׂרָה וּלְבַכְתָּהּ): V-S-M
 - The two infinitives modify the finite verb, בוא.
- Embedded Typology 1 (לְסַפֵּד לְשָׂרָה): V-O
- Embedded Typology 2 (וּלְבַכְתָּהּ): V-O
 - The final 3fs suffix designated by the *mappiq* refers to Sarah.

Genesis 23:3-6

וַיִּקְרָא אַבְרָהָם מֵעַל פְּנֵי מֵתוֹ וַיְדַבֵּר אֶל־בְּנֵי־חַתָּת לֵאמֹר: 4 גֵר־וְתוֹשָׁב
אֲנֹכִי עִמָּכֶם הָנֹה לִי אַחֲזַת־קִבְרֹת עִמָּכֶם וְאֶקְבְּרָה מִתִּי מִלְפָּנַי: 5 וַיַּעֲנוּ
בְנֵי־חַתָּת אֶת־אַבְרָהָם לֵאמֹר לוֹ: 6 שְׂמַעְנוּ | אֲדֹנָי נְשִׂיא אֱלֹהִים אֵתָּה
בְּתוֹכֵנוּ בְּמִבְחָר קְבֻרֵינוּ קִבֵּר אֶת־מֵתֶךָ אִישׁ מִמָּנוּ אֶת־קִבְרוֹ
לֹא־יִכְלֶה מִמֶּךָ מִקְבֵּר מֵתֶךָ:

Vocabulary

Verse 3

חַת name: "Heth"

Verse 4

גֵר "stranger, sojourner"

תוֹשָׁב "sojourner" (BDB, 444)

אַחֲזָה "possession"

קִבֵּר "grave"

קִבֵּר verb: "bury"

Verse 5

חַת name: "Heth"

Verse 6

נְשִׂיא "prince"

מִבְחָר "choicest" (BDB, 104)

כֹּלֵל verb: "withhold"

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 3

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּקְרָא אַבְרָהָם מֵעַל פְּנֵי מֵתוֹ): V-S-M
 - The contracted preposition, מֵעַל > מִן עַל "from before," should not be confused with מֵעַל "above."
 - GKC notes that מֵתָהּ refers to a dead feminine body (122f).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיְדַבֵּר אֶל־בְּנֵי־חַתָּת לֵאמֹר): V-IO-M-[O]
 - The object is direct speech found in the following verse.

Verse 4

- Embedded Typology 1 (גֵר־וְתוֹשָׁב אֲנֹכִי עִמָּכֶם): P-S
 - The subject of the verbless clause splits the predicate.
- Embedded Typology 2 (הָנֹה לִי אַחֲזַת־קִבְרֹת עִמָּכֶם): V-IO-O-M
 - This asyndetic clause provides an explicit inference based on the previous supporting clause.

Genesis 23:3-6

- The construct relationship, אַחֲזֵת־קֶבֶר, “possession of a burial place”, may be called a genitive of species (GKC 128m).
- Embedded Typology 1 (וְאֶקְבְּרָה מֵתִי מִלְפָּנַי): V
 - The *waw* copulative + cohortative marks the purpose of the action proposed in the preceding clause (GKC 108d).

Verse 5

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיַּעֲנוּ בְנֵי־חֵת אֶת־אַבְרָהָם לֵאמֹר לֹא): V-S-IO-M-[O]
 - The object is direct speech found in the following verse.
 - GKC suggests that the final לֹא is caused by anacoluthon (110e).

Verse 6

- Embedded Typology 1 (שָׁמַעְנוּ | אֲדֹנָי): V-O
 - The appellation, אֲדֹנָי “my lord,” is used here of Abraham.
- Embedded Typology 2 (נָשִׂיא אֱלֹהִים אַתָּה בְּתוֹכָנוּ): P-S
 - The superlative title, נָשִׂיא אֱלֹהִים, indicates the greatest of all princes.
- Embedded Typology 3 (בְּמִבְחָר קְבָרֵינוּ קֶבֶר אֶת־מֵתָדָ): M-V-O
 - The construct phrase, בְּמִבְחָר קְבָרֵינוּ, indicates an attributive relation—“Our best burial sites” (GKC 128r).
- Embedded Typology 4 (אִישׁ מִמֶּנּוּ אֶת־קְבֻרָו לֹא־יִכְלֶה מִמָּדָּ מִקְבֵּר מֵתָדָ): S-O-V-M
 - The S-O-V typology is quite unusual in this clause (GKC 142f).
 - The combination of the general term אִישׁ with a negative verbal modifier לֹא connotes the idea of “no one at all” (GKC 152b & p).
- Embedded Typology A (מִקְבֵּר מֵתָדָ): V-O
 - The final phrase uses a restrictive מִן (GKC 119x).

Genesis 23:7-9

וַיִּקַּם אַבְרָהָם וַיִּשְׁתַּחוּ לְעַם־הָאָרֶץ לְבְנֵי־חֵת: 8 וַיְדַבֵּר אִתָּם לֵאמֹר
אִם־יֵישׁ אֶת־נַפְשְׁכֶם לְקַבֵּר אֶת־מִתִּי מִלְפָּנַי שְׁמַעוּנִי וּפְגַעוּ־לִי בְּעֶפְרוֹן
בֶּן־צֹחַר: 9 וַיִּתֶּן־לִי אֶת־מְעָרַת הַמַּכְפֵּלָה אֲשֶׁר־לוֹ אֲשֶׁר בְּקִצֵּה שְׂדֵהוּ
בְּכֶסֶף מָלֵא וַתִּגְנָה לִי בְּתוֹכְכֶם לְאַחֲזַת־קֶבֶר:

Vocabulary

Verse 7

שתח verb: “bow down”

ח ת name: “Heth”

Verse 8

קבר verb: “bury”

פגע verb: “entreat, encounter with a request” (BDB, 803)

עפרון name: “Ephron”

צחר name: “Zohar”

Verse 9

מערה noun: “cave” (BDB, 792)

מכפלה name: “Machpelah”

קצה noun: “end, extremity”

מלא adjective: “full”

אחזה noun: “possession”

קבר noun: “grave, burial site”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 7

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּקַּם אַבְרָהָם): V-S
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּשְׁתַּחוּ לְעַם־הָאָרֶץ לְבְנֵי־חֵת): V-M
 - The verb שתח is commonly sequenced with לְ.
 - The second lamed prepositional clause is in apposition to the previous one.

Verse 8

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיְדַבֵּר אִתָּם לֵאמֹר אִם־יֵישׁ אֶת־נַפְשְׁכֶם לְקַבֵּר אֶת־מִתִּי) (מִלְפָּנַי):
- Embedded Typology 1 (אִם־יֵישׁ אֶת־נַפְשְׁכֶם לְקַבֵּר אֶת־מִתִּי מִלְפָּנַי): V-O-M
 - The participle אם marks the of protasis a conditional sentence with the affirmative existence (GKC 159v).
 - The idiom, אִם־יֵישׁ אֶת־נַפְשְׁכֶם “if it is your soul,” is a volitional statement, or wish.

Genesis 23:7-9

- Embedded Typology A (לְקַבֵּר אֶת־מִתִּי מִלְפָּנַי): V-O-M
 - The separative מִן preposition denotes a distance from someone.
- Embedded Typology 2 (שָׁמַעְתִּינִי): V-O
 - The apodosis of the conditional sentence is marked by this asyndetic imperative (GKC 159v).
 - GKC explains the second syllable *qames* instead of the expected *patah* (61g).
- Embedded Typology 3 (וּפָגַעְתִּי בְּעַפְרוֹן בֶּן־צֹחַר): V-M-O
 - With the verb פָּגַע the person encountered/entreated commonly is sequenced with בְּ.
 - The *lamed* designates on whose behalf the request is asked.
 - Outside of chapter twenty-three, Ephron is mentioned only in Genesis 25:9; 49:29, 30; 50:13.

Verse 9

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּתֵּן־לִי אֶת־מַעְרַת הַמְּכַפְלָה אֲשֶׁר־לִּי אֲשֶׁר בְּקִצֵּה שְׂדֵהוּ): V-IO-O-M
- Embedded Typology 1 (לִּי): P
 - The *lamed* shows possession.
- Embedded Typology 2 (בְּקִצֵּה שְׂדֵהוּ): P
 - The *beth* marks location—“which is at the end of his field.”
- Sentence Typology 1 (בְּבִקְסָף מְלֵא יִתְּנֶנָּה לִּי בְּתוֹכְכֶם לְאַחֲזַת־קֶבֶר): M-V-O-IO-M
 - The *beth pretti* (a subcategory of the instrumental *beth*) denotes the means, or price, needed for the acquisition of something.
 - The feminine suffix attached to the verb refers to the cave, מַעְרָה.

Genesis 23:10-13

וּפְּרֹזֶן יָשָׁב בְּתוֹךְ בְּנֵי־חֵת וַיַּעַן עֶפְרָזֶן הַחִתִּי אֶת־אַבְרָהָם בְּאָזְנֵי
בְּנֵי־חֵת לְכָל בָּאֵי שַׁעַר־עִירוֹ לֵאמֹר: 11 לֹא־אֲדַנִּי שְׁמַעְנֵי הַשָּׂדֶה
נָתַתִּי לָךְ וְהַמְעָרָה אֲשֶׁר־בּוֹ לָךְ נָתַתִּיהָ לְעֵינֵי בְנֵי־עַמִּי נָתַתִּיהָ לָךְ
קָבַר מֵתְךָ: 12 וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוּ אַבְרָהָם לִפְנֵי עַם הָאָרֶץ: 13 וַיְדַבֵּר אֶל־עֶפְרָזֶן
בְּאָזְנֵי עַם־הָאָרֶץ לֵאמֹר אֵךְ אִם־אֲתָה לּוֹ שְׁמַעְנֵי נָתַתִּי כֶּסֶף הַשָּׂדֶה
קַח מִמֶּנִּי וְאֶקְבְּרָה אֶת־מֵתִי שָׁמָּה:

Vocabulary

Verse 10

עפר name: "Ephron"

חת name: "Heth"

אזן noun: "ear"

Verse 11

מערה noun: "cave" (BDB, 792)

קבר verb: "bury"

מת noun: "dead"

Verse 12

שחה verb: "bow down"

Verse 13

לו "if only" (BDB, 530)

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 10

- Sentence Typology 1 (וּפְּרֹזֶן יָשָׁב בְּתוֹךְ בְּנֵי־חֵת): S-V-M
 - The initial *waw* is disjunctive (*waw* + nonverb).
 - The verbal construction is periphrastic implying the verb, הִיָּה (GKC 141b notes that such a construction is used commonly for contemporaneous action with the linking verbal clause).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיַּעַן עֶפְרָזֶן הַחִתִּי אֶת־אַבְרָהָם בְּאָזְנֵי בְּנֵי־חֵת לְכָל בָּאֵי) (שַׁעַר־עִירוֹ לֵאמֹר): V-S-O-M
 - The gentilic suffix designates through apposition that Ephron is a Hittite (note: the first use of this ethnic name is found here).
 - The idiom, בְּאָזְנֵי "answer *in the ear of* someone," means these were witnesses to the answer given.
 - The construct (masculine plural) participle, בָּאֵי, is a substantival and assumes the following as its object, "those who entered at the gate of his city" (GKC 116h).

Genesis 23:10-13

- GKC suggests that the *lamed* preposition is an emphasizing particle (143e); Joüon proposes, however, that it marks apposition (125l).
- Typically ענה is sequenced with ויאמר (or other verb of speaking) in a verbal hendiadys; nevertheless this context provides the rare use of the infinitive construct, לאמר.

Verse 11

- Sentence Typology 1 (לֹא־אֲדַנִּי): P
 - The negative, לֹא, is considered a verbal clause or negative response—“certainly not!” (GKC 152c).
 - The appellation, אֲדַנִּי, is used as a vocative.
- Sentence Typology 2 (שְׂמַעֲנִי): V-O
 - The imperative presents an alternative elsewhere linked with כִּי (cf. Genesis 19:2 וַיֹּאמְרוּ לֹא כִּי בְרָחוּב נָלִין).
- Sentence Typology 3 (הַשְּׂדֵה נְתַתִּי לָךְ): O-V-IO
 - The tense of the verb is in question. GKC states that it is present (106m); yet the context does not necessitate such an interpretation. The text explicitly identifies Ephron with the sons of Heth who promised any grave of his choosing (v. 6). For Ephron to say “I have already given it to you” is congruent with the previous interchange.
- Sentence Typology 4 (וְהִמְעַרְהָ אֲשֶׁר־בּוֹ לְךָ נְתַתִּיהָ): M-IO-V-O
 - The initial phrase is the antecedent of the 3fs suffix attached to the verb. This fronting of a clause constitute is called left-dislocation.
- Embedded Typology 1 (בּוֹ): P
 - The referent is the field, הַשְּׂדֵה, from the previous clause.
- Sentence Typology 5 (לְעֵינַי בְּנִי־עַמִּי נְתַתִּיהָ לָךְ): M-V-O-IO
 - Ephron repeats the original pledge of the land as a gift three times (cf. clauses 3, 4 & 5).
- Sentence Typology 6 (קִבַּר מֵתָךְ): V-O

Verse 12

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוּ אַבְרָהָם לִפְנֵי עַם הָאָרֶץ): V-O-M
 - The Hishtaphal verb, שָׁחָה, is usually transitive (expect in Isaiah 51:23).

Verse 13

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּדְבֹר אֶל־עַפְרָיִם בְּאָזְנֵי עַם־הָאָרֶץ לֵאמֹר): V-IO-M-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (אֵם־אֶתְהָ לֹו שְׂמַעֲנִי): M-S-V-O
 - Davidson designates לֹו as an optative particle (134), and GKC calls it a desiderative particle (110e).
- Embedded Typology 2 (נְתַתִּי בְּקֶסֶף הַשְּׂדֵה): V-O-M

Genesis 23:10-13

- The conditional sentence begun with ׀ is completed with this clause.
- The construct phrase, כֶּסֶף הַשָּׂדֶה, is understood as “silver *for the purchase of field.*”
- Embedded Typology 3 (קח מִמְּנִי): V-M
 - The second imperative of this clause is demand the receipt of payment, לקח.
- Embedded Typology 4 (וְאֶקְבְּרָה אֶת־מִתִּי שָׁמָּה): V-O-M
 - The adverb, שָׁמָּה, ends with the locative *he*.

Genesis 23:14-16

וַיַּעַן עֶפְרוֹן אֶת־אַבְרָהָם לֵאמֹר לוֹ: 15 אֲדֹנָי שְׁמַעְנִי אֶרְץ אַרְבַּע מֵאֹת
שֶׁקֶל־כֶּסֶף בֵּינִי וּבֵינֶךָ מֵהָהוּא וְאֶת־מִתְּךָ קָבַר: 16 וַיִּשְׁמַע אַבְרָהָם
אֶל־עֶפְרוֹן וַיִּשְׁקַל אַבְרָהָם לְעֶפְרוֹן אֶת־הַכֶּסֶף אֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר בְּאָזְנֵי
בְּנֵי־חַת אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת שֶׁקֶל כֶּסֶף עִבְרַי לְסַחֵר:

Vocabulary

Verse 14

עפרון name: "Ephron"

Verse 15

שקל noun: "Shekel"

קבר verb: "bury"

Verse 16

שקל verb: "weigh out" (BDB, 1053)

אזן noun: "ear"

חת name: "Heth"

סחר "trader, merchant" (BDB, 695)

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 14

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיַּעַן עֶפְרוֹן אֶת־אַבְרָהָם לֵאמֹר לוֹ): V-S-O-M
- Embedded Typology 1 (לֵאמֹר לוֹ): V-IO-[O]
 - The object is the direct speech found in the following verse.
 - GKC interprets the final particle as לוֹ and attaches it to the following imperative as in verse 13 (cf. anacoluthon note on v. 5; GKC 110e).

Verse 15

- Embedded Typology 1 (אֲדֹנָי שְׁמַעְנִי): V-O
 - The appellation, אֲדֹנָי, is vocative.
- Embedded Typology 2 (אֶרְץ אַרְבַּע מֵאֹת שֶׁקֶל־כֶּסֶף בֵּינִי וּבֵינֶךָ מֵהָהוּא): M-S-P
 - The initial noun phrase, אֶרְץ אַרְבַּע מֵאֹת שֶׁקֶל־כֶּסֶף, is left dislocated (i.e. fronted) and is the antecedent of the final pronoun.
 - The sequencing of בֵּין ... בֵּין is understood as "between *this* and *that*."
 - The pronoun, הוּא, is pointed as a 3fs pronoun (*Kethib Qere perpetuum*).
- Embedded Typology 3 (וְאֶת־מִתְּךָ קָבַר): O-V
 - The order is reversed from verse 13 thus the *waw* is disjunctive (*waw* + nonverb).

Verse 16

Genesis 23:14-16

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּשְׁמַע אַבְרָהָם אֶל־עֶפְרוֹן): V-S-M
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּשְׁקַל אַבְרָהָם לְעֶפְרוֹן אֶת־הַכֶּסֶף אֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר בְּאָזְנוֹ) (בְּנִיחַת אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת שְׁקָל כֶּסֶף עִבְרַיִם לְסַחָר): V-S-IO-O-M-O
 - The phrase, בְּנִיחַת אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת שְׁקָל כֶּסֶף, serves as a continuation of the direct object after the intervening relative clause, אֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר בְּאָזְנוֹ בְּנִיחַת.
 - The final substantival phrase, עִבְרַיִם לְסַחָר, is idiomatic for “the current money of the merchant” (BDB, 717).
- Embedded Typology 1 (דִּבֶּר בְּאָזְנוֹ בְּנִיחַת): V-M

וַיִּקַּם | שָׂדֵה עֶפְרוֹן אֲשֶׁר בְּמַכְפֵּלָה אֲשֶׁר לִפְנֵי מַמְרָא הַשְּׂדֵה
 וְהַמְעָרָה אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ וְכָל-הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בַּשְּׂדֵה אֲשֶׁר בְּכָל-גְּבוּלוֹ סָבִיב:
 18 לְאַבְרָהָם לְמִקְנָה לְעֵינָי בְּנִיחַת בְּכָל בְּאֵי שְׁעַר-עִירוֹ:
 19 וְאַחֲרֵי-כֵן קָבַר אַבְרָהָם אֶת-שָׂרָה אִשְׁתּוֹ אֶל-מְעָרַת שְׂדֵה
 הַמַּכְפֵּלָה עַל-פְּנֵי מַמְרָא הוּא חֶבְרוֹן בְּאֶרֶץ כְּנָעַן: 20 וַיִּקַּם הַשְּׂדֵה
 וְהַמְעָרָה אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ לְאַבְרָהָם לְאַחֲזַת-קֶבֶר מֵאֵת בְּנֵי-חֵת: ס

Vocabulary

Verse 17

עפרון name: "Ephron"
 מלכלה name: "Machpelah"
 ממרא name: "Mamre"
 מערה noun: "cave" (BDB, 792)
 גבול "territory, border"

Verse 18

מקנה "possession" (BDB, 889)

Verse 19

שרה name: "Sarah"
 מערה noun: "cave" (BDB, 792)
 חברון name: "Hebron"
 כנען name: "Canaan"

Verse 20

מערה noun: "cave" (BDB, 792)
 אחזה noun: "possession"
 קבר noun: "burial site, grave"

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 17-18

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּקַּם | שָׂדֵה עֶפְרוֹן אֲשֶׁר בְּמַכְפֵּלָה אֲשֶׁר לִפְנֵי מַמְרָא)
 הַשְּׂדֵה וְהַמְעָרָה אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ וְכָל-הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בַּשְּׂדֵה אֲשֶׁר בְּכָל-גְּבוּלוֹ סָבִיב
 (לְאַבְרָהָם לְמִקְנָה לְעֵינָי בְּנִיחַת בְּכָל בְּאֵי שְׁעַר-עִירוֹ): V-S-O-M
 - The verbal idea of קום is used to express assurance of a purchase.
 - Even though the relative clause, אֲשֶׁר בְּמַכְפֵּלָה, follows the latter member of the construct phrase, it is meant to modify the former.

Genesis 23:17-20

- The subject is expanded in the later half of the verse with the reiteration of השדה. The resulting compound subject contains three elements—שדה, כלה-העץ and מערה.
- The object and modifying phrases are found in verse 18.
- Each of the three lamed prepositions in verse 18 functions in different capacities. The first is sequenced with the verb to mark its object, אברהם. Second designates purpose “for a possession,” and the last marks location “before the Hittites.”
- Embedded Typology 1 (במכפלה): P
- Embedded Typology 2 (לפני ממרא): P
- Embedded Typology 1 (בו): P
 - The ms referent of the pronominal suffix is the original subject, שדה.
- Embedded Typology 1 (בשדה): P
- Sentence Typology 2 (בכל-גבלו סביב): P
 - The ms referent of the pronominal suffix is שדה.

Verse 19

- Sentence Typology 1 (ואחרי-כן קבר אברהם את-שרה אשתו אל-מערת שדה) (המכפלה על-פני ממרא): M-V-S-M
 - The particle, כן, may function as a demonstrative referring to a previous event or action.
 - The familial designation, אשתו, is in apposition to the proper name, שרה.
 - The phrase, מערת שדה המכפלה, is a three member construct phrase.
- Sentence Typology 2 (הוא חברון בארץ כנען): S-P
 - The asyndetic, verbless clause designates the location of the cave as near Hebron.

Verse 20

- Sentence Typology 1 (ולקם השדה והמערה אשר-בו לאברהם לאחזת-קבר) (מאת בני-חח): V-S-O-M
 - This final clause serves as a summation of the property exchange with the sons of Heth (GKC 111k).
- Embedded Typology 1 (בו): P
 - The relative clause designates the relationship of המערה “the cave” to the pronominal antecedent, השדה “the field.”