

## Genesis 24:66-67

וַיִּסְפֹּר הָעֶבֶד לְיִצְחָק אֵת כָּל־הַדְּבָרִים אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה: 67 וַיָּבֵא אֶת יִצְחָק  
הָאֱלֹהִים שָׂרָה אִמּוֹ וַיִּקַּח אֶת־רַבְּקָה וַתְּהִי־לוֹ לְאִשָּׁה וַיֵּאָהֲבָה וַיִּנָּחֵם  
יִצְחָק אַחֲרֵי אִמּוֹ: פ

### Vocabulary

#### **Verse 66**

ספר verb (*Piel waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): “relate”

#### **Verse 67**

נחם verb (*Niphal waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): “console oneself”

### Syntax & Misc.

#### **Verse 66**

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּסְפֹּר הָעֶבֶד לְיִצְחָק אֵת כָּל־הַדְּבָרִים אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה): V-S-IO-O
- Embedded Typology A (עָשָׂה): V
  - The relative clause modifies the previous noun הדברים “deeds, things.”

#### **Verse 67**

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיָּבֵא אֶת שָׂרָה אִמּוֹ): V-O-S-M
  - The 3fs suffix with ויבאה functions as the verbal object.
  - The word, האלה, includes a directive *he*.
  - The final word is in apposition to the previous proper noun (GKC 127f wishes to omit the final phrase as a subsequent explanative addition; the LXX includes only the second word as a genitive phrase—τῆς μητρὸς αὐτοῦ).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּקַּח אֶת־רַבְּקָה): V-O
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַתְּהִי־לוֹ לְאִשָּׁה): V-IO-O
  - This construction follows the typical Hebrew idiom of covenant making.
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיֵּאָהֲבָה): V-O
  - Again, the final 3fs suffix serves as verbal object (see first clause above).
- Sentence Typology 5 (וַיִּנָּחֵם יִצְחָק אַחֲרֵי אִמּוֹ): V-S-M
  - The final phrase is temporal, אחרי, “after,” probably referring to Sarah’s death (cf. מִתְּהִלָּד בְּתַמּוֹ צַדִּיק Job 21:21; בָּנִיו אַחֲרָיו Proverbs 20:7).