

Genesis 24:1-4

וַאֲבָרָהִם זָקֵן בָּא בַיָּמִים וַיְהוּהוּ בִּרְדָּךְ אֶת־אֲבָרָהִם בְּכָל: 2 וַיֹּאמֶר
אֲבָרָהִם אֶל־עַבְדּוֹ זָקֵן בֵּיתוֹ הַמִּשְׁלָל בְּכָל־אֲשֶׁר־לוֹ שִׁים־נָא יָדְךָ תַּחַת
יְרֵכִי: 3 וְאֲשַׁבֵּיעַךְ בִּיהוּהוּ אֱלֹהֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֱלֹהֵי הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר לֹא־תִקַּח
אִשָּׁה לְבָנִי מִבְּנוֹת הַכְּנַעֲנִי אֲשֶׁר אֲנֹכִי יוֹשֵׁב בְּקִרְבּוֹ: 4 כִּי אֶל־אֲרָצִי
וְאֶל־מוֹלַדְתִּי תֵלֶךְ וְלִקְחַתְּ אִשָּׁה לְבָנִי לְיִצְחָק:

Vocabulary

Verse 1

זָקֵן verb: “be old” (BDB, 278)

Verse 2

מִשְׁלָל verb (Qal participle ms): “rule”

יָרֵךְ “thigh, loins” (BDB, 437)

Verse 3

כְּנַעֲנִי name: “Canaanites”

Verse 4

מוֹלַדַת “kindred” (BDB, 409)

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 1

- Sentence Typology 1 (): S-P
 - The initial *waw* is disjunctive (*waw* + nonverb).
 - The verb represents a state (GKC 142b).
 - The participle, **בָּא**, is a nominal.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיְהוּהוּ בִּרְדָּךְ אֶת־אֲבָרָהִם בְּכָל): S-V-O-M

Verse 2

- Sentence Typology A (וַיֹּאמֶר אֲבָרָהִם אֶל־עַבְדּוֹ זָקֵן בֵּיתוֹ הַמִּשְׁלָל בְּכָל־אֲשֶׁר־לוֹ (שִׁים־נָא יָדְךָ תַּחַת יְרֵכִי): V-S-IO-O
 - The object, **עַבְדּוֹ**, is followed by two appositional clauses designating to which servant is spoken.
 - The second appositional clause contains the substantival participle, **הַמִּשְׁלָל** “one ruling.”
 - The object is direct speech that continues through the next two verses.
- Embedded Typology B (שִׁים־נָא יָדְךָ תַּחַת יְרֵכִי): V-O-M
 - The particle, **נָא**, is used frequently to soften the force of an imperative; it is sometimes translated as “please” (GKC 110d).

Verse 3

- Embedded Typology C (וְאֲשַׁבֵּיעַךְ בִּיהוּהוּ אֱלֹהֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֱלֹהֵי הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר לֹא־תִקַּח אִשָּׁה לְבָנִי מִבְּנוֹת הַכְּנַעֲנִי אֲשֶׁר אֲנֹכִי יוֹשֵׁב בְּקִרְבּוֹ): V-IO-M-O

Genesis 24:1-4

- The appellations, אלהי השמים and אלהי הארץ, are in apposition to the divine name.
- The object is the following clause marked by אשר (GKC 165b).
- Embedded Typology i (לֹא־תִקַּח אִשָּׁה לְבָנִי מִבְּנוֹת הַכְּנַעֲנִי אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי יוֹשֵׁב בְּקִרְבָּו): V-O-M
 - The *lamed* preposition shows purpose, לְבָנִי “for my son.”
 - The final suffix of כְּנַעֲנִי is the gentilic ending.
- Embedded Typology α (אָנֹכִי יוֹשֵׁב בְּקִרְבָּו): S-V-M
 - This periphrastic verbal construction omits (or implies) הִיּהָ.
 - The 3ms final suffix refers to הַכְּנַעֲנִי.

Verse 4

- Embedded Typology ii (כִּי אֶל־אֶרֶץ וְאֶל־מוֹלְדֹתַי תֵּלֶךְ): M-V
 - The particle, כִּי, demonstrates the purpose for the action required by the previous clause.
 - GKC notes “When the *nota accusativi* (אֶת, אֶתְּ) or a preposition precedes the first substantive, it *may* be repeated before the noun in apposition (131h).
- Embedded Typology iii (וְלָקַחְתָּ אִשָּׁה לְבָנִי לִיצְחָק): V-O-IO
 - The *waw*-consecutive perfect (GKC 112q) followed by two appositional substantives with repeated prepositions forms a chiasmic structure—ABBA—with the first clause (ii).

Genesis 24:5-9

וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהֵי הָעֶבֶד אוֹלֵי לֹא־תֵאבְּהָ הָאִשָּׁה לְלַכֵּת אַחֲרַי אֶל־הָאָרֶץ
הַזֹּאת הִהְשֵׁב אָשִׁיב אֶת־בְּנִי אֶל־הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר־יֵצֵאת מִשָּׁם: 6 וַיֹּאמֶר
אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם הַשְׁמֵר לִי פֶן־תֵּשִׁיב אֶת־בְּנִי שָׁמָּה: 7 יְהוּה | אֱלֹהֵי
הַשָּׁמַיִם אֲשֶׁר לִקְחֵנִי מִבֵּית אָבִי וּמֵאָרֶץ מוֹלַדְתִּי וְאֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר־לִי
וְאֲשֶׁר נִשְׁבַּע־לִי לֵאמֹר לְזַרְעֶךָ אֶתֵּן אֶת־הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת הוּא יִשְׁלַח
מִלְאָכֹוּ לִפְנֶיךָ וְלִקְחָתָּ אִשָּׁה לְבְנִי מִשָּׁם: 8 וְאִם־לֹא תֵאבְּהָ הָאִשָּׁה
לְלַכֵּת אַחֲרָיִךְ וְנִקִּיתָ מִשְׁבַּעְתִּי זֹאת רַק אֶת־בְּנִי לֹא תֵשֵׁב שָׁמָּה:
9 וַיֵּשֶׁם הָעֶבֶד אֶת־יָדָו תַּחַת יָרֵךְ אַבְרָהָם אֲדָנָיו וַיִּשְׁבַּע לוֹ עַל־הַדָּבָר
הַזֶּה:

Vocabulary

Verse 5

אולי “perhaps” (BDB, 19)

אבה verb: “want”

Verse 7

מולדת “kindred” (BDB, 409)

Verse 8

אבה verb: “want”

נקה verb: “be free” (BDB, 667)

שבועה noun: “oath” (BDB, 989)

Verse 9

ירך “thigh, loins” (BDB, 437)

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 5

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהֵי הָעֶבֶד אוֹלֵי לֹא־תֵאבְּהָ הָאִשָּׁה לְלַכֵּת אַחֲרַי): V-IO-S-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (אוֹלֵי לֹא־תֵאבְּהָ הָאִשָּׁה לְלַכֵּת אַחֲרַי אֶל־הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת): V-S-M
- Embedded Typology i (לְלַכֵּת אַחֲרַי אֶל־הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת): V-O-M
 - The sequencing of הֵלֵךְ and the preposition אַחַר “go after” may be understood as “follow.”

Genesis 24:5-9

- The feminine demonstrative, הזאת, agrees in gender, number and definiteness with הארץ.
- Embedded Typology B (הַהִשָּׁב אָשִׁיב אֶת־בְּנֵךְ אֶל־הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר־יָצְאתָ מִשָּׁם): M-V-O-M
 - This clause begins with an interrogative *he* (GKC 100n); the question is strengthened by the sequencing of same root infinitive absolute and finite verbs (GKC 113q).
 - The Hiphil verb אשיב is functioning as a causative, “bring back.”
- Embedded Typology i (יָצְאתָ מִשָּׁם): V-M

Verse 6

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו אַבְרָהָם הַשְּׂמֵר לְךָ פֶּן־תָּשִׁיב אֶת־בְּנֵי שָׂמָה): V-IO-S-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (הַשְּׂמֵר לְךָ):
 - The *Niphal* verb, השמר, is reflexive with לך—“be on your guard.”
 - Half of the 24 uses of the *Niphal* imperative, השמר, are sequenced with לך and more than 11 times with פן “lest” (cf. GKC 152w).
- Embedded Typology B (פֶּן־תָּשִׁיב אֶת־בְּנֵי שָׂמָה): V-O-M
 - The final *he* of שמה is a directive *he*.

Verse 7

- Embedded Typology C (יְהוָה | אֱלֹהֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם אֲשֶׁר ... הוּא יִשְׁלַח מַלְאָכָוּ (לְפָנַי): S-M-S-V-O-M
 - The referent of the resumptive pronoun, הוא, is the introductory noun phrase, יהיה אלהי השמים (GKC 135c & 138a).
 - The construct phrase, אלהי השמים, is in apposition to the divine name.
- Embedded Typology i (לְקַחְנִי מִבֵּית אָבִי וּמֵאָרֶץ מוֹלַדְתִּי): V-O-M
 - The 1cs suffix attached to the verb, לקחני, is the direct object.
- Embedded Typology ii (דַּבֵּר־לִי): V-IO
- Embedded Typology iii (נִשְׁבַּע־לִי לֵאמֹר לְזַרְעֶךָ אֶתֶּן אֶת־הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת): V-IO-O
 - The object is direct speech marked by לאמר.
- Embedded Typology α (לְזַרְעֶךָ אֶתֶּן אֶת־הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת): IO-V-O
 - This is a direct quote inside of a direct quotation.
- Embedded Typology D (וּלְקַחְתָּ אִשָּׁה לְבְנִי מִשָּׁם): V-O-M
 - The *lamed* preposition, לבני, marks purpose—“for my son.”

Verse 8

- Embedded Typology E (וְאִם־לֹא תֵאבְּדָהּ הָאִשָּׁה לְלַכְתָּ אַחֲרָיָה): M-V-S

Genesis 24:5-9

- This is the protasis (marked by **אם**) of a circumstantial sentence.
- Embedded Typology i (**לְלַכֵּת אַחֲרַיִךְ**): V-M
 - This embedded clause is infinitival.
- Embedded Typology F (**וְנִקְיִת מִשְׁבַּעְתִּי זֹאת**): V-M
 - The *waw* marks the second clause, or apodosis, of the circumstantial sentence (GKC 112f).
 - The *Niphal* verb is passive voice. The agent is the original speaker, Abraham.
 - In place of the R-III radical ה, the יִ infix, rarely יִ, is used in the perfect, 2nd person singular conjugation (GKC 75x).
- Embedded Typology G (**רַק אֶת־בְּנֵי לֵאָה תִּשָּׁב שָׁמָּה**): M-O-V-M
 - The particle, רק “only,” is used restrictively (GKC 153).
 - The final *he* suffix is directive.
 - Verses 5-8 all end with **שם**.

Verse 9

- Sentence Typology 1 (**וַיִּשָּׂם הָעֶבֶד אֶת־יָדוֹ תַּחַת יְרֵךְ אַבְרָהָם אֲדֹנָיו**): V-S-O-M
 - The designation, אֲדֹנָיו, is in apposition to the proper name, אַבְרָהָם.
 - The oath is confirmed with this act.
- Sentence Typology 2 (**וַיִּשָּׁבַע לֹא עַל־הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה**): V-IO-M.
 - The *Niphal* verb is passive.

Genesis 24:10-14

וַיִּקַּח הָעֶבֶד עֲשָׂרָה גַמְלִים מִגְּמְלֵי אֲדָנָיו וַיֵּלֶךְ וְכָל-טוֹב אֲדָנָיו בְּיָדוֹ
וַיִּקָּם וַיֵּלֶךְ אֶל-אַרְם נְהַרְיִם אֶל-עֵיר נַחֹר: 11 וַיְבָרֶךְ הַגְּמְלִים מִחוּץ
לְעֵיר אֶל-בְּאֵר הַמַּיִם לַעֲת עֶרֶב לָעֵת צָאֵת הַשְּׂאֵבֶת: 12 וַיֹּאמֶר |
יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲדָנָי אֲבָרְהָם הַקְּרָה-נָא לִפְנֵי הַיּוֹם וַעֲשֵׂה-חֶסֶד עִם אֲדָנָי
אֲבָרְהָם: 13 הִנֵּה אֲנֹכִי נֹצֵב עַל-עֵינַי הַמַּיִם וּבְנוֹת אַנְשֵׁי הָעֵיר יֵצְאֹת
לְשֹׂאֵב מַיִם: 14 וְהִיָּה הַנֶּעֱרָ אֲשֶׁר אָמַר אֵלַיָּה הַטִּי-נָא כַדָּךְ וְאַשְׁתָּה
וְאָמְרָה שְׂתֵה וְגַם-גְּמְלֵיךְ אֲשַׁקֶּה אֶתְּהָ הַכַּחֲתָ לְעֶבְדְּךָ לְיִצְחָק וּבָה
אֲדַע כִּי-עָשִׂיתָ חֶסֶד עִם-אֲדָנָי:

Vocabulary

Verse 10

עשר cardinal number: "ten"

גמל "camel"

טוב noun: "goods" (BDB, 375)

ארם נהרים name (of place): "Aram-nahoraim (*lit.* Aram of the two rivers)"

נחור name (of place): "Nahor"

Verse 11

ברך verb (*Hiphil waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): "cause to kneel" (BDB, 138)

חוץ "outside"

באר "well" (BDB, 91)

עת "time"

ערב "evening"

שאב substantive (*Qal* participle fpl) "water drawer" (BDB, 980)

Verse 12

קרה verb (*Hiphil* imperative ms): "cause to occur, grant success" (BDB, 899)

Verse 13

נצב verb: "station oneself, take a stand"

שאב verb: "draw" (BDB, 980)

Verse 14

נערה "girl, young woman"

נטה verb (*Hiphil* imperative fs): "stretch out"

כד "jar" (BDB, 461)

Genesis 24:10-14

גמל “camel”

שקה verb (*Hiphil waw*-consecutive imperfect 1cs): “cause to drink”

יבח verb (*Hiphil* perfect 2ms): “appointed”

יצחק name: “Isaac”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 10

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּקַּח הָעֶבֶד עֲשָׂרָה גַמְלִים מִגְּמַלֵּי אֲדָנָיו): V-S-O-M
 - The verb, לקח, “assimilates” the first root radical with prefix forms much like a R-1 *nun* verb.
 - The cardinal numbers, שלש “three” through עשר “ten,” are substantives and may modify other nouns in a construct relationship or in apposition. Unlike the number שנים “two,” however, the feminine forms of these numbers modify masculine nouns and the masculine forms modify feminine nouns.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּלְךָ וְכָל־טוֹב אֲדָנָיו בְּיָדוֹ): V-M
 - The nominal clause modifies the preceding verb. The clause connector may best be interpreted as “with.”
 - The relationship of כָּל with the construct clause is distributive—“each, every kind of” (GKC 127b).
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיִּקָּם): V
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיִּלְךָ אֶל־אָרָם נְהָרִים אֶל־עֵיר נְחוּר): V-M
 - The second prepositional clause is appositional to the first.
 - The region of נהרים ארם is mentioned five times in the MT, cf. Deuteronomy 23:5 (Balaam’s hometown); Judges 3:8 (dominion of King Cushan-rishathaim); 1Ch 19:6 (purveyor of horsemen and chariots along with מעכה ארם Aram-maacah and צובה Zobah); Ps 60:2 (fought in battle with ארם צובה Aram-zobah).

Verse 11

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּבְרָךְ הַגְּמָלִים מִחוּץ לָעֵיר אֶל־בְּאֵר הַמַּיִם לָעֵת עֶרְבַּ לְעֵת (צֵאת הַשְּׂאֵבֹת): V-O-M
 - The subject is Abraham’s servant.
 - The *Hiphil* verb is causative—“he caused the camels to kneel down.”
 - The final phrase is in apposition to the previous temporal phrase, לעת ערב.
- Embedded Typology A (לְעֵת צֵאת הַשְּׂאֵבֹת): M-V-S
 - This clause explicates the evening as the time for drawing water from the well.

Verse 12

Genesis 24:10-14

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר | יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אַדְנֵי אַבְרָהָם הַקְּרָה־נָא לְפָנַי הַיּוֹם) (וַעֲשֵׂה־חֶסֶד עִם אַדְנֵי אַבְרָהָם): V-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אַדְנֵי אַבְרָהָם הַקְּרָה־נָא לְפָנַי הַיּוֹם): S-V-M
 - The initial apposition and construct phrase is a vocative of address.
 - The article with יום is understood as “this day” or “today.”
- Embedded Typology B (וַעֲשֵׂה־חֶסֶד עִם אַדְנֵי אַבְרָהָם): V-O-M
 - The term, חסד, implies “faithful love” or “covenantal fidelity.”
 - The preposition, עם, can show the direction of the action—“to my lord, Abraham.”

Verse 13

- Sentence Typology 1 (הִנֵּה אַנְכִי נֹצֵב עַל־עֵין הַמַּיִם): S-V-M
 - The *Niphal* participle is used periphrastically as a finite verb.
 - The verb is used sequence with על meaning “by, on.”
- Sentence Typology 1 (וּבְנוֹת אַנְשֵׁי הָעִיר יֵצְאֹת לְשָׂאב מַיִם): S-V-M
 - The subject is a three-member construct phrase, בנות אנשי העיר.
- Embedded Typology A (לְשָׂאב מַיִם): V-O

Verse 14

- Sentence Typology 1 (וְהָיָה הַנֶּעֱרָ אֲשֶׁר אָמַר אֵלַיָּהּ הַטַּיִנָּא כַּדָּף): V
 - The introductory clause is והיה “now may it be that.”
- Embedded Typology A (אָמַר אֵלַיָּהּ): V-IO-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology i (הַטַּיִנָּא כַּדָּף): V-O
 - Only the middle radical of the root is extant as the R-1 *nun* has assimilated and the final *he* elided.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וְאָשְׁתָּה): V
- Sentence Typology 3 (וְאָמַרְהָ שְׂתָהּ וְגַם־גְּמַלִּיָּהּ): V-O
 - The *waw*-consecutive perfect here represents a simple future (GKC 112p).
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (שְׂתָהּ): V
- Embedded Typology B (וְגַם־גְּמַלִּיָּהּ אֲשַׁקָּה): O-V
- Sentence Typology 4 (אֶתְהָ הַבְּחֹתָ לְעַבְדְּךָ לְיִצְחָק): S-V-[O]-M
 - The implied object is הנער from the beginning of the verse.
- Sentence Typology 5 (וּבָהּ אֵדַע כִּי־עָשִׂיתָ חֶסֶד עִם־אַדְנֵי): M-V-O
 - The clause initial phrase, בה, “by this,” refers to the previous situation, i.e. verbal clause (GKC 135p).

Genesis 24:10-14

- The object is the following **כִּי** clause.
- Embedded Typology A (כִּי־עָשְׂתָּהּ קָסַד עִם־אֲדָנִי): V-O-M

Genesis 24:15-16

וַיְהִי־הוּא טָרָם כְּלָה לְדַבֵּר וְהִנֵּה רִבְקָה יֹצֵאת אֲשֶׁר יִלְדָה לְבְתוּאֵל
בֶּן־מִלְכָּה אִשְׁתּוֹ נָחֹר אָחִי אַבְרָהָם וְכִדָּה עַל־שִׁכְמָהּ: 16 וְהִנֵּעַר טִבַּת
מִרְאֵה מְאֹד בְּתוּלָהּ וְאִישׁ לֹא יָדְעָה וְתָרַד הָעֵינָה וְתַמְלֵא כִדָּה
וְתַעַל:

Vocabulary

Verse 15

טרם “not yet, before” (BDB, 382)

כלה verb (*Piel* perfect 3ms): “finish”

רבקה name: “Rebekah”

בתואל name: “Bethuel”

מלכה name: “Milkah”

נחור name: “Nahor”

כד “jar” (BDB, 461)

שכם “shoulder” (BDB, 1014)

Verse 16

מראה noun: “sight”

בתולה “virgin” (BDD, 143)

כד “jar” (BDB, 461)

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 15

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיְהִי־הוּא): P
 - This verbal auxiliary serves as an independent temporal clause—“and it happened that” (GKC 111g).
- Sentence Typology 2 (טָרָם כְּלָה לְדַבֵּר): M-V-M
 - A perfect after the adverb טָרָם has the sense of an imperfect (cf. 1 Samuel 3:7; GKC 107c).
 - This clause serves as an apodosis connected by וְהִנֵּה to complete the circumstantial sentence (GKC 164c).
- Sentence Typology 3 (וְהִנֵּה רִבְקָה יֹצֵאת אֲשֶׁר יִלְדָה לְבְתוּאֵל בֶּן־מִלְכָּה אִשְׁתּוֹ (נָחֹר אָחִי אַבְרָהָם וְכִדָּה עַל־שִׁכְמָהּ): S-V-M
 - The verb/participle construction is periphrastic with an implied הִיא verb.
 - The relative clause modifies רִבְקָה “Rebekah.”
 - The final phrase, וְכִדָּה עַל־שִׁכְמָהּ, is joined by *waw* as attendant circumstances—“with her [water] jar upon her shoulder.”

Genesis 24:15-16

- Embedded Typology A (יִלְדָה לְבְתוּיָאֵל בֶּן־מִלְכָּה אִשְׁתֵּי נַחֲוֹר אֶתִי אַבְרָהָם): V-M
 - Each of the noun clauses, אִשְׁתֵּי נַחֲוֹר and אַבְרָהָם, modifies the preceding proper name.

Verse 16

- Sentence Typology 1 (וְהִנְעֹרְךָ טַבַּת מְרִאָה מֵאֵד בְּתוּלָה): S-P
 - The clause begins with a disjunctive *waw*.
 - The noun, הַנְעֹר, is pointed as a feminine singular referring to the women (cf. verse 14).
 - The noun, בְּתוּלָה, is in apposition to מְרִאָה.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וְאִישׁ לֹא יָדָעָהּ): S-V-O
 - The *waw* introduces an explicative (or possibly emphatic) clause.
 - יָדָע is connected here with sexual relations.
 - The final suffix refers back to Rebekah.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וְהִתְרַדְּ הָעַיִנָּה): V-M
 - The הָעַיִנָּה is the “spring of water” (cf. verse 13 הַמַּיִם).
 - The final *he* suffix is a directive *he*—“she went down *to* the spring.”
- Sentence Typology 4 (וְהִמְלִיא כְּדָהּ): V-O
 - The final *he* is a 3fs pronominal suffix.
- Sentence Typology 5 (וְהִתְעַלָּ): V

Genesis 24:17-20

וַיֵּרָץ הָעֶבֶד לְקָרְאֹתָהּ וַיֹּאמֶר הַגְּמִיאֵינִי נָא מֵעֵט־מַיִם מִבְּדֹדָךְ:
18 וַתֹּאמֶר שְׂתֵה אֲדֹנָי וַתְּמַהֵר וַתָּרֶד בְּדָהּ עַל־יָדָהּ וַתִּשְׁקֶהּ: 19 וַתִּכְּלַ
לְהִשְׁקֹתוֹ וַתֹּאמֶר גַּם לְגַמְלֶיךָ אֲשָׂאב עַד אִם־כָּלוּ לְשִׁתּוֹת: 20 וַתְּמַהֵר
וַתַּעַר בְּדָהּ אֶל־הַשֶּׁקֶת וַתָּרֶץ עוֹד אֶל־הַבְּאֵר לְשָׂאב וַתִּשְׂאֵב
לְכָל־גַּמְלֵיוֹ:

Vocabulary

Verse 17

רוץ verb: “run”

גמא verb (*Hiphil* imperative fs with 1cs suffix): “let drink” (BDB, 167)

מעט “little”

כד “jar” (BDB, 461)

Verse 18

שתה verb (*Qal* imperative ms): “drink”

מהר verb: “hurry”

כד “jar” (BDB, 461)

שקה verb (*Hiphil waw*-consecutive imperfect 3fs with 3ms suffix): “cause to drink”

Verse 19

בלה verb: “finish, complete”

שקה verb (*Hiphil* infinitive construct): “cause to drink”

שאב verb: “draw” (BDB, 980)

גמל “camel”

Verse 20

ערה verb: “empty” (BDB, 788)

כד “jar” (BDB, 461)

שקת “watering trough” (BDD, 1052)

באר “well” (BDB, 91)

שאב verb: “draw” (BDB, 167)

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 17

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֵּרָץ הָעֶבֶד לְקָרְאֹתָהּ): V-S-M
 - The infinitive clause modifies the verb.
- Embedded Typology A (לְקָרְאֹתָהּ): V-O
 - The 3fs suffix is the object of the infinitive

Genesis 24:17-20

- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֹּאמֶר הַגְּמִיאֵינִי נָא מְעַט־מִים מִבְּדֶךָ): V-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (הַגְּמִיאֵינִי נָא מְעַט־מִים מִבְּדֶךָ): V-O-M
 - The object is the 1cs suffix attached to the verb.
 - The particle, נָא, “please, I pray, softens the command.

Verse 18

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתֹּאמֶר שְׂתֵה אֲדֹנָי וַתִּמְהַר וַתָּרֶד בְּדָה עַל־יְדָה וַתִּשְׁקָהוּ): V-O
 - The speaker shifts to Rebekah (וַתֹּאמֶר).
- Embedded Typology A (שְׂתֵה אֲדֹנָי): V-S
 - The appellation, אֲדֹנָי, is vocative.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַתִּמְהַר): V
 - This verb is coordinated with the following verb forming a verbal hendiadys; GKC notes that the second verb carries the principle idea (120d).
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַתָּרֶד בְּדָה עַל־יְדָה): V-O-M
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַתִּשְׁקָהוּ): V-O
 - The 3ms attached suffix referring to the servant, נָעַר, is the object.

Verse 19

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתִּכְּלֵל לְהַשְׁקִתּוֹ): V-M
 - The *waw* serves to mark a temporal clause—“when” (GKC 164b).
- Embedded Typology A (לְהַשְׁקִתּוֹ): V-O
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַתֹּאמֶר גַּם לְגַמְלִיךָ אֲשַׁאֵב עַד אִם־כִּלּוֹ לְשִׁתָּת): V-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (גַּם לְגַמְלִיךָ אֲשַׁאֵב): M-V
- Embedded Typology B (עַד אִם־כִּלּוֹ לְשִׁתָּת): V-M
 - The particles, עַד אִם, are used in conjunction to mean “until when” or “until.”
 - This *Piel* perfect, כִּלּוֹ, denotes a future state/factitive (cf. GKC 106o).

Verse 20

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתִּמְהַר): V
 - See note on the second matrix clause of verse 18.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַתַּעַר בְּדָה אֶל־הַשְּׂקֵת): V-O-M
 - The final root *he*, עָרָה, is apocopated as a *waw*-consecutive.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַתִּרְץ עוֹד אֶל־הַבְּאֵר לְשִׂאֵב): V-M
 - Notice the narrative stress on Rebekah’s intrepid work ethic, רוץ & מהר.
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַתִּשְׁאֵב לְכָל־גַּמְלִיוֹ): V-M

Genesis 24:17-20

- The *lamed* preposition shows the aim/goal.

Genesis 24:21-26

וְהָאִישׁ מִשְׁתַּאֵה לָהּ מִחֲרִישׁ לִדְעַת הַהֲצְלִיחַ יְהוָה דְּרָכּוֹ אִם-לֹא:
22 וַיְהִי כַּאֲשֶׁר כָּלוּ הַגְּמָלִים לְשִׁתּוֹת וַיִּקַּח הָאִישׁ נָזָם זֶהָב בְּקַע
מִשְׁקָלוֹ וּשְׁנֵי צְמִידִים עַל-יָדָיָהּ עֶשְׂרֵה זֶהָב מִשְׁקָלָם: 23 וַיֹּאמֶר
בִּתְמִי אֵת הַגִּידִי נָא לִי הֵיטֵב בֵּית-אָבִיךָ מָקוֹם לָנוּ לָלִיץ: 24 וַתֹּאמֶר
אֵלָיו בִּתְבֹאוֹל אֲנֹכִי בֶן-מִלְכָּה אֲשֶׁר יָלְדָה לְנַחֲוֹר: 25 וַתֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו
גַּם-תָּבֵן גַּם-מִסְפּוֹא רַב עִמָּנוּ גַם-מָקוֹם לָלוֹץ: 26 וַיִּקַּד הָאִישׁ וַיִּשְׁתַּחוּ
לַיהוָה:

Vocabulary

Verse 21

השתאה verb (*Hithpael* participle ms): “gaze” (BDB, 981)

חרש verb (*Hiphil* participle ms): “be silent” (BDB, 361)

צלח verb (*Hiphil* perfect 3ms): “make successful”

Verse 22

גמל “camel”

בלה verb (Piel perfect 3mpl): “exhaust, become finished”

שתה verb: “drink”

נזם noun: “ring” (BDB, 633)

בקע “half shekel” (BDB, 132)

משקל “weight” (BDB, 1054)

צמיד “bracelet” (BDB, 855)

Verse 23

יש noun/substantive (existence): “there is”

לין verb: “spend the night”

Verse 24

בתואל name: “Bethuel”

מלכה name: “Milcah”

נחור name: “Nahor”

Verse 25

תבן “straw” (BDB, 1061)

מספוא “fodder” (BDB, 704)

Verse 26

קדד verb: “bow down” (BDB, 869)

Genesis 24:21-26

שָׁחָה verb: “worship”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 21

- Sentence Typology 1 (וְהָאִישׁ מִשְׁתַּאֲה לָהּ מִחֲרִישׁ לְדַעַת הַהֲצִלִּיחַ יְהוָה דְּרָבּוּ אֶם-לֹא): S-V-M
 - The *Hithpael* participle exhibits metathesis of the first root radical ש and the ת of the prefix (משתאה > מתשאה).
 - The participle serves as the predicate.
 - The second participle may be understood adverbially (as above) or as a separate predicate.
- Embedded Typology A (לְדַעַת הַהֲצִלִּיחַ יְהוָה דְּרָבּוּ אֶם-לֹא): V-O
 - The object of the infinitive construct is an embedded clause.
- Embedded Typology i (הַהֲצִלִּיחַ יְהוָה דְּרָבּוּ): V-S-O
 - The sequencing of the interrogative *he* with אֶם-לֹא is a common clause duality—“whether...or not” (see also Genesis 27:21, 37:32; Exodus 16:4; GKC 150i).
 - This clause may be analyzed as indirect speech.
- Embedded Typology ii (אֶם-לֹא): M-[P]
 - The predicate is gapped from the previous clause.

Verse 22

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיְהִי כַּאֲשֶׁר כָּלוּ הַגַּמְלִים לְשִׁתּוֹת): P
 - The verbal, וַיְהִי, serves as an introductory frame for a temporal clause, כאשר “when.”
- Embedded Typology A (כָּלוּ הַגַּמְלִים לְשִׁתּוֹת): V-S-M
- Embedded Typology 1 (וַיִּקַּח הָאִישׁ גִּזְם זָהָב בְּקַע מִשְׁקָלוֹ וּשְׁנֵי צַמִּידִים) (עַל-יָדֶיהָ עֲשָׂרָה זָהָב מִשְׁקָלָם): V-S-O
 - The phrase, עַל-יָדֶיהָ, interrupts the noun phrase to describe the location of where the servant put the צַמִּידִים.

Verse 23

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר בַּת-מִי אֵת הַגִּידִי נָא לִי הִישׁ בֵּית-אָבִיךָ מִקּוֹם לָנוּ) (לְלִיזָן): V-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (בַּת-מִי אֵת): P-S
 - The interrogative pronoun acts in conjunction with the noun as in a genitive relationship—בת-מי “whose daughter” (GKC 37a & 137b).
- Embedded Typology B (הַגִּידִי נָא לִי): V-M-IO
 - The asyndetic clause emphasizes the previous clause.

Genesis 24:21-26

- Embedded Typology C (הַיֵּשׁ בֵּית־אָבִיךָ מִקּוֹם לָנוּ לָלֶיֶן): P-M
 - The noun clause, בֵּית־אָבִיךָ, functions as a locative prepositional phrase, “at your father’s house” (cf. GKC 118g).
 - See GKC 73b for a discussion of the original second root letter of לָלֶיֶן.

Verse 24

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו בַּת־בְּתוּאֵל אֲנֹכִי בְּן־מִלְכָּה אֲשֶׁר יָלְדָהּ לְנַחֲוֹר): V-IO-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (בַּת־בְּתוּאֵל אֲנֹכִי בְּן־מִלְכָּה אֲשֶׁר יָלְדָהּ לְנַחֲוֹר): P-S
 - The genealogical relation, בְּן־מִלְכָּה, modifies the name, בְּתוּאֵל.
- Embedded Typology i (יָלְדָהּ לְנַחֲוֹר): V-M
 - Thus, Rebekah is the granddaughter of Nahor and Milcah.

Verse 25

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו גַּם־תִּתֶּבֶן גַּם־מִסְפּוֹא רַב עִמָּנוּ גַּם־מִקּוֹם לָלוֹן): V-IO-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (גַּם־תִּתֶּבֶן גַּם־מִסְפּוֹא רַב עִמָּנוּ גַּם־מִקּוֹם לָלוֹן): S-P
 - The particle, גַּם, is used as a coordinating conjunction like *waw*.

Verse 26

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּקְדַּד הָאִישׁ): V-S
 - קָדַד follows the imperfect paradigm of סָבַב in which the first, not the second, radical takes *dagesh forte* יִסָּב (GKC 67g).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוּ לִיהוָה): V-M
 - The final *he* is apocopated as a *waw*-consecutive, וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוּ > יִשְׁתַּחֲוּהוּ. The masculine plural form would be וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוּוּ.

Genesis 24:27-29

וַיֹּאמֶר בְּרוּךְ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲדֹנָי אַבְרָהָם לְאֲעֻזָּב חֲסְדּוֹ וְאִמָּתוֹ
מֵעַם אֲדֹנָי אֲנֹכִי בְּדֶרֶךְ נַחְנִי יְהוָה בֵּית אָחִי אֲדֹנָי: 28 וְתָרַן הַנְּעִר
וְתִגַּד לְבֵית אִמָּה בְּדַבָּרִים הָאֵלֶּה: 29 וּלְרַבְּקָה אָח וּשְׁמוֹ לָבָן וַיֵּרָץ
לָבָן אֶל־הָאִישׁ הַחוּצָה אֶל־הָעֵין:

Vocabulary

Verse 27

ברך verb (*Qal* passive participle ms): “blessed”

עזב verb: “forsaken”

נחה verb (*Qal* perfect 3ms with 1cs suffix): “lead” (BDB, 634)

Verse 28

רוץ verb: “run”

נערה “girl, young woman”

Verse 29

רבקה name: “Rebekah”

אח “brother”

לבן name: “Laban”

חוץ “outside”

עין “spring”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 27

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר בְּרוּךְ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲדֹנָי אַבְרָהָם לְאֲעֻזָּב) (חֲסְדּוֹ וְאִמָּתוֹ מֵעַם אֲדֹנָי אֲנֹכִי בְּדֶרֶךְ נַחְנִי יְהוָה בֵּית אָחִי אֲדֹנָי): V-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (בְּרוּךְ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲדֹנָי אַבְרָהָם לְאֲעֻזָּב חֲסְדּוֹ) (וְאִמָּתוֹ מֵעַם אֲדֹנָי): V-O
 - The *Qal* passive participle, ברוך, functions as the finite verb of the clause.
 - The three member construct phrase, אלהי אדני אברהם, is in apposition to the divine name.
- Embedded Typology i (לְאֲעֻזָּב חֲסְדּוֹ וְאִמָּתוֹ מֵעַם אֲדֹנָי): V-O
 - The compound object is modified by the compound preposition, מעם “toward.”
- Embedded Typology B (אֲנֹכִי בְּדֶרֶךְ נַחְנִי יְהוָה בֵּית אָחִי אֲדֹנָי): O-M-V-S-M
 - The asyndetic clause functions as an independent verbal clause, possibly as explanative (cf. GKC 143b).

Genesis 24:27-29

- The recapitulated object (cf. 1cs verbal suffix) is fronted for emphasis (GKC 135e).
- The final noun clause is subordinated as an adverbial (directive “to,toward”) modifier (cf. 118f).

Verse 28

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתֵּרֶן הַנְּעִרָה): V-S
 - The noun, הנער, is again pointed as a *defective* feminine form.
 - The verb, *Qal waw*-consecutive imperfect 3fs, necessitates pointing נער as a feminine noun.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַתֵּגֵד לְבֵית אִמָּהּ בְּדַבָּרִים הָאֵלֶּה): V-M
 - The noun, בית, is used to denote the *household*.
 - The final prepositional phrase is adverbial.
 - The demonstrative, אלה, functions as an adjective agreeing in person, number and definiteness.

Verse 29

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַלְרֵבֶקָה אָח): P-S
 - The verbless clause construct with lamed preposition designates relationship/ownership—“a brother was to her” or idiomatically “Rebekah *had* a brother.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּשְׁמֹן לְבָן): S-P
 - The *waw*-disjunctive serves to give further information parenthetically.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיִּרְץ לְבָן אֶל־הָאִישׁ הַחֹצֵה אֶל־הָעֵין): V-S-M
 - The nominal, חוץ, serves to modify the noun, האיש.
 - The final *he* of חוצה is a directive *he*.
 - The prepositional clause, אל־העין, is an adverbial modifier.

Genesis 24:30-32

וַיְהִי | כִּרְאֵת אֶת־הַנְּזֹם וְאֶת־הַצְּמַדִּים עַל־יָדָיו אַחֲתוֹ וּכְשֶׁמְעוֹ
אֶת־דְּבָרַי רִבְקָה אַחֲתוֹ לֵאמֹר כֹּה־דַבֵּר אֵלַי הָאִישׁ וַיָּבֹא אֶל־הָאִישׁ
וְהִנֵּה עֹמֵד עַל־הַגְּמָלִים עַל־הָעַיִן: 31 וַיֹּאמֶר בּוֹא בְרוּךְ יְהוָה לְמָה
תַּעֲמַד בַּחוּץ וְאֲנֹכִי פְּנִיתִי הַבַּיִת וּמְקוֹם לְגַמְלִים: 32 וַיָּבֹא הָאִישׁ
הַבַּיִתָּה וַיִּפְתַּח הַגְּמָלִים וַיִּתֵּן תֶּבֶן וּמִסְפּוֹא לְגַמְלִים וּמִים לְרַחֵץ רַגְלָיו
וְרַגְלֵי הָאֲנָשִׁים אֲשֶׁר אִתּוֹ:

Vocabulary

Verse 30

נֹם noun: “ring” (BDB, 633)

צְמִיד “bracelet” (BDB, 855)

אָחוֹת “sister”

רִבְקָה name: “Rebekah”

גַּמַּל “camel”

Verse 31

חוּץ “outside”

פָּנָה verb (*Piel* perfect 1cs): “empty, prepared”

Verse 32

פָּתַח verb (*Piel waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): “loosen”

תֶּבֶן “straw” (BDB, 1061)

מִסְפּוֹא “fodder” (BDB, 704)

רָחַץ verb: “wash”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 30

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיְהִי | כִּרְאֵת אֶת־הַנְּזֹם וְאֶת־הַצְּמַדִּים עַל־יָדָיו אַחֲתוֹ): V-O-M
 - Continuing from the previous verse, the subject is Laban.
 - The infinitive construct, רִאֵת, is sequence with וַיְהִי and the *kaf* preposition to indicate a temporal clause (GKC 114e). The verbal forms function together and are diagrammed as such.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וּכְשֶׁמְעוֹ אֶת־דְּבָרַי רִבְקָה אַחֲתוֹ לֵאמֹר כֹּה־דַבֵּר אֵלַי (הָאִישׁ): V-O-M
 - The וַיְהִי verb from the first clause extends to this verse as well.
 - The description, אַחֲתוֹ, is in apposition to the name, רִבְקָה.

Genesis 24:30-32

- The final clause is adverbial linked by לאמר.
- Embedded Typology A (כְּהַדְבֵּר אֵלַי הָאִישׁ): V-IO-S
 - The quotation is marked by deixis (cf. first person suffix).
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיָּבֹא אֶל־הָאִישׁ): V-M
 - The subject shifts back to Laban.
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַהֲנֶה עֹמֵד עַל־הַגְּמָלִים עַל־הָעֵינַן): M-P
 - The participle עֹמֵד functions as a finite verb with the assumed subject הָאִישׁ (GKC 116s).

Verse 31

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר בּוֹא בְרוּךְ יְהוָה לָמָּה תַעֲמֹד בַּחוּץ וְאָנֹכִי פְנִיתִי) (הַבֵּית וּמָקוֹם לְגַמְלִים): V-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (בּוֹא בְרוּךְ יְהוָה): V-S
 - The “subject” of the imperative is the substantive participle functioning as a vocative—“O blessed one of YHWH” (GKC 116l).
- Embedded Typology B (לָמָּה תַעֲמֹד בַּחוּץ): V-M
 - The imperfect, תַעֲמֹד, indicates imperfective action with the interrogative (GKC 107f).
- Embedded Typology C (וְאָנֹכִי פְנִיתִי הַבֵּית וּמָקוֹם לְגַמְלִים): S-V-O-M
 - The *waw* is used to indicate a result—“since.”

Verse 32

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיָּבֹא הָאִישׁ הַבֵּיתָה): V-S-M
 - The final *he* of הַבֵּיתָה is a directive *he*.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּפְתַּח הַגְּמָלִים): V-O
 - The subject shifts in this clause to Laban even though it is not explicitly stated.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיִּתֵּן תְּבֵן וּמִסְפּוֹא לְגַמְלִים וּמַיִם): V-O-IO
 - The object includes three elements each linked by *waw*— תְּבֵן וּמִסְפּוֹא וּמַיִם.
- Embedded Typology 4 (וּמַיִם לְרַחֵץ רַגְלָיו וְרַגְלֵי הָאֲנָשִׁים אֲשֶׁר אִתּוֹ): V-O
 - The water only was meant for washing.
 - The object is compound רַגְלָיו “his feet” and רַגְלֵי הָאֲנָשִׁים “the feet of the men with him.”

Genesis 24:33-36

וַיִּשֶׂם לְפָנָיו לְאָכֹל וַיֹּאמֶר לֹא אֲכַל עַד אִם־דִּבַּרְתִּי דְבָרִי וַיֹּאמֶר
דְּבַר: 34 וַיֹּאמֶר עֶבֶד אַבְרָהָם אֲנִי: 35 וַיְהִי בֵּרֶךְ אֶת־אֲדָנָי מְאֹד
וַיִּגְדַּל וַיִּתֵּן־לוֹ צֹאן וּבָקָר וַיִּכְסֶּף וַיִּזְהַב וַעֲבָדָם וּשְׂפָחֹת וּגְמָלִים וַחֲמֹרִים:
36 וַתֵּלֶד שָׂרָה אִשְׁת׃ אֲדָנָי בֵּן לִאֲדָנָי אַחֲרַי זְקֵנָתָהּ וַיִּתֵּן־לוֹ
אֶת־כָּל־אֲשֶׁר־לוֹ:

Vocabulary

Verse 33

שִׂים verb (Q. *Hophal waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): “set, place”

עד אִם “until”

Verse 35

שְׂפָחָה “maid-servant”

גְּמַל “camel”

חֲמֹר “donkey”

Verse 36

שָׂרָה “”

זְקֵנָה noun: “old age” (BDB, 279)

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 33

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּשֶׂם לְפָנָיו לְאָכֹל): V-M
- Qere: וַיִּשֶׂם. Some have suggested that the Kethib form is a Qal passive (cf. GKC 73f).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֹּאמֶר לֹא אֲכַל עַד אִם־דִּבַּרְתִּי דְבָרִי): V-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (לֹא אֲכַל): V
 - The imperfect, אֲכַל, represents the future—“I will not eat.”
- Embedded Typology B (עַד אִם־דִּבַּרְתִּי דְבָרִי): V-O
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיֹּאמֶר דְּבַר): V-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (דְּבַר): V
 - The command is given by Laban to the servant.

Verse 34

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר עֶבֶד אַבְרָהָם אֲנִי): V-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (עֶבֶד אַבְרָהָם אֲנִי): P-S

Genesis 24:33-36

- The predicate of the verbless clause is the construct phrase, עבד אברהם.

Verse 35

- Sentence Typology 1 (ויהוה ברך את־אדני מאד): S-V-O-M
 - The final suffix of אדן is a 1cs suffix.
- Sentence Typology 2 (ויגדל): V
 - The first two verbs are linked in meaning and function. Sometimes considered as a verbal hendiadys.
- Sentence Typology 3 (ויתן־לו צאן ובקר וכסף וזהב ועבדום ושפחת וגמלים) (וחמרים): V-IO-O
 - The direct object includes the list beginning with צאן.

Verse 36

- Sentence Typology 1 (ותלד שרה אשת אדני בן לאדני אחרי זקנתה): V-S-O-M
 - The noun phrase, אשת אדני, is in apposition to the proper name, שרה.
 - The preposition, אחרי, serves as a temporal marker, “after.”
 - The 3fs pronominal suffix is attached to the construct form of זקנה.
- Sentence Typology 2 (ויתן־לו את־כל־אשר־לו): V-IO-O-M
 - The final relative may be analyzed as an embedded [S]-P clause.

Genesis 24:37-41

וַיִּשְׁבַּעֵנִי אֲדֹנָי לֵאמֹר לֹא־תִקַּח אִשָּׁה לְבָנִי מִבְּנוֹת הַכְּנַעֲנִי אֲשֶׁר אֲנֹכִי
יֹשֵׁב בְּאֶרְצוֹ: 38 אִם־לֹא אֶל־בֵּית־אָבִי תֵלֶךְ וְאֶל־מִשְׁפַּחְתִּי וְלִקְחַתָּ
אִשָּׁה לְבָנִי: 39 וְאָמַר אֶל־אֲדֹנָי אֵלַי לֹא־תֵלֶךְ הָאִשָּׁה אַחֲרָי: 40 וַיֹּאמֶר
אֵלַי יְהוָה אֲשֶׁר־הִתְּהַלַּכְתִּי לְפָנָיו יִשְׁלַח מַלְאָכּוֹ אִתָּךְ וְהִצְלִיחַ דְּרָכְךָ
וְלִקְחַתָּ אִשָּׁה לְבָנִי מִמִּשְׁפַּחְתִּי וּמִבֵּית אָבִי: 41 אִזְ תִּנְקַה מֵאֲלֹתַי כִּי
תָּבוֹא אֶל־מִשְׁפַּחְתִּי וְאִם־לֹא יִתְּנוּ לָךְ וְהָיִיתָ נָקִי מֵאֲלֹתַי:

Vocabulary

Verse 37

כנעני name: "Canaanites"

Verse 38

משפח "family group [clan]"

Verse 39

אולי "perhaps" (BDB, 19)

Verse 40

צלח verb (*Hiphil waw*-consecutive perfect 3ms): "make prosperous"

Verse 41

נקה verb: "be free" (BDB, 667)

אלה "oath" (BDB, 46)

נקי "free from" (BDB, 667)

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 37

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּשְׁבַּעֵנִי אֲדֹנָי לֵאמֹר לֹא־תִקַּח אִשָּׁה לְבָנִי מִבְּנוֹת הַכְּנַעֲנִי) (אֲשֶׁר אֲנֹכִי יֹשֵׁב בְּאֶרְצוֹ): V-IO-S-M-O
 - The 1cs suffix attached to the verb, *שבַע*, is the indirect object.
- Embedded Typology A (לֹא־תִקַּח אִשָּׁה לְבָנִי מִבְּנוֹת הַכְּנַעֲנִי אֲשֶׁר אֲנֹכִי יֹשֵׁב) (בְּאֶרְצוֹ): V-O-M
 - The *lamed* represents purpose, *לבני* "for my son."
- Embedded Typology i (אֲנֹכִי יֹשֵׁב בְּאֶרְצוֹ): S-V-M
 - The verb is a periphrastic construct that omits *היה*.

Verse 38

- Embedded Typology B (אִם־לֹא אֶל־בֵּית־אָבִי תֵלֶךְ וְאֶל־מִשְׁפַּחְתִּי): M-V-M
 - The direct speech is continued from verse 37.
 - The idiom, *אם-לא*, is used commonly in sequence with oaths (cf. GKC 149c).

Genesis 24:37-41

- The verb is placed between the two similar adverbial modifiers.
- Embedded Typology C (וְלִקְחַתְּ אִשָּׁה לְבְנִי): V-O-M
 - The *waw*-consecutive perfect continues the force of the imperfect from the preceding clause.

Verse 39

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל־אֲדָמִי אֵלַי לֹא־תִלְךָ הָאִשָּׁה אַחֲרָי): V-IO-O
 - The *waw*-consecutive imperfect, וַיֹּאמֶר, marks the response or answer to the oath.
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (אֵלַי לֹא־תִלְךָ הָאִשָּׁה אַחֲרָי):
 - The introductory particle is a defective spelling of אולי “perhaps.”
 - Abraham’s servant asks “what if?”

Verse 40

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלַי יְהוָה אֲשֶׁר־הִתְהַלַּכְתִּי לְפָנָיו יִשְׁלַח מַלְאָכָוּ (וְהִצְלִיחַ דְּרָכָךְ וְלִקְחַתְּ אִשָּׁה לְבְנִי מִמִּשְׁפַּחְתִּי וּמִבֵּית אָבִי): V-IO-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (וְיְהוָה אֲשֶׁר־הִתְהַלַּכְתִּי לְפָנָיו יִשְׁלַח מַלְאָכָוּ אִתְּךָ): S-V-O-M
 - The following embedded clause (i) modifies the subject.
 - The particle, אִתְּ, is used as a preposition “with.”
- Embedded Typology i (הִתְהַלַּכְתִּי לְפָנָיו): V-M
 - The *Hithpael* stem connotes the idea of continuation of action, i.e. הִתְהַלֵּךְ “walk about = live.”
- Embedded Typology B (וְהִצְלִיחַ דְּרָכָךְ): V-O
 - The inexplicit subject of the clause could be יהוה or מלאך.
- Embedded Typology C (וְלִקְחַתְּ אִשָּׁה לְבְנִי מִמִּשְׁפַּחְתִּי וּמִבֵּית אָבִי): V-O-M
 - Unlike clause B of verse 38, the adverbial modifiers both follow the verb.

Verse 41

- Embedded Typology D (אֲזַ תִּנְקָה מֵאֲלֹתֵי): V-M
 - Pronominal suffixes are attached to the construct noun forms, אֱלֹת, although the initial *qames* normally would be reduced (GKC 95n).
- Embedded Typology E (כִּי תָבוֹא אֶל־מִשְׁפַּחְתִּי): V-M
 - The particle, כִּי, functions as a temporal marker, “when.”
- Embedded Typology F (וְאִם־לֹא יִתְּנוּ לְךָ): V-IO-[O]
 - The object, אִשָּׁה, is implied (GKC 117f).
- Embedded Typology G (וְהֵייתָ נָקִי מֵאֲלֹתֵי): V-SC
 - The adjective, נָקִי, is a substantive serving as the subject complement.

Genesis 24:42-44

וּאֲבֹא הַיּוֹם אֶל־הָעֵינַן וְאָמַר יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲדֹנָי אֲבָרְהֶם אִם־יִשְׁדָּנָא
מִצְלִיחַ דְּרַכֵּי אֲשֶׁר אֲנֹכִי הֵלַךְ עֲלֶיהָ: 43 הִנֵּה אֲנֹכִי נֹצֵב עַל־עֵינַי הַמַּיִם
וְהִיא הָעַלְמָה הַיְצִיאַת לְשֹׁאֵב וְאִמְרָתִי אֵלֶיהָ הַשְׁקִינִי־נָא מִעֵט־מַיִם
מִכַּדָּךְ: 44 וְאִמְרָה אֵלַי גַּם־אַתָּה שְׂתֵה וְגַם לְגַמְלִיךָ אֲשֹׁאֵב הוּא
הָאִשָּׁה אֲשֶׁר־הִכִּיחַ יְהוָה לְבֶן־אֲדֹנָי:

Vocabulary

Verse 42

עֵינַן noun: “spring”

צִלַּח verb (*Hiphil* participle ms): “make successful”

Verse 43

נֹצֵב verb (*Niphal* participle ms): “(take one’s) stand”

עַלְמָה “young woman” (BDB, 761)

שֹׁאֵב verb (*Qal* infinitive construct): “draw” (BDB, 980)

שְׁקֵה verb (*Hiphil* imperative fs with 1cs suffix): “give a drink to”

כַּד “jar” (BDB, 461)

Verse 44

גַּמְלָא “camel”

שֹׁאֵב verb: “draw” (BDB, 980)

יָכַח verb (*Hiphil* perfect 3ms): “decide”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 42

- Sentence Typology 1 (וּאֲבֹא הַיּוֹם אֶל־הָעֵינַן): V-M
 - The article with יוֹם indicates “this day” or “today.”
- Sentence Typology 2 (וְאָמַר יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲדֹנָי אֲבָרְהֶם אִם־יִשְׁדָּנָא מִצְלִיחַ דְּרַכֵּי) (אֲשֶׁר אֲנֹכִי הֵלַךְ עֲלֶיהָ): V-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲדֹנָי אֲבָרְהֶם אִם־יִשְׁדָּנָא מִצְלִיחַ דְּרַכֵּי) (אֲשֶׁר אֲנֹכִי הֵלַךְ עֲלֶיהָ): M-V-S-V-O-M
 - The particle, אִם, begins the protasis of a conditional sentence; the apodosis is found in the following verse.
 - GKC states: “In Genesis 24:42f the condition is expressed in a more humble form by the addition of נָא” (159v).

Genesis 24:42-44

- The initial phrase, יהיה אלהי אדני אברהם, is the object of address referred to later by the 2ms suffix attached to substantive, יש (cf. GKC 141k).
- Embedded Typology i (הֵלֵךְ עֲלֶיָהּ): S-V-M
 - The *Qal* participle, הֵלֵךְ, functions as a finite (periphrastic) verb.

Verse 43

- Embedded Typology B (הִנֵּה אֲנֹכִי נֹצֵב עַל־עֵינַי הַמַּיִם): S-V-M
 - The lack of a connection *waw* is peculiar, however does occur intermittently in direct speech.
- Embedded Typology C (וְהָיָה הָעֵלְמָהּ הַיַּצְאָת לְשֹׂאֵב): V-SC-M
 - This clause completes the conditional (cf. A): “If ... then, let there be...”
 - The substantival participle functions as an adjective agreeing in person, number and definiteness.
- Embedded Typology D (וְאָמַרְתִּי אֵלֶיהָ הַשְּׂקִינִינָא מְעַט־מַיִם מִבְּדֹךְ): V-IO-O
 - The *waw*-consecutive perfect indicates future action (GKC 112t).
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology i (הַשְּׂקִינִינָא מְעַט־מַיִם מִבְּדֹךְ): V-O-M
 - This is a second level of direct speech (i.e. a quotation embedded in another quotation).
 - See note above (v. 42 A n.2) concerning the use of נָא.

Verse 44

- Embedded Typology E (וְאָמַרְהָ אֵלַי גַּם־אֶתְהָ שְׂתִּיהָ וְגַם לְגַמְלִיךָ אֲשֶׁאֵב הִוא (הָאֵשֶׁה אֲשֶׁר־הַכִּיחַ יְהוָה לְבֶן־אָדָנִי): V-IO-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology i (גַּם־אֶתְהָ שְׂתִּיהָ): S-V
 - As in clause D above, this is the second level of direct speech.
 - The sequencing of גַּם ... וְגַם connotes the idea of “both...and...” (GKC 162b).
 - The pronoun, אֶתְהָ, is redundant.
- Embedded Typology ii (וְגַם לְגַמְלִיךָ אֲשֶׁאֵב): M-V
- Embedded Typology F (הִוא הָאֵשֶׁה אֲשֶׁר־הַכִּיחַ יְהוָה לְבֶן־אָדָנִי): S-P
 - The *Kethib Qere perpetuum*, הוּא, should be understood as הִיא (cf. GKC 17c).
- Embedded Typology i (הַכִּיחַ יְהוָה לְבֶן־אָדָנִי): V-S-M
 - The *lamed* preposition is sequenced with יַחַד to designate who benefits from the action (also Isaiah 2:4 וְהוֹכִיחַ לְעַמִּים רַבִּים “He will judge the many peoples,” Isaiah 11:4 וְהוֹכִיחַ בְּמִשְׁוֹר לְעַנְוֵי־אָרֶץ “He will arbitrate with fairness for the poor of the earth”).

Genesis 24:45-48

אֲנִי טָרָם אֶכְלָה לְדַבֵּר אֶל-לְבִי וְהִנֵּה רַבְקָה יֹצֵאת וְכַדָּה עַל-שִׁכְמָהּ
וְתָרַד הָעֵינָה וְתִשָּׂאב וְאָמַר אֵלֶיהָ הַשְּׂקִינִי נָא: 46 וְתִמְהַר וְתֹרַד
כַּדָּה מִעֲלֶיהָ וְתֹאמֶר שְׂתֵה וְגַם-גַּמְלִיךָ אֲשַׁקֶּה וְאַשְׁתִּי וְגַם הַגַּמְלִים
הַשְּׁקֵתָה: 47 וְאִשְׁאֵל אֹתָהּ וְאָמַר בְּתַמִּי אֵת וְתֹאמֶר בְּתַבְתּוֹאֵל
בְּנַחֹר אֲשֶׁר יִלְדָה-לּוֹ מִלְכָּה וְאִשֵּׁם הַנָּזָם עַל-אֶפֶס וְהַצְּמִידִים
עַל-יָדֶיהָ:

Vocabulary

Verse 45

טרם “before, not yet” (BDB, 382)

רבקה name: “Rebekah”

כד “jar” (BDB, 461)

שכם “shoulder” (BDB, 1014)

שאב verb: “draw” (BDB, 980)

שקה verb (*Hiphil* imperfect fs with 1cs suffix): “give a drink”

Verse 46

מהר verb (*Piel waw*-consecutive imperfect 3fs): “hurry”

כד “jar” (BDB, 461)

גמל “camel”

Verse 47

בתואל name: “Bethuel”

נחור name: “Nahor”

מלכה name: “Milcah”

נזם noun: “ring” (BDB, 633)

אפ “fingure”

צמיד “bracelet” (BDB, 855)

Verse 48

קדד verb: “bow down” (BDB, 869)

נחה verb: “lead” (BDB, 634)

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 45

- Embedded Typology G (אֲנִי טָרָם אֶכְלָה לְדַבֵּר אֶל-לְבִי): S-M-V-M
 - The direct speech beginning in verse 42 continues here.

Genesis 24:45-48

- See GKC 135 for a brief explanation of the first position use of the pronoun, **אני**.
- The adverbial particle, **טרם**, is used with the imperfect (*Piel*) to indicate the pluperfect idea—“before I had finished” (GKC 107c).
- Embedded Typology i (**אֶל-לְבָבִי**): V-M
 - This infinitive phrase serves as an embedded clause.
 - The prepositional phrase indicates a reflexive idea.
 - The word, **לב**, not only refers to the heart (one’s *feeler*) but the mind (one’s *thinker*).
- Embedded Typology H (**וְהִנֵּה רַבֶּקָה יֹצֵאת וְכַדָּה עַל-שִׁכְמָהּ**): S-V-M
 - The participle, **יצאת**, is used periphrastically as the finite verb.
 - The *waw* serves as a particle of accompaniment, “with” (HALOT 258 cf. #4 *inclusive*).
 - The final suffixes are marked with *mappiq* to differentiate the 3fs suffix from a regular feminine noun ending.
- Embedded Typology I (**וְהִתְרַד הָעַיִנָּה**): V-M
 - The final *he* of **העיינה** is a directive *he*—“to the spring.”
- Embedded Typology J (**וְהִתְשָׂא**): V
- Embedded Typology K (**וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלֶיהָ הַשְּׂקִינִי נָא**): V-IO-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology i (**הַשְּׂקִינִי נָא**): V-M
 - The **נא** particle accompanying an imperative is discussed in the last post.

Verse 46

- Embedded Typology L (**וְהִתְמַהֵר**): V
 - The first two clauses form a verbal hendiadys. In English one may use an adverb to approximate the usage, **ותמהר ותורד** “She quickly lowered her jar.”
- Embedded Typology M (**וְהִתְוַרַד בְּדָהּ מִעַלְיָהּ**): V-O-M
 - The *Hiphil* of **ירד** is transitive.
- Embedded Typology N (**וַתֹּאמֶר שִׁתָּה וְגַם-גְּמֻלֶיךָ אֲשַׁקֶּה וְאֲשַׁתּוּ וְגַם-הַגְּמֻלִים**) (**הַשְּׂקִתָּה**): V-O
 - The object is a second level of direct speech.
- Embedded Typology i (**שִׁתָּה**): V
 - Notice the close parallelism with verse 44.
- Embedded Typology ii (**וְגַם-גְּמֻלֶיךָ אֲשַׁקֶּה**): O-V
- Embedded Typology O (**וְאֲשַׁתּוּ**): V
 - The secondary direct speech is recapitulated in the primary quotation.
- Embedded Typology P (**וְגַם-הַגְּמֻלִים הַשְּׂקִתָּה**): O-V

Genesis 24:45-48

Verse 47

- Embedded Typology Q (וְאֶשְׂאֵל אֹתָהּ): V-O
 - This clause continues the narrative related through the eyes of Abraham's servant.
- Embedded Typology R (וְאָמַרְ בְּתַמִּי אֵתָּ): V-O
 - The object is a question.
- Embedded Typology i (בְּתַמִּי אֵתָּ): S-P
 - This simple query is a verbless clause.
- Embedded Typology S (וְתֹאמַר בְּתַבְּתוֹאֵל בֶּן־נְחֹר אֲשֶׁר יִלְדֶה־לּוֹ מִלְכָּה): V-O
 - The object is direct speech representing Rebekah's response.
- Embedded Typology i (בְּתַבְּתוֹאֵל בֶּן־נְחֹר אֲשֶׁר יִלְדֶה־לּוֹ מִלְכָּה): P
 - The subject, אֲנִי, is implied.
 - The construct phrase, בֶּן־נְחֹר, is in apposition to תֹּאמַר.
- Embedded Typology a (יִלְדֶה־לּוֹ מִלְכָּה): V-IO-S-[O]
 - The 3ms pronoun of the relative clause refers back to נְחֹר.
 - The implied object is תֹּאמַר. Thus Nahor and Milcah are the parents of Bethuel and the grandparents of Rebekah.
- Embedded Typology T (וְאֵשֶׁם הַנְּזָם עַל־אֶפְהָ וְהַצְּמִידִים עַל־יְדֵיהָ): V-O-M-O-M

Genesis 24:48-49

וַאֲקֹד וְאֶשְׁתַּחֲוֶה לַיהוָה וְאֶבְרָךְ אֶת־יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲדֹנָי אַבְרָהָם אֲשֶׁר
הִנְחֵנִי בְּדֶרֶךְ אֱמֶת לְקַחַת אֶת־בֵּת־אָחִי אֲדֹנָי לְבָנוֹ: 49 וְעַתָּה
אִם־יִשְׁכֶּם עֵשִׂים חֶסֶד וְאַמֶּת אֶת־אֲדֹנָי הַגִּידוּ לִי וְאִם־לֹא הַגִּידוּ לִי
וְאִפְנֵה עַל־יְמִין אוֹ עַל־שְׂמָאל:

Vocabulary

Verse 48

קִדַּד verb (*Qal waw*-consecutive imperfect 1cs): “bow down” (BDB, 869)

נָחָה verb (*Hiphil* perfect 3ms w/ 1cs suffix): “lead, guide” (BDB, 634)

Verse 49

פָּנָה verb: “turn”

יְמִין noun: “right”

שְׂמָאל noun: “left”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 48

- Embedded Typology U (וַאֲקֹד): V
 - The servant’s monologue continues through these final two verses continued in this clause with a *waw*-consecutive.
- Embedded Typology V (וְאֶשְׁתַּחֲוֶה לַיהוָה): V-M
 - The final *he* of a first person *waw*-consecutive occasionally lacks apocopation (cf. GKC 75s).
- Embedded Typology W (וְאֶבְרָךְ אֶת־יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲדֹנָי אַבְרָהָם אֲשֶׁר הִנְחֵנִי): V-O
 - The title, אֱלֹהֵי אֲדֹנָי אַבְרָהָם, is in apposition to the divine name.
- Embedded Typology i (הִנְחֵנִי בְּדֶרֶךְ אֱמֶת לְקַחַת אֶת־בֵּת־אָחִי אֲדֹנָי לְבָנוֹ): V-O-M
 - The construct and absolute form of the segholate noun דֶּרֶךְ are identical; however, the accents indicate a construct relationship with the following word, אֱמֶת “truth.”
- Embedded Typology a (לְקַחַת אֶת־בֵּת־אָחִי אֲדֹנָי לְבָנוֹ): V-O-M
 - The infinitive, לְקַחַת, sequenced with *lamed* connotes “taking in marriage for another” (cf. Genesis 21:21; Jeremiah 29:6) or reflexively “for oneself” (with *lamed*: Genesis 4:19, 6:2, 11:29, 12:19; without *lamed*: Genesis 20:2).

Verse 49

Genesis 24:48-49

- Embedded Typology X (וְעַתָּה אִם־יִשְׁכַּח עֲשִׂים חֶסֶד וְאַמְתָּ אֶת־אֲדֹנָי): M-V-S-O
 - The introductory particle, אִם, marks the protasis of the affirmative conditional sentence (GKC 159v).
 - The periphrastic verbal idea combines the existence substantive, יִשְׁ, and participle, עֲשִׂים.
- Embedded Typology Y (הֲגִידוּ לִי): V-IO
 - The apodosis is marked by asyndeton.
- Embedded Typology Z (וְאִם־לֹא הֲגִידוּ לִי): M-V-IO
 - וְאִם־לֹא marks a negative conditional sentence that gaps the protasis from the preceding sentence (GKC 159cc, also see 159v).
- Embedded Typology AA (וְאֶפְנֶה עַל־יְמִין אִוְ עַל־שְׂמֹאל): V-M
 - The final *waw* conjunctive connects the result—“so that”—with the previous conditional sentences.
 - The first position imperfect verb sequenced with *waw* conjunctive is modal, “that I may turn.”

Genesis 24:50-52

וַיַּעַן לָבָן וּבְתוּאֵל וַיֹּאמְרוּ מִיְהוָה יֵצֵא הַדְּבָר לֹא נוּכַל דַּבֵּר אֵלָיִךָ רַע
אוֹ-טוֹב: 51 הֲנֵה-רַבְּקָה לְפָנֶיךָ קַח וּלְךָ וּתְהִי אִשָּׁה לְבֶן-אֲדָנֶיךָ כַּאֲשֶׁר
דַּבַּר יְהוָה: 52 וַיְהִי כַּאֲשֶׁר שָׁמַע עֶבֶד אֲבָרָהֶם אֶת-דְּבָרֵיהֶם וַיִּשְׁתַּחוּ
אֶרְצָה לַיהוָה:

Vocabulary

Verse 50

לָבָן name: "Laban"

בְּתוּאֵל name: "Bethuel"

יָכַל verb: "be able"

וְאוֹ conjunction: "or"

Verse 51

רַבְּקָה name: "Rebekah"

Verse 52

שָׁחָה verb: "bow down"

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 50

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיַּעַן לָבָן וּבְתוּאֵל): V-S
 - The first two verbs form a verbal hendiadys meaning "respond."
 - The compound subject, לָבָן וּבְתוּאֵל, takes a singular in the first clause whereas the second verb is plural with the same two subjects (cf. GKC 146f).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֹּאמְרוּ מִיְהוָה יֵצֵא הַדְּבָר לֹא נוּכַל דַּבֵּר אֵלָיִךָ רַע) (אוֹ-טוֹב): V-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (מִיְהוָה יֵצֵא הַדְּבָר): M-V-S
 - The מִן preposition designates origins—"from the LORD."
- Embedded Typology B (לֹא נוּכַל דַּבֵּר אֵלָיִךָ רַע אוֹ-טוֹב): V-M
 - The imperfect, נוּכַל, expresses present time (GKC 107f).
 - The verbs, such as יָכַל, אָבָה, יָסַף and חָלַל, regularly take an infinitive (i.e. verbal compliment) to complete the verbal action .
 - The infinitive construct, דַּבֵּר, is used here without the preposition *lamed* (cf. GKC 114m).
- Embedded Typology i (דַּבֵּר אֵלָיִךָ רַע אוֹ-טוֹב): V-IO-O
 - The infinitival object is compound.

Verse 51

Genesis 24:50-52

- Embedded Typology C (הִנֵּה־רַבֶּקָה לְפָנָיו קָח): O-M-V
 - The verb, לקח, acts in many ways like a R1 nun (I-ל) verb. The imperative is formed by dropping the first root radical, hence קח.
- Embedded Typology D (וְלֵךְ): V
 - The verb, ילך, also drops the first root radical to form the imperative.
- Embedded Typology E (וַתְּהִי אִשָּׁה לְבֶן־אֲדָנָיָהּ כַּאֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר יְהוָה): V
 - Following the two imperatives is a jussive in first position, ותהי “let her be” (GKC 109f)
 - The *kaf* preposition may be understood as “according to.”
- Embedded Typology i (דִּבֶּר יְהוָה): V-S

Verse 52

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיְהִי כַּאֲשֶׁר שָׁמַע עֶבֶד אַבְרָהָם אֶת־דְּבָרֵיהֶם): V
 - The traditional understanding of ויהי כאשר is “and it happened.”
- Embedded Typology 1 (שָׁמַע עֶבֶד אַבְרָהָם אֶת־דְּבָרֵיהֶם): V-S –O
 - The subject is the construct phrase, עבד אברהם “the servant of Abraham.”
- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוּ אֶרְצָה לַיהוָה): V-M
 - The final *he* of ישתחוה apocopates because of the retraction of stress with the addition of the *waw*-consecutive.
 - The final *he* of ארץ is the directive *he*.

Genesis 24:53-56

וַיֹּצֵא הָעֶבֶד כְּלֵי-כֶסֶף וְכֵלֵי זָהָב וּבְגָדִים וַיִּתֵּן לְרִבְקָה וּמַגְדָּנֹת נָתַן
לְאָחִיָּהּ וּלְאִמָּהּ: 54 וַיֵּאכְלוּ וַיִּשְׁתּוּ הוּא וְהָאֲנָשִׁים אֲשֶׁר-עִמּוֹ וַיְלִינּוּ
וַיִּקְוּמוּ בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר שְׁלַחְנִי לְאֲדֹנָי: 55 וַיֹּאמֶר אָחִיָּהּ וְאִמָּהּ תֵּשֵׁב
הַנֶּעֱרָ אִתָּנוּ יָמִים אֹ אוֹ עֶשׂוֹר אַחַר תֵּלֶךְ: 56 וַיֹּאמֶר אֲלֵהֶם אֶל-תְּאֵחֶרֹו
אֹתִי וַיְהוּהָ הַצְּלִיחַ דְּרָכֵי שְׁלַחְוֹנִי וְאֶלְכָה לְאֲדֹנָי:

Vocabulary

Verse 53

בגד “garment”

רבקה name: “Rebekah”

מגדנה “choice thing” (BDB, 550)

Verse 54

לין verb: “spend the night”

Verse 55

נער noun (feminine singular): “girl, young woman”

עשור “ten days” (BDB, 797)

Verse 56

אחר verb: “keep back” (BDB, 29)

צלח verb (*Hiphil* perfect 3ms): “prosper, give success”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 53

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּצֵא הָעֶבֶד כְּלֵי-כֶסֶף וְכֵלֵי זָהָב וּבְגָדִים): V-S-O
 - The verb, יצא, is intransitive (“go out”) in the Qal, but the Hiphil is transitive (“bring x out”).
 - The compound object includes three noun phrases.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּתֵּן לְרִבְקָה): V-IO-[O]
 - The implied object is carried over from the previous clause.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וּמַגְדָּנֹת נָתַן לְאָחִיָּהּ וּלְאִמָּהּ): O-V-IO
 - The 3fs pronominal suffixes on both אָחִיָּהּ and אִמָּהּ refer to Rebekah.

Verse 54

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֵּאכְלוּ): V
 - The first two verbs of this verse form a verbal hendiadys with the subject found in the second clause.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּשְׁתּוּ הוּא וְהָאֲנָשִׁים אֲשֶׁר-עִמּוֹ): V-S
 - The pronoun, הוּא, refers to עבד.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיְלִינּוּ): V

Genesis 24:53-56

- Clause three and four may be also considered jointly as hendiadys.
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיִּקְוֹמוּ בְּקֶרֶךְ): V-M
- Sentence Typology 5 (וַיֹּאמֶר שְׁלַחְנִי לְאֲדָנָי): V-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (שְׁלַחְנִי לְאֲדָנָי): V-O-M
 - The *lamed* preposition functions like אֶל to imply motion towards someone/something.

Verse 55

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אַחִיָּהּ וְאִמָּהּ תֵּשֵׁב הַנְּעִרְךָ אִתָּנוּ יָמִים אֲוֹ עֹשׂוֹר) (אַחֲרַי תֵּלְךְ): V-S-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (תֵּשֵׁב הַנְּעִרְךָ אִתָּנוּ יָמִים אֲוֹ עֹשׂוֹר): V-S-M
 - The first position prefixed verb is jussive—“let her return.”
 - The noun, הַנְּעִרְךָ, is pointed as feminine (הַנְּעִרָה).
 - The word, אִתָּנוּ, is a composite of the preposition, אִת, and the 1cpl suffix.
 - Words in the plural for time can indicate the idea of a few or sometimes, יָמִים “a few days” (GKC 134h).
- Embedded Typology B (אַחֲרַי תֵּלְךְ): V
 - The modal verbal idea continues into this clause—“she may go.”

Verse 56

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אֲלֵהֶם אֶל־תֵּאֲחָרְוּ אִתִּי וַיְהִי הַצְּלִיַח דְּרַבִּי שְׁלַחְנִי) (וַיֵּלְכָה לְאֲדָנָי): V-IO-O
 - The object is direct speech
- Embedded Typology A (אֶל־תֵּאֲחָרְוּ אִתִּי): V-M
 - The negative, אֶל, is used with jussive verbs only.
- Embedded Typology B (וַיְהִי הַצְּלִיַח דְּרַבִּי): S-V-O
 - The *waw* is used to indicate grounds—“for/since the LORD prospered my way.”
- Embedded Typology C (שְׁלַחְנִי): V-O
 - The object is the attached 1cs suffix.
- Embedded Typology D (וַיֵּלְכָה לְאֲדָנָי): V-O
 - Following an imperative (or jussive) the cohortative expresses intention or consequence—“that I may go” (cf. GKC 108d).
 - See the above note on the usage of *lamed* in verse 54.

Genesis 24:57-61

וַיֹּאמְרוּ נְקָרָא לְנֶעֱר וּנְשֵׂאֶלָהּ אֶת־פִּיהָ: 58 וַיִּקְרְאוּ לְרֵבְקָה וַיֹּאמְרוּ
אֵלֶיהָ הֲתִלְכִי עִם־הָאִישׁ הַזֶּה וְהָאָמַר אֵלָיךְ: 59 וַיִּשְׁלְחוּ אֶת־רֵבְקָה
אֶחָתָם וְאֶת־מִנְקָתָהּ וְאֶת־עֶבֶד אֲבָרָהֶם וְאֶת־אֲנָשָׁיו: 60 וַיְבָרְכוּ
אֶת־רֵבְקָה וַיֹּאמְרוּ לָהּ אַחֲתֵינוּ אַתְּ הִי לְאֵלֵינוּ רַבָּה וַיִּירֶשׁ זֶרְעֶךָ אֶת
שַׁעַר שְׂנְאָיו: 61 וְתָקַם רֵבְקָה וַנִּעְרָתֶיהָ וְתִרְכַּבְנָהּ עַל־הַגְּמָלִים
וְתִלְכְּנָה אַחֲרֵי הָאִישׁ וַיִּקַּח הָעֶבֶד אֶת־רֵבְקָה וַיֵּלֶךְ:

Vocabulary

Verse 57

נער noun: “young woman, girl”

Verse 58

רבקה name: “Rebekah”

Verse 59

אחות “sister”

מינקת “nurse” (BDB, 413)

Verse 60

רבבה “multitude, myriad” (BDB, 914)

שנא “enemy” (BDB, 971)

Verse 61

רכב verb: “mount”

גמל “camel”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 57

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמְרוּ נְקָרָא לְנֶעֱר וּנְשֵׂאֶלָהּ אֶת־פִּיהָ): V-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (נְקָרָא לְנֶעֱר): V-M
- Embedded Typology B (וּנְשֵׂאֶלָהּ אֶת־פִּיהָ): V-O
 - The cohortative is marked with the second verb but not the first.
 - The idiom, “ask her mouth,” is understood as “inquire as to her will.”

Verse 58

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּקְרְאוּ לְרֵבְקָה): V-IO
 - The first two verbs form a verbal hendiadys.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֹּאמְרוּ אֵלֶיהָ הֲתִלְכִי עִם־הָאִישׁ הַזֶּה): V-IO-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (הֲתִלְכִי עִם־הָאִישׁ הַזֶּה): V-M
 - The clause initial *he* is an interrogative marker.

Genesis 24:57-61

- GKC notes that the affirmative answer is expected (150n).
- The demonstrative agrees in gender, number and definiteness.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַתֹּאמֶר אֵלֶּיהָ): V-O
 - The response is indicated by the repetition of the verb, אָמַר, and the shift to 2fs subject.
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (אֵלֶּיהָ): V
 - The deictic shifts to the first person directly relating Rebekah's response.

Verse 59

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּשְׁלַחוּ אֶת־רַבְקָה אֶחָתָם וְאֶת־מִנְקֻתָּהּ וְאֶת־עֶבֶד (וְאֶת־אֲנָשָׁיו (אֲבָרְהָם וְאֶת־אֲנָשָׁיו): V-O
 - The compound object includes four elements each marked by the direct object marker, אֶת, and separated by *waw*.
 - The description, אַחֹת, is in apposition to the proper name, רַבְקָה.

Verse 60

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיְבָרְכוּ אֶת־רַבְקָה): V-O
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֹּאמְרוּ לָהּ אַחֲתֵינוּ אַתְּ הִי לְאֵלֶּפֶי רַבְבָּה וַיִּירֶשׁ זֶרְעֶךָ אֵת (שְׁעֵר שְׁנָאִיו): V-IO-O
 - The direct object is poetic speech.
- Embedded Typology A (אַחֲתֵינוּ אַתְּ הִי לְאֵלֶּפֶי רַבְבָּה):
 - The subject is fronted possibly as a vocative—"O our sister."
 - The initial vowel of the feminine imperative, הִי, is a compound *shewa* (GKC 63q).
 - The sequencing of הִיָּה with ל yields the idea of transformation or begetting.
 - The numeral construct phrase, אֵלֶּפֶי רַבְבָּה, indicates an indeterminable number.
- Embedded Typology B (וַיִּירֶשׁ זֶרְעֶךָ אֵת שְׁעֵר שְׁנָאִיו): V-S-O
 - The participle, שְׁנָא, functions as a substantive and member of a construct phrase.
 - The 3ms suffix refers to the noun זֶרַע.

Verse 61

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתִּקַּם רַבְקָה וַנְּעַרְתֶּיהָ): V-S
 - The feminine singular verb is used in conjunction with feminine singular and plural subjects (GKC 146g).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַתִּרְכַּבְנָה עַל־הַגְּמֵלִים): V-M
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַתִּלְכְּנָה אַחֲרַי הָאִישׁ): V-M
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיִּקַּח הָעֶבֶד אֶת־רַבְקָה): V-S-O

Genesis 24:57-61

- Sentence Typology 5 (וַיִּלֶּךְ): V
 - The final verb is in pause (normal *waw*-consecutive, וַיִּלֶּךְ):

Genesis 24:62-65

וַיֵּצֵא יִצְחָק בָּא מִבּוֹא בְּאֵר לַחֵי רֹאֵי וְהוּא יוֹשֵׁב בְּאֶרֶץ הַנְּגֹב: 63 וַיֵּצֵא
יִצְחָק לְשׁוּחַ בְּשָׂדֵה לַפְּנוֹת עָרֵב וַיֵּשֶׂא עֵינָיו וַיִּרְא וְהִנֵּה גַמְלִים בָּאִים:
64 וַתֵּשֶׂא רִבְקָה אֶת-עֵינֶיהָ וַתִּרְא אֶת-יִצְחָק וַתִּפֹּל מֵעַל הַגָּמֶל:
65 וַתֹּאמֶר אֶל-הָעֶבֶד מִי-הָאִישׁ הַלְזֶה הַהֶלֶךְ בְּשָׂדֵה לַקְּרָאֲתָנוּ
וַיֹּאמֶר הָעֶבֶד הוּא אֲדֹנָי וַתִּקַּח הַצְּעִיף וַתִּתְּכֶס:

Vocabulary

Verse 62

יצחק name: "Isaac"

באר "well"

לחי ראי name: "Lahai Roi" (meaning uncertain)

Verse 63

שוח verb: "rove about, stroll" [?] (BDB, 962)

גמל "camel"

Verse 64

רבקה name: "Rebekah"

Verse 65

הלזה "this" (BDB, 229)

צעף "veil" (BDB, 858)

כסה verb: "cover"

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 62

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֵּצֵא יִצְחָק בָּא מִבּוֹא בְּאֵר לַחֵי רֹאֵי): S-V-M
 - The initial *waw* is disjunctive.
 - The adverbial modifier is a participial phrase.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וְהוּא יוֹשֵׁב בְּאֶרֶץ הַנְּגֹב): S-V-M
 - The periphrastic clause construction assumes the verb היה "to be."

Verse 63

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֵּצֵא יִצְחָק לְשׁוּחַ בְּשָׂדֵה לַפְּנוֹת עָרֵב): V-S-M
 - The meaning of the infinitive, שוח, is dubious.
 - The rare temporal idiom, לפנות ערב, uses *lamed* plus infinitive construct to express time (also Deuteronomy 23:12, with בקר in Exodus 14:27 and Judges 19:26; cf. GKC 114f n1).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֵּשֶׂא עֵינָיו): V-O
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיִּרְא): V

Genesis 24:62-65

- Sentence Typology 4 (וְהִנֵּה גַמְלִים בָּאִים): S-V
 - הנה may be used in narration to indicate surprise or astonishment from the standpoint of a character in this case Isaac.
 - See GKC 122d for a discussion of the gender of גמל.

Verse 64

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתִּשָּׂא רַבְּקָה אֶת־עֵינֶיהָ): V-S-O
 - The literary repetition should be noted.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַתָּרָא אֶת־יִצְחָק): V-O
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַתִּפֹּל מֵעַל הַגַּמֶּל): V-M
 - The connotation of נפל is not an accidental plunge but intentional dismounting of an animal.

Verse 65

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתֹּאמֶר אֶל־הָעֶבֶד מִי־הָאִישׁ הַלְזֶה הַהֶלֶךְ בְּשׂוּדָה (לְקִרְאֹתָנוּ): V-IO-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (מִי־הָאִישׁ הַלְזֶה הַהֶלֶךְ בְּשׂוּדָה לְקִרְאֹתָנוּ): S-P (or P-S)
 - The participle, ההלך, serves as an adjective along with הלזה (a secondary form of זה; GKC 34f) agreeing in gender, number and definiteness.
- Embedded Typology i (לְקִרְאֹתָנוּ): V-O
 - The suffix serves as the object of the infinitive.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֹּאמֶר הָעֶבֶד הוּא אֲדֹנָי): V-S-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (הוּא אֲדֹנָי): S-P
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַתִּקַּח הַצְעִיף): V-O
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַתִּתְבַּס): V
 - Indicating the צעיר, בו may be understood in the final clause.

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 וַיֵּאָהֲבָהּ 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 וַיָּבֵא 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 (וַיֵּאָהֲבָהּ): 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).