

Genesis 25:1-4

וַיִּסַּף אַבְרָהָם וַיִּקַּח אִשָּׁה וְשֵׁמָה קְטוּרָה: 2 וַתֵּלֶד לוֹ אֶת־זִמְרָן
וְאֶת־יֹקְשָׁן וְאֶת־מֵדָן וְאֶת־מִדְיָן וְאֶת־יִשְׁבָּק וְאֶת־שׁוּחַ: 3 וַיִּקְשֵׁן יֶלֶד
אֶת־שֵׁבָא וְאֶת־דֶּדָן וּבְנֵי דָדָן הָיוּ אַשּׁוּרִים וְלִטּוּשִׁים וְלְאֻמִּים: 4 וּבְנֵי
מִדְיָן עֵיפָה וְעֶפְרָי וְחֵנֹךְ וְאַבִּידָע וְאַלְדָּעָה כָּל־אֵלֶּה בְנֵי קְטוּרָה:

Vocabulary

Verse 1

קטורה name: "Keturah"

Verse 2

זמרן name: "Zimran"

יקשן name: "Jokshan"

מדן name: "Medan"

מדין name: "Midian"

ישבק name: "Ishbak"

שוח name: "Shuah"

Verse 3

שבא name: "Sheba"

דדן name: "Dedan"

אשורים name: "Asshurim"

לטושים name: "Letushim"

לאמים name: "Leummim"

Verse 4

עיפה name: "Ephah"

עפר name: "Epher"

חנך name: "Enoch"

אבידע name: "Abida"

אלדעה name: "Eldaah"

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 1

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּסַּף אַבְרָהָם): V-S
 - The first two finite clauses are coordinated to form a complementary verbal idea (GKC 120d). Regularly this occurs with the verbs: שׁוּב "return" and יִסַּף "add." In English, an adverb is used—"He again took a wife."
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּקַּח אִשָּׁה): V-O

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- Sentence Typology 3 (וּשְׁמָהּ קְטוּרָה): S-P
 - The 3fs suffix marked by *mappiq* refers to אִשָּׁה in the previous clause.

Verse 2

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתֵּלֶד לּוֹ אֶת־זִמְרֹן וְאֶת־יקְשֹׁן וְאֶת־מִדְּן וְאֶת־מְדִיָּן) (וְאֶת־יִשְׁבָּק וְאֶת־שׁוּחַ): V-M-O

Verse 3

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּקְשֶׁן יֶלֶד אֶת־שִׁבְאָ וְאֶת־דָּדָן): S-V-O
 - The *waw* disjunctive separates the lineages of the aforementioned sons.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וּבְנֵי דָדָן הָיוּ אֲשׁוּרָם וְלִטְוִשִׁים וְלְאֲמִים): S-V-SC

Verse 4

- Sentence Typology 1 (וּבְנֵי מְדִיָּן עֵיפָה וְעֵלְפָר וְחִנְדָּ וְאַבְיָדָע וְאַלְדָּעָה): S-P
 - The pattern from the second clause of verse three is continued without the explicit הִיָּה verb.
- Sentence Typology 2 (כָּל־אֵלֶּה בְּנֵי קְטוּרָה): S-P

Genesis 25:5-8

וַיִּתֵּן אַבְרָהָם אֶת־כָּל־אֲשֶׁר־לוֹ לְיִצְחָק: 6 וְלִבְנֵי הַפִּילִגְשִׁים אֲשֶׁר
לְאַבְרָהָם נָתַן אַבְרָהָם מִתְּנַת וַיִּשְׁלַח־ם מֵעַל יִצְחָק בְּנוֹ בְּעוֹדָנוּ חַי
קְדָמָה אֶל־אֶרֶץ קְדָם: 7 וַיֹּאֲלֶה יְמֵי שְׁנַי־חַיֵּי אַבְרָהָם אֲשֶׁר־חַי מֵאֵת
שָׁנָה וְשִׁבְעִים שָׁנָה וְחָמֵשׁ שָׁנִים: 8 וַיָּגוּעַ וַיָּמָת אַבְרָהָם בְּשִׁיבָה טוֹבָה
זָקֵן וְשִׁבְעַ וַיֵּאָסֶף אֶל־עַמּוּיוֹ:

Vocabulary

Verse 5

יצחק name: "Isaac"

Verse 6

פילגש "concubine" (BDB, 811)

מתנת "gifts" (BDB, 682)

בעוד "while yet" (BDB, 728)

קדם "eastward" (BDB, 870)

Verse 7

יום "day" (plural יָמִים used commonly for "years")

חיים "life"

חיה verb: "live"

Verse 8

גוע verb: "expire, die" (BDB, 157)

שיבה "old age" (BDB, 966)

שבע adjective: "satisfied"

אסף verb (*Niphal waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): "be gather, be removed, perish"

עם "kinsman" (BDB, 769)

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 5

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּתֵּן אַבְרָהָם אֶת־כָּל־אֲשֶׁר־לוֹ לְיִצְחָק): V-S-O-IO
 - The object contains an embedded relative clause
 - The *maqep* connects the entire object clause (GKC 16a). The resulting series is given only one accent.
- Embedded Typology A (לוֹ): P
 - The *lamed* expresses possession.

Verse 6

- Sentence Typology 1 (וְלִבְנֵי הַפִּילִגְשִׁים אֲשֶׁר לְאַבְרָהָם נָתַן אַבְרָהָם מִתְּנַת): IO-V-S-O

Genesis 25:5-8

- The initial *waw* marks a disjunction from the previous verse.
- The relative clause is used to express possession (i.e. modify the preceding noun).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּשְׁלַחֵם מַעַל יִצְחָק בְּנוֹ בְּעוֹדָנוּ חִי קִדְמָה אֶל־אָרֶץ) (קָדָם): V-O-M
 - The verbal object is suffixed to the verb (*Piel waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms w/ 3mp suffix).
 - The adverbial modifier, קִדְמָה, is marked by the directive *he*. This adverb is further explained by the following phrase, אֶל־אָרֶץ קָדָם.
- Embedded Typology A (בְּעוֹדָנוּ חִי): M-S-P
 - The intervening temporal clause is verbless.

Verse 7

- Sentence Typology 1 (וְאֵלֶּה יְמֵי שְׁנֵי־חַיֵּי אַבְרָהָם אֲשֶׁר־חַי מֵאֵת שְׁנָה וְשִׁבְעִים) (שְׁנָה וְחָמֵשׁ שָׁנִים): S-P
 - See GKC 134 concerning the syntax of numbering years.

Verse 8

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּגָּע): V
 - Together with the following word, the verb forms a verbal hendiadys.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיָּמָת אַבְרָהָם בְּשִׁיבָה טוֹבָה זָקֵן וְשִׁבְעַ): V-S-M
 - The final adjectives, זָקֵן וְשִׁבְעַ, are substantives functioning in apposition to the preceding, שִׁיבָה.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיֵּאָסֶף אֶל־עַמּוּי): V-M
 - This is a common idiom used in death narratives (cf. Genesis 25:17, 35:29, 49:29, 33; Numbers 20:24, 27:13, 31:2; Deuteronomy 32:50; Judges 18:25; 1 Samuel 15:6; Psalm 26:9)

Genesis 25:9-11

וַיִּקְבְּרוּ אֹתוֹ יִצְחָק וְיִשְׁמָעֵאל בְּנָיו אֶל־מְעָרַת הַמַּכְפֵּלָה אֶל־שְׂדֵה
עֶפְרוֹן בֶּן־צֹחַר הַחִתִּי אֲשֶׁר עַל־פְּנֵי מַמְרָא: 10 הַשְּׂדֵה אֲשֶׁר־קָנָה
אַבְרָהָם מֵאֵת בְּנֵי־חַת שָׂמָה קֶבֶר אַבְרָהָם וְשָׂרָה אִשְׁתּוֹ: 11 וַיְהִי
אַחֲרַי מוֹת אַבְרָהָם וַיְבָרֶךְ אֱלֹהִים אֶת־יִצְחָק בְּגוֹ וַיָּשֶׁב יִצְחָק
עַם־בְּאֵר לַחֵי רֹאֵי: 11

Vocabulary

Verse 9

קבר verb: “bury”

ישמעאל name: “Ishmael”

מערה noun (fs construct): “cave” (BDB, 792)

מכפלה name: “Machpelah”

עפרון name: “Ephron”

צחר name: “Zohar”

חתי name: “Hittite”

ממרא name: “Mamre”

Verse 10

קנה verb: “buy”

חת name: “Heth”

שרה name: “Sarah”

Verse 11

באר לחי ראי name: “Beer lahai-roi”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 9

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּקְבְּרוּ אֹתוֹ יִצְחָק וְיִשְׁמָעֵאל בְּנָיו אֶל־מְעָרַת הַמַּכְפֵּלָה) (אֶל־שְׂדֵה עֶפְרוֹן בֶּן־צֹחַר הַחִתִּי אֲשֶׁר עַל־פְּנֵי מַמְרָא): V-O-S-M
 - The 3ms suffix attached to the definite direct object marker, אֹתוֹ, refers to Abraham.
 - The plural subject includes both Isaac and Ishmael to which בְּנָיו is in apposition.
 - The relative clause serves to modify the noun, שְׂדֵה.

Verse 10

- Sentence Typology 1 (הַשְּׂדֵה אֲשֶׁר־קָנָה אַבְרָהָם מֵאֵת בְּנֵי־חַת שָׂמָה קֶבֶר) (אַבְרָהָם וְשָׂרָה אִשְׁתּוֹ): M-V-S-M

Genesis 25:9-11

- This clause is asyndetic to the previous clause. Serving to describe further the place of Abraham's burial.
- The adverbial modifiers of location, *שמה* is resumptive of *השדה*, are fronted together with a descriptive relative clause (Embedded clause A).
- The Pual verb, *קבר*, is used passively—"were buried." The verb is singular with a compound subject.
- Embedded Typology A (*תָּבִיחַת בְּנֵי־חַת*): V-S-M

Verse 11

- Sentence Typology 1 (*וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי מוֹת אַבְרָהָם*): V-M
 - The verb, *ויהי*, is used as a temporal marker.
- Sentence Typology 2 (*וַיְבָרֵךְ אֱלֹהִים אֶת־יִצְחָק בְּנֹוֹ*): V-S-O
 - The coordination may be best understood as "that."
 - "His son," *בנו*, is in apposition to the proper name, Isaac.
- Sentence Typology 3 (*וַיֵּשֶׁב יִצְחָק עִם־בְּאֵר לַחֵי רְאִי*): V-S-M
 - The final phrase may be understood as a proper name or as a name of a certain well, *באר*.

Genesis 25:12-15

וְאֵלֶּה תְּלֻדֹת יִשְׁמָעֵאל בֶּן־אֲבֵרָהָם אֲשֶׁר יָלְדָהּ הַגֵּר הַמִּצְרִית שְׁפָחַת
שָׂרָה לְאֲבֵרָהָם: 13 וְאֵלֶּה שְׁמוֹת בְּנֵי יִשְׁמָעֵאל בְּשִׁמְתָם לְתוֹלְדוֹתָם
בְּכֹר יִשְׁמָעֵאל נְבִיֹת וְקֵדָר וְאֲדִבְאֵל וּמִבְשָׁם: 14 וּמִשְׁמַע וְדוּמָה
וּמִשָּׂא: 15 חֲדָד וְתִימָא יְטוֹר נָפִישׁ וְקֵדְמָה:

Vocabulary

Verse 12

תולדות noun (fpl constr): “generations” (BDB, 410)

ישמעאל name: “Ishmael”

הגר name: “Hagar”

מצרי name: “Egypt”

שפחה “maid, female servant”

שרה name: “Sarah”

Verse 13

תולדות “generations” (BDB, 410)

נביות name: “Nebaioth”

קדר name: “Kedar”

אדבאל name: “Adbeel”

מבשם name: “Midsam”

Verse 14

משמע name: “Mishma”

דומה name: “Dumah”

משא name: “Massa”

Verse 15

חדד name: “Hadad”

תימא name: “Tema”

יטור name: “Jethur”

נפיש name: “Naphish”

קדמה name: “Kedemah”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 12

- Sentence Typology 1 (וְאֵלֶּה תְּלֻדֹת יִשְׁמָעֵאל בֶּן־אֲבֵרָהָם אֲשֶׁר יָלְדָהּ הַגֵּר הַמִּצְרִית שְׁפָחַת שָׂרָה לְאֲבֵרָהָם): S-P
 - The demonstrative pro-form is predicative to the following construct phrase.

Genesis 25:12-15

- Sentence Typology A (אֲשֶׁר יִלְדֶה הַגֵּר הַמִּצְרִית שִׁפְחַת שָׂרָה לְאַבְרָהָם): V-S
 - An appositional description follows the proper name, הגר.
 - The suffix of המצרית is the feminine singular gentilic ending, “the (female) Egyptian.”
 - The relative replaces the object
- Sentence Typology i (לְאַבְרָהָם): P
 - This is an unmarked relative (a.k.a. asyndetic relative clause).
 - The lamed preposition denotes possession, “belonging to Abraham” (or “that is Abraham’s wife, Sarah”).

Verse 13-15

- Sentence Typology 1 (וְאֵלֶּה שְׁמוֹת בְּנֵי יִשְׁמָעֵאל בְּשִׁמְתָם לְתוֹלְדוֹתָם): S-P
 - The construction is similar to the first clause of the previous verse.
 - The phrase, בשמתם לתולדתם “by their names according to their generations,” probably refers to a chronological listing of sons.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וְאֵלֶּה שְׁמוֹת בְּנֵי יִשְׁמָעֵאל בְּשִׁמְתָם לְתוֹלְדוֹתָם בְּכַר) יִשְׁמָעֵאל נְבִית וְקֶדָר וְאַדְבֵּאל וּמְבַשָּׁם: וּמְשֻׁמֶע וְדוּמָה וּמִשָּׂא: חֶדְד וְתִימָא (יְטוֹר נְפִישׁ וְקֶדְמָה): S-P
 - After the initial clause, the following proper names present the children in descending order of birth—then Kedar and Adbeel, etc.
 - The grouping of the names is interesting. The first six are linked each with an initial *waw* followed in the last verse by two and three names sequenced with only the final element having the *waw*.

Genesis 25:16-18

אֵלֶּה הֵם בְּנֵי יִשְׁמָעֵאל וְאֵלֶּה שְׁמֹתָם בְּחֻצְרֵיהֶם וּבְטִירְתָּם
שְׁנַיִם-עָשָׂר נְשִׂאִים לְאִמָּתָם: 17 וְאֵלֶּה שְׁנֵי חַיֵּי יִשְׁמָעֵאל מֵאֵת שְׁנֵה
וְשִׁלְטִים שְׁנֵה וְשִׁבְעַ שְׁנַיִם וַיָּגֹעַ וַיָּמָת וַיֵּאָסֶף אֶל-עַמּוּיוֹ: 18 וַיִּשְׁכְּנוּ
מִחוּלָּה עַד-שׁוּר אֲשֶׁר עַל-פְּנֵי מִצְרַיִם בְּאֶרֶץ אַשּׁוּרָה עַל-פְּנֵי
כָל-אַחֲיוֹ נָפֶל: פ

Vocabulary

Verse 16

יִשְׁמָעֵאל name: "Ishmael"

חֻצַר "village"

טִירָה "encampment" (BDB, 377)

אִמָּה "tribe" (BDB, 52)

Verse 17

חַיִּים noun (mpl constr): "life"

גִּוַע verb: "expire, die" (BDB, 157)

עַם "kinsman" (BDB, 769)

Verse 18

שָׁכַן verb: "settle"

חוּלָּה name: "Havilah"

שׁוּר "Shur"

אַשּׁוּר name: "Asshur, Assyria"

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 16

- Sentence Typology 1 (אֵלֶּה הֵם בְּנֵי יִשְׁמָעֵאל): S-P
 - Notice that this asyndetic clause (i.e. not coordinated to the previous clause by *waw*) is connected to the previous verses.
 - The construction אֵלֶּה הֵם is unusual (cf. 1 Samuel 4:8).
 - The independent personal pronoun may be considered appositional or marking a demonstrative with the following noun phrase (as in Aramaic; Ewald §314b).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וְאֵלֶּה שְׁמֹתָם בְּחֻצְרֵיהֶם וּבְטִירְתָּם שְׁנַיִם-עָשָׂר נְשִׂאִים לְאִמָּתָם): S-P
 - The typology above considers the noun phrase, "the twelve princes," as filling the same slot as "their names." The syntax of this clause may be analyzed alternatively as two clauses.

Genesis 25:16-18

- The regular form of the tens component for numbers between ten and twenty modifying a mpl noun is עָשָׂר. It may precede or follow the noun.
- The meaning of the locations, חֶצֶר and טִירָה, is not entirely clear (the former may indicate a long-term and the latter a temporary settlement).

Verse 17

- Sentence Typology 1 (וְאֵלֶּה שְׁנֵי חַיֵּי יִשְׁמָעֵאל מֵאֵת שְׁנֵה וּשְׁלֹשִׁים שָׁנָה וְשִׁבְעֵ) (שְׁנַיִם): S-P
 - The plural noun, חַיִּים, is singular in English, “life.”
 - The idiom of age may be represented variously. See Adam (5:5), Noah (9:29), Sarah (23:1), Abraham (25:7), Isaac (35:28), Jacob (47:28) and Joseph (50:26).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּגְוַע): V
 - This verb גוּעַ coordinated with מוֹת is used two other times in Genesis (25:8; 35:17).
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיָּמָת): V
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיֵּאָסֶף אֶל-עַמּוּיו): V-M
 - This idiom is used commonly for burial.

Verse 18

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּשְׁכְּנוּ מִחֻילָה עַד-שׁוּר אֲשֶׁר עַל-פְּנֵי מִצְרַיִם בְּאַכָּה) (אֲשׁוּרָה): V-M
 - The verb, שָׁכַן, sequenced with מִן and עַד delimits the area of settlement.
 - The term, פְּנֵי, is used as a cardinal direction—“east of.”
- Sentence Typology 1 (בְּאַכָּה אֲשׁוּרָה): V-M
 - The verbal-adjective is used to elaborate on the direction, “as one goes to Assyria.”
 - The final *he* is directive.
 - The *dagesh* in the *beth* is a conjunctive *dagesh*.
- Sentence Typology 1 (עַל-פְּנֵי כָל-אֶחָיו נָפַל): V-M
 - The idiom, נָפַל עַל, may refer metaphorically to geographical or to “attack, death.”

Genesis 25:19-21

וְאֵלֶּה תּוֹלְדֹת יִצְחָק בֶּן־אֲבִרְהָם אֲבִרְהָם הוֹלִיד אֶת־יִצְחָק: 20 וַיְהִי
יִצְחָק בֶּן־אַרְבָּעִים שָׁנָה בְּקַחְתּוֹ אֶת־רִבְקָה בִּתְּוֹאֵל הָאֲרָמִי מִפְּדַן
אֲרָם אַחֹת לָבָן הָאֲרָמִי לוֹ לְאִשָּׁה: 21 וַיַּעֲתֵר יִצְחָק לֵיהוָה לְנַכַּח
אִשְׁתּוֹ כִּי עֲקָרָה הוּא וַיַּעֲתֵר לוֹ יְהוָה וַתֵּהָר רִבְקָה אִשְׁתּוֹ:

Vocabulary

Verse 19

תולדות “generations” (BDB, 410)

יצחק name: “Isaac”

Verse 20

רבקה name: “Rebekah”

בתואל name: “Bethuel”

ארמי adjective: “Amorite”

פדן ארם name (of location): “Paddan Aram”

אחות noun: “sister”

לבן name: “Laban”

Verse 21

עתר verb (*Qal waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): “pray, entreat” (BDB, 801)

לנכח “on behalf of” (BDB, 647)

עקר “barren” (BDB, 785)

עתר verb (*Niphal waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): “be moved by entreaties” (BDB, 801)

הרה verb: “conceive” (BDB, 247)

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 19

- Sentence Typology 1 (וְאֵלֶּה תּוֹלְדֹת יִצְחָק בֶּן־אֲבִרְהָם): S-P
 - The opening clause uses the same formula as verse 12.
- Sentence Typology 2 (אֲבִרְהָם הוֹלִיד אֶת־יִצְחָק): S-V-O
 - The *Hiphil* of ילד is used of a father begetting a son; the *Qal* is usually used for a mother birthing a child.

Verse 20

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיְהִי יִצְחָק בֶּן־אַרְבָּעִים שָׁנָה בְּקַחְתּוֹ אֶת־רִבְקָה (בִּתְּוֹאֵל הָאֲרָמִי מִפְּדַן אֲרָם אַחֹת לָבָן הָאֲרָמִי לוֹ לְאִשָּׁה):
 - The standard idiom of age is “X is a son of Y years.”

Genesis 25:19-21

- Sentence Typology A (בְּקַחְתּוֹ אֶת־רַבְּקָה בַּת־בְּתוּאֵל הַאֲרָמִי מִפְּדֵן אָרָם אָחוֹת (לִבְנֵי הַאֲרָמִי לוֹ לְאִשָּׁה): V-S-O-M
 - This temporal phrase is marked by *beth* preposition and infinitive.
 - The 3ms pronominal suffix attached to the infinitive construct serves as the subject of the infinitive. The object is marked by the definite direct object marker, אֶת־.
 - The object is described by a series of descriptive phrases.
 - The ending of הַאֲרָמִי is the singular gentilic (or ethnic) suffix. The definite article signals the substantive usage of this adjective.
 - The second descriptive phrase begins with אָחוֹת “the sister of.”
 - The normal idiom of marriage is “He takes for himself (לוֹ) as a wife (לְאִשָּׁה).”

Verse 21

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיַּעֲתָר יִצְחָק לַיהוָה לְנֹכַח אִשְׁתּוֹ): V-S-O-M
 - The object of the *Qal* verb עָתָר is marked by the *lamed* preposition.
- Sentence Typology 2 (כִּי עָקְרָה הָאִשָּׁה): P-S
 - This subordinated verbless clause gives the reason for the entreaty of Isaac.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיַּעֲתָר לוֹ יְהוָה): V-M-S
 - The Niphal functions as a medio-passive stem in Hebrew. God is always the subject of this *Niphal* verb, meaning “be supplicated by (לוֹ) an individual,” and results in the granting of the request.
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַתֵּהָרַר רַבְּקָה אִשְׁתּוֹ): V-S

Genesis 25:22-26

וַיִּתְרָצְצוּ הַבָּנִים בְּקִרְבָּהּ וַתֹּאמֶר אִם-כֵּן לִמָּה זֶה אֲנֹכִי וַתִּלְדָּ לְדָרֶשׁ
אֶת-יְהוָה: 23 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה לָהּ שְׁנֵי [גַיִּים] בְּבִטְנָךְ וּשְׁנֵי לְאֻמִּים מִמֶּעֶיךָ
יִפְרְדוּ וְלֹא אִם מִלֹּאם יֵאָמֵן וְרַב יַעֲבֹד צָעִיר: 24 וַיִּמְלְאוּ יְמֵיהָ לִלְדֹת
וְהִנֵּה תוֹמָם בְּבִטְנָהּ: 25 וַיֵּצֵא הָרֵאשׁוֹן אֲדָמוֹנִי כָלוּ כְּאֹדְרַת שֵׁעַר
וַיִּקְרְאוּ שְׁמוֹ עֵשָׂו: 26 וְאַחֲרָיו-כֵּן יֵצֵא אָחִיו וַיְדוּ אֶחָזֶת בְּעֵקֶב עֵשָׂו
וַיִּקְרָא שְׁמוֹ יַעֲקֹב וַיִּצְחַק בֶּן-שָׁנָיִם שָׁנָה בְּלִדְתוֹ אֹתָם:

Vocabulary

Verse 22

רָצַץ verb (*Hithpoel waw-consecutive imperfect 3mpl*): “crush one another”

(BDB, 954)

דָּרַשׁ verb: “inquire, seek”

Verse 23

בֶּטֶן “womb”

לֹאם “people” (BDB, 522)

מֵעָה “womb” (BDB, 588)

פָּרַד verb (*Niphal imperfect 3mpl*): “divide” (BDB, 825)

אָמַן verb: “be strong” (BDB, 54)

צָעִיר “young” (BDB, 859)

Verse 24

תוֹמָם “twins” (BDB, 1060)

Verse 25

אֲדָמוֹנִי “red, ruddy” (BDB, 10)

אֹדְרַת “cloak” (BDB, 12)

שֵׁעַר “hair” (BDB, 972)

עֵשָׂו name: “Esau”

Verse 26

אָחַז verb (*Qal active participle fs*): “grasp”

עֵקֶב “heel” (BDB, 784)

יַעֲקֹב name: “Jacob”

יִצְחָק name: “Isaac”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 22

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּתְרָצְצוּ הַבָּנִים בְּקִרְבָּהּ): V-S-M

Genesis 25:22-26

- The *Poel* stem is analogous to the *Piel* for geminate (and middle weak) verbs and is reflexive as a *Hithpoel*—“They crush each other.”
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַתֹּאמֶר אִם־כֵּן לָמָּה זֶה אֲנֹכִי): V-O
- Sentence Typology A (אִם־כֵּן לָמָּה זֶה אֲנֹכִי): M-P-S
 - GKC note the phrase אִם־כֵּן as signaling a conditional “if it is so” (159v).
 - The interrogative is strengthened by the demonstrative, זֶה (GKC 136c).
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַתֵּלֶךְ לְדָרֵשׁ אֶת־יְהוָה): V-M

Verse 23

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה לָּהּ שְׁנֵי גַיִם בְּבִטְנָךְ וּשְׁנֵי לְאֻמִּים מִמֶּעֶיךָ (וַיִּפְרְדּוּ וּלְאֵם מִלְאָם יֵאֱמָן וְרַב יַעֲבֹד צָעִיר גוֹיִם): V-S-IO-O
 - Qere: גוֹיִם.
- Sentence Typology A (שְׁנֵי גַיִם בְּבִטְנָךְ): S-P
 - A cardinal number may be placed before a noun in a construct relationship.
- Sentence Typology B (וּשְׁנֵי לְאֻמִּים מִמֶּעֶיךָ יִפְרְדּוּ): S-M-V
- Sentence Typology C (וּלְאֵם מִלְאָם יֵאֱמָן): S-M-V
- Sentence Typology D (וְרַב יַעֲבֹד צָעִיר): S-V-O
 - Each adjective, רַב and צָעִיר, is used substantively.

Verse 24

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּמְלְאוּ יָמֶיהָ לְלֵדָת): V-S-M
- Sentence Typology 2 (וְהָיָה תוֹמָם בְּבִטְנָהּ): P
 - The *aleph* of תוֹאֲמָם may be lost resulting in תוֹמָם.

Verse 25

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֵּצֵא הָרֵאשׁוֹן אֲדָמוֹנִי בְּלוֹ כְּאֲדָרֶת שֶׁטֶר): V-S-M
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּקְרָא שְׁמוֹ עֵשָׂו): V-O-OC

Verse 26

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַאֲחֵרֵי־כֵן יָצָא אָחִיו): M-V-S
 - The modifying phrase is sequential.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּדּוּ אֶחָזֶת בַּעֲקֵב עֵשָׂו): S-V-O
 - The participle is functioning as a finite verb and is sequenced with *beth* to mark its object.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיִּקְרָא שְׁמוֹ יַעֲקֹב): V-O-OC
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיִּצְחַק בֶּן־שָׁשִׁים שָׁנָה בְּלֵדָת אֹתָם): S-P
 - The idiom of age is used—“son of X years.”
- Sentence Typology A (בְּלֵדָת אֹתָם): V-O
 - The *beth* is used to mark a temporal clause, “when.”

Genesis 25:27-30

וַיִּגְדְּלוּ הַנְּעָרִים וַיְהִי עֵשָׂו אִישׁ יָדַע צֹד אִישׁ שׂדָה וַיַּעֲקֹב אִישׁ תָּם
יָשֵׁב אֱהָלִים: 28 וַיֵּאָהֵב יַצְחָק אֶת־עֵשָׂו כִּי־צֹד בְּפִיו וְרַבָּקָה אֵהָבֶת
אֶת־יַעֲקֹב: 29 וַיִּזַּד יַעֲקֹב נֹזֵד וַיִּבֹא עֵשָׂו מִן־הַשָּׂדֶה וְהוּא עֵיֶף:
30 וַיֹּאמֶר עֵשָׂו אֶל־יַעֲקֹב הֲלֵעִיטָנִי נָא מִן־הָאָדָם הָאָדָם הַזֶּה כִּי עֵיֶף
אַנְכִי עַל־כֵּן קָרָא־שְׁמוֹ אֶדוֹם:

Vocabulary

Verse 27

גדל verb: “grew up”

עשו name: “Esau”

ציד “hunting” (BDB, 844)

תם “wholesome, complete” (BDB, 1070)

Verse 28

ציד “game” (BDB, 844)

Verse 29

זיד verb (*Hiphil waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): “boil” (BDB, 267)

נזיד “boiled leguminous stew” (BDB, 268)

עיף “weary” (BDB, 746)

Verse 30

לעט verb (*Hiphil* imperative ms w/ 1cs suffix): “swallow” (BDB, 542)

אדם “red” (BDB, 10)

עיף “weary, faint” (BDB, 746)

על-כן “therefore”

אדום name: “Edom”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 27

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּגְדְּלוּ הַנְּעָרִים): V-S
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיְהִי עֵשָׂו אִישׁ יָדַע צֹד אִישׁ שׂדָה): V-S-SC
 - The participle is used to specify the kind of man Esau was—“one knowledgeable of hunting.”
 - The word ציד may refer to hunted game (verse 28) or the act of hunting game.
 - The phrase, איש שדה, is appositional.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיַּעֲקֹב אִישׁ תָּם יָשֵׁב אֱהָלִים): S-P

Genesis 25:27-30

- The description of Jacob contrasts that of Esau in the previous clause marked by a non-sequential (i.e. *waw*+nonverb) order.
- The phrase, **איש תם** “a wholesome man,” is a genitive of specification (also called an attributive genitive).

Verse 28

- Sentence Typology 1 (**וַיֹּאֲהֵב יַצְחָק אֶת־עֵשָׂו**): V-S-O
- Sentence Typology 2 (**כִּי־צִיד בְּפִיו**): S-P
 - This causal verbless clause may be idiomatic for preference (cf. Job 20:12).
- Sentence Typology 3 (**וַרְבֵּקָה אֶהְבֶּת אֶת־יַעֲקֹב**): S-V-O
 - This clause contrasts the previous with non-sequential order—“but Rebekah loved Jacob.”

Verse 29

- Sentence Typology 1 (**וַיֵּזֶד יַעֲקֹב נְזִיד**): V-S-O
 - The verb is transitive.
- Sentence Typology 2 (**וַיִּבְאֵא עֵשָׂו מִן־הַשְּׂדֵה**): V-S-M
- Sentence Typology 3 (**וְהוּא עֵיף**): S-P
 - This disjunctive clause provides background information upon which the following narrative is based.

Verse 30

- Sentence Typology 1 (**וַיֹּאמֶר עֵשָׂו אֶל־יַעֲקֹב הֲלֵעִיטֵנִי נָא מִן־הָאֲדָם הָאֲדָם הַזֶּה**): V-S-IO-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Sentence Typology A (**הֲלֵעִיטֵנִי נָא מִן־הָאֲדָם הָאֲדָם הַזֶּה**): V-O-M
 - The prepositional phrase includes the repetition of **אדם** “the red [soup].”
- Sentence Typology B (**כִּי עֵיף אֲנִכִּי**): P-S
 - The second clause repeats the background information from verse 29 as the reason for Esau’s request.
- Sentence Typology 2 (**עַל־כֵּן קָרָא־שְׁמוֹ אֲדָוָם**): V-S-O

Genesis 25:31-34

וַיֹּאמֶר יַעֲקֹב מְכַרָּה כִּיּוֹם אֶת־בְּכֹרְתְךָ לִי: 32 וַיֹּאמֶר עֲשׂוּ הֲנִה אָנֹכִי
הוֹלֵךְ לָמוֹת וְלִמְהֵרָה לִי בְכֹרָה: 33 וַיֹּאמֶר יַעֲקֹב הַשְּׂבֵעָה לִי כִּיּוֹם
וַיִּשְׂבַּע לוֹ וַיִּמְכַר אֶת־בְּכֹרְתוֹ לְיַעֲקֹב: 34 וַיַּעֲקֹב נָתַן לְעֵשָׂו לֶחֶם וּגְזִיד
עֲדָשִׁים וַיֹּאכַל וַיִּשְׂתֶּ וַיָּקָם וַיֵּלֶךְ וַיִּבֶז עֲשׂוּ אֶת־הַבְּכֹרָה: 34

Vocabulary

Verse 31

מכר verb (*Qal* imperative ms): “sell”

בכרה “right of the firstborn, birthright” (BDB, 114)

Verse 32

בכרה “right of the firstborn, birthright” (BDB, 114)

Verse 33

מכר verb (*Qal waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): “sell”

בכרה “right of the firstborn, birthright” (BDB, 114)

Verse 34

גזיד “boiled leguminous soup” (BDB, 268)

עדשה “lentil” (BDB, 727)

בזה verb: “despise” (BDB, 102)

בכרה “right of the firstborn, birthright” (BDB, 114)

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 31

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר יַעֲקֹב מְכַרָּה כִּיּוֹם אֶת־בְּכֹרְתְךָ לִי): V-S-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Sentence Typology A (מְכַרָּה כִּיּוֹם אֶת־בְּכֹרְתְךָ לִי): V-M-O-IO
 - The הָ suffix may be attached to the masculine singular imperative without any apparent semantic alteration. The initial vowel may be o-class, כְּתָבָה, or i-class as in this verse. Cf. GKC 48i.
 - The temporal (or sequential, “now,” cf. GKC 35n) marker, כִּיּוֹם “now,” is adverbial.

Verse 32

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר עֲשׂוּ הֲנִה אָנֹכִי הוֹלֵךְ לָמוֹת וְלִמְהֵרָה לִי בְכֹרָה): V-S-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Sentence Typology A (הֲנִה אָנֹכִי הוֹלֵךְ לָמוֹת): S-V-M
- Sentence Typology B (וְלִמְהֵרָה לִי בְכֹרָה): S-P
 - The interrogative is “strengthened” by the conjoined demonstrative.

Verse 33

Genesis 25:31-34

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר יַעֲקֹב הַשְּׁבֶעָה לִּי בְּיּוֹם): V-S-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Sentence Typology A (הַשְּׁבֶעָה לִּי בְּיּוֹם): V-IO-M
 - The suffix is also attached to this *Niphal* imperative.
 - The *dagesh* of לִּי is conjunctive.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּשְׁבַּע לוֹ): V-IO
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיִּמְכֹּר אֶת־בְּכֹרְתּוֹ לְיַעֲקֹב): V-O-IO

Verse 34

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיַּעֲקֹב נָתַן לְעֵשָׂו לֶחֶם וְגִזְיִד עַד־יָשִׁים): S-V-IO-O
 - The compound object is joined by a simple *waw*.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֵּאבָל): V
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיִּשָּׂא): V
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיִּקָּם): V
- Sentence Typology 5 (וַיִּלְדָּ): V
- Sentence Typology 6 (וַיִּבְּזוּ עֵשָׂו אֶת־הַבְּכֹרָה): V-S-O
 - The final *he* of the *waw*-consecutive of בָּזָה apocopates (i.e. shortened).