

## Genesis 12:10-13

וַיְהִי רָעָב בְּאֶרֶץ וְיִרְדֹּאֲבָרָם מִצְרַיִם לְגֹרֹשׁ שָׁם כִּי־כָבֵד הָרֶעִב  
בְּאֶרֶץ: 11 וַיְהִי כִּי־בָאֲשֶׁר הִקְרִיב לְבֹאֵ מִצְרַיִם וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל־שָׂרַי אִשְׁתּוֹ  
הִנֵּה־נָא יֹדַעְתִּי כִּי אִשָּׁה יִפְתַּח־מְרָאָה אֵת: 12 וְהָיָה כִּי־יִרְאוּ אֶתְךָ  
הַמִּצְרַיִם וַאֲמָרוּ אִשְׁתּוֹ זֹאת וְהִרְגוּ אֹתִי וְאַתָּךְ יַחֲיוּ: 13 אָמַרְיִנָּה  
אֲחֹתִי אַתָּה לְמַעַן יִטְבַּלְי בְּעַבְדֶּיךָ וְחִיתָה נַפְשִׁי בְּגִלְלָה:

### Vocabulary

#### **Verse 10**

רָעָב noun: “famine”

מִצְרַיִם name: “Egypt/Egyptians”

#### **Verse 11**

שָׂרַי “Sarai”

יִפְתַּח “beautiful” (BDB, 421)

מְרָאָה noun: “appearance”

### Syntax & Miscellaneous

- The final clause of verse 10 is a verbless clause. It follows the typical clause construction: predicate + subject (P–S).
- The relative marker, כִּי־בָאֲשֶׁר, probably indicates a temporal clause—“when.”
- The final clause of verse 11 is also a verbless clause. Following the P–S construction, אֵת is the subject and the predicate is the phrase יִפְתַּח־מְרָאָה אֵת.

#### **Verse 12**

הִרְגוּ verb: “kill”

#### **Verse 13**

לְמַעַן “so that”

בְּעַבְדֶּיךָ “on account of, for the sake of” (BDB, 721)

בְּגִלְלָה “for the sake of” (BDB, 164)

### Syntax & Misc.

#### **Verse 12**

- The first verb is a *waw*-consecutive perfect (*weqatal*).
- Should the phrase, אִשְׁתּוֹ זֹאת, be understood as “this wife of his” or as “this is his wife”? Why?
- The juxtaposition (also chiasmic structure) of the last two clauses demonstrates the use of conjunctive and disjunctive *waw*.

#### **Verse 13**

- Normal P–S construction: אֲחֹתִי אַתָּה “You are my sister.”