

Genesis 18:31-33

31 וַיֹּאמֶר הַנְּהַנָּא הוֹאֲלִיתִי לְדַבֵּר אֶל־אֲדֹנָי אֱוֹלִי יִמְצְאוֹן שֵׁם עֲשָׂרִים
וַיֹּאמֶר לֹא אֲשַׁחִית בְּעִבּוֹר הָעֲשָׂרִים: 32 וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל־נָא יַחַר לֵאדֹנָי
וְאִדְבָּרָה אֶדְ־הַפְּעֵם אֱוֹלִי יִמְצְאוֹן שֵׁם עֲשָׂרָה וַיֹּאמֶר לֹא אֲשַׁחִית
בְּעִבּוֹר הָעֲשָׂרָה: 33 וַיֵּלֶךְ יְהוָה כַּאֲשֶׁר כָּלָה לְדַבֵּר אֶל־אַבְרָהָם
וַאֲבָרָהָם שָׁב לְמִקְמוֹ:

Vocabulary

Verse 31

יֹאמֶר verb (Hiphil perfect 1cs): “undertake” (BDB, 383)

אֱוֹלִי “if perhaps” (BDB, 19)

שַׁחַת verb (Hiphil imperfect 2ms): “ruin, destroy”

בְּעִבּוֹר “on account of” (BDB, 721)

Verse 32

אֱוֹלִי “if perhaps” (BDB, 19)

חָרָה verb (Qal jussive 3ms): “burn (with anger), be angry” (BDB, 354)

פְּעֵם noun: “occurrence”

בְּעִבּוֹר “on account of” (BDB, 721)

Verse 33

כָּלָה verb (Piel perfect 3ms): “finish, complete”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 31

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר הַנְּהַנָּא הוֹאֲלִיתִי לְדַבֵּר אֶל־אֲדֹנָי): V-O
 - The embedded object clause is direct speech
- Embedded Sentence Typology 1 (הַנְּהַנָּא הוֹאֲלִיתִי לְדַבֵּר אֶל־אֲדֹנָי): V-M
 - The embedded clause is an infinitival.
- Embedded Sentence Typology 2 (לְדַבֵּר אֶל־אֲדֹנָי): V-O
 - This clause is exactly the same as verse 27
- Sentence Typology 2 (אֱוֹלִי יִמְצְאוֹן שֵׁם עֲשָׂרִים): V-M-S
 - The final letter of the verb, יִמְצְאוֹן, is a paragodic nun.
 - The Niphal verb is passive with the agent as God.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיֹּאמֶר לֹא אֲשַׁחִית בְּעִבּוֹר הָעֲשָׂרִים): V-O
 - The embedded object clause is direct speech.
- Embedded Sentence Typology 1 (לֹא אֲשַׁחִית בְּעִבּוֹר הָעֲשָׂרִים): V-M-[O]
 - The implied object [O] is עִיר.

Verse 32

Genesis 18:31-33

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל־נָא יַחַר לְאֲדֹנָי וְאֲדַבְּרָה אֶדְהִפְעֵם אוֹלִי) (יִמְצְאוּן שָׁם עֲשָׂרָה): V-O
 - The embedded compound object is the quotation.
- Embedded Sentence Typology 1 (אֶל־נָא יַחַר לְאֲדֹנָי): V-M
 - The negative participle, אֶל, is used with the jussive verb.
 - The verb, חרה, is apocopated losing its final root *he*.
- Embedded Sentence Typology 2 (וְאֲדַבְּרָה אֶדְהִפְעֵם): V-M
 - The verb is a cohortative.
 - The adverbial idiom, אֶדְהִפְעֵם, means “only once more” or “surely one more time.”
- Embedded Sentence Typology 3 (אוֹלִי יִמְצְאוּן שָׁם עֲשָׂרָה): V-M-S
 - The final letter of the verb, יִמְצְאוּן, is a paragogic nun.
 - The Niphal verb is passive with the agent as God.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֹּאמֶר לֹא אֲשַׁחִית בְּעִבּוֹר הָעֲשָׂרָה): V-O
 - The embedded object is direct speech.
- Embedded Sentence Typology 1 (לֹא אֲשַׁחִית בְּעִבּוֹר הָעֲשָׂרָה): V-M-[O]
 - The implied object [O] is עיר.

Verse 33

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּלְדָּ יְהוָה בְּאִשֶּׁר כָּלָה לְדַבֵּר אֶל־אַבְרָהָם): V-S-M
 - The modifier contains a temporal clause.
- Embedded Sentence Typology 1 (בְּאִשֶּׁר כָּלָה לְדַבֵּר אֶל־אַבְרָהָם): V-M
 - The relative marker, בְּאִשֶּׁר, is used temporally, “when.”
 - The modifying clause is infinitival.
- Embedded Sentence Typology 2 (לְדַבֵּר אֶל־אַבְרָהָם): V-M
- Sentence Typology 2 (וְאַבְרָהָם שָׁב לְמִקְמוֹ): S-V
 - The waw + nonverb construction indicates a disjunctive or parenthetical relationship, “now.”
 - The verb, שָׁב, is from the root שׁוּב.