

Genesis 19:1-3

וַיָּבֹאוּ שְׁנֵי הַמַּלְאָכִים סְדֹמָה בְּעֶרְבַּ וְלוֹט יָשֵׁב בְּשַׁעַר־סְדֹם וַיִּרְא־לוֹט
וַיִּקָּם לְקָרְאתָם וַיִּשְׁתַּחוּ אֲפָיִם אֲרָצָה: 2 וַיֹּאמֶר הֲנִה נָא־אֲדֹנָי סוּרוּ
נָא אֶל־בַּיִת עֲבַדְכֶם וְלִינֹ וְרַחְצוּ רַגְלֵיכֶם וְהִשְׁכַּמְתֶּם וְהִלַּכְתֶּם
לְדַרְכְּכֶם וַיֹּאמְרוּ לֹא כִי בְרָחוּב נָלִין: 3 וַיִּפְצַר־בָּם מְאֹד וַיִּסְרוּ אֵלָיו
וַיָּבֹאוּ אֶל־בַּיִתוֹ וַיַּעַשׂ לָהֶם מִשְׁתֶּה וּמִצּוֹת אֶפֶה וַיֹּאכְלוּ:

Vocabulary

Verse 1

סדום name: "Sodom"

ערב "evening"

השתחוה verb (*waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): "bow oneself down, worship"

Verse 2

סור = שור verb (*Qal* imperative mpl): "turn aside"

לון verb (*Qal* imperative mpl): "lodge, spend the night"

רחץ verb (*Qal* imperative mpl): "wash, bathe"

שכם verb (*Hiphil waw*-consecutive perfect 2mpl): "rise early"

רחוב "plaza, open place" (BDB, 932)

Verse 3

פצר verb: "urge" (BDB, 823)

משתה "meal, drink, feast" (BDB, 1059)

מצה "unleavened bread"

אפה verb: "bake" (BDB, 66)

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 1

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיָּבֹאוּ שְׁנֵי הַמַּלְאָכִים סְדֹמָה בְּעֶרְבַּ): V-S
 - The suffixed ה on the proper name, סְדֹמָה, is the directive *he*.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וְלוֹט יָשֵׁב בְּשַׁעַר־סְדֹם): S-V
 - The *waw* disjunctive, וְלוֹט, marks this clause as a parenthetical or background remark (cf. GKC 141e).
 - The verb is a periphrastic construction without an explicit היה.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיִּרְא־לוֹט): V-S
 - The sequencing of *waw* + verb continues the narrative from the first clause.
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיִּקָּם לְקָרְאתָם): V-M
 - The subject, לוֹט, is continued from the last clause.

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- The 3mpl suffix refers to the מלאכים.
- Sentence Typology 5 (וַיִּשְׁתַּחוּ אַפַּיִם אֲרָצָה): V-M
 - The adverbial modifier, אַפַּיִם, may be rendered “with face (nostrils).”
 - The suffixed ה on is the directive *he*—“to the ground.”

Verse 2

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר הֲנֵה נָא אֶל־בַּיִת עֲבַדְכֶם וְלִינוּ וְרַחֲצוּ) וַיֹּאמֶר הֲנֵה נָא אֶל־בַּיִת עֲבַדְכֶם וְלִינוּ וְרַחֲצוּ וְהִלַּכְתֶּם לְדַרְכֵיכֶם וְהִשְׁכַּמְתֶּם וְהִלַּכְתֶּם לְדַרְכֵיכֶם): V-O
 - The object clause is the direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (וְהִנֵּה נָא אֶל־בַּיִת עֲבַדְכֶם): V-O
 - Notice the deep rhetorical plea: הֲנֵה נָא ... נָא (GKC 100 o).
 - The first נָא is connected to the preceding word with a conjunctive dagesh (GKC 20d).
 - The suffix of אֶדוֹן is 1cpl, אֶדְנִי “my lords,” and not אֶדְנִי “Lord.”
- Embedded Typology 2 (וְלִינוּ): V
- Embedded Typology 3 (וְרַחֲצוּ רַגְלֵיכֶם): V-O
- Embedded Typology 4 (וְהִשְׁכַּמְתֶּם): V
- Embedded Typology 4 (וְהִלַּכְתֶּם לְדַרְכֵיכֶם): V-M
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֹּאמְרוּ לֹא כִי בָרַחוּב נָלִין): V-O
 - The object clause is a quotation.
- Embedded Typology 1 (לֹא כִי בָרַחוּב נָלִין):
 - The negative stands on its own (GKC 150n) or as an absolute negative (GKC 152c) with the adversative explanation following כִּי (GKC 163a).

Verse 3

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיַּפְצְרֻבָּם מְאֹד): V-O-M
 - The object is marked by *beth* preposition.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּסְרוּ אֵלָיו): V-O
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיָּבֵאוּ אֶל־בֵּיתוֹ): V-O
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיַּעַשׂ לָהֶם מִשְׁתֶּה): V-IO-O
- Sentence Typology 5 (וּמִצּוֹת אָפָה): O-V
- Sentence Typology 6 (וַיִּאֲכְלוּ): V