

וַיְהִי מִמַּחֲרָת וַתֹּאמֶר הַבְּכִירָה אֶל־הַצְעִירָה הֵן־שָׁכַבְתִּי אִמָּשׁ
 אֶת־אָבִי נִשְׁקָנָו יַיִן גַּם־הִלִּילָהּ וּבְאִלֵּי שְׁכָבִי עָמְוּ וּנְחִיָּה מֵאָבִינוּ זָרַע:
 35 וַתִּשְׁקֵן גַּם בְּלִילָהּ הִיא אֶת־אָבִיהֶן יַיִן וַתִּקַּם הַצְעִירָה וַתִּשְׁכַּב
 עָמְוּ וְלֹא־יָדַע בְּשִׁכְבָּהּ וּבִקְמָהּ: 36 וַתְּהַרֵּן שְׁתֵּי בָנוֹת־לוֹט מֵאָבִיהֶן:
 37 וַתֵּלֶד הַבְּכִירָה בֵּן וַתִּקְרָא שְׁמוֹ מוֹאָב הוּא אָבִי־מוֹאָב עַד־הַיּוֹם:
 38 וְהַצְעִירָה גַם־הִיא יָלְדָה בֵּן וַתִּקְרָא שְׁמוֹ בֶן־עַמִּי הוּא אָבִי
 בְּנֵי־עַמּוֹן עַד־הַיּוֹם: ס

Vocabulary

Verse 34

מחרת "tomorrow" (BDB, 564)

בכירה "firstborn" (BDB, 114)

צעיר "young" (BDB, 859)

שכב verb: "lie down"

אמש "yesterday" (BDB, 57)

שקה verb (Hiphil jussive 1cpl with 3ms suffix): "cause to drink"

Verse 35

צעיר "young" (BDB, 859)

Verse 36

חרח verb (*Hiphil waw*-consecutive imperfect 3fpl): "conceive" (BDB, 247)

Verse 37

בכירה "firstborn" (BDB, 114)

מואב name: "Moab"

Verse 38

צעיר "young" (BDB, 859)

אמון name: "Ammon"

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 34

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיְהִי מִמַּחֲרָת): V-SC
 - The verbal construction, וַיְהִי, is oft used to express time (GKC 111g).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַתֹּאמֶר הַבְּכִירָה אֶל־הַצְעִירָה הֵן־שָׁכַבְתִּי אִמָּשׁ אֶת־אָבִי) (נִשְׁקָנָו יַיִן גַּם־הִלִּילָהּ וּבְאִלֵּי שְׁכָבִי עָמְוּ וּנְחִיָּה מֵאָבִינוּ זָרַע): V-S-IO-O
 - The adjective, צעיר, is used as a substantive (GKC 133f).
 - The object is direct speech.

Genesis 19:34-38

- Embedded Typology 1 (הִן־שָׁכַבְתִּי אִמָּשׁ אֶת־אֲבִי): V-M-O
 - The verb, שָׁכַב, can imply sexual relations.
- Embedded Typology 2 (נַשְׁקֵנוּ יַיִן גַּם־הַלַּיְלָה): V-O-O-M
 - The imperfect in first position (asyndetic) is jussive or modal (“Let us make him drink”).
 - The definite article is functioning as a demonstrative, הַלַּיְלָה “this night/tonight” (GKC 126b).
- Embedded Typology 3 (וּבֹאִי): V
 - The two imperatives without copula denote a joint verbal idea.
- Embedded Typology 4 (שָׁכַבְי עִמּוֹ): V-M
- Embedded Typology 5 (וּנְחִיָּה מֵאֲבֵינוּ זָרַע): V-M-O
 - The Piel verb, נְחִיָּה, is transitive.

Verse 35

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתִּשְׁקֵן גַּם בַּלַּיְלָה הִיא אֶת־אֲבִיהֶן יַיִן): V-M-O-O
 - The Hiphil of שָׁקַח takes two objects.
 - Unlike verse 33, the demonstrative, הִיא, takes the article.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַתִּקַּם הַצְּעִירָה): V-S
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַתִּשְׁכַּב עִמּוֹ): V-M
- Sentence Typology 4 (וְלֹא־יָדַע בְּשָׁכְבָּהּ וּבִקְמָהּ): V-M-M
 - The modifiers are infinitive clauses.
- Embedded Typology 1 (בְּשָׁכְבָּהּ): V-S
 - The *beth* is temporal—“when.”
 - The pronominal suffix is subjective.
- Embedded Typology 2 (וּבִקְמָהּ): V-s

Verse 36

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתַּהַרֶינָן שְׁתֵּי בָנוֹת־לוֹט מֵאֲבֵיהֶן): V-S-M
 - The feminine plural ending נָה of the verb is reduced to ךָּ (GKC 471).
 - The subject clause is a three member construct phrase, שְׁתֵּי בָנוֹת־לוֹט “the two daughters of Lot.”
 - The מֵן phrase denotes instrumentation, “by.”

Verse 37

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתִּלְדֵּ הַבְּכִירָה בֵּן): V-S-O
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַתִּקְרָא שְׁמוֹ מוֹאָב): V-O-OC
 - The object complement is understood as the predication of the object clause.
- Sentence Typology 3 (הוּא אֲבִי־מוֹאָב עַד־הַיּוֹם): S-P
 - Asyndeton is used to explain the significance of the name.

Genesis 19:34-38

- The naming formula designates the patronage of this people group.
- The prefixed article, הַיּוֹם, is used as a demonstrative, “this day/today.”

Verse 38

- Sentence Typology 1 (וְהֵצְעִירָהּ גַּם־הוּא יִלְדָּהּ בָּז): S-V-O
 - The appellation of the younger daughter, וְהֵצְעִירָהּ, is fronted and replaced in the clause by the pronoun, הוּא.
 - The pronoun is pointed as if the consonantal text was היא “she” and not הוא “he.” This is a perpetual *Kethib Qere* like the divine name.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַתִּקְרָא שְׁמוֹ בֶן־עֵמִי): V-O-OC
 - The moniker, בֶּן־עֵמִי (son of my father), is appropriate.
- Sentence Typology 3 (הוּא אָבִי בְנֵי־עֵמֹן עַד־הַיּוֹם): S-P
 - Asyndeton again is used in this naming formula.
 - The predicate of the verbless clause is made up of the three member construct phrase, אָבִי בְנֵי־עֵמֹן.
 - The prefixed article, הַיּוֹם, is used as a demonstrative, “this day/today.”