

Genesis 19:9-11

וַיֹּאמְרוּ | גְּשֶׁה־לָּאָה וַיֹּאמְרוּ הָאֶחָד בְּאֶלְגֹּר וַיִּשְׁפֹּט שְׁפוֹט עֵתָּה
נָרַע לְךָ מֵהֶם וַיִּפְצְרוּ בְּאִישׁ בְּלוֹט מְאֹד וַיִּגְשׁוּ לְשֹׁבַר הַדֶּלֶת:
10 וַיִּשְׁלְחוּ הָאֲנָשִׁים אֶת־יָדָם וַיִּבְיֹאוּ אֶת־לוֹט אֶל־יָהֶם הַבַּיִתָּה
וְאֶת־הַדֶּלֶת סָגְרוּ: 11 וְאֶת־הָאֲנָשִׁים אֲשֶׁר־פָּתַח הַבַּיִת הֵכּוּ בַּסַּנּוּרִים
מִקָּטָן וְעַד־גָּדוֹל וַיִּלְאוּ לְמִצָּא הַפֶּתַח:

Vocabulary

Verse 9

נגש verb (Qal imperative ms): “approach, come near”

הלאה “out there, onward” (BDB, 229)

פצר verb: “press” (BDB, 823)

שבֵר verb: “break, shatter”

דלת “door, gate”

Verse 10

סגר verb: “shut, close”

Verse 11

סנורים “sudden blindness” (BDB, 703)

לאה verb: “be weary” (BDB, 521)

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 9

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמְרוּ | גְּשֶׁה־לָּאָה): S-O
 - The object clause is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (גְּשֶׁה־לָּאָה):
 - I-*nun* (R1 1) verbs lose the first root radical in the imperative (called *aphaeresis*). According to Gesenius, the imperative is more commonly formed with a paragogic *he*, גְּשֶׁה (66c).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֹּאמְרוּ הָאֶחָד בְּאֶלְגֹּר וַיִּשְׁפֹּט שְׁפוֹט עֵתָּה נָרַע לְךָ (מֵהֶם): S-O
 - The object clause is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמְרוּ הָאֶחָד בְּאֶלְגֹּר): S-V
 - A prefixed *ה* can mark the article or a demonstrative—“this.”
- Embedded Typology 2 (וַיִּשְׁפֹּט שְׁפוֹט): V
 - The infinitive absolute intensifies the *waw*-consecutive (GKC, 113r).
 - The *zaqeph* marks the end of the clause.
- Embedded Typology 3 (עֵתָּה נָרַע לְךָ מֵהֶם): M-V-O

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- The *hireq* of the מן is lengthened to *sere* by compensatory lengthening.
- The comparative can be marked with a verbal followed by מן.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיִּפְצְרוּ בְאִישׁ בְּלוֹט מְאֹד): V-O-M
 - The proper name, לוט, is appositional to איש.
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיִּגְשׁוּ לְשֹׁבֵר הַדֶּלֶת): V-M
 - The infinitive phrase is modifying the finite verb.
- Sentence Typology 1 (לְשֹׁבֵר הַדֶּלֶת): V-O
 - The word, דלת, plays a pivotal roll in this narrative occurring 18 times in chapter 19.

Verse 10

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּשְׁלַחוּ הָאֲנָשִׁים אֶת־יָדָם): V-S-O
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיָּבִיאוּ אֶת־לוֹט אֲלֵיהֶם הַבַּיְתָה): V-O-IO
 - The suffix, *qames he*, on בית “house” is the directive *he*.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וְאֶת־הַדֶּלֶת סָגְרוּ): O-V

Verse 11

- Sentence Typology 1 (וְאֶת־הָאֲנָשִׁים אֲשֶׁר־פָּתַח הַבַּיִת הַכּוּ בַּסַּנּוּרִים מִקֵּטָן (וְעַד־גָּדוֹל): O-V
 - The word, הכו, comes from the Hiphil verbal root, נכה “smite.”
 - The merismatic phrase, מִקֵּטָן וְעַד־גָּדוֹל, is similar to the one used in verse 4, מִנְעַר וְעַד־זֶקֶן.
- Embedded Typology 1 (אֲשֶׁר־פָּתַח הַבַּיִת): S-P
 - This relative clause is also a verbless clause.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּלְאוּ לְמַצָּא הַפֶּתַח): V-M
 - The infinitive phrase modifies the finite verb, לאה.
- Embedded Typology 1 (לְמַצָּא הַפֶּתַח): V-O