

## Genesis 19:1-3

וַיָּבֹאוּ שְׁנֵי הַמַּלְאָכִים סְדֹמָה בְּעֶרְבַּ וְלוֹט יָשָׁב בְּשַׁעַר־סְדֹם וַיִּרְאֵה לְלוֹט  
וַיִּקָּם לְקָרְאֵתָם וַיִּשְׁתַּחוּ אֲפָיִם אֲרָצָה: 2 וַיֹּאמֶר הֲנֵה 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

סדם 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 יָשָׁב 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 (וַיִּרְאֵה לְלוֹט): V-S
  - The sequencing of *waw* + verb continues the narrative from the first clause.
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיִּקָּם לְקָרְאֵתָם): 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: נָא ... נָא (GKC 100 o).
  - The first נָא is connected to the preceding word with a conjunctive dagesh (GKC 20d).
  - The suffix of אֲדוֹן is 1cpl, אֲדוֹנַי “my lords,” and not אֲדוֹנִי “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 (וַיִּפְצְרוּבָם מְאֹד): V-O-M
  - The object is marked by *beth* preposition.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּסְרוּ אֵלָיו): V-O
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיָּבֵאוּ אֶל־בַּיְתוֹ): V-O
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיַּעַשׂ לָהֶם מִשְׁתֶּה): V-IO-O
- Sentence Typology 5 (וּמִצּוֹת אָפָה): O-V
- Sentence Typology 6 (וַיִּאֲכְלוּ): V

## Genesis 19:4-8

טָרָם יִשְׁכְּבוּ וְאֲנָשֵׁי הָעִיר אֲנָשֵׁי סְדֹם נִסְבּוּ עַל-הַבַּיִת מִנְעַר וְעַד-זֻקָן  
כָּל-הָעַם מְקַצֵּה: 5 וַיִּקְרְאוּ אֶל-לוֹט וַיֹּאמְרוּ לוֹ אֵיךְ הָאֲנָשִׁים  
אֲשֶׁר-בָּאוּ אֵלֶיךָ הַלַּיְלָה הוֹצִיָאם אֵלֵינוּ וְנִדְעָה אֹתָם: 6 וַיֵּצֵא אֱלֵהֶם  
לוֹט הַפֶּתַח וְהַדָּלֶת סָגַר אַחֲרָיו: 7 וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-נָא אַחֵי תִרְעוּ:  
8 הִנֵּה-נָא לִי שְׁתֵּי בָנוֹת אֲשֶׁר לֹא-יָדַעוּ אִישׁ אוֹצִיָא-הֵנָּה אֶתְהֶן  
אֲלֵיכֶם וַעֲשׂוּ לָהֶן כַּטּוֹב בְּעֵינֵיכֶם רַק לֹא-תַעֲשׂוּ דָבָר  
כִּי-עַל-כֵּן בָּאוּ בְּצַל קִרְתִּי:

### Vocabulary

#### **Verse 4**

טָרָם adverb: “not yet” (BDB, 382)

שָׁכַב verb: “lie down”

סָבַב verb (Niphal perfect 3mpl): “surround”

קֶצֶה “end, extremity”

#### **Verse 5**

אֵיךְ “where?” (BDB, 32)

#### **Verse 6**

פֶּתַח “door, doorway, opening”

דָּלֶת “door, gate”

סָגַר verb: “shut, close”

#### **Verse 7**

רָעַע verb (Hiphil jussive 3mpl): “act wickedly, do evil”

#### **Verse 8**

אֵל “these” (BDB, 41)

עַל-כֵּן “therefore”

צֶל “protection, shadow”

קוֹרֵה “roof” (BDB, 900)

### Syntax & Misc.

#### **Verse 4**

- Sentence Typology 1 (טָרָם יִשְׁכְּבוּ): M-V
  - The adverb, טָרָם, is best understood temporally—“before” (cf. GKC 107c).
- Sentence Typology 2 ( וַיִּקְרְאוּ אֶל-לוֹט וַיֹּאמְרוּ לוֹ אֵיךְ הָאֲנָשִׁים אֲשֶׁר-בָּאוּ אֵלֶיךָ הַלַּיְלָה הוֹצִיָאם אֵלֵינוּ וְנִדְעָה אֹתָם ): S-V-O

## Genesis 19:4-8

- The initial *waw* continues the temporal idea “when” from the previous clause.
- The construct phrase, אַנְשֵׁי הָעִיר, is appositional to אַנְשֵׁי סְדֹם.
- The sequencing of מִזָּנַי ... מְזִקְנֵי is merismatic, “from young to old.”
- The last phrase further explains that everyone was there through apposition, כָּל-הָעָם מִקְצֵה, “all the people from the ends [of the city].”

### Verse 5

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּקְרָאוּ אֶל-לוֹט): V-IO-[O]
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֹּאמְרוּ לוֹ אֵיךְ הָאֲנָשִׁים אֲשֶׁר-בָּאוּ אֵלֶיךָ הַלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה הוֹצִיָּאָם) (אֵלֵינוּ וְנִדְעָה אֹתָם): V-IO-O
  - The object is the quotation.
- Embedded Typology 1 (אֵיךְ הָאֲנָשִׁים אֲשֶׁר-בָּאוּ אֵלֶיךָ הַלַּיְלָה): S-P
  - This verbless clause begins with an interrogative (i.e. question, where?).
- Embedded Typology 2 (בָּאוּ אֵלֶיךָ הַלַּיְלָה): V-O-M
  - The verb, בוא, can mean, “going away from,” or in this case, “coming.”
  - The adverbial modifier, הַלַּיְלָה, with the definite article means “tonight.”
- Sentence Typology 1 (הוֹצִיָּאָם אֵלֵינוּ): V-O-IO
  - אֵץ in the Hiphil, imperative form is “Bring.”
- Embedded Typology 4 (וְנִדְעָה אֹתָם): V-O
  - The verb, ידע, connotes “sexual relations” as in Genesis 4:1.

### Verse 6

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּצֵא אֱלֹהִים לוֹט הַפֶּתַח): V-O-S-M
  - The final word is used adverbially with a directive he suffix, “at the door.”
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַהֲדִילַת סֹגֵר אַחֲרָיו): O-V-M

### Verse 7

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-נָא אַחֵי תַרְעוּ): V-O
  - The object clause is direct speech.
- Sentence Typology 1 (אַל-נָא אַחֵי תַרְעוּ):
  - The negation, אַל, is used with a jussive (modal) form.
  - The first person singular suffix attached to a plural noun is *patah yod*, אַחֵי, “my brothers.”

### Verse 8

- Sentence Typology 1 (הִנֵּה-נָא לִי שְׁתֵּי בָנוֹת אֲשֶׁר לֹא-יָדַעְנוּ אִישׁ): S-P
  - This verse continues the quotation begun in verse seven.
  - In English, one might render “there are to me two daughters” as “I have two daughters.”
- Embedded Typology 1 (אֲשֶׁר לֹא-יָדַעְנוּ אִישׁ): V-O

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- The relative particle, אשר, refers to the “two daughters.”
- Sentence Typology 2 (אוֹצִיאוּהֶנָּא אֶתְהֶן אֵלַיְכֶם): V-O-IO
  - The word, אתהֶן, is the 3fs pronominal suffix attached to the direct object marker, את.
- Sentence Typology 1 (וַעֲשׂוּ לָהֶן בְּטוֹב בְּעֵינֵיכֶם): V-O-M
  - The word, להֶן, is the 3fs pronominal suffix attached to the *lamed* preposition.
- Sentence Typology 3 (רְקִי לְאֲנָשִׁים הָאֵלֵּי אֶל־תַּעֲשׂוּ דְבָר): M-IO-V-O
  - The phrase begins with an adverbial restriction, רק “only, lest.”
  - The adjective follows the noun agreeing in gender, number and definiteness, הָאֵלֵּי, is “these men.”
  - The word, דְּבָר, can mean word, matter or deed.
- Sentence Typology 4 (בִּי־עַל־כֵּן בָּאוּ בְּצֶל קִרְתִּי): V
  - The pronominal suffix on the final word is 1cs.

## Genesis 19:9-11

וַיֹּאמְרוּ | גְּשֵׁה־לָאָה 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)

שבֹר 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 | גְּשֵׁה־לָאָה): S-O
  - The object clause is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (גְּשֵׁה־לָאָה):
  - 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*, גְּשֵׁה (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 בְּאִישׁ 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 אֶל־יָהֶם 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

וַיֹּאמְרוּ הָאֲנָשִׁים אֶל-לוֹט עַד מִי-לָךְ פֹּה חַתָּן וּבְנֵיךָ וּבְנֹתֶיךָ וְכָל  
 אֲשֶׁר-לָךְ בְּעִיר הַזֶּה מִן-הַמָּקוֹם: 13 כִּי-מִשְׁחַתֵּים אֲנִיחֶנּוּ אֶת-הַמָּקוֹם  
 הַזֶּה כִּי-גְדֹלָה צַעֲקָתְךָ אֶת-פְּנֵי יְהוָה וַיִּשְׁלַחֵנוּ יְהוָה לְשַׁחֲתָהּ: 14 וַיֵּצֵא  
 לוֹט וַיְדַבֵּר | אֶל-חַתָּנָיו | לִקְחֵי בְנֹתָיו וַיֹּאמֶר קוּמוּ צֵאוּ מִן-הַמָּקוֹם  
 הַזֶּה כִּי-מִשְׁחַתִּית יְהוָה אֶת-הָעִיר וַיְהִי כַמְצַחֵק בְּעֵינֵי חַתָּנָיו:

Vocabulary

**Verse 12**

פה “here” (BDB, 805)

חתן “son-in-law” (BDB, 368)

**Verse 13**

שחת verb (Hiphil participle mpl): “destroy”

גדל verb (Qal perfect 3fs): “be great, numerous”

צעקה noun: “outcry” (BDB, 858)

**Verse 14**

חתן “son-in-law” (BDB, 368)

צחק verb (Piel participle ms): “jest, joking” (BDB, 850)

Syntax & Misc.

**Verse 12**

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמְרוּ הָאֲנָשִׁים אֶל-לוֹט): V-S-IO-O
  - The object phrase is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (פֹּה חַתָּן וּבְנֵיךָ וּבְנֹתֶיךָ): M-S-P
  - This clause is a verbless clause.
- Embedded Typology 2 (חַתָּן וּבְנֵיךָ וּבְנֹתֶיךָ וְכָל אֲשֶׁר-לָךְ בְּעִיר): [S]-P
  - The lack of a connecting word is called asyndeton. Here answers the question posed in the previous clause.
- Embedded Typology 3 (אֲשֶׁר-לָךְ בְּעִיר): S-P
- Embedded Typology 4 (הַזֶּה מִן-הַמָּקוֹם): V
  - The article is functioning as a demonstrative referring to “this place” that is “the city.”

**Verse 13**

- Sentence Typology 1 (כִּי-מִשְׁחַתֵּים אֲנִיחֶנּוּ אֶת-הַמָּקוֹם הַזֶּה): V-S-O
  - The participle is periphrastic implying the finite verb—הִיהָ.
  - The tense/aspect is not marked morphologically but must be determined contextually. The future is implied here (GKC 115p).
  - The demonstrative particle, זֶה, functions like an adjective agreeing with the modifying noun in gender, number and definiteness.

## Genesis 19:12-14

- Sentence Typology 2 (כִּי־גִדְלָה צִעֲקֹתֶם אֶת־פְּנֵי יְהוָה): V-S-O
  - The expression, פְּנֵי יְהוָה, is an anthropomorphism (using human characteristics with a nonhuman entity).
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיִּשְׁלַחֵנוּ יְהוָה לְשַׁחֲתָהּ): V-O-S-M
  - The object is the 1cpl pronominal suffix attached to the verb.
  - The infinitive is the embedded modifying clause.
- Embedded Typology 1 (לְשַׁחֲתָהּ): V-O
  - The *mappiq* marks the final syllable as a 3fs suffix.

### Verse 14

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֵּצֵא לוֹט): V-S
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּדְבֹר | אֶל־חַתָּנָיו | לְקַחַי בְּנֹתָיו): V-IO
  - The clause, לְקַחַי בְּנֹתָיו, is an asyndetic relative clause implying the relative pronoun, אֲשֶׁר.
  - In this context, the plural participle לְקַחַי means the ones taking *in marriage* his daughters.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיֹּאמֶר קוּמוּ צֵאוּ מִן־הַמָּקוֹם הַזֶּה): V-O
  - The object clause is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (קוּמוּ צֵאוּ מִן־הַמָּקוֹם הַזֶּה): V
  - The quotation begins with the common construction of two consecutive imperatives without the copulative (GKC 120g).
  - The *dagesh forte*, צֵאוּ, may be classified as a conjunctive (GKC 20g).
- Embedded Typology 2 (כִּי־מִשְׁחִית יְהוָה אֶת־הָעִיר): V-S-O
  - See the note on this construction of the participle from the previous verse.
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיְהִי כַּמֶּצְחָק בְּעֵינֵי חַתָּנָיו): [S]-V-SC
  - “It happened as” could be translated better as “it appeared” or “it seemed.”

וּכְמוֹ הַשָּׁחַר עָלָה וַיֵּאִיצוּ הַמַּלְאָכִים בְּלוֹט לֵאמֹר קוּם קַח אֶת־אִשְׁתְּךָ  
 וְאֶת־שְׁתֵּי בְנֹתֶיךָ הַנִּמְצָאֹת פֶּן־תִּסָּפֶה בְּעֵזֶן הָעִיר: 16 וַיִּתְמַהֲמַהּ |  
 וַיַּחֲזְקוּ הָאֲנָשִׁים בְּיָדוֹ וּבְיַד־אִשְׁתּוֹ וּבְיַד שְׁתֵּי בְנֹתָיו בַּחֲמֶלֶת יְהוָה  
 עָלֵיו וַיִּצְאֶהוּ וַיִּנְחֵהוּ מִחוּץ לָעִיר: 17 וַיְהִי כִהְיוּצִיִּאֵם אֹתָם הַחוּצָה  
 וַיֹּאמֶר הַמַּלְט עַל־נַפְשֶׁךָ אֶל־תְּבִיט אַחֲרָיִךָ וְאֶל־תַּעֲמֹד בְּכָל־הַכְּבֹר  
 הַהָרָה הַמַּלְט פֶּן־תִּסָּפֶה:

Vocabulary

**Verse 15**

כמו preposition: “when”

שחר noun: “dawn” (BDB, 1007)

און verb (Hiphil waw-consecutive imperfect 3mpl): “hasten, urge” (BDB, 21)

ספה verb (Niphil imperfect 2ms): “be swept away” (BDB, 705)

**Verse 16**

מהמה verb (Hithpael waw-consecutive imperfect 3ms): “linger” (BDB, 554)

חמלה noun: “compassion, mercy” (BDB, 328)

נוח verb: “rest”

חוץ noun: “outside”

**Verse 17**

מלט verb (Niphal imperative ms): “escape”

נבט verb: “look”

כבר “valley”

ספה verb (Niphal imperfect 2ms): “be swept away” (BDB, 705)

Syntax & Misc.

**Verse 15**

- Sentence Typology 1 (וּכְמוֹ הַשָּׁחַר עָלָה): S-V
  - The *waw* + nonverb sequencing is disjunctive.
  - The preposition, כמו, is an alternative to the inseparable preposition, כִּי “when” (GKC 164d).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֵּאִיצוּ הַמַּלְאָכִים בְּלוֹט לֵאמֹר): V-S-M
  - The verbal modifier marks the quotation with the infinitive construct, לֵאמֹר “saying.”
- Sentence Typology 3 (קוּם קַח אֶת־אִשְׁתְּךָ וְאֶת־שְׁתֵּי בְנֹתֶיךָ הַנִּמְצָאֹת): V-O
  - See note on verse 14 about double infinitives without copula (GKC 120g).

## Genesis 19:15-17

- The infinitive form of לקח drops the first root letter mimicking I-nun verbs (R1 ג).
- The object phrase includes two objects marked by the direct object marker as well as an explanative participial phrase.
- Sentence Typology 4 (פְּנִי-תִסְפֶּה בְּעֶזְרֵן הָעִיר): V
  - The imperfect is used here with פֶּן “lest, that not” (GKC 152w) of the volition or will; see also Genesis 3:22, 11:4 (GKC 107q).

### Verse 16

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּתְמַהֲמַהּ): V
  - The accent (| ֹ) above the mem is a “שַׁלְשֵׁלֶת Šalšèleth (i.e. chain), as disjunctive, or Great Šalšèleth, distinguished by the following stroke from the conjunctive in the poetic accentuation, is used for S<sup>e</sup>gôltā (seven times altogether) when this would stand at the head of the sentence” (GKC 16f).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּחַזְקוּ הָאֲנָשִׁים בְּיָדוֹ וּבִידֵי-אִשְׁתּוֹ וּבִידֵי שְׁתֵּי בָנָיו ) (בְּחַמְלַת יְהוָה עָלָיו): V-S-M
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיִּצְאָהוּ): S-O
  - The object is pronominal suffix attached to the Hiphil verb.
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיִּנְחָהוּ מִחוּץ לָעִיר): V-O-M
  - The adverbial modifier is the prepositional phrase, מִחוּץ לָעִיר.

### Verse 17

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיְהִי כְהוֹצִיָאם אֹתָם הַחוּצָה): V-M
  - The sequencing of היה as waw-consecutive imperfect along with the kaf preposition marks a temporal phrase, “when” (GKC 111g).
- Embedded Typology 1 (כְּהוֹצִיָאם אֹתָם הַחוּצָה): V-S-O-M
  - The verbal subject is the 3mpl pronominal suffix attached to the infinitive construct.
  - The word, אֹתָם, marks the direct object of the infinitive.
  - The final he suffix of הַחוּצָה is the directive he.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֹּאמֶר הַמַּלְטָה עַל-נַפְשִׁי אֶל-תַּבִּיט אַחֲרָיָהּ): V-O
  - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (הַמַּלְטָה עַל-נַפְשִׁי): V
  - The preposition עַל designates the purpose of the command.
- Embedded Typology 2 (אַל-תַּבִּיט אַחֲרָיָהּ): V-M
- Embedded Typology 3 (וְאֶל-תַּעֲמֹד בְּכַל-הַכְּכָר): V-M
  - The ככר “valley” is the region around the cities—i.e. the Jordan plain (GKC 126e).
- Embedded Typology 4 (הַהֲרָה הַמַּלְטָה): M-V

## Genesis 19:15-17

- The asyndetic clause explains the previous negative command as a positive. Notice also the chiasmic structure.
- The initial word has the directive *he* suffix.
- Embedded Typology 5 (הַפְּתִיחַ): V
  - The *Niphal* verb is passive as in verse 15.

## Genesis 19:18-20

וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹט אֱלֹהִים אֶל־נָא אֲדֹנָי: 19 הִנֵּה־נָא מֵצָא עֲבָדְךָ חֵן בְּעֵינֶיךָ  
וַתִּגְדַּל חֶסְדְּךָ אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתָ עִמָּדִי לְהַחֲיוֹת אֶת־נַפְשִׁי וְאַנְכִי לֹא אוֹכֵל  
לְהַמְלִיט הַהָרָה פֶּן־תִּדְבַקְנִי הַרְעָה וּמָתִי: 20 הִנֵּה־נָא הָעִיר הַזֹּאת  
קְרִיבָה לָנוֹס שָׂמָּה וְהִיא מֵצֵר אִמְלֻטָּה נָא שָׂמָּה הֲלֹא מֵצֵר הוּא  
וַתַּחֲי נַפְשִׁי:

### Vocabulary

#### **Verse 19**

הן “grace”

גדל verb: “become great”

מלט verb (Niphal infinitive construct): “escape”

דבק verb (Qal imperfect 3fs with 1cs suffix): “”

#### **Verse 20**

קרב adjective: “near”

נוס verb: “flee”

מצער “small thing” (BDB, 859)

מלט verb (Niphal cohortative 1cs): “”

### Syntax & Misc.

#### **Verse 18**

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹט אֱלֹהִים): V-S-O-IO
  - The object clause is a direct quote.
- Embedded Typology 1 (אֶל־נָא אֲדֹנָי): N
  - A negation clause can be shortened to a single word/phrase. Typically לא is used however in some cases אל (cf. 33:10).
  - The particle of entreaty/admonition, אָנֹכִי, is attached to the preceding word. Literal translation is not always preferred; commonly “please” or “I pray” are used to render the force of the particle.
  - The final word, אֲדֹנָי, is understood as a vocative of address—“Oh my lords.”

#### **Verse 19**

- Sentence Typology 1 (הִנֵּה־נָא מֵצָא עֲבָדְךָ חֵן בְּעֵינֶיךָ): V-S-O
  - According to BDB (609), הִנֵּה־נָא is used to mean “behold, *I pray*, craving a favourable consideration of the fact pointed to by הִנֵּה, and of the request founded upon it.”
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַתִּגְדַּל חֶסְדְּךָ אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתָ עִמָּדִי לְהַחֲיוֹת אֶת־נַפְשִׁי): V-S

## Genesis 19:18-20

- The following relative clause modifies the preceding word, חסד “loving-kindness.”
- Embedded Typology 1 (אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתָ עִמָּדִי לְהַחֲיֹת אֶת־נַפְשִׁי): O-V-IO-M
  - The sequencing of עמד or עם with relation to חסד refers to “doing kindness to(ward)/with someone” (BDB, 794).
  - The adverbial modifier is an infinitive clause.
- Embedded Typology 2 (לְהַחֲיֹת אֶת־נַפְשִׁי): V-O
  - The *Hiphil* stem of חיה can mean to “preserve life” or “allow to live.”
- Sentence Typology 3 (וְאֵנֹכִי לֹא אוֹבֵל לְהַמְלִיט הַהֲרָה): S-V-M
  - The verb, יכל, is an original I-*waw* (R1 1) verb; thus the *waw* reemerges in the prefix forms.
  - The adverbial modifier is an infinitive clause.
- Embedded Typology 1 (לְהַמְלִיט הַהֲרָה): V-M
  - The final *he* of הַהֲרָה is a directive *he*.
- Sentence Typology 4 (פְּנִיתְּדַבְּקֵנִי הַרְעָה): V-O-S
  - The accented syllable of the connecting vowel to the pronominal suffix uses an a-class vowel (GKC 60d).
- Sentence Typology 5 (וּמָתִי): V
  - The *waw*-consecutive perfect demonstrates future time (GKC 112p).

### Verse 20

- Sentence Typology 1 (הִנֵּה־נָא הָעִיר הַזֹּאת קְרֹבָה לָנוּס שָׁמָּה): S-P-M
  - The verbless clause is modified by an infinitive.
- Embedded Typology 1 (לָנוּס שָׁמָּה): V-M
  - The adverb, שָׁם “there,” seems redundant, even contradictory to קרב.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וְהִיא מְצַעֵר): S-P
  - The disjunctive *waw* represents a side comment about the עיר.
- Sentence Typology 3 (אִמְלִטָּה נָא שָׁמָּה): V-M
- Sentence Typology 4 (הֲלֹא מְצַעֵר הוּא): P-S
  - The clause begins with the interrogative *he*.
  - The redundancy can be understood as rhetorical.
- Sentence Typology 5 (וּתְחִי נַפְשִׁי): V-S
  - The final *he* of the verbal root חיה has apocopated because of the retraction of stress with the *waw*-consecutive.

## Genesis 19:21-23

וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו הִנֵּה נִשְׂאֲתִי פְּנֶיךָ גַם לְדַבֵּר הַזֶּה לְבַלְתִּי הַפְּכִי אֶת־הָעִיר  
אֲשֶׁר דִּבַּרְתָּ: 22 מְהֵרָה הִמָּלֵט שָׂמָּה כִּי לֹא אוֹכֵל לַעֲשׂוֹת דְּבָר  
עַד־בָּאֵךְ שָׂמָּה עַל־כֵּן קָרָא שֵׁם־הָעִיר צוֹעַר: 23 הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ יֵצֵא  
עַל־הָאָרֶץ וְלוֹט בָּא צָעֲרָה:

### Vocabulary

#### Verse 21

בלתי negative: “no, not, none”

הפך verb: “overturn”

#### Verse 22

מהר verb (*Piel* imperative ms): “hurry”

מלט verb (*Niphal* imperative ms): “escape”

על-כן “therefore”

צער name (of city): “Zoar”

#### Verse 23

שמש “sun”

צער name: “Zoar”

### Syntax & Misc.

#### Verse 21

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו הִנֵּה נִשְׂאֲתִי פְּנֶיךָ גַם לְדַבֵּר הַזֶּה): V-IO-O
  - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (הִנֵּה נִשְׂאֲתִי פְּנֶיךָ גַם לְדַבֵּר הַזֶּה): V-O-M
  - The idiom, נִשְׂא פְּנֵי, means to “grant a request.”
- Embedded Typology 2 (לְבַלְתִּי הַפְּכִי אֶת־הָעִיר אֲשֶׁר דִּבַּרְתָּ): V-S-O
  - The negation, בלתי, occurs with infinitive constructs.
  - The 1cs suffix attached to the infinitive construct, הפך, is subjective; the object is marked by את.
- Embedded Typology 3 (אֲשֶׁר דִּבַּרְתָּ): V
  - The relative marker in the embedded clause stands in the place of a constituent. In this case, it is the עיר spoken about in the previous clause.

#### Verse 22

- Embedded Typology 4 (מְהֵרָה): V
  - The quotation continues with a double imperative without a copula (GKC 120g).
- Embedded Typology 5 (הִמָּלֵט שָׂמָּה): V-M

## Genesis 19:21-23

- The verb, מלט, does not occur in the *Qal* stem.
- The final *he* of שָׁמָּה is directive.
- Embedded Typology 6 (כִּי לֹא אוֹכַל לַעֲשׂוֹת דְּבָר עַד־בֹּאֵי שָׁמָּה): V-M
  - The verb, יכל, is sequenced typically with an infinitive.
  - The modifying constituent is an infinitive clause.
- Embedded Typology 7 (לַעֲשׂוֹת דְּבָר עַד־בֹּאֵי שָׁמָּה): V-O
  - The final restrictive phrase is an infinitive clause.
- Embedded Typology 8 (עַד־בֹּאֵי שָׁמָּה): V-M
  - The 2ms suffix is subjective.
  - The final *he* of שָׁמָּה is directive.
- Sentence Typology 1 (עַל־כֵּן קָרָא שֵׁם־הָעִיר צוֹעַר): V-O-OC
  - The narrative comment refers to verse 20 in which the city is said to be מְצַעֵר “small.”
  - The verb is active and has an indefinite subject i.e. “he” or “it” (GKC 144d).
  - The object and object complement form a pseudo verbless clause: “the name of the city was Zoar.”

### Verse 23

- Sentence Typology 1 (הַשָּׁמַיִם יֵצְאוּ עַל־הָאָרֶץ): S-V
- Sentence Typology 2 (וְלֹא־בָּא צִעֲרָה): S-V-M
  - The connecting *waw* can be understood temporally, “when,” or falling in quick succession of the first verb, “after” (GKC 164b).
  - The final *he* of צִעֲרָה is directive.

## Genesis 19:24-26

וַיְהִי הַמֶּטֶר עַל־סֹדֶם וְעַל־עֹמֶרָה גַפְרִית וְאֵשׁ מֵאֵת יְהוָה מִן־הַשָּׁמַיִם: 25 וַיִּהְפֹּךְ אֶת־הָעָרִים הָאֵל וְאֵת כָּל־הַכְּכָר וְאֵת כָּל־יֹשְׁבֵי הָעָרִים וְצִמַח הָאֲדָמָה: 26 וַתִּבֶּט אֲשֶׁתּוֹ מֵאַחֲרָיו וַתְּהִי נְצִיב מֶלַח:

### Vocabulary

#### Verse 24

מטר verb (*Hiphil* perfect 3ms): “rain” (BDB, 565)

עמרה name: “Gomorrah”

גפרית “brimstone” (BDB, 172)

#### Verse 25

הפך verb (*Qal waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): “overturn”

אל “these” (BDB, 41)

ככר “valley”

צמח “growth” (BDB, 855)

#### Verse 26

נבט verb (*Hiphil waw*-consecutive imperfect 3fs): “look”

נציב “pillar” (BDB, 662)

מלח “salt” (BDB, 571)

### Syntax & Misc.

#### Verse 24

- Sentence Typology 1 ( וַיְהִי הַמֶּטֶר עַל־סֹדֶם וְעַל־עֹמֶרָה גַפְרִית וְאֵשׁ מֵאֵת יְהוָה )  
מִן־הַשָּׁמַיִם): S-V-M-O
  - The introductory *waw* is disjunctive (*waw* + nonverb).
  - The compound preposition, מֵאֵת, denotes “proximity with.”
  - Notice the explicit connection between the place of deity and the sky.

#### Verse 25

- Sentence Typology 1 ( וַיִּהְפֹּךְ אֶת־הָעָרִים הָאֵל וְאֵת כָּל־הַכְּכָר וְאֵת כָּל־יֹשְׁבֵי )  
הָאֲדָמָה): V-O-S
  - The demonstrative subject, הָאֵל, refers to the גַפְרִית “brimstone” from the previous clause. אֵל is used mostly with the definite article although alternatively as אֵלָה with and without the article (GKC 34b).
  - The object is compounded by the additional וְאֵת phrases following the subject.
  - The plural construct participle, יֹשְׁבֵי, is the substantive— “dwellers/inhabitants.”

#### Verse 26

## Genesis 19:24-26

- Sentence Typology (וַתִּבֹּט אִשְׁתּוֹ מֵאַחֲרָיו): V-S-M
- Sentence Typology (וַתְּהִי נֹצֵיב מִלֶּחַ): [S]-V-SC
  - The implicit subject continues from the previous clause—his (i.e. Lot's) wife.

## Genesis 19:27-29

וַיִּשְׁכְּמוּ אַבְרָהָם בַּבֶּקֶר אֶל־הַמְּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר־עָמַד שָׁם אֶת־פְּנֵי יְהוָה:  
28 וַיִּשְׁקֹף עַל־פְּנֵי סְדֹם וְעַמְרָה וְעַל־כָּל־פְּנֵי אֶרֶץ הַכְּכָר וַיֵּרָא וְהִנֵּה  
עָלָה קִיטּוֹר הָאָרֶץ כְּקִיטּוֹר הַכְּבֹשֶׁן: 29 וַיְהִי בְשַׁחַת אֱלֹהִים אֶת־עַרְי  
הַכְּכָר וַיִּזְכֹּר אֱלֹהִים אֶת־אַבְרָהָם וַיִּשְׁלַח אֶת־לוֹט מִתּוֹךְ הַהֶפְכָּה  
בְּהַפִּיךְ אֶת־הָעָרִים אֲשֶׁר־יָשַׁב בָּהֶן לֹוט:

### Vocabulary

#### **Verse 27**

שָׁכַם verb (*Hiphil waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): “rise early”

#### **Verse 28**

שָׁקַף verb (*Hiphil waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): “look down” (BDB, 1054)

עַמְרָה name: “Gomorrah”

כְּכָר noun: “valley”

קִיטּוֹר “thick smoke” (BDB, 882)

כְּבֹשֶׁן “kiln” (BDB, 461)

#### **Verse 29**

שָׁחַה verb (*Piel* infinitive construct): “destroy”

הֶפְכָּה noun: “overthrow” (BDB, 246)

הִפִּיךְ verb (*Qal* infinitive construct): “overturn”

### Syntax & Misc.

#### **Verse 27**

- Sentence Typology 1 ( וַיִּשְׁכְּמוּ אַבְרָהָם בַּבֶּקֶר אֶל־הַמְּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר־עָמַד שָׁם אֶת־פְּנֵי יְהוָה ): V-S-M
  - The adverbial modifier, בַּבֶּקֶר, is rhetorical.
  - The prepositional phrase, אֶל־הַמְּקוֹם, indicates motion even though this idea is not explicit in the verb.
- Embedded Typology 1 ( עָמַד שָׁם אֶת־פְּנֵי יְהוָה ): V-M-O

#### **Verse 28**

- Sentence Typology 1 ( וַיִּשְׁקֹף עַל־פְּנֵי סְדֹם וְעַמְרָה וְעַל־כָּל־פְּנֵי אֶרֶץ הַכְּכָר ): V-O
  - The object, marked by the preposition עַל, is a compound of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah and the valley area surrounding them.
  - The phrase, פְּנֵי אֶרֶץ הַכְּכָר, is a three member construct phrase in which only the first element is in the construct state.
- Sentence Typology 2 ( וַיֵּרָא ): V
  - A verb of seeing or perceiving is often sequenced with הִנֵּה.

## Genesis 19:27-29

- Sentence Typology 3 (וְהָיָה עָלָה קִיטָר הָאָרֶץ בְּקִיטָר הַכְּבִשָּׁן): M-V-S-M
  - The noun, קִיטָר, is spelled *plene* (short form normally omitting a historically long vowel).
  - The *kaf* preposition, בְּקִיטָר הַכְּבִשָּׁן, is used as a comparative “as.”

### Verse 29

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיְהִי בְשַׁחַת אֱלֹהִים אֶת־עָרֵי הַכְּפָר): V-S-O
  - The periphrastic verbal construction, וַיְהִי בְ, expresses an indetermined length of time—“it came about that” (GKC 111g).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּזְכֹּר אֱלֹהִים אֶת־אַבְרָהָם): V-S-O
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיִּשְׁלַח אֶת־לוֹט מִתּוֹךְ הַהֶפְכָּה): V-O
- Sentence Typology 4 (בְּהַפֹּךְ אֶת־הָעָרִים אֲשֶׁר־יָשָׁב בָּהֶן לֹט):
  - This clause is subordinate to the previous one using a temporal *beth* preposition (GKC 115a).
  - Functioning as a verb the infinitive construct continues the subject of the previous finite verb and takes an object marked by אֶת.
- Embedded Typology 1 (וַיֵּשֶׁב בָּהֶן לֹט): V-M-S
  - The 3fpl inseparable pronominal suffix refers to עָרֵי הַכְּפָר of clause 1.

## Genesis 19:30-33

וַיַּעַל לוֹט מְצוֹעַר וַיֵּשֶׁב בְּהָר וּשְׁתֵּי בָנָתָיו עִמּוֹ כִּי יָרָא לְשֵׁבֶת בְּצוֹעַר  
וַיֵּשֶׁב בַּמְעָרָה הוּא וּשְׁתֵּי בָנָתָיו: 31 וַתֹּאמֶר הַבְּכִירָה אֶל-הַצְעִירָה  
אָבִינוּ זָקֵן וְאִישׁ אֵין בְּאָרֶץ לְבוֹא עֲלֵינוּ כְּדָרֵךְ כָּל-הָאָרֶץ: 32 לָכֵן  
נִשְׁקָה אֶת-אָבִינוּ יָיִן וְנִשְׁכְּבָה עִמּוֹ וְנַחֲיָה מֵאָבִינוּ זָרַע: 33 וַתִּשְׁקֶינן  
אֶת-אָבִיהֶן יָיִן בְּלֵילָה הוּא וַתֵּבֵא הַבְּכִירָה וַתִּשְׁכַּב אֶת-אָבִיהָ  
וְלֹא-יָדַע בְּשִׁכְבָּהּ וּבְקוֹמָהּ:

### Vocabulary

#### Verse 30

לוט name: "Lot"

צוער name: "Zoar"

מערה "cave" (BDB, 792)

#### Verse 31

בכירה "firstborn" (BDB, 114)

צעיר "young" (BDB, 859)

זקן verb (Qal perfect 3ms): "be old" (BDB, 278)

#### Verse 32

שקה verb (Hiphil imperfect 1cpl): "cause to drink"

שכב verb (Qal waw-consecutive cohortative 1cpl): "lie down"

#### Verse 33

בכירה "firstborn" (BDB, 114)

### Syntax & Misc.

#### Verse 30

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיַּעַל לוֹט מְצוֹעַר): V-S-M
  - The verb, עלה "go up," when in the *waw*-consecutive imperfect drops the final *he* (apocopation) because of the retraction of stress.
  - The *nun* of the preposition מִן is assimilated to the *sade* causing the *dagesh forte*.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֵּשֶׁב בְּהָר): V-M
  - The subject, Lot, continues from the previous clause.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וּשְׁתֵּי בָנָתָיו עִמּוֹ): S-P
  - The *waw* is disjunctive indicating that this clause is giving background information.
  - The subject of this verbless clause is the three member construct phrase, וּשְׁתֵּי בָנָתָיו.

## Genesis 19:30-33

- Sentence Typology 4 (כִּי יִרְאֶה לְשֹׁבֵת בְּצֹעֵר): V-M
  - The verbal modifier is an infinitival phrase.
- Embedded Typology 1 (לְשֹׁבֵת בְּצֹעֵר): V-M
  - First yod verbs (יִשׁב) form their infinitive constructs by adding ׀ with segholate pointing, לְשֹׁבֵת.
- Sentence Typology 5 (וַיֵּשֶׁב בְּמִעְרָה הוּא וּשְׁתֵּי בָנָתָיו): V-M-S
  - The sequencing of a כִּי clause with a *waw*-consecutive is understood as “because...then...”
  - The definite article with בְּמִעְרָה denotes a specific location of which the author has not described; it is best translated in English with the *indefinite* article (GKC 126r).
  - Continuing the subject of the previous clauses, the 3ms verb refers only to the first member of the compound subject, הוּא וּשְׁתֵּי בָנָתָיו “he and his two daughters.”

### Verse 31

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתֹּאמֶר הַבְּכִירָה אֶל־הַצְּעִירָה אָבִינוּ זָקֵן וְאִישׁ אֵין בְּאָרְץ ) (לְבוֹא עָלֵינוּ בְּדַרְךְ כָּל־הָאָרֶץ): V-S-IO-O
  - The adjective, צעיר, is used with the article as a substantive—“the younger [daughter].”
  - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (אָבִינוּ זָקֵן): S-V
- Embedded Typology 2 (וְאִישׁ אֵין בְּאָרְץ לְבוֹא עָלֵינוּ בְּדַרְךְ כָּל־הָאָרֶץ): S-V-SC-M
  - אֵין is used as a negation between the subject and the predicate/subject compliment (GKC 152o).
  - The verbal modifier includes an infinitival clause.
- Embedded Typology 1 (לְבוֹא עָלֵינוּ בְּדַרְךְ כָּל־הָאָרֶץ): V-M
  - The idiom, בוא עלינו, is used of sexual intercourse.

### Verse 32

- Embedded Typology 3 (לִכְה): V
  - The direct speech introduced in the last verse continues with the imperative form.
  - The verb, הִלַךְ, functions as a first *waw* (R1 ו) verb, particularly with the above lengthened imperative form (GKC 69x).
- Embedded Typology 4 (וַנְשִׂיקָה אֶת־אָבִינוּ יָיִן): V-O-O
  - The asyndetic sequencing of an imperative with an imperfect is similar to the use of double command forms to combine the two verbal ideas into one unit.

## Genesis 19:30-33

- The *Hiphil* can be used with two objects, one a person and the other an object; thus שקה is understood as to “cause *someone* to drink *something*.”
- Embedded Typology 5 (וּנְשַׁכְּבֵה עִמּוֹ): V-M
  - The cohortative indicates wish or desire, “let us.”
  - The verbal idea of שכב also indicates sexual relations.
- Embedded Typology 6 (וַיְנַחֲיָהּ מֵאֲבִינוּ זָרַע): V-M
  - The Piel verb is transitive and takes the object, זָרַע.

### Verse 33

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתִּשְׁקֵן אֶת־אֲבִיהֶן יַיִן בְּלֵילָהּ הַזֶּה): V-O-O-M
  - The form נָה is shortened to ךַּ (GKC 47l).
  - The particle, הַזֶּה, is used as a demonstrative. GKC (126y) suggests that the article is omitted for euphony.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַתִּבְאֵהְיָהּ הַבְּכִירָה): V-S
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַתִּשְׁכַּב אֶת־אֲבִיהָ): V-M
  - אִתְּ is the preposition “with.”
- Sentence Typology 4 (וְלֹא־יָדַע בְּשֹׁכְבָהּ וּבְקוֹמָהּ): V-M
  - The subject of the 3ms verb is לוֹט.
  - The modifiers are infinitive clauses.
- Embedded Typology 1 (בְּשֹׁכְבָהּ): V-S
  - The *beth* is temporal—“when.”
  - The pronominal suffix is subjective.
- Embedded Typology 2 (וּבְקוֹמָהּ): V-S

וַיְהִי מִמַּחֲרָת וַתֹּאמֶר הַבְּכִירָה אֶל־הַצְעִירָה הֵן־שָׁכַבְתִּי אִמְשׁ  
 אֶת־אָבִי נִשְׁקָנּוּ יַיִן גַּם־הַלְּיָלָה וּבֹאִי שָׁכְבִי עִמּוֹ וּנְחִיָּה מֵאָבִינוּ זָרַע:  
 35 וַתִּשְׁקֶינּוּ גַם בַּלַּיְלָה הַהוּא אֶת־אָבִיהֶן יַיִן וַתִּקַּם הַצְעִירָה וַתִּשְׁכַּב  
 עִמּוֹ וְלֹא־יָדַע בְּשֹׁכְבָהּ וּבִקְמָהּ: 36 וַתְּהַרְיֶין שְׁתֵּי בָנוֹת־לוֹט מֵאָבִיהֶן:  
 37 וַתֵּלֶד הַבְּכִירָה בֵּן וַתִּקְרָא שְׁמוֹ מוֹאָב הוּא אָבִי־מוֹאָב עַד־הַיּוֹם:  
 38 וְהַצְעִירָה גַם־הוּא יָלְדָה בֵּן וַתִּקְרָא שְׁמוֹ בֶן־עַמִּי הוּא אָבִי  
 בְנֵי־עַמּוֹן עַד־הַיּוֹם: ס

### Vocabulary

#### **Verse 34**

מחרת "tomorrow" (BDB, 564)

בכירה "firstborn" (BDB, 114)

צעיר "young" (BDB, 859)

שָׁכַב verb: "lie down"

אמש "yesterday" (BDB, 57)

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

#### **Verse 35**

צעיר "young" (BDB, 859)

#### **Verse 36**

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

#### **Verse 37**

בכירה "firstborn" (BDB, 114)

מוֹאָב name: "Moab"

#### **Verse 38**

צעיר "young" (BDB, 859)

אִמּוֹן 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 אִמְשׁ אֶת־אָבִי ) (נִשְׁקָנּוּ יַיִן גַּם־הַלְּיָלָה וּבֹאִי שָׁכְבִי עִמּוֹ 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 הִהוּא אֶת־אֲבִיהֶן יַיִן): V-M-O-O
  - The Hiphil of שָׁקַח takes two objects.
  - Unlike verse 33, the demonstrative, הִהוּא, takes the article.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַתִּקַּם הַצְּעִירָה): V-S
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַתִּשְׁכַּב עִמּוֹ): V-M
- Sentence Typology 4 (וּלְאִידֵעַ בְּשָׁכְבָהּ וּבִקְמָהּ): V-M-M
  - The modifiers are infinitive clauses.
- Embedded Typology 1 (בְּשָׁכְבָהּ): 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 ךַּ (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 (וְהוּא 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.”