

וַיִּקַּח אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ צֹאן וּבָקָר וְעֶבְדִים וּשְׁפָחֹת וַיֵּתֵן לְאַבְרָהָם וַיֵּשֶׁב לוֹ
 אֶת שָׂרָה אִשְׁתּוֹ: 15 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ הֲנִה אֶרְצִי לְפָנֶיךָ בְּטוֹב בְּעֵינֶיךָ
 שֵׁב: 16 וּלְשָׂרָה אָמַר הֲנִה נָתַתִּי אֵלַיךְ כְּסֹף לְאַחֶיךָ הֲנִה הוּא־לְךָ
 כְּסוּת עֵינַיִם לְכֹל אֲשֶׁר אֲתָדָךְ וְאֵת כָּל וְנִכְחַת: 17 וַיִּתְפַּלֵּל אַבְרָהָם
 אֶל־הָאֱלֹהִים וַיִּרְפָּא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ וְאֶת־אִשְׁתּוֹ וְאִמְהַתּוּ
 וַיֵּלְדוּ: 18 כִּי־עָצַר עָצַר יְהוָה בְּעַד כָּל־רַחֲם לְבַיִת אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ עַל־דַּבַּר
 שָׂרָה אִשְׁתּוֹ אַבְרָהָם: ס

Vocabulary

Verse 14

אבִּימֶלֶךְ name: “Abimelech”

בָּקָר noun: “cattle”

שְׁפָחָה noun: “maidservant”

Verse 16

כְּסוּת noun: “covering” (BDB, 492)

יָכַח verb (Niphal participle* fs): “decide, judge”

Verse 17

פָּלַל verb (*Hithpael waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): “intercede”

רָפָא verb: “heal”

אִמְהָה noun: “maidservant”

Verse 18

עָצַר verb: “shut up” (BDB, 783)

רַחֲם “womb” (BDB, 933)

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 14

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּקַּח אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ צֹאן וּבָקָר וְעֶבְדִים וּשְׁפָחֹת): V-S-O
 - The compound object clause includes four elements joined by *waw*.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֵּתֵן לְאַבְרָהָם): V-IO-[O]
 - The implied object is the same as the compound object in the previous clause.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיֵּשֶׁב לוֹ אֶת שָׂרָה אִשְׁתּוֹ): V-IO-O
 - The final word, אִשְׁתּוֹ, is in apposition to the proper name, שָׂרָה “Sarah.”

Verse 15

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ הֲנִה אֶרְצִי לְפָנֶיךָ בְּטוֹב בְּעֵינֶיךָ שֵׁב): V-S-O

Genesis 20:14-18

- The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (הִנֵּה אֶרְצִי לְפָנֶיךָ): M-S-P
 - The verbless clause, “My land is before you,” uses an idiom to express possession.
- Embedded Typology 2 (בְּטוֹב בְּעֵינֶיךָ שָׁב): M-V
 - The asyndetic construction epexegetically explains the previous clause.
 - The verb, שָׁב “dwell,” sequenced with בְּ preposition marks a location.

Verse 16

- Sentence Typology 1 (וּלְשָׂרָה אָמַר הִנֵּה נָתַתִּי אֵלַי כְּסֶף לְאַחֶיךָ הִנֵּה הוּא־לְךָ): IO-V-O
 - The implied subject, Abimelech, continues from the previous verse.
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (הִנֵּה נָתַתִּי אֵלַי כְּסֶף לְאַחֶיךָ): M-V-O-IO
 - The phrase, אֵלַי כְּסֶף, omits the exact measurement, i.e. shekels (GKC 134n).
- Embedded Typology 2 (הִנֵּה הוּא־לְךָ כְּסוֹת עֵינַיִם לְכֹל אֲשֶׁר אֶתְּךָ): M-S-P
 - The clause is a verbless clause.
 - The meaning of כְּסוֹת עֵינַיִם is dubious; yet it implies protection or vindication.
- Embedded Typology A (אֲשֶׁר אֶתְּךָ): S-P
 - The relative clause is verbless.
- Embedded Typology 3 (וְאַתְּ כֹּל וְנִכַּחַת):
 - The particle, אֶת, is serving as the preposition—“with.”
 - Some read the verbal as a Perfect 2fs, וְנִכַּחַת, “and thou art set right, righted, justified” (cf. BDB 407; GKC 116s).

Verse 17

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּתְּפֹלֵל אֲבִרְהָם אֶל־הָאֱלֹהִים): V-S-M
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּרְפָּא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־אֲבִימֶלֶךְ וְאֶת־אִשְׁתּוֹ וְאִמְהַתּוֹ): V-S-O
 - The direct object marker follows each of the first three elements of the compound object; however, the final element does not include אֶת. This deletion may be explained by grouping the final two elements together (אִשְׁתּוֹ וְאִמְהַתּוֹ) or by euphony.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיִּלְדוּ): V

Verse 18

- Sentence Typology 1 (כִּי־עָצַר עָצַר יְהוָה בְּעַד כָּל־רַחֵם לְבֵית אֲבִימֶלֶךְ עַל־דְּבַר (שָׂרָה אֲשֶׁת אֲבִרְהָם): M-V-S-O
 - The infinitive absolute used with a verb of the same root is used to intensify the verbal idea (GKC 113n).

Genesis 20:14-18

- בעד is used idiomatically of shutting something.
- The final noun clause, אִשֶׁת אַבְרָהָם, is in apposition to the proper name, שָׂרָה.