

## Genesis 20:1-3

1 וַיֵּסַע מִשָּׁם אַבְרָהָם אֶרֶץ הַנֶּגֶב וַיָּשָׁב בֵּין־קְדֵשׁ וּבֵין שׁוּר וַיֵּגֶר  
בְּגֵרָר: 2 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם אֶל־שָׂרָה אִשְׁתּוֹ אַחְתִּי הוּא וַיִּשְׁלַח אָבִימֶלֶךְ  
מֶלֶךְ גְּרָר וַיִּקַּח אֶת־שָׂרָה: 3 וַיִּבֵּא אֱלֹהִים אֶל־אָבִימֶלֶךְ בַּחֲלוֹם הַלַּיְלָה  
וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ הֲנִנִּי מִתּוֹ עַל־הָאִשָּׁה אֲשֶׁר־לָקַחְתָּ וְהוּא בָעֵלַת בְּעַל:

### Vocabulary

#### Verse 1

נסע verb (Qal waw-consecutive imperfect 3ms): “depart, leave”

נגב name: “Negev (southern desert)”

קדש name: “Kadesh”

שור name: “Shur”

גור verb: “sojourn”

גרר name: “Gerar”

#### Verse 2

שרה name: “Sarah”

אבימלך name: “Abimelech”

גרר name: “Gerar”

#### Verse 3

חלום noun: “dream”

בעל verb (Qal passive particle fs): “marry” (BDB, 127)

### Syntax & Misc.

#### Verse 1

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֵּסַע מִשָּׁם אַבְרָהָם אֶרֶץ הַנֶּגֶב): V-M-S-M
  - The verb, נסע, connotes the pulling up of tent pegs or departing on a journey.
  - The first noun of the final construct phrase, אֶרֶץ הַנֶּגֶב, is marked with a directive *he* suffix denoting the destination/goal of the journey (GKC 90c).
  - The word, נגב, can indicate the cardinal direction or designate a particular southern region. In this context, the latter is specified.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיָּשָׁב בֵּין־קְדֵשׁ וּבֵין שׁוּר): V-M
  - The sequencing of וּבֵין ... בֵּין indicates proximity “between ... and ...”
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיֵּגֶר בְּגֵרָר): V-M
  - Notice the word play (aural similarity).

#### Verse 2

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם אֶל־שָׂרָה אִשְׁתּוֹ אַחְתִּי הוּא): V-S-IO-O

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- The appellation, אֲשֶׁתּוֹ, is in apposition to the proper name, שָׂרָה.
- The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (אֲחֹתִי הוּא): P-S
  - The particle, הוּא, is pointed as a 3fs pronoun; the perpetual *Kethib Qere* reads הִיא and not הוּא.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּשְׁלַח אֲבִימֶלֶךְ מֶלֶךְ גֵּרָר): V-S
  - The construct phrase, מֶלֶךְ גֵּרָר, is appositional to the proper name, אֲבִימֶלֶךְ.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיִּקַּח אֶת־שָׂרָה): V-O
  - The verb, לָקַח, indicates taking into his house/harem.

### Verse 3

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיָּבֹא אֱלֹהִים אֶל־אֲבִימֶלֶךְ בַּחֲלוֹם הַלַּיְלָה): V-S-O-M
  - The article functions as a demonstrative, הַלַּיְלָה “that night.”
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ הַנֶּזֶק מֵת עַל־הָאִשָּׁה אֲשֶׁר־לָקַחְתָּ וְהוּא בְּעֵלְתָּ): V-IO-O
  - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (הַנֶּזֶק מֵת עַל־הָאִשָּׁה אֲשֶׁר־לָקַחְתָּ): S-V-M
  - The a pronominal suffix attached to the particle הַנֶּה functioning as the subject of the clause can be used with a participle to denote future time/events, so-called *futurum instans* (GKC 116p).
  - The preposition, עַל, is functioning as a causal, “because.”
- Embedded Typology 2 (אֲשֶׁר־לָקַחְתָּ): O-V
- Embedded Typology 3 (וְהוּא בְּעֵלְתָּ בְּעַל):
  - See note on הִיא in verse 2.
  - The passive participle is used in a periphrastic construct—“was married.”
  - The term, בְּעַל, is used of “husband.”

## Genesis 20:4-7

וְאֲבִימֶלֶךְ לֹא קָרַב אֵלָיָהּ וַיֹּאמֶר אֲדֹנָי הַגּוֹי גַּם־צִדִּיק תִּהְיֶה־לָּהּ: 5 הֲלֹא  
הוּא אָמַר־לִי אַחֲתִי הוּא וְהִיא־גַם־הוּא אָמְרָה אַחִי הוּא בְּתַם־לִבִּי  
וּבְנִקְיִן כִּפִּי עָשִׂיתִי זֹאת: 6 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים בְּחֹלֶם גַּם אֲנֹכִי  
יִדְעֶתִי כִּי בְּתַם־לִבְבְּךָ עָשִׂיתָ זֹאת וְאֶחְשֶׁךָ גַּם־אֲנֹכִי אֹתְךָ מִחֲטוֹ־לִי  
עַל־כֵּן לֹא־נִתְּתִיךָ לְנִגְעַע אֵלָיָהּ: 7 וְעַתָּה הֲשִׁב אֶשְׁת־הָאִישׁ כִּי־נָבִיא  
הוּא וַיִּתְּפִלֵּל בְּעֵדְךָ וַחֲיָהּ וְאִם־אֵינְךָ מְשִׁיב דָּע כִּי־מֹזֵת תִּמְּוֹת אַתָּה  
וְכָל־אֲשֶׁר־לְךָ:

### Vocabulary

#### Verse 4

אָבִימֶלֶךְ name: “Abimelech”

הֲרַג verb (*Qal* imperfect 2ms): “kill”

#### Verse 5

תַּם “integrity” (BDB, 1070)

נִקְיִן “innocency” (BDB, 667)

כַּף noun: “hand”

#### Verse 6

חֹלֶם noun: “dream”

תַּם “integrity” (BDB, 1070)

חֲשָׁךְ verb (*Qal* imperfect 1cs): “withhold” (BDB, 362)

חָטָא verb (*Qal* infinitive construct with *מִן* preposition): “sin”

עַל־כֵּן “therefore”

נִגַּע verb: “touch”

#### Verse 7

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

בְּעֵד preposition: “for, on behalf of”

### Syntax & Misc.

#### Verse 4

- Sentence Typology 1 (וְאֲבִימֶלֶךְ לֹא קָרַב אֵלָיָהּ): S-V-O
  - The *waw* + nonverb construction marks a disjunctive.
  - The *Qal* perfect verb functions as a pluperfect קָרַב “had come” (GKC 142a).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֹּאמֶר אֲדֹנָי הַגּוֹי גַּם־צִדִּיק תִּהְיֶה־לָּהּ): V-S-O
  - The object is direct speech.

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- Embedded Typology 1 (הֲגֹי גַם־צִדִיק תִּהְיֶה): O-M-V
  - The initial prefixed הֲ is an interrogative *he*.

### Verse 5

- Sentence Typology 1 (הֲלֹא הוּא אָמַר־לִי אֶחָתִי הוּא): S-V-IO-O
  - The initial prefixed הֲ is an interrogative *he*.
  - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (אֶחָתִי הוּא): P-S
  - The *Kethib Qere perpetuum* is read as הִיא (GKC 321).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וְהִיא־גַם־הוּא אָמְרָה אֶחָתִי הוּא): S-V-O
  - The closeness of הִיא and הוּא (cf. Genesis 38:25; Numbers 5:13, 14) should be noted (GKC 321).
  - The repetition is used as a reflexive—“herself.”
  - This report of her speech was not relayed in the previous account.
- Embedded Typology 1 (אֶחָתִי הוּא): P-S
  - This phrase is distinguished consonantly from the last embedded clause only by the addition of a ת (אחתִי vs. אחִי), because of the *plene* spelling of אחות “sister.”
- Sentence Typology 3 (בְּתָם־לְבָבִי וּבְנִקְוִן כַּפִּי עָשִׂיתִי זֹאת): M-V-O
  - The modifying phrase is compound.

### Verse 6

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים בְּחֶלֶם גַּם אָנֹכִי יָדַעְתִּי כִּי בְּתָם־לְבָבֶךָ עָשִׂיתָ זֹאת וַאֲחֻשְׁךָ גַם־אָנֹכִי אוֹתְךָ מִחַטֹּ־לִי עַל־כֵּן לֹא־נִתְּתִיךָ לְנִגְעַ אֵלֶיךָ): V-IO-S-M-O
  - The designation of אֱלֹהִים (not merely אלהים) is interesting as God is speaking to a foreigner.
  - The prepositional phrase, בְּחֶלֶם, elicits the instrument through which God used to speak to Abimelech.
  - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (גַּם אָנֹכִי יָדַעְתִּי): M-S-V
- Embedded Typology 2 (כִּי בְּתָם־לְבָבֶךָ עָשִׂיתָ זֹאת): M-V-O
- Embedded Typology 3 (וַאֲחֻשְׁךָ גַם־אָנֹכִי אוֹתְךָ מִחַטֹּ־לִי): V-S-O-M
  - The infinitive construct is functioning as a participle, “from sinning.”
  - See GKC 75qq (note n) for an explanation of the final *waw* of the infinitive מחטו.
  - The lamed preposition is adversative “against.”
- Embedded Typology 5 (עַל־כֵּן לֹא־נִתְּתִיךָ לְנִגְעַ אֵלֶיךָ): V-O-M

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- נתן with an accusative of person means to permit or allow someone to do something (GKC 114m).
- The modifier is an infinitival clause.
- Embedded Typology 6 (לְנַגֵּעַ אֵלָיָהּ): V-O

### Verse 7

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַעֲתָהּ הַשֵּׁב אֶשְׁת־הָאִישׁ): V-O
  - The verb הַשֵּׁב is a Hiphil imperative from the root, שׁוּב.
- Sentence Typology 2 (כִּי־נֹבֵיא הוּא): P-S
  - This clause connects with the following clause to understand the כִּי.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיִּתְּפֹלֵל בְּעֵדְיָהּ): V-M
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַחֲזִיָּהּ): V
  - For more on the form of חִיָּהּ with prefixed syllables see GKC 63q.
  - The function of the imperative, וַחֲזִיָּהּ, is describing certainty or intention (GKC 110i).
- Sentence Typology 5 (וְאִם־אֵינְךָ מֵשִׁיב): V-S
  - The circumstantial clause begins with the particle אֵינְךָ functioning periphrastically with the *Hiphil* participle (GKC 159v).
  - The 2ms suffix functions as the subject.
- Sentence Typology 6 (דַּע כִּי־מֹת תָּמוּת אֶתָּה וְכָל־אֲשֶׁר־לְךָ): V-O
  - The apodosis is asyndetic (not marked by *waw*).
  - The particle, כִּי, is functioning as a relative “that.”
- Sentence Typology 1 (כִּי־מֹת תָּמוּת אֶתָּה וְכָל־אֲשֶׁר־לְךָ): M-V-S
  - The sequencing of an infinitive absolute and finite verb with the same root is used to heighten or emphasis the verbal idea—“surely you will die.”

## Genesis 20:8-9

וַיִּשְׁכֶּם אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ בַּבֹּקֶר וַיִּקְרָא לְכָל־עֲבָדָיו וַיְדַבֵּר אֶת־כָּל־הַדְּבָרִים  
הָאֵלֶּה בְּאָזְנֵיהֶם וַיִּירָאוּ הָאֲנָשִׁים מְאֹד: 9 וַיִּקְרָא אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ לְאַבְרָהָם  
וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ מַה־עָשִׂיתָ לָּנוּ וּמַה־חָטַאתִי לָךְ כִּי־הִבֵּאתָ עָלַי  
וְעַל־מַמְלַכְתִּי חֲטָאָה גְדֹלָה מִעֲשִׂים אֲשֶׁר לֹא־יַעֲשׂוּ עֲשִׂיתָ עִמָּדִי:

### Vocabulary

#### Verse 8

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

אֲבִימֶלֶךְ name: “Abimelech”

#### Verse 9

חַטָּאָה noun: “sin”

### Syntax & Misc.

#### Verse 8

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּשְׁכֶּם אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ בַּבֹּקֶר): V-S-M
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּקְרָא לְכָל־עֲבָדָיו): V-O
  - The subject continues from the previous clause.
  - וַיִּקְרָא sequenced with לְ oft indicates a request for service from a servant (cf. 2 Kings 4:36; Job 19:16).
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיְדַבֵּר אֶת־כָּל־הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה בְּאָזְנֵיהֶם): V-O-M
  - The demonstrative, אֵלֶּה, modifies the preceding noun as an adjective agreeing in gender, number and definiteness.
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיִּירָאוּ הָאֲנָשִׁים מְאֹד): V-S-M
  - The final clause shifts subjects to the ones previously spoken to.

#### Verse 9

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּקְרָא אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ לְאַבְרָהָם): V-S-IO-[O]
  - The object is found in the second clause.
- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ מַה־עָשִׂיתָ לָּנוּ וּמַה־חָטַאתִי לָךְ כִּי־הִבֵּאתָ עָלַי): V-IO-O
  - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (מַה־עָשִׂיתָ לָּנוּ): O-V-M
  - The particle מַה could indicate an interrogative, “What have you done to us?”, or exclamation, “Oh what you have done to us!” (GKC 148b).
- Embedded Typology 2 (וּמַה־חָטַאתִי לָךְ): O-V-M
- Embedded Typology 3 (כִּי־הִבֵּאתָ עָלַי וְעַל־מַמְלַכְתִּי חֲטָאָה גְדֹלָה): V-M-O
  - The causative (*Hiphil*) stem of בּוֹא means to “cause to come” or “bring.”
- Embedded Typology 4 (מִעֲשִׂים אֲשֶׁר לֹא־יַעֲשׂוּ עֲשִׂיתָ עִמָּדִי): O-V-M

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- The asyndetic clause further explains the חטאה גדלה “great sin” of the previous clause.
- The Niphal imperfect of עשה is functioning as a jussive.
- Embedded Typology 5 (אֲנִי לֹא יָדָעְתִּי): O-V

## Genesis 20:10-13

וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ אֶל־אֲבִרְהָם מַה רָאִיתָ כִּי עָשִׂיתָ אֶת־הַדְּבָר הַזֶּה:  
11 וַיֹּאמֶר אֲבִרְהָם כִּי אִמְרָתִי רַק אִין־יִרְאַת אֱלֹהִים בַּמָּקוֹם הַזֶּה  
וְהִרְגֹנִי עַל־דְּבַר אִשְׁתִּי: 12 וְגַם־אִמְנָה אַחֲתִי בַת־אָבִי הוּא אֵד לֹא  
בַת־אִמִּי וְתִהְיֶה לִּי לְאִשָּׁה: 13 וַיְהִי כִּאֲשֶׁר הִתְעוּ אֹתִי אֱלֹהִים מִבֵּית  
אָבִי וְאָמַר לָהּ זֶה חֲסִידְךָ אֲשֶׁר תַּעֲשִׂי עִמָּדִי אֵל כָּל־הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר  
נָבִיא שָׁמָּה אִמְרֵי־לִי אָחִי הוּא:

### Vocabulary

#### **Verse 10**

אבימלך name: "Abimelech"

#### **Verse 11**

רק adverb: "surely"

יראה noun (construct singular): "fear, reverence" (BDB, 432)

הרג verb (*Qal* perfect 3cpl with 1cs suffix): "kill"

#### **Verse 12**

אמנה "truly, indeed" (BDB, 53)

אחות noun (with 1cs suffix): "sister"

#### **Verse 13**

תעה verb (Hiphil perfect 3mp): "cause to wander" (BDB, 1073)

### Syntax & Misc.

#### **Verse 10**

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ אֶל־אֲבִרְהָם): V-S-IO-O
  - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (מַה רָאִיתָ): O-V
  - מה is used as an interrogative—"what?"
  - The intended connotation of ראה may be that of perception and not mere sight.
- Embedded Typology 2 (כִּי עָשִׂיתָ אֶת־הַדְּבָר הַזֶּה): V-O
  - The particle, כִּי, can function as a causation marker or to identify purpose, "that" (cf. GKC 166b).
  - The demonstrative modifies the nominal as an adjective with equivalent gender, number and definiteness.

#### **Verse 11**

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אֲבִרְהָם): V-S-O
  - The object is direct speech.
  - The implied indirect object is Abimelech.

## Genesis 20:10-13

- Embedded Typology 1 (כִּי אָמַרְתִּי): V-O
- Embedded Typology A (רַק אֵין־יֵרָאֵת אֱלֹהִים בַּמָּקוֹם הַזֶּה): M-P
  - This clause represents the second level of discourse (“he said that I said...”).
  - See GKC 153 for more information on the particle רַק.
  - The negative existence marker, אֵין, designates the predicate.
- Embedded Typology B (וְהִרְגֹנִי עַל־דְּבַר אִשְׁתִּי): V-O-M
  - The *waw*, וְהִרְגֹנִי, connotes result, i.e. “therefore (GKC 112x).”
  - In this context the preposition, עַל, means “on account of.”
  - The noun, דְּבַר, is in construct (reduction of first syllable vowel from *games* to *shewa*) with the following noun, אִשְׁתִּי “my wife.”

### Verse 12

- Sentence Typology 1 (וְגַם־אָמְנָה אַחֲתִי בַת־אָבִי הִוא): M-SC-S
  - The construct phrase, בַת־אָבִי, is in apposition to אַחֲתִי “my sister.”
- Sentence Typology 2 (אֲדָ לֹא בַת־אִמִּי): [S]-M-SC
  - The particle, אֲדָ, is restrictive—“yet.”
  - The pronoun הִוא is gapped (i.e. implied) in this clause.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַתְּהִי־לִי לְאִשָּׁה): [S]-P
  - The first *lamed* is a *lamed ascriptionis*; the second is a *lamed revaluationis* (cf. Jenni, E., *Die hebräischen Präpositionen. Band 3: Die Präposition Lamed* [Stuttgart/Berlin: Kohlhammer, 2000]).

### Verse 13

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיְהִי כִּבְאֲשֶׁר): V
  - This construct/sequencing designates a temporal clause—“and it happened when...” (GKC 111g).
- Sentence Typology 2 (הִתְעַו אֲתִי אֱלֹהִים מִבֵּית אָבִי): V-O-S-M
  - The noun, אֱלֹהִים, sometimes takes a plural verb (GKC 145i).
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַאֲמַר לָהּ זֶה חֲסִידְךָ אֲשֶׁר תַּעֲשִׂי עִמָּדִי אֵל כָּל־הַמָּקוֹם ) (אֲשֶׁר נָבֹא שָׁמָּה אֲמַר־לִי אָחִי הוּא): V-IO-O
  - The 1cs imperfect verb is sequenced with a *waw*—“that”—expressing a fact.
  - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (זֶה חֲסִידְךָ): S-P
  - This clause is a verbless clause.
- Embedded Typology 2 (אֲשֶׁר תַּעֲשִׂי עִמָּדִי): O-V-M
- Embedded Typology 3 (אֵל כָּל־הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר נָבֹא שָׁמָּה אֲמַר־לִי אָחִי הוּא): M-V-O

## Genesis 20:10-13

- The clause, אֶל כָּל-הַמָּקוֹם, seems to mean “in the whole place” and not “every place” (GKC 127e).
- The lamed, לִי, follows a *verbum dicendi* meaning “in reference to” (GKC 119t).
- The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (אֲשֶׁר נִבְּוֵא שָׁמָּה): V-M
  - The final *he*, שָׁמָּה, is a directive *he*.
- Embedded Typology B (אֲתִי הוּא): P-S

וַיִּקַּח אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ צֹאן וּבָקָר וְעֶבְדִים וּשְׁפָחֹת וַיֵּתֵן לְאַבְרָהָם וַיֵּשֶׁב לוֹ  
 אֶת שָׂרָה אִשְׁתּוֹ: 15 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ הֲנֵה אֶרְצִי לְפָנֶיךָ בְּטוֹב בְּעֵינֶיךָ  
 שֵׁב: 16 וּלְשָׂרָה אָמַר הֲנֵה נָתַתִּי אֵלָיךָ כִּסֹּף לְאַחֶיךָ הֲנֵה 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 הֲנֵה 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־לִי): 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־לִי 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 וְנִכַחְתְּ):
  - The particle, אֶת, is serving as the preposition—“with.”
  - Some read the verbal as a Perfect 2fs, וְנִכַחְתְּ “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.