

## Genesis 21:5-8

וְאַבְרָהָם בֶּן־מֵאָת שָׁנָה בְּהוֹלֵד לוֹ אֶת יִצְחָק בְּנוֹ: 6 וּתְאֹמַר שְׂרָה  
צָחָק עָשָׂה לִי אֱלֹהִים כָּל־הַשְּׂמֵעַ יִצְחָק־לִי: 7 וּתְאֹמַר מִי מִלֵּל  
לְאַבְרָהָם הַיְנִיקָה בָנִים שְׂרָה כִּי־יֻלְדָתִי בֶן לְזָקְנִי: 8 וַיִּגְדַּל הַיֶּלֶד  
וַיִּגְמַל וַיַּעַשׂ אַבְרָהָם מִשְׂתָּה גָדוֹל בַּיּוֹם הַגָּמַל אֶת־יִצְחָק:

### Vocabulary

#### Verse 5

יצחק name: "Isaac"

#### Verse 6

צחק noun: "laughter" (BDB, 850)

צחק verb: "laugh" (BDB, 850)

#### Verse 7

מלל verb (*Piel* perfect 3ms): "speak" (BDB, 576)

ינק verb (*Hiphil* perfect 3fs): "nurse" (BDB, 413)

זקנים "old age" (BDB, 279)

#### Verse 8

גדל verb: "grow up"

גמל verb (*Niphal waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): "be weaned" (BDB, 168)

משתה "feast" (BDB, 1059)

גמל verb (*Niphal* infinitive construct): "be weaned" (BDB, 168)

### Syntax & Misc.

#### Verse 5

- Sentence Typology 1 (וְאַבְרָהָם בֶּן־מֵאָת שָׁנָה): S-P
  - The disjunctive *waw* serves to mark a parenthetical/divergent comment.
  - The clause is a verbless clause.
  - The idiom describing someone's age is to say he is "a son of X years" (GKC 128v).
- Sentence Typology 2 (בְּהוֹלֵד לוֹ אֶת יִצְחָק בְּנוֹ): V-M-O
  - The *beth* preposition is temporal—"when"—subordinating this clause to its predecessor.
  - This clause is a passive (*Niphal*) transform, "unto him was born Isaac" (GKC 121b).
  - יצחק is in apposition to the proper name בְּנוֹ.

#### Verse 6

- Sentence Typology 1 (וּתְאֹמַר שְׂרָה צָחָק עָשָׂה לִי אֱלֹהִים כָּל־הַשְּׂמֵעַ יִצְחָק־לִי): V-S-O
  - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (צָחָק עָשָׂה לִי אֱלֹהִים): O-V-IO-S

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- Embedded Typology 2 (בְּלֹא-שִׁמְעַ יִצְחַק-לִי): S-V-M
  - This asyndetic clause expands the proposition of the last clause.
  - The participle is a substantive, “he who laughs.”

### Verse 7

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתֹּאמֶר מִי מִלֵּל לְאַבְרָהָם הַיְיִקָּה בְנִים שָׂרָה בְיִלְדוֹתַי בֵּן (לְזִקְנִי): V-O
  - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (מִי מִלֵּל לְאַבְרָהָם הַיְיִקָּה בְנִים שָׂרָה): S-V-IO-O
  - The perfect expresses astonishment—“who *would have said*” (GKC 106p & 151a).
  - The object is second level direct speech.
- Embedded Typology A (הַיְיִקָּה בְנִים שָׂרָה): V-O-S
  - The plural noun, בְּנִים, indicates a class, “children” (GKC 124o).
- Sentence Typology 2 (בְּיִלְדוֹתַי בֵּן לְזִקְנִי): V-S-M
  - The thematic repetition of this idea should be noted.

### Verse 8

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּגְדַּל הַיֵּלֶד): V-S
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּגְמַל): V
  - The above pausal form, וַיִּגְמַל, has a *patah* in the final syllable and not the expected *sere* (GKC 51m).
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיַּעַשׂ אֲבְרָהָם מְשֵׁתָה גְדוֹל): V-S-O
  - The absolute form, מְשֵׁתָה, is followed by an adjective.
- Sentence Typology 4 (בְּיוֹם הַגְּמֹל אֶת-יִצְחָק): M-V-O
  - The *Niphal* verb is passive.