

Genesis 21:1-4

וַיְהִי פֶקֶד אֶת־שָׂרָה כַּאֲשֶׁר אָמַר וַיַּעַשׂ יְהוָה לְשָׂרָה כַּאֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר:
2 וַתֵּהָרֵ וַתֵּלֵד שָׂרָה לְאַבְרָהָם בֶּן לְזָקְנָיו לְמוֹעֵד אֲשֶׁר־דִּבֶּר אֱתוֹ
אֱלֹהִים: 3 וַיִּקְרָא אַבְרָהָם אֶת־שֵׁם־בְּנוֹ הַנּוֹלָד־לּוֹ אֲשֶׁר־יָלְדָה־לּוֹ
שָׂרָה יִצְחָק: 4 וַיִּמַּל אַבְרָהָם אֶת־יִצְחָק בְּנוֹ בֶּן־שְׁמֹנֶת יָמִים כַּאֲשֶׁר
צִוָּה אֱתוֹ אֱלֹהִים:

Vocabulary

Verse 1

שָׂרָה name: "Sarah"

Verse 2

הָרָה verb (*Qal waw*-consecutive imperfect 3fs): "conceive" (BDB, 247)

זָקְנִים "old age" (BDB, 279)

Verse 3

יִצְחָק name: "Isaac"

Verse 4

מָוַל verb: "circumcise" (BDB, 557)

שְׁמֹנֶה number: "eight"

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 1

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיְהִי פֶקֶד אֶת־שָׂרָה כַּאֲשֶׁר אָמַר): S-V-O-M
 - This narrative begins with a disjunctive *waw* (*waw* + nonverb).
- Embedded Typology 1 (כַּאֲשֶׁר אָמַר): V
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיַּעַשׂ יְהוָה לְשָׂרָה כַּאֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר): V-S-IO-O
- Embedded Typology 1 (כַּאֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר): V

Verse 2

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתֵּהָרֵ): V
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַתֵּלֵד שָׂרָה לְאַבְרָהָם בֶּן לְזָקְנָיו לְמוֹעֵד אֲשֶׁר־דִּבֶּר אֱתוֹ אֱלֹהִים): V-S-IO-O-M
 - מוֹעֵד can indicate a time or place appointed by God. In this case it is the latter.
- Embedded Typology 1 (אֲשֶׁר־דִּבֶּר אֱתוֹ אֱלֹהִים): [O]-V-IO-S
 - The referent of the 3ms suffix is Abraham.

Verse 3

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּקְרָא אַבְרָהָם אֶת־שֵׁם־בְּנוֹ הַנּוֹלָד־לּוֹ אֲשֶׁר־יָלְדָה־לּוֹ יִצְחָק): V-S-O-M-OC

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- The repetition of the relative clauses builds suspense in the naming formula.
- Embedded Typology 1 (הַנּוֹלֵד־לּוֹ): [O]-V-IO
 - The ה prefixed to the *Niphal* (passive) perfect verb is a relative marker (GKC 138k).
- Embedded Typology 2 (אֲשֶׁר־יֵלְדָה־לּוֹ שְׂרָה): [O]-V-IO-S

Verse 4

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּמַּל אַבְרָהָם אֶת־יִצְחָק בְּנֹו בֶן־שְׁמֹנֶת יָמִים כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה) (אֵתוּ אֱלֹהִים): V-S-O-M
 - וַיִּמַּל is in apposition to יִצְחָק.
 - The phrase, בֶּן־שְׁמֹנֶת יָמִים, serves as an adverbial phrase.
 - The idiom, “son of (amount of time),” indicates the age of an individual.
- Embedded Typology 1 (כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֵתוּ אֱלֹהִים): V-O-S

Genesis 21:5-8

וְאִבְרָהָם בְּזִמְמַת שָׁנָה בְּהוֹלֵד לוֹ אֶת יִצְחָק בְּנוֹ: 6 וּתְאֹמַר שָׂרָה
צָחָק עָשָׂה לִי אֱלֹהִים כָּל־הַשְּׂמֵעַ יִצְחָק־לִי: 7 וּתְאֹמַר מִי מִלֵּל
לְאִבְרָהָם הַיְנִיקָה בָנִים שָׂרָה כִּי־יֻלְדָתִי בֶן לְזָקְנִי: 8 וַיִּגְדַּל הַיֶּלֶד
וַיִּגְמַל וַיַּעַשׂ אִבְרָהָם 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 (וְאִבְרָהָם בְּזִמְמַת 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 שָׂרָה 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

Genesis 21:5-8

- Embedded Typology 2 (בְּלֹא-שִׂמְעַ 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 הַיֶּלֶד): 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.

Genesis 21:1

וַתֵּרָא שָׂרָה אֶת־בְּנֵי־הַגֵּר הַמִּצְרִית אֲשֶׁר־יָלְדָה לְאַבְרָהָם מִצְחָק:
10 וַתֹּאמֶר לְאַבְרָהָם גֵּרְשׁ הָאִמָּה הַזֹּאת וְאֶת־בְּנֶיהָ כִּי לֹא יִירָשׁ
בְּנֵי־הָאִמָּה הַזֹּאת עִם־בְּנֵי עִם־יִצְחָק: 11 וַיֵּרַע הַדָּבָר מְאֹד בְּעֵינֵי
אַבְרָהָם עַל אֹדֶת בְּנָו:

Vocabulary

Verse 9

הגֵּר name: "Hagar"

מִצְרִי name (fs): "Egyptian"

צָחַק verb (Piel participle ms): "play, jest" (BDB, 850)

Verse 10

גֵּרַשׁ verb: "drive out" (BDB, 176)

אִמָּה "maidservant"

Verse 11

רָעַע verb: "be evil, bad"

עַל אֹדֶת "because of" (BDB, 15)

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 9

- Sentence Typology 1 (אֶת־בְּנֵי־הַגֵּר הַמִּצְרִית אֲשֶׁר־יָלְדָה לְאַבְרָהָם) (מִצְחָק): V-S-O-OC
 - The fs noun הַמִּצְרִית is in apposition to the proper name, הַגֵּר.
- Embedded Typology 1 (אֲשֶׁר־יָלְדָה לְאַבְרָהָם): V-M

Verse 10

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתֹּאמֶר לְאַבְרָהָם גֵּרְשׁ הָאִמָּה הַזֹּאת וְאֶת־בְּנֶיהָ כִּי לֹא יִירָשׁ בְּנֵי־הָאִמָּה הַזֹּאת עִם־בְּנֵי עִם־יִצְחָק): V-IO-O
 - The subject, שָׂרָה, continues from the previous clause.
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (גֵּרְשׁ הָאִמָּה הַזֹּאת וְאֶת־בְּנֶיהָ): V-O
 - The demonstrative, הַזֹּאת, agrees in gender, number and definiteness as an adjective.
 - The final *dagesh*, בְּנֶיהָ, distinguishes the 3fs suffix.
- Embedded Typology 1 (כִּי לֹא יִירָשׁ בְּנֵי־הָאִמָּה הַזֹּאת עִם־בְּנֵי עִם־יִצְחָק): V-S
 - The final prepositional phrase, עִם־יִצְחָק, is appositional to the preceding one.

Verse 11

Genesis 21:1

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּרְעֵהוּ הַדָּבָר מְאֹד בְּעֵינָיו אַבְרָהָם עַל אֹדֶת בְּנֹו): V-S-M
 - Gesenius notes the penultimate stress with the initial verb (67p).

וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים אֶל־אַבְרָהָם אֲל־יִרְעַ בְּעֵינֶיךָ עַל־הַנְּעֵר וְעַל־אִמְתְּךָ כֹּל
 אֲשֶׁר תֹּאמַר אֵלַיךָ שָׂרָה שָׁמַע בְּקוֹלָהּ כִּי בִיצְחָק יִקְרָא לָהּ זֶרַע:
 13 וְגַם אֶת־בְּנוֹהָאֵמָה לְגֹי אֲשִׁימְנוּ כִּי זֶרַעָהּ הוּא: 14 וַיִּשְׁכַּם אַבְרָהָם
 | בַּבֹּקֶר וַיִּקַּח־לָחֶם וַחֲמַת מַיִם וַיִּתֵּן אֶל־הַגֵּר שֵׁם עַל־שְׁכָמָהּ
 וְאֶת־הַיֶּלֶד וַיִּשְׁלַחַהּ וְתֹלְדָהּ וַתֵּתַע בְּמִדְבַר בְּאֵר שֶׁבַע:

Vocabulary

Verse 12

רעע verb (*Qal* jussive 3ms): “be evil, distress”

אמה “maidservant”

זרע “seed, descendents”

Verse 13

שים verb (*Hiphil* imperfect 1cs with 3ms suffix): “make”

Verse 14

שכם verb: “awake early”

חמת “waterskin” (BDB, 332)

הגר name: “Hagar”

שכם “shoulder” (BDB, 1014)

תעה verb (*Qal waw*-consecutive imperfect 3fs): “wander about” (BDB, 1073)

מדבר “desert”

באר שבע name: “Beersheba”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 12

- Sentence Typology 1 (אֲל־יִרְעַ בְּעֵינֶיךָ עַל־הַנְּעֵר)
 וְעַל־אִמְתְּךָ כֹּל אֲשֶׁר תֹּאמַר אֵלַיךָ שָׂרָה שָׁמַע בְּקוֹלָהּ כִּי בִיצְחָק יִקְרָא לָהּ זֶרַע:
 (וְגַם אֶת־בְּנוֹהָאֵמָה לְגֹי אֲשִׁימְנוּ כִּי זֶרַעָהּ הוּא): V-S-IO-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (אֲל־יִרְעַ בְּעֵינֶיךָ עַל־הַנְּעֵר וְעַל־אִמְתְּךָ כֹּל אֲשֶׁר תֹּאמַר)
 (אֵלַיךָ שָׂרָה): V-M-S
 - The negative, אֵל, is used to negate jussive verbs.
 - The order of child and mother is reversed from verse ten, הָאֵמָה הַזֹּאת וְאֶת־בְּנָהּ.
 - The subject includes the following relative clause.
- Embedded Typology 2 (אֲשֶׁר תֹּאמַר אֵלַיךָ שָׂרָה): [O]-V-IO-S

Genesis 21:12-14

- Embedded Typology 3 (שָׁמַע בְּקוֹלָהּ): V-M
 - The imperative clause is asyndetic.
 - The final dagesh, בְּקוֹלָהּ, distinguishes the 3fs pronominal suffix from a feminine noun ending.
- Embedded Typology 4 (כִּי בִיַּעֲזֹב יִקְרָא לָהּ זֶרַע): M-V-O-S
 - The clause marked by the *Niphal* verb is passive.
 - The noun, זֶרַע, is used as a collective singular (descendants) similar to the word “seed” in English.

Verse 13

- Sentence Typology 5 (וַגַּם אֶת־בֶּן־הָאִמָּה לְגִוֵי אֲשִׁימֶנּוּ): M-V-O
 - The particle, אֶת, is functioning as a preposition.
- Sentence Typology 6 (כִּי זָרַעְהָ הוּא): P-S
 - This clause is verbless.

Verse 14

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּשְׁכַּם אַבְרָהָם | בַּבֹּקֶר): V-S-M
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּקְחֵם לֶחֶם וְחִמַּת מַיִם): V-O
 - See GKC 95l for information on the construct phrase, חִמַּת מַיִם.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיֵּתֶן אֶל־הָגֵר שָׁם עַל־שֹׁכְמָהּ וְאֶת־הַיֶּלֶד): V-IO-[O]-M
 - The compound object from the previous clause is implied.
 - The final dagesh, שֹׁכְמָהּ, distinguishes the 3fs pronominal suffix from a feminine noun ending.
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיִּשְׁלַחָהּ): V-O
 - The object of the verb is the 3fs suffix.
- Sentence Typology 5 (וַתֵּלֶךְ): V
- Sentence Typology 6 (וַיִּתְּעַ בְּמִדְבַּר בְּאֵר שָׁבַע): V-M

Genesis 21:15-17

וַיִּכְלוּ הַמַּיִם מִן־הַחֶמֶת וַתִּשְׁלַךְ אֶת־הַיֶּלֶד תַּחַת אֶחָד הַשִּׁיחִים:
16 וַתֵּלֶךְ וַתָּשָׁב לָהּ מִנֶּגֶד הַרְחֵק כְּמִטְחֹנֵי קֶשֶׁת כִּי אָמְרָה אֶל־אֲרָאָה
בְּמוֹת הַיֶּלֶד וַתָּשָׁב מִנֶּגֶד וַתִּשָּׂא אֶת־קִלְהָ וַתִּבְדֹּ: 17 וַיִּשְׁמַע אֱלֹהִים
אֶת־קוֹל הַנֶּעֱר וַיִּקְרָא מִלֵּאדָּ אֱלֹהִים | אֶל־הַגֵּר מִן־הַשָּׂמַיִם וַיֹּאמֶר
לָהּ מַה־לָּךְ הַגֵּר אֶל־תִּירְאִי כִּי־שָׁמַע אֱלֹהִים אֶל־קוֹל הַנֶּעֱר בְּאֶשֶׁר
הוּא־שָׁם:

Vocabulary

Verse 15

כלה verb: “used up”

חמת “waterskin” (BDB, 332)

שלך verb (*Hiphil waw*-consecutive imperfect 3fs): “send out”

שיה “bush” (BDB, 967)

Verse 16

מנגד “opposite” (BDB, 617)

רחק verb (*Hiphil* infinitive absolute): “distant”

טחה verb (*Pael* participle mpl construct): “shooters, archers” (BDB, 377)

קשת noun: “bow”

בכה verb: “weep, wail”

Verse 17

הגר name: “Hagar”

באשר “in where” (BDB, 84)

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 15

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּכְלוּ הַמַּיִם מִן־הַחֶמֶת): V-S-M
 - The plural subject, הַמַּיִם “water,” agrees with the plural verb.
 - The vowel class change (from short a-class, חֶמֶת, to long i-class, חֶמֶת) and lengthening is because it is a pausal construction.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַתִּשְׁלַךְ אֶת־הַיֶּלֶד תַּחַת אֶחָד הַשִּׁיחִים): V-O-M
 - The final two words are in a construct relationship.

Verse 16

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַתֵּלֶךְ): V
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַתָּשָׁב לָהּ מִנֶּגֶד הַרְחֵק כְּמִטְחֹנֵי קֶשֶׁת): V-M

Genesis 21:15-17

- The lamed with 3fs pronominal suffix, לָהּ, serves as a reflexive, “she sat *herself* down.”
- Embedded Typology 1 (הִרְחַק): V
 - The infinitive absolute is functioning as an adverb of means, or attendant circumstance of place (GKC 113h).
- Embedded Typology 2 (בְּמִטְחֵי קִשְׁתּוֹ): V-O
 - The *kaf* preposition denotes approximate distance—“about.”
 - The *Palel* (cf. GKC 55d) participle functions as a substantive.
- Sentence Typology 3 (כִּי אָמְרָה אֶל־אַרְאֶה בְּמֹת הַיֶּלֶד): V-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Sentence 1 (אֶל־אַרְאֶה בְּמֹת הַיֶּלֶד): V-O
 - The cohortative can reflect inward thoughts or deliberation and is rarely used with אֶל “let me not see” (GKC 108b).
 - The *beth* introduces the object of the verb רָאָה (GKC 119k).
 - The object is an embedded clause.
- Embedded Sentence A (בְּמֹת הַיֶּלֶד): V-S
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַתֵּשֶׁב מִנְּגֹד): V-M
- Sentence Typology 5 (וַתֵּשֶׂא אֶת־קֶלְהָהּ): V-O
 - The final *dagesh*, קֶלְהָהּ, distinguishes the suffix as a 3fs pronominal suffix.
- Sentence Typology 6 (וַתִּבְדֹּד): V
 - The final *he* of the root is apocopated.

Verse 17

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּשְׁמַע אֱלֹהִים אֶת־קוֹל הַנְּעִר): V-S-O
 - The object is a construct phrase, קוֹל הַנְּעִר.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּקְרָא מִלְּאֵךְ אֱלֹהִים | אֶל־הַגֵּר מִן־הַשָּׂמַיִם): V-S-IO-M
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיֹּאמֶר לָהּ מַה־לָּךְ הַגֵּר): V-IO-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (מַה־לָּךְ הַגֵּר): S-P
 - The question, מַה־לָּךְ, connotes “what is the matter with you.”
 - The name, הַגֵּר, is in apposition to the preceding 2fs pronominal suffix.
- Embedded Typology 2 (אֶל־תִּירְאִי): V
 - The direct speech continues with a negative asyndetic clause.
- Embedded Typology 3 (כִּי־שָׁמַע אֱלֹהִים אֶל־קוֹל הַנְּעִר בְּאֲשֶׁר הוּא־שָׁם): V-S-O-M
 - The כִּי clause marks an explanation of the previous idea (much like $\gamma\alpha\rho$ in Greek).
- Embedded Typology A (בְּאֲשֶׁר הוּא־שָׁם): S-P

Genesis 21:15-17

- The verbless clause is introduced by a locative relative (GKC 138e).

Genesis 21:18-21

קוּמִי שְׂאִי אֶת־הַנֶּעֱר וְהַחֲזִיקִי אֶת־יָדְךָ בּוֹ כִּי־לִגְוִי גָדוֹל אֲשִׁימְנוּ:
19 וַיִּפְקַח אֱלֹהִים אֶת־עֵינֶיהָ וַתֵּרָא בְּאֵר מַיִם וַתֵּלֶךְ וַתַּמְלֵא
אֶת־הַחֶמֶת מַיִם וַתִּשְׁק אֶת־הַנֶּעֱר: 20 וַיְהִי אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הַנֶּעֱר וַיִּגְדֵּל
וַיֵּשֶׁב בְּמִדְבָּר וַיְהִי רֶבֶה קֶשֶׁת: 21 וַיֵּשֶׁב בְּמִדְבַר פָּאֲרָן וַתִּקַּח־לוֹ אִמּוֹ
אִשָּׁה מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם: פ

Vocabulary

Verse 18

חזק verb (*Hiphil* imperfect fs): “take hold of”

Verse 19

פקח verb (*Qal waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): “open” (BDB, 824)

באר “well, pit” (BDB, 91)

חמת “waterskin” (BDB, 332)

שקה verb (*Hiphil waw*-consecutive imperfect 3fs): “cause to drink”

Verse 20

גדל verb: “grow up”

מדבר “desert”

רבה verb: “shoot” (BDB, 916)

קשת “bowman” (BDB, 906)

Verse 21

פארן name: “Paran”

מצרים “Egypt”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 18

- Sentence Typology 1 (קוּמִי שְׂאִי אֶת־הַנֶּעֱר): V-V-O
 - This clause continues the direct speech of God’s messenger from the previous verse.
 - The double imperatives with the first a verb of motion function together as one verbal idea.
- Sentence Typology 2 (וְהַחֲזִיקִי אֶת־יָדְךָ בּוֹ): V-M-O
 - The object is sequence with the *beth* preposition; whereas אֶת marks the preposition “with.”
- Sentence Typology 3 (כִּי־לִגְוִי גָדוֹל אֲשִׁימְנוּ): M-V-O

Verse 19

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּפְקַח אֱלֹהִים אֶת־עֵינֶיהָ): V-S-O
 - The final vowel of the verb is a-class because of the final guttural, ח.

Genesis 21:18-21

- Sentence Typology 2 (וַתֵּרֶא בְּאֵר מַיִם): V-O
 - The final *he* of רֵא is apocopated because of the retraction of stress with the addition of the *waw*.
 - The object phrase is a construct phrase.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַתִּלְדָּ): V
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַתִּמְלֵא אֶת־הַחֶמֶת מַיִם): V-O-M
 - The *Piel* causative is used to denote the *filling up* of something (GKC 117cc).
- Sentence Typology 5 (וַתִּשְׁקֵ אֶת־הַנְּעֵר): V-O
 - As in the second clause above, apocopation causes the deletion of the final *he* of the verbal root.

Verse 20

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיְהִי אִלֵּיהֶם אֶת־הַנְּעֵר): V-S-M
 - The אֶת serves as the preposition, “with.”
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּגְדֹּל): V
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיֵּשֶׁב בְּמִדְבָּר): V-M
- Sentence Typology 4 (וַיְהִי רֵבָה קִשְׁתָּ): V-SC
 - The final two nominals (substantive participle and noun) are appositional. GKC notes that the apposition probably denotes an explanative gloss (131b).

Verse 21

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֵּשֶׁב בְּמִדְבַּר פְּאָרָן): V-M
 - The difference between the absolute form, בְּמִדְבָּר, from verse 20 and the construct form, בְּמִדְבַּר, is the vowel reduction on the ultimate (both words are definite—the first because of the patah under the beth and the second because it is in construct with a proper name, פְּאָרָן).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַתִּקַּח־לָּהּ אִמּוֹ אִשָּׁה מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם): V-IO-O-M
 - The feminine subject of לָּקַח is חַגָּר “Hagar.”

וַיְהִי בַּעַת הַהוּא וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ וּפִיכֹל שֶׁר־צָבָאוּ אֶל־אַבְרָהָם לֵאמֹר
 אֱלֹהִים עִמָּךְ בְּכֹל אֲשֶׁר־אַתָּה עֹשֶׂה: 23 וְעַתָּה הִשָּׁבְעָה לִּי בֵּאלֹהִים
 הִנֵּה אִם־תִּשְׁקַר לִי וּלְנִינִי וּלְנִכְדֵי כַּחֲסֹד אֲשֶׁר־עָשִׂיתִי עִמָּךְ תַּעֲשֶׂה
 עִמָּדִי וְעַם־הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר־גִּרְתָּהּ בָּהּ: 24 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם אָנֹכִי אֲשָׁבַע:
 25 וְהוֹכַח אַבְרָהָם אֶת־אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ עַל־אֲדוּת בְּאֵר הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר גָּזַל
 עַבְדֵי אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ: 26 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ לֹא יָדַעְתִּי מִי עָשָׂה אֶת־הַדָּבָר
 הַזֶּה וְגַם־אַתָּה לֹא־הִגַּדְתָּ לִּי וְגַם אָנֹכִי לֹא שָׁמַעְתִּי בְלִתִּי הַיּוֹם:

Vocabulary

Verse 22

אבימלך name: "Abimelech"

פיכל name: "Phicol"

Verse 23

הנה "here" (BDB, 244)

שקר verb: "do falsely" (BDB, 1055)

נין "offspring" (BDB, 630)

נכד "posterity" (BDB, 645)

גור verb: "sojourn"

Verse 25

יכח verb (*Hiphil waw*-consecutive perfect 3ms): "reprove, chide"

על־אודת "because of" (BDB, 15)

באר "well, pit" (BDB, 91)

גזל verb: "seize" (BDB, 159)

Verse 26

בלתי "except" (BDB, 116)

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 22

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיְהִי בַּעַת הַהוּא): V-SC
 - The וַיְהִי sequenced with the *beth* preposition designates a temporal clause—"in that time" (cf. Genesis 38:1)
 - The perpetual *Kethib Qere*, הוּא, is pointed as if it was the 3fs pronoun, היא.
 - הוּא functions as a demonstrative agreeing in person, number and definiteness.

Genesis 21:22-26

- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ וּפִיכֹל שֶׁר־צָבָאוּ אֶל־אַבְרָהָם לֵאמֹר) (וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ וּפִיכֹל שֶׁר־צָבָאוּ אֶל־אַבְרָהָם לֵאמֹר): V-S-IO-O
 - The identifying phrase (possible a formal title), שֶׁר־צָבָאוּ, is in apposition to the proper name, פִּיכֹל.
 - The object is direct speech marked by the infinitive construct, לֵאמֹר.
- Embedded Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ וּפִיכֹל שֶׁר־צָבָאוּ אֶל־אַבְרָהָם לֵאמֹר): S-P-M
 - The verbless clause is modified by the following prepositional phrase and relative clause.
- Embedded Typology A (וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ וּפִיכֹל שֶׁר־צָבָאוּ אֶל־אַבְרָהָם לֵאמֹר): S-V
 - The participle functions as a periphrastic verb—“you are doing.”

Verse 23

- Embedded Typology 2 (וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ וּפִיכֹל שֶׁר־צָבָאוּ אֶל־אַבְרָהָם לֵאמֹר): M-V-IO-M
 - The imperative of נִשְׁבַּע always includes the final ה, or *he paragogicum* (GKC 51o).
 - The accentuation of the *Niphal* imperative is retracted, or מְלֵעִיל *mil'el*, causing a *dagesh forte* with the monosyllabic particle, לִי (GKC 20f).
 - The object is the following oath marked by אִם (GKC 149c).
- Embedded Typology 3 (וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ וּפִיכֹל שֶׁר־צָבָאוּ אֶל־אַבְרָהָם לֵאמֹר): V-M
- Embedded Typology A (וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ וּפִיכֹל שֶׁר־צָבָאוּ אֶל־אַבְרָהָם לֵאמֹר): V-M
- Embedded Typology B (וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ וּפִיכֹל שֶׁר־צָבָאוּ אֶל־אַבְרָהָם לֵאמֹר): V-M
 - The initial asyndetic verb may be considered a jussive, or volitional modality; however morphologically one would expect apocopation of the final *he*, אֶל־תֵּעַשׂ, as in the negative forms (Genesis 22:12; Jeremiah 39:12; Job 13:20).
- Embedded Typology i (וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ וּפִיכֹל שֶׁר־צָבָאוּ אֶל־אַבְרָהָם לֵאמֹר): V-M
 - The orthographic addition of תָּה instead of merely תְּ is not morphologically significant (the form is only extant in this verse).
 - The final suffix is a 3fs pronominal suffix designated as such by the *mappiq* and refers to אֶרְצָה.

Verse 24

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם אֲנִכִּי אֲשַׁבֵּעַ): V-S-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם אֲנִכִּי אֲשַׁבֵּעַ): S-V
 - GKC notes the status of the first-person pronoun (135a).

Verse 25

Genesis 21:22-26

- Sentence Typology 1 (וְהוֹכִיחַ אַבְרָהָם אֶת־אֲבִימֶלֶךְ עַל־אֲדֹתַי בְּאֶרֶץ הַמִּצְרַיִם אֲשֶׁר (גִּזְלוּ עַבְדֵי אֲבִימֶלֶךְ): V-S-O-M
 - See the similar previous of עַל־אֲדֹתַי in Genesis 21:11.
- Embedded Typology 1 (גִּזְלוּ עַבְדֵי אֲבִימֶלֶךְ): V-S

Verse 26

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אֲבִימֶלֶךְ לֹא יָדַעְתִּי מִי עָשָׂה אֶת־הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה (וְגַם־אֵתָּה לֹא־הִגַּדְתָּ לִּי וְגַם אֲנֹכִי לֹא שָׁמַעְתִּי בְלִתי הַיּוֹם): V-S-O
 - The object is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (לֹא יָדַעְתִּי מִי עָשָׂה אֶת־הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה): V-O
 - The object constitutes the following clause.
- Embedded Typology A (מִי עָשָׂה אֶת־הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה): S-V-O
- Embedded Typology 2 (וְגַם־אֵתָּה לֹא־הִגַּדְתָּ לִּי): S-V-IO-[O]
 - The sequencing of וְגַם ... וְגַם is understood as disjunctive coordination—“neither...nor” (GKC 162b).
 - The initial *nun* is assimilated in the *Hiphil 2ms* conjugation of נִגַּד.
 - The object, הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה, is implied from the previous clause.
- Embedded Typology 3 (וְגַם אֲנֹכִי לֹא שָׁמַעְתִּי בְלִתי הַיּוֹם): S-V-M
 - The articulated form of יוֹם is used to express present time, “today.”

Genesis 21:27-31

וַיִּקַּח אַבְרָהָם צֹאן וּבָקָר וַיִּתֵּן לְאַבְיִמֶלֶךְ וַיְכַרְתּוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם בְּרִית׃
28 וַיֵּצֵב אַבְרָהָם אֶת־שִׁבְעַת כְּבָשֹׂת הַצֹּאן לְבְדֹהֶן׃ 29 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ
אֶל־אַבְרָהָם מָה הִנֵּה שִׁבְעַת כְּבָשֹׂת הָאֵלֶּה אֲשֶׁר הִצַּבְתָּ לְבְדֹנָה׃
30 וַיֹּאמֶר כִּי אֶת־שִׁבְעַת כְּבָשֹׂת תִּקַּח מִיָּדַי בְּעִבּוֹר תִּהְיֶה־לִּי לְעֵדוּהָ כִּי
חָפַרְתִּי אֶת־הַבְּאֵר הַזֹּאת׃ 31 עַל־כֵּן קָרָא לַמָּקוֹם הַהוּא בְּאֵר שִׁבְעַת
כִּי שֵׁם נִשְׁבַּעוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם׃

Vocabulary

Verse 27

אבִימֶלֶךְ name: "Abimelech"

כָּרַת verb: "cut"

בְּרִית noun: "covenant"

Verse 28

נָצַב verb (*Hiphil waw-consecutive imperfect 3ms*): "set"

כְּבִשָׂה "ewe lamb" (BDB, 461)

בַּד noun: "part, member"

Verse 29

כְּבִשָׂה "ewe lamb" (BDB, 461)

Verse 30

כְּבִשָׂה "ewe lamb" (BDB, 461)

בְּעִבּוֹר "in order that" (BDB, 721)

עֵדָה "witness" (BDB, 729)

חָפַר verb: "dig" (BDB, 343)

בְּאֵר "well, pit" (BDB, 91)

Verse 31

עַל־כֵּן "therefore"

בְּאֵר שִׁבְעַת name: "Beersheba"

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 27

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּקַּח אַבְרָהָם צֹאן וּבָקָר): V-S-O
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּתֵּן לְאַבְיִמֶלֶךְ): V-IO-[O]
 - The object is implied from the previous clause.
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיְכַרְתּוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם בְּרִית): V-M-O

Genesis 21:27-31

- The covenant making process is described in the text with the idiom, כרת “cut [a covenant].”

Verse 28

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּצַב אַבְרָהָם אֶת־שִׁבְעַת כְּבָשֹׁתַיִם לְבַדְנָהּ): V-S-O-M
 - The 2fpl suffix is attached without a linking syllable to the doubly closed noun, בד (GKC 91c)

Verse 29

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ אֶל־אַבְרָהָם מַה הִנָּה שִׁבְעַת כְּבָשֹׁתַיִם הָאֵלֶּה): V-S-IO-O
- Sentence Typology 2 (מַה הִנָּה שִׁבְעַת כְּבָשֹׁתַיִם הָאֵלֶּה אֲשֶׁר הִצַּבְתָּ לְבַדְנָהּ): S-P
 - The final pronominal suffix is in pause (GKC 91f).
 - For more information on the article attached to the demonstrative see GKC 126x & 134i.
- Sentence Typology 3 (הִצַּבְתָּ לְבַדְנָהּ): V-M

Verse 30

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיֹּאמֶר כִּי אֶת־שִׁבְעַת כְּבָשֹׁתַיִם תִּקַּח מִיָּדַי בְּעֵבוֹר תְּהִי־לִי): V-O
 - כִּי is used as an object marker (GKC 157b).
 - The object clause is direct speech.
- Embedded Typology 1 (כִּי אֶת־שִׁבְעַת כְּבָשֹׁתַיִם תִּקַּח מִיָּדַי): O-V-M
 - The Samaritan Pentateuch reads את שבע הכבשות.
- Embedded Typology 2 (בְּעֵבוֹר תְּהִי־לִי לְעֵדָה): V-SC
 - The imperfect, תהיה, is used with a conjunction to express wish or desire.
- Embedded Typology 3 (כִּי חִפְרָתִי אֶת־הַבְּאֵר הַזֹּאת): V-O
 - The demonstrative, זאת, agrees in gender, number and definiteness.

Verse 31

- Sentence Typology 1 (עַל־כֵּן קָרָא לְמָקוֹם הַהוּא בְּאֵר שִׁבְעַת): V-O
 - The name, באר שבע, is in apposition to מקום.
- Sentence Typology 2 (כִּי נָשָׂם נִשְׁבָּעוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם): M-V-S

וַיִּכְרְתוּ בְרִית בְּבֵאֵר שֶׁבַע וַיִּקְּמוּ אֲבִימֶלֶךְ וּפִיכֹל שְׂרָצְבָאוּ וַיֵּשְׁבוּ
 אֶל-אֶרֶץ פְּלִשְׁתִּים: 33 וַיִּטַּע אֲשֶׁל בְּבֵאֵר שֶׁבַע וַיִּקְרָא-שָׁם בְּשֵׁם יְהוָה
 אֵל עֹלָם: 34 וַיֵּגֶר אַבְרָהָם בְּאֶרֶץ פְּלִשְׁתִּים יָמִים רַבִּים: פ

Vocabulary

Verse 32

באר שבע name: “Beersheba”

פיכל name: “Phicol”

פלשתים name: “Philistines”

Verse 33

נטל verb (*Niphal waw*-consecutive imperfect 3ms): “plant”

אשל “tamarisk tree” (BDB, 79)

Verse 34

גור verb: “sojourn”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 32

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּכְרְתוּ בְרִית בְּבֵאֵר שֶׁבַע): V-O-M
 - The noun phrase, באר שבע, is considered a proper noun (cf. verses 25 & 30).
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּקְּמוּ אֲבִימֶלֶךְ וּפִיכֹל שְׂרָצְבָאוּ): V-S
 - The compound subject includes the appositional phrase/title, שרצבאו.
 - Although the subject is plural, the verb declined as a singular agreeing with the foremost person of the compound subject in gender and number (GKC 146f).
- Sentence Typology 3 (וַיֵּשְׁבוּ אֶל-אֶרֶץ פְּלִשְׁתִּים): V-M
 - The construct form of the noun ארץ may be equivalent to the absolute, ארץ, or vary, ארץ (BDB, 75).

Verse 33

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּטַּע אֲשֶׁל בְּבֵאֵר שֶׁבַע): V-S-M
 - The *Niphal* verb is functioning as a passive—“was planted”—whose agent is implied from the subject of the previous clause.
 - See [Wikipedia](#) for more information and pictures of the tamarisk tree (*Tamarix syriaca boissier*); however the Greek translates as ἀρουρα “field, land.”
- Sentence Typology 2 (וַיִּקְרָא-שָׁם בְּשֵׁם יְהוָה אֵל עֹלָם):
 - Notice the change from plural agent in the previous clause to singular implying possibly the action of only Abraham. Most of the witnesses

Genesis 21:32-34

(including the Samaritan Pentateuch, LXX, Peshitta & Vulgate) insert the proper name, אברהם, in the first clause of verse 33.

- The designation, אל עולם “God Everlasting,” is in apposition to the Tetragrammaton.

Verse 34

- Sentence Typology 1 (וַיִּגַּר אֲבֹרָהִם בְּאֶרֶץ פְּלִשְׁתִּים יָמִים רַבִּים): V-S-M
 - The final phrase, ימים רבים, is adverbial—“[for] many days” (cf. GKC 118k).