

Genesis 1:1-5 (Interlinear)

1 בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ :
 the earth and DDO the heavens DDO God he created in beginning
 ברא QP3ms qatal

2 וְהָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה תֹהוֹ וָבֹהוּ וְחֹשֶׁךְ עַל-פְּנֵי תְהוֹם וְרוּחַ
 and spirit deep face of on and darkness and empty formless it was and the earth
 היה QP3fs qatal

אֱלֹהִים מְרַחֶפֶת עַל-פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם : 3 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי
 may it be God and he said the water face of over hovering God
 היה QI3ms yiqtol אמר QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol רחף DPtFS

אֹר וַיְהִי-אֹר : 4 וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאֹר כִּי-טוֹב
 good that the light DDO God and he saw light and it was light
 ראה QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol היה QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol

וַיַּבְדֵּל אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הָאֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ : 5 וַיִּקְרָא
 and he called the darkness and between the light between God and he separated
 בדל HI3ms+1 wayyiqtol קרא QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol

אֱלֹהִים לְאֹר יוֹם וּלְחֹשֶׁךְ לַיְלָה וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-
 and it was evening and it was night he called and to the day to the light God
 היה QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol היה QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol קרא QP3ms qatal

בֹּקֶר יוֹם אֶחָד : פ
 one day morning

1 בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ:

- בָּרָא = ברא QP3ms qatal
- in-beginning he-created God DDO the-heavens and-DDO the-earth
- In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth.

2 וְהָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה תֵהוֹ וְנֹחַד וְחֹשֶׁךְ עַל-פְּנֵי תְהוֹם וְרוּחַ אֱלֹהִים מְרַחֶפֶת עַל-פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם:

- הָיְתָה = היה QP3fs qatal
 - 3He verbs use ending תָּה in the P3fs
- מְרַחֶפֶת = רחף DPtFS
- and-the-earth she-was empty-area and-unstructured-area and-darkness over face-of deep and-spirit-of God hovering over face-of the-water
- The earth was without anything in it and without structure, and darkness was over the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God was hovering over the face of the deep.
 - Creation begins in verse 1 because the earth, the deep, and the water exist in verse 2. Since day 1 begins in verse 3, this verse indicates that before day 1, God had already created the earth, the waters, and the deep.
 - וְנֹחַד וְחֹשֶׁךְ 'empty and without structure' set up the one of the literary structures of Genesis 1: The rest of the chapter undoes the וְנֹחַד וְחֹשֶׁךְ by filling the earth and structuring it (by dividing, naming, and evaluating it as good). In other words, since the earth was created in verse 1, the rest of the chapter (starting with day 1 in verse 3) is about giving structure to the earth and filling it.
 - The subject-first clauses are descriptive scene-setting for the following narrative. They are not the next action in the narrative.

- וַיֹּאמֶר = אמר QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol
 - V_p = ו and R₁ has no vowel because this is a 1alef angry-baker verb in the QI
- יְהִי = היה QI3ms yiqtol (short)
 - 3he verbs in the short imperfect (without a subject ending or pronominal suffix) end in R₂.
 - V_p and V₁ don't follow the normal rules, but this precise verb form is very common, so memorize it.
 - Clause-initial yiqtol verbs are usually volitional mood. So 'let it be' rather than 'it will be'.
- וַיְהִי־ = היה QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol (short)
 - Lost the dagesh in the yod because it is a sqin-em-levy consonant with shva.
 - This is the same as the preceding form, but in a wayyiqtol.
 - The nearly identical words communicate God's complete control.
- and-he-said God it-will-be light and-it-was light
- And God said, "Let light exist!" And light came into existence.
 - Creating light is part of undoing the emptiness of the earth from verse 2.
 - The use of wayyiqtol verbs indicates that we are now in the activity sequence of the narrative.
 - This is the beginning of day 1 of creation because: (1) days 2-6 begin with וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים, (2) Verse 5 defines 'day' as 'light', so the day begins with the light.

- וַיֵּרָא = ראה QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol (short)
 - 3he verbs in the short imperfect (without a subject ending or pronominal suffix) end in R₂.
 - V_p = ו, so this should be hiphil, but this precise spelling (וַיֵּרָא) is almost always qal.
- וַיַּבְרֵךְ = ברך HI3ms+ו wayyiqtol (short)
- and-he-saw God DDO the-light that good and-he-separated God between the-light and-between the-darkness
- And God saw the light, that it was good. And God separated between the light and the darkness.
 - Evaluating the light and separating light and darkness are activities that undo the lack of structure from verse 2.

- וַיִּקְרָא = קרא QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol
 - V_s = ו because it is a 3א verb in the qal
 - קרא followed by ל means 'to give a name to ___'
- קָרָא = קרא QP3ms qatal
 - V_s = ו because it is a 3א verb in the qal
- וַיְהִי = היה QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol (short) [see v3 for parsing notes]
- and-he-named God to-the-light day and-to-the-darkness he-named night and-it-was evening and-it-was morning day one
- And God named the light 'day', and the darkness he named 'night'. And evening occurred. And morning occurred. Day one.
 - The switch from a wayyiqtol to subject-first+qatal (וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ קָרָא) indicates that the naming of the darkness is seen as the contrasting side of naming the light; they are a pair of actions that occur in combination rather than two separate actions done in sequence.
 - The פ at the end of the verse is a paragraph marker. It is not original to the text, but it was added by the Masoretes or earlier.

1 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל-אַבְרָם לֵךְ-לְךָ מֵאֶרֶץ וּמִמְּוֹלַדְתְּךָ
 and from your (ms) relatives | from your (ms) land | to you (ms) | go! | Abram | to | YHWH | and he said
 אָמַר
 QI3ms+1
 wayyiqtol

וּמִבֵּית אָבִיךָ אֶל-הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר אֶרְאֶךָ: 2 וְאֶעֱשֶׂה לְגוֹי
 to nation | and I will make you | I will show you | that | the land | to | your (ms) father | and from house of
 עָשָׂה
 QI1cs+2ms+1
 weyiqtol | רָאָה
 HI1cs+2ms
 yiqtol

גָּדוֹל וְאֶבְרַכְךָ וְאֶגְדַּלְךָ שְׁמִי וְהָיָה בְרָכָה: 3 וְאֶבְרַכְּהָ
 and I will bless | blessing | and be! | your (ms) name | and I will cause to be great | and I will bless you | great
 בָּרַךְ
 DI1cs+parHe+1
 weyiqtol | הָיָה
 QM2ms+1 | גָּדַל
 DI1cs+parHe+1
 weyiqtol | בָּרַךְ
 DI1cs+2ms+1
 weyiqtol

מִבְּרַכְיָה וּמִקְלָלָהּ אֶאָר וּנְבַרְכּוּ בְּךָ כָּל מִשְׁפַּחַת
 I will curse | and one who curses you | ones who bless you
 אָרַר
 QI1cs | קָלַל
 DPtMS+2ms+1 | בָּרַךְ
 DPtMP+2ms
 weqatal | יְהוָה
 NP3cp+1
 weqatal | אֶרֶץ
 QI1cs | הָאָרֶץ
 DPtMS+2ms+1 | הָאָרֶץ
 DPtMP+2ms
 weqatal

הָאָרֶץ:
 the earth

1 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל-אַבְרָם לֵךְ-לְךָ מֵאֶרֶץ וּמִמְּוֹלַדְתְּךָ וּמִבֵּית אָבִיךָ אֶל-הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר אֲרָאֶךָ:

- וַיֹּאמֶר = אמר QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol
 - angry baker 1א verbs have V_p = ו and quiescent 1א in the QI
- לֵךְ = הלך QM2ms
 - 1yod and 1nun verbs drop R₁ in the QM
 - הלך is spelled like a 1yod verb in the qal and hiphil
- לֵךְ-לְךָ 'go to you'
 - ל+a 2nd person pronominal suffix referring to the subject of the imperative sometimes occurs right after an imperative. Leave it untranslated.
- אֲרָאֶךָ = ראה HI1cs+2ms yiqtol
 - 3He verbs attach pronominal suffixes to R₂.
- and-he-said YHWH to Abram go! to-you from-your-land and-from-your-relatives and-from-house-of your-father to the-land that I-will-show-you
- Then YHWH said to Abram, "Go from your land, from your relatives, and from your father's household to the land that I will show you."

2 וַאֲעֲשֶׂה לְגוֹי גָדוֹל וְאֲבָרְכְךָ וְאֲנִידְלָהּ שְׂמֵךְ וְהָיָה בְרָכָה:

- וַאֲעֲשֶׂה = עשה QI1cs+2ms+1 weyiqtol
 - 3He verbs attach pronominal suffixes to R₂.
- וְאֲבָרְכְךָ = ברך DI1cs+2ms+1 weyiqtol
 - 2resh rejects dagesh, and ו → ׀
- וְאֲנִידְלָהּ = גדל DI1cs+parHe+1 weyiqtol
- וְהָיָה = היה QM2ms+1
 - 3He verbs end in הוּ in the M2ms (or PtMS construct)
- and-I-will-make-you to-nation great and-I-will-bless-you and-I-will-make-great your-name and-be! blessing
- So that I will make you become a great nation and bless you and make your name great, and be a blessing!
 - weyiqtol after an imperative (or imperfect with volitional meaning) indicates purpose.
 - vav+imperative after such a weyiqtol indicates both a purpose and a command. Thus 'be a blessing' is a command, and it is also a purpose of the preceding verbs.

- וַאֲבָרְכָהּ = בָּרַךְ DI1cs+parHe+וַי qiyqtol
 - 2resh rejects dagesh, and וּ → ׁ
- מִבְּרַכְיָהּ = בָּרַךְ DPtMP+2ms
 - 2resh rejects dagesh, and וּ → ׁ
 - An adjective, noun, or participle with a pronominal suffix is plural IFF its ending includes וֹת, ׁתּ, or yod (hiriq-yod does not count).
- וּמִקְלָלָהּ = קָלַל DPtMS+2ms+וַי
 - An adjective, noun, or participle with a pronominal suffix is plural IFF its ending includes וֹת, ׁתּ, or yod (hiriq-yod does not count).
- אָאָר = אָרַר QI1cs yiqtol
 - V_p = qamats (not qamats qatan) is a hollow verb (or a geminite verb that is imitating a hollow verb).
 - V_s = ׁ is qal (except for hollow verbs in the niphal)
- וְנִבְרַכְוּ = בָּרַךְ NP3cp+וַי weqatal
- and-I-will-bless ones-who-bless-you and-one-who-makes-you-light I-will-curse and-they-will-be-blessed in-you all-of families-of-the-ground
- So that I will bless those who bless you and curse whoever makes light of you, and so that in you all the families of the earth will be blessed.
 - weyiqtol after an imperative (or imperfect with volitional meaning) indicates purpose.
 - weqatal with a change of subject after such an imperfect also indicates purpose.

1 אַתְּרוּ הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה הִיָּה דְבַר-יְהוָה אֶל-אַבְרָם
 after the things the these it was the word of YHWH to Abram
 היה QP3ms qatal

בַּמַּחְזָה לֵאמֹר אֶל-תִּירָא אַבְרָם אֲנֹכִי מִגֵּן לְךָ שְׂכָרְךָ
 in the vision to say Abram you will be afraid not I shield to you your wage
 אֶל-תִּירָא QI2ms yiqtol אֲנֹכִי Q12ms pausal שְׂכָרְךָ Q12ms yiqtol

הַרְבֵּה מְאֹד : 2 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָם אֲדֹנָי יְהוָה מִה-תִּתֶּן-לִי
 very much and he said Abram Lord YHWH what? you will give me
 וַיֹּאמֶר QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol אֲדֹנָי QI2ms yiqtol מִה-תִּתֶּן-לִי QI2ms yiqtol

וְאֲנֹכִי הוֹלֵךְ עֲרִירִי וּבֶן-מֶשֶׁק בֵּיתִי הוּא דַּמְשֵׁק
 and I walking childless and son of (Mesheq?) my house he Damascus
 הוֹלֵךְ QPtMS עֲרִירִי childless וּבֶן-מֶשֶׁק (Mesheq?) and son of בֵּיתִי my house הוּא he דַּמְשֵׁק Damascus

אֵלֵיעֶזֶר : 3 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָם הֲנֵן לִי לֹא נָתַתָּה זֶרַע וְהִנֵּה
 Eliezer and he said Abram behold! to me not you gave seed and behold
 וַיֹּאמֶר QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol אַבְרָם Abram הֲנֵן לִי behold! לֹא נָתַתָּה QP2ms (plene) qatal זֶרַע seed וְהִנֵּה and behold

בֵּן-בֵּיתִי יוֹרֵשׁ אֹתִי : 4 וְהִנֵּה דְבַר-יְהוָה אֵלָיו לֵאמֹר
 my house son of one who is inheriting me and behold! the word of YHWH to him to say
 בֵּן-בֵּיתִי my house יוֹרֵשׁ one who is inheriting אֹתִי me וְהִנֵּה and behold! דְבַר-יְהוָה the word of YHWH אֵלָיו to him לֵאמֹר to say

לֹא יִירָשְׁךָ זֶה כִּי-אִם אֲשֶׁר יֵצֵא מִמִּעֵידָה הוּא יִירָשְׁךָ :
 this he will possess you not if that who he will go out from your inner parts he will possess you
 לֹא יִירָשְׁךָ QI3ms yiqtol זֶה this כִּי-אִם =BUT אֲשֶׁר who יֵצֵא he will go out מִמִּעֵידָה from your inner parts הוּא he יִירָשְׁךָ he will possess you

5 וַיּוֹצֵא אֹתוֹ הַחוּצָה וַיֹּאמֶר הִבֵּט-נָא הַשָּׁמַיְמָה וּסְפֹר

and count! toward the sky <mood> look! and he said toward the outside him and he brought out
סִפֵּר נִבֵּט אָמַר יָצָא
QM2ms+1 •HM2ms Q13ms+1 •H13ms+1
wayyiqtol wayyiqtol wayyiqtol

הַכּוֹכָבִים אִם-תּוּכַל לְסַפֵּר אֹתָם וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ כֹּה יִהְיֶה

it will be thus to him and he said them to count you will be able if the stars
יִהְיֶה אָמַר אֲנִי סִפֵּר יִכַּל הַיָּסָדִים
Q13ms DDO+3mp Q∞+ל Q12ms
yiqtol wayyiqtol yiqtol

זֶרְעֶךָ : 6 וַהֲאֵמֵן בְּיְהוָה וַיַּחְשְׁבֶהָ לוֹ צְדָקָה :

righteousness to him and he reckoned it in YHWH and he believed your seed
צְדָקָה אָמֵן חָשַׁב הַיְהוָה אֵמֵן
Q13ms+3fs+1 •HP3ms+1
wayyiqtol weqatal

1 אַתְּרוּ הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה הִנֵּה דְבַר־יְהוָה אֶל־אַבְרָם בְּמַחְזָה לֵאמֹר אֶל־תִּירָא אֲבָרָם אֲנֹכִי
 מִגֵּן לְךָ שְׂכָרְךָ הַרְבֵּה מְאֹד:

- הִנֵּה = היה QP3ms qatal
- לֵאמֹר = אמר Q ∞ +ל
 - A verb that is the object of a preposition is ∞ or Pt.
 - Alef has no vowel. Therefore it had shva. → This is אֹֹֹ = Q ∞
- תִּירָא = ירא Ql2ms yiqtol
 - V_p = יֹֹ, so this is Ql of a 1yod verb.
- after the-things the-these it-was word-of YHWH to Abram in-the-dream to-say not you-will-fear
 Abram I shield to-you(ms pausal) your-wage much very
- After these things, YHWH's word came to Abram in a vision: "Do not fear, Abram! I am your shield,
 your reward will be very great!"
 - A possible parallelism with "I am your shield" suggests that the last three words could be translated as "your very great reward," in apposition with "a shield to you." The idea that YHWH himself is the reward is very attractive, but Abram's reply in the next verse ('what will you give me?') implies that Abram understood YHWH to be promising to give him an unspecified reward.

2 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָם אֲדֹנָי יְהוִה מַה־תִּתֶּן־לִי וְאֶנְכִי הוֹלֵךְ עֲרִירִי וּבֶן־מֵשֶׁק בֵּיתִי הוּא דַּמְשֵׁק אֶלְיָעֶזֶר :

- יְהוִה - YHWH is normally pointed יְהוָה, to indicate that we should pronounce it אֲדֹנָי. But in this text, the preceding word is אֲדֹנָי and the Masoretes didn't want us to say אֲדֹנָי אֲדֹנָי. Therefore, this text points it יְהוִה to indicate that we should pronounce יהוה as אֱלֹהִים.
- וַיֹּאמֶר = אָמַר QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol
 - V_p = ◌ and R₁ is alef without a vowel, so this is an angry baker 1א verb in the QI.
- תִּתֶּן = נתן QI2ms yiqtol
 - This could be DP3ms of תָּתַן, but there is no such verb, and verbs never have R₁ = R₂, so תָּתַן is not a possible verbal root. Therefore the first ת is the imperfect prefix.
 - Substitute נָ for the doubling dagesh → תִּנְתֵּן. This is נתן in the QI.
- הוֹלֵךְ = הֵלֵךְ QPtMS
- בֶּן־מֵשֶׁק 'and son of mesheq' - The word מֵשֶׁק occurs nowhere else in the Bible and does not seem to be derived from any known word. In context, however, it seems clear that בֶּן־מֵשֶׁק refers to someone's heir.
- and-he-said Abram Lord YHWH what you-will-give to-me and-I walking childless and-son-of mesheq my-house he Damascus Eliezer
- But Abram said, "Lord YHWH, what can you give me, since I continue to be childless, and the heir of my house is Eliezer of Damascus?"

3 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָם הֲנֵן לִי לֹא נָתַתָּה זָרַע וְהִנֵּה בֶן־בֵּיתִי יוֹרֵשׁ אֹתִי :

- וַיֹּאמֶר = אָמַר QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol
 - V_p = ◌ and R₁ is alef without a vowel, so this is an angry baker 1א verb in the QI.
- נָתַתָּה = נתן QP2ms qatal
 - Substitute נָ for the doubling dagesh → נָתַתָּה. This is נתן in the QP.
 - The 2ms subject ending is written plene. Normally it would be written נָתַתָּ
- יוֹרֵשׁ = יָרַשׁ QPtMS
- and-he-said Abram behold! to-me not you-gave seed and-behold! son-of my-house possessing me
- And Abram said, "Look! To me you have not given a descendent, so one born in my household is my heir!"

4 וְהִנֵּה דְבַר־יְהוָה אֵלָיו לֵאמֹר לֹא יִרְשָׁךָ זֶה כִּי־אֵם אֲשֶׁר יֵצֵא מִמְעֶיךָ הוּא יִרְשָׁךָ:

- לֵאמֹר = אמר Q ∞ +ל
 - A verb that is the object of a preposition is ∞ or Pt.
 - Alef has no vowel. Therefore it had shva. → This is ֹֹֹ = Q ∞
- יִרְשָׁךָ = ירש QI3ms+2ms yiqtol
 - V_p = יֹ, so this is 1yod in the QI
- כִּי־אֵם after a negative has the meaning of stating what will be the case instead, like 'but' or Greek ἀλλά
- יֵצֵא = יצא QI3ms yiqtol
 - V_p = יֹ, so this is 1yod in the QI (The other way to get this is 1GR in the NI, but this isn't 1GR)
- יִרְשָׁךָ = ירש QI3ms+2ms yiqtol
- and-behold word-of YHWH to-him to-say not he-will-possess-you this because if which he-will-come-out from-your-insides he he-will-possess-you
- But look, YHWH's word came to him, saying, "This one will not be your heir. Instead, one who will come out from your own body – he will be your heir."

5 וַיּוֹצֵא אֹתוֹ הַחוּצָה וַיֹּאמֶר הַבֶּט־נָא הַשָּׁמַיְמָה וּסְפֹר הַכּוֹכָבִים אִם־תּוּכַל לְסַפֵּר אֹתָם וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ כֹּה יִהְיֶה זְרַעְךָ:

- וַיּוֹצֵא = יצא HI3ms+ו wayyiqtol
 - $V_p = ו$, so this is 1yod in the Hiphil.
- וַיֹּאמֶר = אמר QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol
 - $V_p = ם$ and R_1 is alef without a vowel, so this is an angry baker 1א verb in the QI.
- הַבֶּט־נָא = נבט HM2ms+נא
 - Substitute נ for the doubling dagesh → הַנְּבֵט
 - The נא indicates that the verb is either yiqtol or imperative.
- וּסְפֹר = ספר QM2ms+ו
- תּוּכַל = יכל QI2ms yiqtol
 - $V_p = ו$ is normally hophal of a 1yod or hollow verb. But the verb יכל is always qal.
- לְסַפֵּר = ספר Q∞+ל
 - A verb that is the object of a preposition is either ∞ or Pt.
- וַיֹּאמֶר = אמר QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol
 - וַיִּהְיֶה $V_p = ם$ and R_1 is alef without a vowel, so this is an angry baker 1א verb in the QI.
- יִהְיֶה = היה QI3ms yiqtol
 - A verb that ends הֶ is 3He in the long imperfect or PtMS absolute.
- and-he-brought-outside him toward-the-outside and-he-said look! <volitional> toward-the-sky and-count! the-stars if you-will-be-able to-count them and-he-said to-him thus it-will-be your-seed
- And he brought him outside and said, "Look at the sky and count the stars if you are able to count them!" Then he said to him, "So will your descendants be."

6 וַהֲאֵמֵן בִּיהוָה וַיַּחְשְׁבֶהָ לוֹ צְדָקָה:

- וַהֲאֵמֵן = אמן HP3ms+ו weqatal
 - If $V_p = ם$, the strong verb form begins םֶ → *וַהֲאֵמֵן
 - $V_s = ם$ is defective hiriq
- וַיַּחְשְׁבֶהָ = חשב QI3ms+3fs+ו wayyiqtol
 - $V_p = ם$ is normally hiphil, but for 1G verbs, it could be qal.
 - V_s reduced, so it could not have been םֶ. Therefore this is qal.
- and-he-believed in-YHWH and-he-reckoned-it to-him righteousness
- Then Abram believed YHWH, and YHWH reckoned that to him as righteousness.

1 וַיְהִי אַחֲרַיִם הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה וְהָאֱלֹהִים נִסָּה אֶת־
 DDO he tested and the God the these the things after and it was
 נִסָּה DP3ms wayyiqtol היה QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol

אֲבִרְהָם וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו אֲבִרְהָם וַיֹּאמֶר הִנְנִי׃ 2 וַיֹּאמֶר
 and he said Abraham and he said Abraham to him and he said Abraham
 אָמַר QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol אָמַר QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol אָמַר QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol

קַח־נָא אֶת־בְּנֶךָ אֶת־יְחִידְךָ אֲשֶׁר־אָהַבְתָּ אֶת־יִצְחָק
 Isaac DDO you love who your only DDO your son DDO <vol> take!
 אָהַב QP2ms qatal לקח QM2ms

וּלְךָ־לְךָ אֶל־אֶרֶץ הַמֹּרְיָה וְהַעֲלֵהוּ שָׁם לְעֹלָה עַל אֶתֶר
 one of on to burnt offering there and cause him to go up the Moriah land of to to you and go!
 עֹלָה HM2ms+3ms+1 הַלֵךְ QM2ms+1

הַהָרִים אֲשֶׁר אָמַר אֵלֶיךָ׃ 3 וַיִּשְׁכֶּם אֲבִרְהָם בַּבֹּקֶר
 in the morning Abraham and he got up early to you I will say that the mountains
 שָׁכַם HI3ms+1 אָמַר QI1cs yiqtol

וַיִּתְבֹּשׂ אֶת־חֲמֹרוֹ וַיִּקַּח אֶת־שְׁנֵי נְעָרָיו אֹתוֹ וְאֵת יִצְחָק
 Isaac and DDO with him his young men two of DDO and he took his donkey DDO and he saddled
 לקח QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol חָבַשׁ QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol

בְּנוֹ וַיִּבְקַע עֵצֵי עֹלָה וַיִּקַּם וַיֵּלֶךְ אֶל־הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר־
 that the place to and he went and he rose burnt offering trees of and he split his son
 הֵלֵךְ QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol קָם QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol בָּקַע DI3ms+1 wayyiqtol

אָמַר-לוֹ הָאֱלֹהִים: 4 בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי וַיִּשָּׂא אַבְרָהָם אֶת-
 DDO Abraham and he lifted the third in the day the God to him he said
 נשָׂא Q13ms+1 wayyiqtol אָמַר QP3ms qatal

עֵינָיו וַיִּרְא אֶת-הַמָּקוֹם מֵרֶחֶק: 5 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם אֶל-
 to Abraham and he said from far the place DDO and he saw his eyes
 אָמַר Q13ms+1 wayyiqtol רָאָה Q13ms+1 wayyiqtol

נַעֲרָיו שָׁבוּ-לָכֶם פֹּה עִם-הַחֲמֹר וְאֲנִי וְהַנְּעָר נִלְכָּה עַד-
 until we will go and the and I the donkey with here to you(mp) sit! his young men
 הַלֵּךְ Q11cp+parHe yiqtol יָשַׁב QM2mp

כָּה וְנִשְׁתַּחֲוִיָּה וְנִשְׁוֹבָה אֵלֵיכֶם: 6 וַיִּקַּח אַבְרָהָם אֶת-עֵצֵי
 trees of DDO Abraham and he took to you (mp) and we will return and we will thus
 לָקַח Q13ms+1 wayyiqtol שׁוֹב Q11cp+parHe+1 wayyiqtol חוּרָה hishtaphel I1cp+1 wayyiqtol

הָעֵלָה וַיִּשֶׂם עַל-יִצְחָק בְּנוֹ וַיִּקַּח בְּיָדוֹ אֶת-הָאֵשׁ וְאֶת-
 and DDO the fire DDO in his hand and he took his son Isaac on and he put the burnt offering
 לָקַח Q13ms+1 wayyiqtol שִׂים Q13ms+1 wayyiqtol

הַמְּאֻכָּלֹת וַיֵּלְכוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם יַחְדָּו: 7 וַיֹּאמֶר יִצְחָק אֶל-
 to Isaac and he said together their two and they went the butcher knife
 אָמַר Q13ms+1 wayyiqtol הַלֵּךְ Q13mp+1 wayyiqtol

אַבְרָהָם אָבִיו וַיֹּאמֶר אָבִי וַיֹּאמֶר בְּנִי וַיֹּאמֶר הִנֵּה
 behold! and he said my son behold and he said my and he said his father Abraham
 אָמַר Q13ms+1 wayyiqtol אָמַר Q13ms+1 wayyiqtol אָמַר Q13ms+1 wayyiqtol

הָאֵשׁ וְהָעֵצִים וְאֵיּהָ הַשֶּׁה לְעֹלָה׃ 8 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם
 Abraham and he said for a burnt offering the lamb and where? and the trees the fire

אֱלֹהִים יִרְאֶה-לוֹ הַשֶּׁה לְעֹלָה בְּנֵי וַיֵּלְכוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם יַחְדָּו׃
 together their two and they went my son for a burnt offering the lamb to he will see God
 הלך QI3mp+1 wayyiqtol ראה QI3ms yiqtol

9 וַיָּבֹאוּ אֶל-הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר אָמַר-לוֹ הָאֱלֹהִים וַיִּבֶן שָׁם
 there and he built the God to him he said that the place to and they came
 בנה QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol אמר QP3ms qatal בא QI3mp+1 wayyiqtol

אַבְרָהָם אֶת-הַמִּזְבֵּחַ וַיַּעֲרֶךְ אֶת-הָעֵצִים וַיַּעֲקֹד אֶת-
 DDO and he bound the trees DDO and he arranged the altar DDO Abraham
 עקד QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol ערך QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol

יִצְחָק בְּנוֹ וַיִּשֶׂם אֹתוֹ עַל-הַמִּזְבֵּחַ מִמַּעַל לָעֵצִים׃ 10
 to the trees from above the altar on him and he put his son Isaac
 DDO+3ms שים QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol

וַיִּשְׁלַח אַבְרָהָם אֶת-יָדוֹ וַיִּקַּח אֶת-הַמַּאֲכָלֹת לְשַׁחַט
 to slaughter the butcher knife DDO and he took his hand DDO Abraham and he sent
 שחט Q∞+ל לקח QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol שלח QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol

אֶת-בְּנוֹ׃ 11 וַיִּקְרָא אֵלָיו מֵאֵלֶּיךָ יְהוָה מִן-הַשָּׁמַיִם
 the heavens from YHWH angel of to him and he called his son DDO
 קרא QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol

וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם אַבְרָהָם וַיֹּאמֶר הֲנִי׃ 12 וַיֹּאמֶר אֵל-
 not and he said | behold me | and he said | Abraham Abraham | and he said
 QI3ms+1 QI3ms+1 QI3ms+1 QI3ms+1 QI3ms+1 QI3ms+1
 wayyiqtol wayyiqtol wayyiqtol wayyiqtol wayyiqtol wayyiqtol

תִּשְׁלַח יָדְךָ אֶל-הַנְּעָר וְאֵל-תַּעֲשֶׂ לּוֹ מִאֲנִיָּה כִּי עַתָּה
 now because | anything | to him you will do and not | the young man to your hand you will send
 עשה QI2ms yiqtol שלח QI2ms yiqtol

יָדְעֵתִי כִּי-יִרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶתָּה וְלֹא חָשַׁכְתָּ אֶת-בְּנִיךָ אֶת-
 DDO your son DDO you withheld and not | you God afraid that I know
 חשך QP2ms qatal (ms adjective) ידע QP1cs qatal

יַחֲדָךְ מִמֶּנִּי׃ 13 וַיִּשָּׂא אַבְרָהָם אֶת-עֵינָיו וַיִּרָא וְהִנֵּה-
 and behold and he saw his eyes DDO Abraham and he lifted | from me | your only
 ראה QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol נשא QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol

אֵיל אַחֲרַי נֶאֱחַז בַּסֶּבֶךְ בְּקַרְנָיו וַיִּלְךְ אַבְרָהָם וַיִּקַּח אֶת-
 DDO and he took Abraham and he went | by its horns | in the thicket it was seized behind | ram
 לקח QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol הלך QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol אחז NP3ms qatal

הָאֵיל וַיַּעֲלֵהוּ לְעֹלָה תַּחַת בְּנוֹ׃ 14 וַיִּקְרָא אַבְרָהָם שְׁם-
 name of Abraham and he called | his son in place of | for a burnt offering and he caused it | the ram
 קרא QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol עלה HI3ms+3ms+1 wayyiqtol

הַמָּקוֹם הַהוּא יְהוָה יִרְאֶה אֲשֶׁר יֹאמַר הַיּוֹם בְּהַר יְהוָה
 YHWH in the day it will be said that | he will see YHWH the that the place
 אמר NI3ms yiqtol ראה QI3ms yiqtol

יִרְאֶה׃ 15 וַיִּקְרָא מֵאֵד׃ יְהוָה אֶל־אַבְרָהָם שְׁנִית מִן־
 from | second | Abraham | to | YHWH | angel of | and he called | it will be seen
 קרא QI3ms+1 wayiqtol | ראה •NI3ms yiqtol

הַשָּׁמַיִם׃ 16 וַיֹּאמֶר בִּי נִשְׁבַּעְתִּי נְאֻם־יְהוָה כִּי יֵעַן אֲשֶׁר
 that | because | because | YHWH | utterance of | I swore | by myself and he said | the heavens
 שבע •NP1cs qatal | אמר QI3ms+1 wayiqtol

עָשִׂיתָ אֶת־הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה וְלֹא חָשַׁכְתָּ אֶת־בְּנֶךָ אֶת־יַחֲדָךְ׃
 | your only DDO | your son DDO | you withheld and not | the this | the thing DDO | you did
 חשך QP2ms qatal | עשה QP2ms qatal

17 כִּי־בֵרַךְ אֲבָרְכֶךָ וְהִרְבָּה אַרְבָּה אֶת־זַרְעֶךָ כְּכּוֹכְבֵי
 stars of | your seed DDO | I will cause to be numerous | and surely | I will bless you | surely bless | that
 רבה •HI1cs yiqtol | רבה •HA+1 | ברך DI1cs+2ms yiqtol | ברך •DA

הַשָּׁמַיִם וְכִחֹל אֲשֶׁר עַל־שִׁפְתַּי הַיָּם וַיִּרֶשׁ זַרְעֶךָ אֶת
 DDO | your seed | and he will possess | the sea | lip of | on | which | and like sand | the sky
 ירש QI3ms+1 weyiqtol

שַׁעַר אֹיְבָיו׃ 18 וְהִתְבָּרְכוּ בְּזַרְעֶךָ כָּל גּוֹי הָאָרֶץ עֲקֵב
 | because | the land | nations of | all | in your seed | and they will bless themselves | his enemies | gate of
 ברך •tDP3cp+1 weqatal

אֲשֶׁר שָׁמַעַתָּ בְּקוֹלִי׃ 19 וַיָּשָׁב אֲבָרָהָם אֶל־נְעָרָיו וַיִּקְמוּ
 and they rose | his young | to | Abraham | and he returned | in my | you listened | that
 קום QI3mp+1 wayiqtol | שב QI3ms+1 wayiqtol | שמע QP2ms qatal

וַיֵּלְכוּ יַחְדָּו אֶל-בְּאֵר שֶׁבַע וַיֵּשֶׁב אַבְרָהָם בְּבְאֵר שֶׁבַע׃
 Beersheba Abraham and he inhabited Beersheba to together and they went
 יֵשֵׁב QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol הֵלְךְ QI3mp+1 wayyiqtol

כ 20 וַיְהִי אַחֲרַי הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה וַיִּגְדַּל לְאַבְרָהָם לֵאמֹר
 to say to Abraham and it was told the the things after and it was
 אָמַר Q∞+1 לֵאמֹר Hpl3ms+1 wayyiqtol הָיָה QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol

הָיְתָה יָלְדָהּ מִלְכָּה גַם-הוּא בָנִים לְנַחֲוֹר אָחִיקָה׃ 21 אֵת-
 DDO your brother to Nahor sons she also Milcah she bore behold
 יָלַד QP3fs qatal

עוֹיֵן בְּכֹרוֹ וְאֶת-בּוֹז אָחִיו וְאֶת-קִמּוֹאֵל אָבִי אָרָם׃ 22
 Aram father of ('Syria' doesn't fit this context) Kemuel and DDO his brother Buz and DDO his firstborn Uz

וְאֶת-כְּשֵׁד וְאֶת-חֲזוֹ וְאֶת-פִּלְדָּשׁ וְאֶת-יִדְלָף וְאֵת
 and DDO Jidlaph and DDO Pildash and DDO Hazo and DDO Kesed and DDO

בְּתוֹאֵל׃ 23 וּבְתוֹאֵל יָלַד אֶת-רֵבְקָה שְׁמֹנֶה אֵלֶּה יָלְדָהּ
 she bore these eight Rebekah DDO he begot and Bethuel Bethuel
 יָלַד QP3fs qatal יָלַד QP3ms qatal

מִלְכָּה לְנַחֲוֹר אָחִי אַבְרָהָם׃ 24 וּפִי לְגִשּׁוֹ וּשְׁמָהּ רְאוּמָה
 Abraham brother of to Nahor Milcah Reumah and her name and his concubine

וַיִּתֵּן לָדָּ וְגַם הִוא אֶת־טֵבַח וְאֶת־גָּחַם וְאֶת־תַּחַשׁ וְאֶת־
and DDO | Tahash and DDO | Gaham and DDO | Tebah DDO she also and she bore
יָלַד
QI3fs+ו
wayyiqtol

מַעֲכָה : ס
| Maacah

Genesis 22:1-24 (Parse & Translate)

1 וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי תִּדְבָרֵי־הָאֱלֹהִים וַתִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־אֲבְרָהָם וַיִּאמֶר אֵלָיו אֲבְרָהָם וַיֹּאמֶר הִנְנִי׃

and-it-was after the-things the-these and-the-God he-tested DDO Abraham and-he-said to-him Abraham and-he-said behold-me

After these things, God tested Abraham and said to him, "Abraham!" And he said, "Here I am."

וַיְהִי = הייה QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol 'and it was'

- This is *wayyiqtol*, not *weyiqtol*, because there is no way to explain the patah under ו if this were a *weyiqtol* (which begins ו). Yod dropped the dagesh of the *wayyiqtol* because yod is a SQiN eM LeVY consonant with shva (וֵי → וִי).
- 3he was lost because this is a short imperfect. (וַיְהִי → וַיְהִי). We expect some vowel adjustments to make this pronouncable, but the form וַיְהִי is not explained by any of our rules. It is the consistent spelling for הייה (and דזיה) however, and it is very common, so learn to parse it on sight.
- וַיְהִי in this verse lacks an explicit subject. In context, the subject is the entire narrative that follows: "And after these things, the following events occurred." When וַיְהִי lacks an explicit subject, and its implicit subject is the following narrative, וַיְהִי is being used as a discourse marker to signal a transition point in the text: typically a new narrative, but sometimes a climax or other turning point within a narrative. For more information on this, see Jason S. DeRouchie, *How to Understand and Apply the Old Testament*, pages 117-19. In this context, וַיְהִי is starting a new section of the narrative.

נָסָה = נסה DP3ms qatal 'he tested'

וַיֹּאמֶר = אמר QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol 'and he said'

- V_p = ◌ followed by vowelless א indicates an angry-baker 1א verb in the QI.

וַיֹּאמֶר = אמר QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol 'and he said'

2 וַיֹּאמֶר קַח-נָא אֶת-בְּנֶךְךָ אֶת-יְחִידְךָ אֲשֶׁר-אָהַבְתָּ אֶת-יִצְחָק וְלֶךְ-לְךָ אֶל-אֶרֶץ הַמֹּרִיָּה וְהַעֲלֵהוּ שָׁם לְעֹלָה עַל אֶתֶר הַהָרִים אֲשֶׁר אֹמַר אֵלֶיךָ :

and-he-said take! <volitional mood> DDO your-son DDO your-only whom you-love DDO Isaac and-go to-you to land the-Moriah and-cause-him-to-go-up there for-burnt-offering on one-of the-mountains which I-will-say to-you

And he said, "Take your son, your only son, whom you love, Isaac, and go to the land Moriah and offer him up there as a burnt offering on one of the mountains of which I will tell you."

וַיֹּאמֶר = אָמַר Q13ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he said'

קַח = לָקַח QM2ms 'take!'

- לָקַח acts like a 1nun verb, so it drops R₁ in the QM (and Q_∞)
- V_S = ֹ because it is a 3G verb

אָהַבְתָּ = אָהַב QP2ms qatal 'you love'

אֶת-בְּנֶךְךָ אֶת-יְחִידְךָ אֲשֶׁר-אָהַבְתָּ אֶת-יִצְחָק 'your son, your only, whom you love, Isaac'

- The four-fold description focuses on who Isaac is to Abraham and delays the command, raising its emotional impact.

וְלֶךְ-לְךָ = הֵלַךְ QM2ms+1 'and go!'

- הֵלַךְ acts like a 1yod verb in the Q (and H), so it drops R₁ in the QM (and Q_∞)
- 1yod verbs in the Q(I/M) often take V_S = tsere. The loss of accent changed tsere to segol.

וְלֶךְ-לְךָ 'and go to you' → 'and go'

- The only two places in the Bible where this phrase occurs are Genesis 12:1 and Genesis 22:2, so the use of this phrase may intentionally remind us of God's initial call to Abraham. Both were commands that called for massive faith in future grace.

וְהַעֲלֵהוּ = עָלָה HM2ms+3ms+1 'and cause him to go up' = 'and offer him up'

- This cannot be H_∞+3ms because 3he verbs always add וַת in the ∞

אֹמַר = אָמַר Q11cs yiqtol 'I will say'

- The only ways to get V₁ = ֹ are (1) QPt, or (2) Dp of a 2GR verb. (1) This cannot be QPtMS, because V_S is patah, whereas QPt V_S = tsere. Also, participles never have V_S = patah, because in participles V_S = patah becomes qamats. (2) This is not 2GR, so it cannot be Dp.
- Since we cannot explain the spelling, the ֹ is not V₁. Therefore אֹ is a prefix (I1cs).
- V_P = ֹ is either an angry-baker אָ verb in the QI, or else a 1yod verb in the hiphil or a niphal (נִי → נו only: N(P/Pt/A)). The prefix is אֹ, not נִ so it cannot be a 1yod niphal (NI would be אִנִּי). V_S = ֹ can't be hiphil. So our remaining option is an angry baker אָ in the QI. And אֹמַר is one of the angry baker אָ verbs.
- Angry baker אָ verbs in the QI have V_P = ֹ followed by vowelless alef, but in the 1cs, since the prefix is already alef, rather than writing alef twice, R₁ is dropped (אֹמַר → אָמַר)

עַל אֶתֶר הַהָרִים אֲשֶׁר אֹמַר אֵלֶיךָ 'on one of the mountains that I will say to you'

- Requiring Abraham to go without knowing his exact destination may be another echo of Genesis 12:1 אֶל-הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר אֶרְאֶה: 'to the land that I will show you'

3 וַיִּשְׁכֶּם אַבְרָהָם בַּבֹּקֶר וַיַּחְבֹּשׁ אֶת־חֲמֹרֹו וַיִּקַּח אֶת־שְׁנֵי נְעָרָיו אִתּוֹ וְאֵת יִצְחָק בְּנֹו וַיִּבְקַע עֵצִי עָלָהּ וַיִּקְּם וַיֵּלֶךְ אֶל־הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר־אָמַר־לֹו הָאֱלֹהִים:

and-he-rose-early Abraham in-the-morning and-he-tied-up DDO his-donkey and-he-took DDO two-of his-young-men with-him and-DDO Isaac his-son and-he-split trees-of burnt-offering and-he-rose and-he-went to the-place that he-said to-him the-God

So Abraham rose early in the morning, saddled his donkey, and took two of his young men with him and his son Isaac. And he split the wood for the burnt offering and then set out for the place of which God had told him.

וַיִּשְׁכֶּם = שכם HI3ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he rose early'

- וַיִּשְׁכֶּם occurs 6 times in Genesis, always in an emotional situation. E.g., Genesis 19:27, Abraham וַיִּשְׁכֶּם when he goes to check up on Sodom after pleading with YHWH to spare it the day before.

וַיַּחְבֹּשׁ = חבש QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he saddled'

- V_P = ׀ is normally hiphil. But for 1G verbs it might be qal. V_S = ׀, so it is qal.

וַיִּקַּח = לקח QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he took'

- A root consonant is missing, and there is a doubling dagesh in a root consonant, so substitute נ for the doubling dagesh. וַיִּקַּח → וַיִּנְקַח. There is no verb נקח, but the verb לקח acts like a 1nun verb, so it is לקח.
- V_S = ׀ because it is a 3G verb

וַיִּבְקַע = בקע DI3ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he split'

עֵצִי 'trees of' → 'wood for'

- In the singular, עץ normally means 'tree'. In the plural, it can mean 'trees', but it often means 'pieces of wood'. This is a common use of the plural to indicate an object that is no longer in its natural condition, such as wheat הַטָּהַר that has been harvested הַטָּהַר or blood דָּם that has been spilled דָּמָי. For further information, see *Williams Hebrew Syntax* §10.

וַיִּקְּם = קום QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he rose'

- V_P = ׀ indicates a hollow verb (or a geminate verb that imitates a hollow verb)
- V_S is in a closed, unaccented syllable, so V_S is qamats qatan (not qamats). Qamats qatan is an O-type vowel, so it is qal.

וַיֵּלֶךְ = הלך QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he went'

- V_P = tsere indicates a 1yod verb in the QI. הלך acts like a 1yod verb in the Q (and H).
- V_S = segol because 1yod verbs in the Q(I/M) often take V_S = tsere. When the accent moved to the prefix, the loss of accent on V_S changed tsere to segol.

וַיִּקְּם וַיֵּלֶךְ 'and he rose and he went' → 'and he started going'

- Translating קום as 'rose' is inappropriate in this context because it implies that he was sitting or lying down, whereas the context makes clear that he was up and working already. Instead, קום is often used to indicate the beginning of an action that is specified in the next verb. So קום הלך means 'he started going'.

אָמַר = אמר QP3ms qatal 'he said'

4 בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי וַיִּשָּׂא אַבְרָהָם אֶת־עֵינָיו וַיִּרְא אֶת־הַמָּקוֹם מֵרֶחֶק:

in-the-day the-third and-he-lifted Abraham DDO his-eyes and-he-saw DDO the-place from-far

On the third day, Abraham lifted his eyes and saw the place from a distance.

בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי וַיִּשָּׂא ‘in-the-day the-third and-he-lifted’

- A finite verb with vav (e.g., *wayyiqtol*) normally is the first word of its clause. The main (only?) exception is that a temporal phrase can precede a finite verb with vav.

וַיִּשָּׂא = נִשָּׂא QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol ‘and he lifted’

- A root consonant is missing, and there is a doubling dagesh in a root consonant, so substitute נ for the doubling dagesh. וַיִּשָּׂא → וַיִּנְשָׂא. This is QI of a 1nun verb נִשָּׂא

וַיִּרְא = רָאָה QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol ‘and he saw’

- R₃ is missing because this is a 3he verb in the short imperfect.
- V_P = ◌ should be hiphil. It should not be qal, because qal only takes V_P = ◌ for 1G verbs, not 1R verbs. Nevertheless, this precise verb form (וַיִּרְא) is an exception: out of the 132 times that it occurs, it is hiphil (‘and he showed’) once, and qal (‘and he saw’) the other 131 times.
- Qal (‘and he saw’) fits this context, whereas hiphil (‘and he showed’) does not.

5 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם אֶל-נְעָרָיו שְׁבוּ-לִיכֶם פֹּה עִם-הַחֲמוֹר וְאֲנִי וְהַנֶּעֱר וְנִלְכָה עַד-כֹּה וְנִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה וְנָשׁוּבָה אֵלֵיכֶם:

and-he-said Abraham to his-young-men sit! to-you here with the-donkey and-I and-the-young-man we-will-go unto thus and-we-will-prostrate-ourselves and-we-will-return to-you

Then Abraham said to his young men, "Stay here with the donkey while the boy and I go over there. We will worship and then return to you."

וַיֹּאמֶר = אָמַר QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol 'and he said'

שְׁבוּ = יָשַׁב QM2ms 'sit!' → 'stay!'

- 1yod and 1nun verbs drop R₁ in the QM (and Q_∞) because they would have V₁ = shva.
- This could be יָשַׁב or נָשַׁב. But נָשַׁב is not a word.
- This cannot be שָׁוַב, because hollow verbs keep their root vowel in the Q(M/∞/A), and vowel letters (וּ/וֹ/וֹ) are never replaced with shva.

נִלְכָה = הִלַּךְ QI1cp+parHe yiqtol 'we will go'

- V_p = tseret indicates a 1yod verb in the QI. הִלַּךְ acts like a 1yod verb in the Q (and H).

וְנִלְכָה וְהַנֶּעֱר וְאֲנִי = 'and-I and-the-young-man we-will-go'

- This clause is subject first, not verb first, so it is not simply the next step in the narrative.
- A change in subject where the subject is in front of the verb along with opposite actions ('you stay ... we go') suggests that these are a matched pair: 'you stay ... whereas I and the boy will go'. To communicate this, I translate ו as 'while', although it could be translated as 'whereas' since the focus is on the contrasting nature, not on the time.

וְנִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה = חָוָה hishtaphel I1cp+ו weyiqtol 'and we will worship'

וְהַנֶּעֱר = 'and the young man'

- Note that נֶעֱר 'young man' is used for Isaac as well as for the servants.

וְנָשׁוּבָה = שָׁוַב QI1cp+parHe+ו weyiqtol 'and we will return'

- V_p = וּ indicates a hollow verb (or a geminate verb that imitates a hollow verb)
- V_s = ו is the root vowel of שָׁוַב. Hollow verbs keep their root vowel in the Q(I/M/∞), and no other verb forms have V_s = ו (except QPp), so this is qal.
- This verb expresses Abraham's faith that YHWH would somehow still keep his promise, even though it seemed impossible. See Hebrews 11:17-19.

6 וַיִּקַּח אַבְרָהָם אֶת-עֵצֵי הָעֹלָה וַיִּשֶׂם עַל-יִצְחָק בְּנוֹ וַיִּקַּח בְּיָדוֹ אֶת-הָאֵשׁ וְאֶת-הַמַּאֲכָלָת וַיֵּלְכוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם יַחְדָּו:

and-he-took Abraham DDO trees-of the-burnt-offering and-he-put on Isaac his-son and-he-took in-his-hand DDO the-fire and-DDO the-butcher-knife and-they-went two-of-them together

Abraham took the wood for the burnt offering and put it on his son Isaac. And he took the fire and the butcher knife in his hand, and the two of them walked together.

- The inclusion of so many details is a literary technique that slows down the text and builds the tension.

וַיִּקַּח = לקח QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol 'and he took'

- A root consonant is missing, and there is a doubling dagesh in a root consonant, so substitute נ for the doubling dagesh. וַיִּקַּח → וַיִּנְקַח. There is no verb נקח, but the verb לקח acts like a 1nun verb, so it is לקח.
- V_S = ו because it is a 3G verb

וַיִּשֶׂם = שים QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol 'and he put'

- V_P = ו indicates a hollow verb (or a geminate verb that imitates a hollow verb)
- V_S = ו is an E-type vowel. Since E-type and I-type vowels go together, this was shortened from וִ. Normally וִ is hiphil, but since the root vowel of שים is וִ, it could also be qal.
- Qal 'and he put' fits the context, whereas hiphil 'and he caused <someone> to put' does not, so this is qal.
- The direct object 'the wood' is omitted. Hebrew often omits the direct object when it is clear from context.

וַיִּקַּח = לקח QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol 'and he took'

- A root consonant is missing, and there is a doubling dagesh in a root consonant, so substitute נ for the doubling dagesh. וַיִּקַּח → וַיִּנְקַח. There is no verb נקח, but the verb לקח acts like a 1nun verb, so it is לקח.
- V_S = ו because it is a 3G verb

מַאֲכָלָת 'butcher knife'

- This word is spelled like אכל HPtFS, but the meaning 'butcher knife' does not fit the expected meaning of the participle ('one who causes to eat'), so it is classified as a noun. This is a knife used for dismembering; it the kind of knife that the Levite uses in Judges 19:29 to dismember a human corpse.

וַיֵּלְכוּ = הלך QI3mp+ו wayyiqtol 'and they went'

- V_P = tser indicates a 1yod verb in the QI. הלך acts like a 1yod verb in the Q (and H).

7 וַיֹּאמֶר יִצְחָק אֶל-אַבְרָהָם אָבִיו וַיֹּאמֶר אָבִי וַיֹּאמֶר הַנְּנִי בְנִי וַיֹּאמֶר הִנֵּה הָאֵשׁ וְהַעֲצִים
וְאֵיךְ תִּשָּׂא לְעֹלָה:

and-he-said Isaac to-Abraham his-father and-he-said my-father and-he-said behold-me my-son and-he-said behold the-fire
and-the-trees and-where? the-lamb for-burnt-offering

Isaac said to his father Abraham, "My father." And he replied, "Yes, my son?" And he said, "Here are the fire and the wood, but where is the lamb for a burnt offering?"

- The inclusion of Isaac's question - indicating that he does not know what will happen, even though the reader knows - builds the tension in the narrative.

וַיֹּאמֶר = אָמַר QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he said'

וַיֹּאמֶר = אָמַר QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he said'

וַיֹּאמֶר = אָמַר QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he said'

וַיֹּאמֶר = אָמַר QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he said'

8 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם אֱלֹהִים יִרְאֶה-לּוֹ תִּשָּׂה לְעֹלָה בְּנִי וַיֵּלְכוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם יַחְדָּו:

and-he-said Abrham God he-will-see for-it/him the-lamb for-burnt-offering my-son and-they-went two-of-them together

And Abraham said, "God will provide for himself the lamb for a burnt offering, my son." And the two of them walked together.

- Abraham's response to Isaac's question indicates his faith. God will provide.

וַיֹּאמֶר = אָמַר QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol 'and he said'

יִרְאֶה- = רָאָה QI3ms yiqtol 'he will see'

- Verbs that end in הֻ are 3he verbs in the long imperfect or PtMS absolute

יִרְאֶה-לּוֹ 'he will see for it/him' → 'he will provide for himself'

- Based on the parallels in Deuteronomy 33:21 and 1 Samuel 16:17, the verb רָאָה followed by ל with a pronominal suffix referring to a person means 'to provide ___ for that person'.

וַיֵּלְכוּ = הֵלְךְ QI3mp+ו wayyiqtol 'and they went'

- V_p = tsere indicates a 1yod verb in the QI. הֵלְךְ acts like a 1yod verb in the Q (and H).

9 וַיָּבֹאוּ אֶל-הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר אָמַר-לּוֹ הָאֱלֹהִים וַיִּבֶן שָׁם אַבְרָהָם אֶת-הַמִּזְבֵּחַ וַיַּעֲרֹךְ אֶת-הָעֵצִים וַיַּעֲקֹד אֶת-יִצְחָק בְּנֹו וַיִּשֶׂם אֹתוֹ עַל-הַמִּזְבֵּחַ מִמַּעַל לָעֵצִים:

and-they-came to the-place that he-said to-him the-God and-he-built there Abraham DDO the-altar and-he-arranged DDO the-trees and-he-tied-up DDO Isaac his-son and-he-put DDO-him on the-altar from-above to-the-trees

Then they came to the place that God had said to him, and Abraham built the altar there, arranged the wood, tied up his son Isaac, and put him on the altar on top of the wood.

- The description of so many actions slows down the narrative, building the tension.
- The use of short clauses with few details gives the impression of action-action-action – that Abraham carried out one action after another without pausing in struggle over whether or not he would actually do it.

וַיָּבֹאוּ = בוא QI3mp+ו wayyiqtol 'and they came'

- V_p = וּ is a hollow verb (or a geminate verb that imitates a hollow verb)
- V_s = ו indicates qal.

אָמַר = אמר QP3ms qatal 'he said'

וַיִּבֶן = בנה QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol 'and he built'

- V_p = וּ, so this cannot be hollow. (hollow verbs have V_p = וּ in the QI & HI, ו in the Hp, and begin וּ in the NI).
- 3he verbs in the long QI are וּבִנְיָ, but when וּ is lost in the short imperfect, the beginning usually changes to וּבִנְיָ, or וּבִנְיָ, or וּבִנְיָ to make it pronounceable.

וַיַּעֲרֹךְ = ערך QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol 'and he arranged'

- V_p = וּ is normally hiphil. But for 1G verbs it might be qal. V_s = וּ, so it is qal.

וַיַּעֲקֹד = עקד QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol 'and he tied up'

- V_p = וּ is normally hiphil. But for 1G verbs it might be qal. V_s = וּ, so it is qal.
- Based on this verb, Genesis 22 is called הַעֲקִידָה 'the binding' or עֲקִידַת יִצְחָק 'the binding of Isaac'

וַיִּשֶׂם = שים QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol 'and he put'

- V_p = וּ indicates a hollow verb (or a geminate verb that imitates a hollow verb)
- V_s = וּ is an E-type vowel. Since E-type and I-type vowels go together, this was shortened from וּ. Normally וּ is hiphil, but since the root vowel of שים is וּ, it could also be qal.
- Qal 'and he put' fits the context, whereas hiphil 'and he caused <someone> to put' does not, so this is qal.

10 וַיִּשְׁלַח אַבְרָהָם אֶת־יָדוֹ וַיִּקַּח אֶת־הַמַּאֲכָלָה לְשַׁחֵט אֶת־בְּנוֹ:

and-he-sent Abraham his-hand and-he-took DDO the-butcher-knife to-slaughter DDO his-son

Then Abraham stretched out his hand and took the butcher knife to slaughter his son.

- Once again, by describing the events with an extended series of very short clauses, the author builds the tension by delaying the climax, but also communicates the idea of inexorable, unhesitating obedience.

וַיִּשְׁלַח = שִׁלַּח Q13ms+ו wayyiqtol 'and he sent' → 'and he stretched out'

וַיִּקַּח = קָח Q13ms+ו wayyiqtol 'and he took'

- A root consonant is missing, and there is a doubling dagesh in a root consonant, so substitute נ for the doubling dagesh. וַיִּקַּח → וַיִּנְקַח. There is no verb נקח, but the verb לקח acts like a 1nun verb, so it is נקח.
- V₅ = ֹ because it is a 3G verb

לְשַׁחֵט = שַׁחַט Q∞+ל 'to slaughter'

11 וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהֵי מִלְאָךְ יְהוָה מִן־הַשָּׁמַיִם וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם אַבְרָהָם וַיֹּאמֶר הִנְנִי:

and-he-called to-him angel-of YHWH from the-heavens and-he-said Abraham Abraham and-he-said behold-me

But YHWH's angel called to him from the heavens and said, "Abraham! Abraham!" And he said, "Here I am!"

וַיִּקְרָא = קרא QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he called'

- The *wayyiqtol* verb describes this as simply the next action in the sequence. Since, however, this is an action that stops what was going to happen, 'but' is an appropriate translation for vav.

מִלְאָךְ יְהוָה 'angel-of YHWH'

- This is a construct chain that ends in a proper nouns, so this is THE angel of YHWH, not merely one angel of YHWH among many.

וַיֹּאמֶר = אמר QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he said'

אַבְרָהָם אַבְרָהָם 'Abraham Abraham'

- The repetition of a person's name (or other term of address) in speech only occurs when the speaker has affection towards the person: Gen 46:2; Exod 3:4; 34:6?; 1 Sam 3:10; 2 Sam 19:1,5; 2 Kings 2:12, 13:14; Isaiah 29:1?. So the repetition seems to be due to affection rather than merely trying to get Abraham's attention. For further discussion, see *Williams Hebrew Syntax* §16b.

וַיֹּאמֶר = אמר QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he said'

12 וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-תְּשַׁלַּח יָדְךָ אֶל-הַנְּעָר וְאֶל-תַּעֲשֵׂ לּוֹ מֵאִוְמָה כִּי עַתָּה יָדַעְתִּי כִּי-יִרָא אֱלֹהִים
אֹתָהּ וְלֹא חָשְׁכֶתָ אֶת-בְּנֶךָ אֶת-יְחִידְךָ מִמֶּנִּי :

and-he-said not you-will-send your-hand to the-young-man and-not you-will-do to-him anything because now I-know that one-afraid-of God you and-not you-withheld DDO your-son DDO your-only from-me

And he said, "Do not stretch out your hand against the young man or do anything to him! For now I know that you fear God, since you did not withhold your son, your only son, from me."

וַיֹּאמֶר = אמר Q13ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he said'

תְּשַׁלַּח = שלח Q12ms yiqtol 'you will send' → 'you will stretch out'

אֶל-תְּשַׁלַּח 'not you-will-send' → 'do not send'

- The negative אֶל is only used in a prohibition; never in a prediction of the future. So this means 'do not!' rather than '[I know that in the future] you will not'.

תַּעֲשֵׂ = עשה Q12ms yiqtol 'you will do'

- V_P = ע is normally hiphil. But for 1G verbs it might be qal
- This verb has no V_S because 3he verbs never have an R₃, so they never have a V_S.
- 3he verbs end in R₂ (no הִי) in the short imperfect.
- Since there is no V_S, the spelling is the same for the qal and hiphil. But qal ('don't do') fits the context, whereas hiphil ('don't cause anyone to do') does not. So this is qal.

יָדַעְתִּי = ידע QP1cs qatal 'I know'

- Open theists use this verse as evidence that God does not foreknow our free-will actions. But, to be precise, what this verse says that God now knows is NOT the future; instead it is about the present, namely, whether or not Abraham fears God. So under such a hermeneutic, this verse 'proves' that God does not know whether or not people fear God; that God does not know the present condition of people's hearts.
- Furthermore, this verse does not work under open-theist assumptions, because if God does not know our free actions until we do them, then God would not really know if Abraham would have actually have carried through. In other words, until the knife is at the point where Abraham cannot stop it, an open-theist God cannot know whether or not Abraham will actually carry it through or will change his mind at the last moment.
- Finally, in Genesis 12:2-3, YHWH promises to do what Genesis 22:16-18 says was contingent upon Abraham's action of sacrificing Isaac. Therefore, God knew at the time of Genesis 12:2-3 that the contingency would be fulfilled.

חָשְׁכֶתָ = חשך QP2ms qatal 'you withheld'

אֶת-בְּנֶךָ אֶת-יְחִידְךָ 'your son, your only'

- These words are in apposition since they have the same grammatical function (the direct object of the verb חָשְׁכֶתָ) and have the same referent (Isaac).
- This repetition forms an inclusio with the identical phrase in 22:2; Abraham obeyed the exact command that God gave in verse 2.

מִמֶּנִּי 'from me'

- The angel of YHWH says 'from me', referring to YHWH. So the angel of YHWH is YHWH.

13 וַיִּשָּׂא אַבְרָהָם אֶת-עֵינָיו וַיֵּרָא וְהִנֵּה-אֵיל אַחַר נֶאֱחָז בְּסֶבֶךְ בְּקַרְנָיו וַיִּלְךְ אַבְרָהָם וַיִּקַּח אֶת-הָאֵיל וַיַּעֲלֵהוּ לְעֹלָה תַּחַת בְּנוֹ:

and-he-lifted Abraham DDO his-eyes and-he-saw and-behold ram behind he-was-caught in-the-thicket with-his-horns and-he-went Abraham and-he-took DDO the-ram and-he-caused-it-to-go-up for-burnt-offering in-place-of his-son

Then Abraham lifted his eyes and saw a ram behind him, caught by its horns in the thicket. So he went and took the ram and offered it up as a burnt offering instead of his son.

וַיִּשָּׂא = נשע QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he lifted'

- A root consonant is missing, and there is a doubling dagesh in a root consonant, so substitute נ for the doubling dagesh. נשע → וַיִּשָּׂא. This is QI of a 1nun verb נשע

וַיֵּרָא = ראה QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he saw'

- R₃ is missing because this is a 3he verb in the short imperfect.
- V_P = ִ should be hiphil. It should not be qal, because qal only takes V_P = ִ for 1G verbs, not 1R verbs. Nevertheless, this precise verb form (וַיֵּרָא) is an exception: out of the 132 times that it occurs, it is hiphil ('and he showed') once, and qal ('and he saw') the other 131 times.
- Qal ('and he saw') fits this context, whereas hiphil ('and he showed') does not.

וַיִּשָּׂא אַבְרָהָם אֶת-עֵינָיו וַיֵּרָא 'and-he-lifted Abraham DDO his-eyes and-he-saw'

- This is an echo of 22:4, when Abraham lifted up his eyes and saw the place where he was supposed to sacrifice his son. Now Abraham lifts up his eyes and sees the substitute.

נֶאֱחָז = אחז NP3ms qatal 'it was seized'

- V_P = ִ is ִ in the strong verb form (except אָחַז, which is the NI1cs). Thus נֶאֱחָז → נֶאֱחָז, which is NP3ms.

וַיִּלְךְ = הלך QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he went'

- V_P = tsere indicates a 1yod verb in the QI. הלך acts like a 1yod verb in the Q (and H).
- V_S = segol because 1yod verbs in the Q(I/M) often take V_S = tsere. When the accent moved to the prefix, the loss of accent on V_S changed tsere to segol.

וַיִּקַּח = לקח QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he took'

לקח acts like a 1nun verb, so it drops R₁ in the QM (and Q_∞)

- V_S = ִ because it is a 3G verb

וַיַּעֲלֵהוּ = עלה HI3ms+3ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he caused to go up' → 'and he offered up'

- 3he verbs have no R₃, so they attach a pronominal suffix directly to R₂ (or to the subject ending, if there is one).
- The ה in וַיַּעֲלֵהוּ cannot be R₃ of the 3he verb, because the ה in 3he verbs is a vowel letter, not a consonant, whereas the ה in וַיַּעֲלֵהוּ is a consonant (since it is not word-final). Therefore the ה is part of the pronominal suffix (הוּ).
- V_P = ִ is normally hiphil. But for 1G verbs it might be qal
- This verb has no V_S because 3he verbs never have an R₃, so they never have a V_S.
- Since there is no V_S, the spelling is the same for the qal and hiphil. But hiphil ('and he caused to go up' = 'and he offered up') fits the context, whereas qal ('and he went up') does not. So this is hiphil.

14 וַיִּקְרָא אַבְרָהָם שֵׁם־הַמָּקוֹם הַהוּא יְהִנָּהוּ יִרְאֶה אֲשֶׁר יֹאמַר הַיּוֹם בְּתֵר יִהְיֶה יִרְאֶה:

and-he-called Abraham name-of the-place the-that YHWH he-will-see that it-will-be-said the-day in-mountain-of YHWH it-will-be-seen

And Abraham called the name of that place, "YHWH will provide." It is being said today, "In YHWH's mountain, it will be provided."

וַיִּקְרָא = קרא QI3ms+ו wayyiqtol 'and he called'

יִרְאֶה = ראה QI3ms yiqtol 'he will see' → 'he will provide'

- Verbs that end in הֻ are 3he verbs in the long imperfect or PtMS absolute
- This recalls Abraham's statement of faith in verse 8: יִרְאֶה־לּוֹ הַשָּׁה לְעֹלָה: 'YHWH will provide for himself the lamb for a burnt offering'.

יֹאמַר = אמר NI3ms yiqtol 'it will be said' → 'it is being said'

- Since the verb describes the situation הַיּוֹם 'today', it describes the presence, not the future. Therefore we translate it as imperfective aspect in the present: 'it is being said'

יִרְאֶה: = ראה NI3ms yiqtol 'it will be seen' → 'it will be provided'

- Verbs that end in הֻ are 3he verbs in the long imperfect or PtMS absolute
- V_P = ו could be 1yod in the QI or else the niph'al of a 1GR verb. This can't be 1yod, because we already have 3 root consonants. Whereas we see 1R, so this is niph'al.

15 וַיִּקְרָא מֵאֵלֶיךָ יְהוָה אֶל-אַבְרָהָם שְׁנִית מִן-הַשָּׁמַיִם:

and-he-called angel-of YHWH to Abraham second from the-heavens

Then YHWH's angel called to Abraham a second time from the heavens

וַיִּקְרָא = קרא Q13ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he called'

16 וַיֹּאמֶר בִּי נִשְׁבַּעְתִּי נְאֻם־יְהוָה כִּי יֵעַן אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתָ אֶת־הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה וְלֹא חָשַׁבְתָּ אֶת־בְּנוֹךְ
אֶת־יְחִידְךָ :

and-he-said in-me I-swore utterance-of YHWH that because that you-did DDO the-thing the-this and-not you-withheld DDO
your-son DDO your-only

and said, "By myself I have sworn, declares YHWH, that because you have done this thing and have not withheld your son,
your only son,

וַיֹּאמֶר = אמר QI3ms+1 wayyiqtol 'and he said'

נִשְׁבַּעְתִּי = שבע QP1cs qatal 'I swore'

עָשִׂיתָ = עשה QP2ms qatal 'you did'

- We are missing a root consonant. Vowel+yod before a consonantal subject ending (ת) indicates that the verb is 3he.

חָשַׁבְתָּ = חשך QP2ms qatal 'you withheld'

17 כִּי־בִרַךְ אֶבְרָכְךָ וְהִרְבֵּה אֶרְבֶּה אֶת־זַרְעֶךָ כְּכּוֹכְבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם וְכַחֹל אֲשֶׁר עַל־שֵׁפֶת הַיָּם
וַיִּרֶשׁ זַרְעֶךָ אֶת שַׁעַר אֹיְבָיו:

that surely-bless I-will-bless-you and-surely-cause-to-be-numerous I-will-cause-to-be-numerous DDO your-seed like-stars-of
the-sky and-like-sand that on lip-of the-sea and-he-will-possess your-seed DDO gate-of his-enemies

I will surely bless you and multiply your seed like the stars of the sky and like the sand that is on the shore of the sea, and your seed will take possession of his enemy's gate.

- Note that this is a repetition of the promises of Genesis 12:2 and 15:5

בִּרַךְ = בָּרַךְ DA 'surely bless'

- No verbal prefix, so it is Q/D/Dp.
- If בָּרַךְ were a stative verb, it could be QP3ms.
- Since this is a 2GR verb, $V_1 = \text{ֶ}$ could be due to compensatory lengthening when R_2 rejects dagesh. Qamats that is from compensatory lengthening was patah ($\text{ֶֶ} \rightarrow \text{ֶֶֶ}$). This would be D(M/∞/A). Since this verb form is followed by the same root בָּרַךְ, an absolute fits the context.

אֶבְרָכְךָ = בָּרַךְ DI1cs+2ms *yiqtol* 'I will bless you'

- Convert the hataf vowel to shva ($\text{ֶֶ} \rightarrow \text{ֶֶ}$). $V_p = \text{ֶֶ}$ is piel or pual.
- Since this is D/Dp of a 2GR verb, $V_1 = \text{ֶֶ}$ is from compensatory lengthening when R_2 rejected dagesh. Qamats that is from compensatory lengthening was patah ($\text{ֶֶ} \rightarrow \text{ֶֶֶ}$), so this is piel, not pual.

וְהִרְבֵּה = רִבֵּה HA+ו 'surely cause to be numerous' → 'surely multiply'

- The verb begins ֶֶֶ , so it is H(M/∞/A).
- Since the next word is another verb of the same root (רִבֵּה), we expect an absolute.
- 3he verbs in the absolute normally end in ֶֶֶ outside of the qal (rarely ֶֶֶ or ֶֶֶ), whereas the ending ֶֶֶ on a 3he verb is normally P3ms or PtFS. So the ending ֶֶֶ is unexpected. Nevertheless, of the three times that רִבֵּה occurs in the HA, it always ends in ֶֶֶ .

אֶרְבֶּה = רִבֵּה HI1cs *yiqtol* 'I will cause to be numerous' → 'I will multiply'

- Verbs that end in ֶֶֶ are 3he verbs in the long imperfect or PtMS absolute

וַיִּרֶשׁ = יָרַשׁ QI3ms+ו *weyiqtol* 'he will take possession of ___'

- This is a tough parsing. It looks like יָרַשׁ DP3ms (with no compensatory lengthening when resh rejected dagesh). It isn't possible because 2R verbs always cause compensatory lengthening in the D/tD/Dp. Also, יָרַשׁ occurs only once in the piel (an imperfect).
- In fact, $V_p = \text{ֶֶֶ}$ is a defectively written ֶֶֶֶ , so this is יָרַשׁ in the QI. Of the 53 times that יָרַשׁ occurs in the QI, V_p is defectively spelled 7 times (ֶֶֶ instead of ֶֶֶֶ).
- $V_s = \text{ֶֶֶ}$ is expected for 2GR in the Q(I/M).

18 וְהִתְבָּרְכוּ בְזַרְעֶךָ כָּל גּוֹיֵי הָאָרֶץ לְקִבְלָה אֲשֶׁר שָׁמַעְתָּ בְּקוֹלִי:

and-they-will-bless-themselves in-your-seed all nations-of the-earth because that you-heard in-my-voice

And all nations of the earth will consider themselves to be blessed in your seed, because you obeyed my voice.

וְהִתְבָּרְכוּ = בָּרַךְ tDP3cp+ו weqatal 'they will bless themselves'

- Resh rejected dagesh and caused compensatory lengthening. *בַּר → בָּר
- The promise of all the nations being blessed in Genesis 12:3 used the niph'al of בָּרַךְ, which is either middle/reflexive or passive. In this verse, however, it is hitpael, which is middle/reflexive, not passive. Some scholars (e.g., in the NET Bible) argue that the hitpael of בָּרַךְ means 'pronounce blessings on one another' as in 'may you be blessed as YHWH blessed Abraham'. On the other hand, Chee-Chiew Lee, JSOT 36:279-96 (2012), however, argues (convincingly to me) that the hitpael of בָּרַךְ means 'regard oneself to have been blessed'. His main argument for this position is that in Deut 29:19, the context makes that meaning clear: "he blesses himself in his heart, saying, 'I will be safe even though I walk in the stubbornness of my heart'." Note also that the LXX of Gen 22:18 (followed by Acts 3:25) translates this promise as a future passive ἐνευλογηθήσονται instead of the future middle that would be used for 'pronounce blessings on one another'.

שָׁמַעְתָּ = שָׁמַע QP2ms qatal 'you heard'

שָׁמַעְתָּ בְּקוֹלִי 'you-heard with-my-voice' → 'you obeyed my voice'

- To שָׁמַע is to hear, but to שָׁמַע בְּקוֹלֵי someone's קוֹל is to obey them (83x in the Bible).

19 וַיָּשָׁב אַבְרָהָם אֶל-נַעֲרָיו וַיִּקְמוּ וַיֵּלְכוּ יַחְדָּו אֶל-בְּאֵר שֶׁבַע וַיֵּשֶׁב אַבְרָהָם בְּבְאֵר שֶׁבַע: פ

and-he-returned Abraham to his-young-men and-they-rose and-they-went together to Beersheba and-he-dwelt Abraham in-Beersheba

Then Abraham returned to his young men, and they arose and went together to Beersheba. And Abraham lived in Beersheba.

וַיָּשָׁב = שׁוּב QI3ms+וַי wayyiqtol 'and he returned'

- V_P = וַי indicates a hollow verb (or a geminate verb that imitates a hollow verb)
- V_S is in a closed, unaccented syllable, so V_S is qamats qatan (not qamats). Qamats qatan is an O-type vowel, so it is qal.

וַיִּקְמוּ = קוּם QI3mp+וַי wayyiqtol 'and they arose'

- V_P = וַי indicates a hollow verb (or a geminate verb that imitates a hollow verb)
- V_S = וַי is a defectively spelled וַי, which is the root vowel of קוּם. Hollow verbs keep their root vowel in the Q(I/M/∞), and no other verb forms have V_S = וַי (except QPp), so this is qal.

וַיֵּלְכוּ = הֵלֵךְ QI3mp+וַי wayyiqtol 'and they went'

- V_P = tserē indicates a 1yod verb in the QI. הֵלֵךְ acts like a 1yod verb in the Q (and H).

וַיִּקְמוּ וַיֵּלְכוּ = 'and they rose and they went'

- This forms an inclusio with וַיֵּלְכוּ וַיִּקְמוּ in verse 3. But this time, the plural is used, perhaps to draw attention to the fact that Abraham is not returning alone – he has Isaac (and the young men) with him. This is speculative, but perhaps the singular was used in verse 3 to subtly draw attention to the fact that Abraham was doing this alone: Isaac and the servants were with him, but they had no idea what he was planning back in verse 3.

וַיֵּשֶׁב = יָשַׁב QI3ms+וַי wayyiqtol 'and he dwelt'

- V_P = tserē indicates a 1yod verb in the QI
- V_S = segol because 1yod verbs in the Q(I/M) often take V_S = tserē. When the accent moved to the prefix, the loss of accent on V_S changed tserē to segol.

פ

- The פ after the end of the verse is a paragraph marker that was added by scribes.

20 וַיְהִי אַחֲרַי תְּדַבְּרִים הָאֵלֶּה וַיִּגְדַּר לְאַבְרָהָם לֵאמֹר הִנֵּה יִלְדָה מִלְכָּה גַם־הִוא בָּנִים לְנַחֲוֹר אָחִיךָ :

and-it-was after the-things the-these and-it-was-told to-Abraham to-say behold she-bore Milcah also she sons to-Nahor your-brother

After these things, it was told to Abraham, "Behold, Milcah also has borne children to your brother Nahor:

וַיְהִי = היה Q13ms+ו wayyiqtol 'and it was'

- Memorize this form. See the explanation in verse 1.
- This verb lacks an explicit subject. In context, the subject is the entire narrative that follows: "And after these things, the following events occurred."
- When וַיְהִי lacks an explicit subject, and its implicit subject is the following narrative, וַיְהִי is being used as a discourse marker to signal a transition point in the text: typically a new narrative, but sometimes a climax or other turning point within a narrative. For more information on this, see Jason S. DeRouchie, *How to Understand and Apply the Old Testament*, pages 117–19.
- Just like in verse 1, this signals the beginning of a new section.

וַיִּגְדַּר = נגד Hpl3ms+ו wayyiqtol 'and it was told'

- $V_p = \text{ו}$, so this is Hp.
- Replace the doubling dagesh with ׀ to get the strong-verb form וַיִּגְדַּר

לֵאמֹר = אמר Q∞+ל 'to say' → quotation marks

- Alef has no vowel, so it had shva in the strong verb form. אָמַר is Q(M2ms/∞).
- The vowel on prefixed ל/כ/ב on an ∞ has no meaning. So ignore it.

יִלְדָה = ילד QP3fs qatal 'she bore'

21 אֶת־עוֹץ בְּכֹרֹוֹ וְאֶת־בְּיוֹז אָחִיו וְאֶת־קִמּוֹאֵל אָבִי אָרָם:

DDO Uz his-firstborn and-DDO Buz his-brother and-DDO Kemuel father-of Aram

Uz his firstborn, Buz his brother, Kemuel (the father of Aram),

22 וְאֶת־כֶּשֶׁד וְאֶת־חִזּוֹ וְאֶת־פִּלְדָּשׁ וְאֶת־יִדְלָף וְאֶת־בְּתוּאֵל:

and-DDO Kesed and-DDO Hazo and-DDO Pildash and-DDO Jidlaph and-DDO Bethuel

Kesed, Hazo, Pildash, Jidlaph, and Bethuel.”

יִדְלָף

'Jidlaph'

- Names that start with yod usually begin with 'J' in English.

and-Bethuel he-fathered DDO Rebekah eight these she-bore Milcah to-Nahor brother-of Abraham

(Bethuel fathered Rebekah). These eight Milcah bore to Nahor, Abraham's brother.

וּבִתּוֹאֵל יִלְדָּ אֶת־רֵבֶקָה

'and Bethuel begot Rebekah'

- This clause is also subject before verb, which indicates something other than the next thing in sequence. Because the text returns to the eight children of Milcah right after this clause, this clause seems to be a parenthetical comment about Bethuel, who was just mentioned.
- The mention of Rebekah breaks the pattern in two ways: (1) she is the only female – note that her brother Laban is not mentioned, and (2) she is the only one of Nahor's grandchildren who is mentioned.
- The mention of Rebekah is foreshadowing, since she will be important later.

יִלְדָּ = יִלְדָּ QP3ms *qatal* 'he begot'

יִלְדָּה = יִלְדָּ QP3fs *qatal* 'she bore'

- יִלְדָּ with a female subject means 'give birth to <someone>', whereas with a male subject it means 'beget' (i.e., 'do the male part of causing someone to be born')

24 וּפִילִגְשׁוֹ וַשְּׂמָהּ רְאוּמָה וַתֵּלֶד גַּם־הִוא אֶת־טַבָּח וְאֶת־גַּחַם וְאֶת־תַּחַשׁ וְאֶת־מַעֲכָה: ס

and-his-concubine and-her-name Reumah and-she-bore also she DDO Tabah and-DDO Gaham and-DDO Tahash and-DDO-Maacah

Also, his concubine, whose name was Reumah, bore Tabah, Gaham, Tahash, and Maacah.

וּפִילִגְשׁוֹ

'and his concubine'

- A concubine is legally and socially a wife. She is not a mistress. This is not adultery.
- A concubine is a wife who is married with a prenuptial agreement that her children will not have the inheritance rights of children that are born to a non-concubine wife.

וַתֵּלֶד

= יֵלֵד QI3fs+ו wayyiqtol *'and she bore'*

- V_P = tsere indicates a 1yod verb in the QI
- V_S = segol because 1yod verbs in the Q(I/M) often take V_S = tsere. When the accent moved to the prefix, the loss of accent on V_S changed tsere to segol.

ס

- The ס after the verse is a paragraph marker that was added by scribes

4 שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֶל־הַיְיָנוּ יְהוָה אֶחָד :

- שְׁמַע = שָׁמַע QM2ms
 - 3ע3 verbs have $V_s = \text{ו}$ in the Q(I/M)
- Listen! Israel YHWH our-God YHWH one
- Hear, O Israel! YHWH our God, YHWH is one!

5 וְאַהֲבַתְּ אֶת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ בְּכָל־לִבְבְּךָ וּבְכָל־נַפְשְׁךָ וּבְכָל־מְאֹדְךָ :

- וְאַהֲבַתְּ = אָהַב QP2ms+1 weqatal
 - weqatal that follows an imperative has an imperative meaning.
 - weqatal 2ms and 1cs often accent the ending instead of the stem vowel.
- and-you-will-love DDO YHWH your-God with-all-of your-heart and-with-all-of your-person and-with-all-of your-very
- And you shall love YHWH your God with all of your heart, with all of your self, and with all of your strength.

6 וְהָיוּ הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי מְצַוְּךָ הַיּוֹם עַל־לִבְבְּךָ :

- וְהָיוּ = הָיָה QP3cp+1 weqatal
 - 3He verbs attach vocalic subject endings to R_2 .
- מְצַוְּךָ = צוּה DPtMS+2ms
 - 3He verbs attach pronominal suffixes to R_2 .
 - An adjective, noun, or participle with a pronominal suffix is plural IFF its ending includes וֹת, יֹת, or yod (hiriq-yod does not count).
- and-they-will-be the-words the-these that I commanding-you the-day on your-heart
- And the words that I am commanding you today shall be on your heart.

7 וְשִׁנַּנְתֶּם לְבָנֵיכֶם וְדַבַּרְתֶּם בָּם בְּשִׁבְתְּכֶם בְּבֵיתְכֶם וּבְלִכְתֹּתְכֶם בְּדַרְךְ וּבְשֹׁכְבְּכֶם וּבְקוּמְכֶם:

- וְשִׁנַּנְתֶּם = שָׁנַן DP2ms+3mp+1 weqatal
- וְדַבַּרְתֶּם = דָּבַר QP2ms+1 weqatal
- בְּשִׁבְתְּכֶם = יָשַׁב $Q_{\infty}+2ms+ב$
 - 1yod and 1nun verbs drop R_1 and add ת at the end in the Q_{∞}
 - $\infty+ב$ is usually temporal. When it is, the pronominal suffix is the subject of the ∞ .
- וּבְלִכְתֹּתְכֶם = הִלַּךְ $Q_{\infty}+2ms+ב+1$
 - 1yod and 1nun verbs drop R_1 and add ת at the end in the Q_{∞} . הִלַּךְ is spelled like a 1yod verb in the qal and hiphil.
 - $\infty+ב$ is usually temporal. When it is, the pronominal suffix is the subject of the ∞ .
- וּבְשֹׁכְבְּכֶם = שָׁכַב $Q_{\infty}+2ms+ב+1$
 - $\infty+ב$ is usually temporal. When it is, the pronominal suffix is the subject of the ∞ .
- וּבְקוּמְכֶם = קָוַם $Q_{\infty}+2ms+ב+1$
 - $\infty+ב$ is usually temporal. When it is, the pronominal suffix is the subject of the ∞ .
 - Hollow verbs keep their root vowel in the $Q(I/M/\infty)$
- and-you-shall-talk-about-them to-your-sons and-you-shall-speak about-them when-you-sit in-your-house and-when-you-walk in-the-way and-when-you-lie-down and-when-you-rise
- You shall talk about them to your sons, and you shall speak about them when you sit in your house, when you walk along the road, when you lie down, and when you rise up.

8 וּקְשַׁרְתֶּם לְאָזְנוֹת עַל-יְדֵיכֶם וְהָיוּ לְטֹטְפֹת בֵּין עֵינֵיכֶם:

- וּקְשַׁרְתֶּם = קָשַׁר QP2ms+3mp+1 weqatal
 - P2mp would end in קְשַׁרְתֶּם not קְשַׁרְתֶּם
- וְהָיוּ = הָיָה QP3cp+1 weqatal
 - 3He verbs attach vocalic subject endings to R_2 .
 - ל+הָיָה often means 'to function as' something.
- and-you-will-bind-them for-sign on your-hand and-they-will-be for-tefilin between your-eyes
- And you shall bind them as a sign on your hand. And they shall function as tefilin between your eyes.

- וּכְתַבְתֶּם = כתב QP2ms+3mp+1 weqatal
- and-you-will-write-them on doorposts-of your-house and-in-your-gates
- And you shall write them on the doorposts of your house, and in your gates.
 - The ס after the verse is a paragraph marker. It is not original to the text, but it was added by the Masoretes or earlier.

Genesis 1:1-5

1 בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ :

2 וְהָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה תֹהוֹ וָבֹהוּ וְחָשֶׁךְ עַל־פְּנֵי תְהוֹם וְרוּחַ

אֱלֹהִים מְרַחֶפֶת עַל־פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם : 3 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי

אֹר וַיְהִי־אֹר : 4 וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאֹר כִּי־טוֹב

וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הָאֹר וּבֵין הַחָשֶׁךְ : 5 וַיִּקְרָא

אֱלֹהִים לְאֹרֶ' יוֹם וְלַחֲשֶׁךְ קָרָא לַיְלָה וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-

בֶּקֶר יוֹם אֶחָד : פ

1 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל-אַבְרָם לֵךְ-לְךָ מֵאֶרֶץ צָרָה וּמִמּוֹלַדְתְּךָ

וּמִבְּיַת אָבִיךָ אֶל-הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר אֲרָאָה׃ 2 וַאֲעֻשֶׂה לְגוֹי

גָּדוֹל וְאֲבָרְכְךָ וְאֲנַדְלָה שְׁמִי וְהָיָה בְרָכָה׃ 3 וְאֲבָרְכָה

מִבְּרַכְיֶיךָ וּמִקְלָלֶיךָ אָאֵר וּנְבָרְכֻי בְךָ כָּל מְשַׁחֲתֵת

הָאָרֶץ׃

1 אֶתְרוּ הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה הָיָה דְבַר־יְהוָה אֶל־אַבְרָם

בְּמַחְזָה לֵאמֹר אֶל־תִּירָא אַבְרָם אֲנֹכִי מִגֵּן לָךְ שְׂכָרְךָ

הַרְבֵּה מְאֹד: 2 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָם אֲדֹנָי יְהוִה מַה־תִּתֶּן־לִי

וְאֲנֹכִי הוֹלֵךְ עֲרִירִי וּבֶן־מִשְׁקָה בֵּיתִי הוּא דֹמֶשֶׁק

אֲלִיעֶזֶר: 3 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָם הֵן לִי לֹא נִתְּתָה זָרַע וְהֵנָּה

בֶּן־בֵּיתִי יוֹרֵשׁ אֹתִי: 4 וְהֵנָּה דְבַר־יְהוָה אֵלָיו לֵאמֹר

לֹא יִירָשְׁךָ זֶה כִּי־אִם אֲשֶׁר יֵצֵא מִמִּעֶיךָ הוּא יִירָשְׁךָ:

5 וַיּוֹצֵא אֹתוֹ הַחוּצָה וַיֹּאמֶר הַבְּטַנָּא הַשְּׂמִימָה וּסְפֹר

הַכּוֹכָבִים אִם-תּוּכַל לְסַפֵּר אֹתָם וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ כֹּה יִהְיֶה

זְרַעְךָ : 6 וְהָאֱמֵן בְּיִתְּהָ וַיִּחְשְׁבָהּ לוֹ צְדָקָה :

1 וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה וַתֹּאמְרוּ הַיּוֹם נִסֶּה אֶת־

אֲבֹרְתָם וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהֵי אֲבֹרְתָם וַיֹּאמֶר הַנְּנִי: 2 וַיֹּאמֶר

קַח־נָא אֶת־בְּנֶךָ אֶת־יִחְיֵדָה אֲשֶׁר־אֶהְבֶּתְּ אֶת־יִצְחָק

וְלֶךְ־לְךָ אֶל־אֶרֶץ הַמִּזְרֵה וְהַעֲלֵהוּ שָׁם לְעֹלָה עַל אֶחָד

הַהָרִים אֲשֶׁר אָמַר אֱלֹהֶיךָ: 3 וַיִּשְׁכַּם אֲבֹרְתָם בַּבֹּקֶר

וַיַּחֲבֹשׂ אֶת־חַמְלֹו וַיִּקַּח אֶת־שְׁנֵי נְעָרָיו אֹתוֹ וְאֵת יִצְחָק

בְּנֹו וַיִּבְקַע עֵצִי עֹלָה וַיִּקְם וַיֵּלֶךְ אֶל־הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר־

אָמַר-לוֹ הָאֱלֹהִים: 4 בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי וַיֵּשֶׂא אַבְרָהָם אֶת-

עֵינָיו וַיֵּרָא אֶת-הַמָּקוֹם מֵרְחֹק: 5 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם אֶל-

נַעֲרָיו שְׁבוּ-לָכֶם פֹּה עִם-הַתְּמוֹר וְאֲנִי וְהַנְּעֵר נִלְכָּה עַד-

כָּה וְנִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה וְנִשְׁוֹבָה אֵלֵיכֶם: 6 וַיִּקַּח אַבְרָהָם אֶת-עַצְמֵי

הָעֵלָה וַיִּשֶׂם עַל-יְצִתְּךָ בְּנוֹ וַיִּקַּח בְּיָדוֹ אֶת-הָאֵשׁ וְאֶת-

הַמַּאֲכָלֹת וַיִּלְכוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם יַחְדָּו: 7 וַיֹּאמֶר יְצִתְּךָ אֶל-

אַבְרָהָם אָבִיו וַיֹּאמֶר אָבִי וַיֹּאמֶר הַנְּנִי בְנִי וַיֹּאמֶר הִנֵּה

הָאִישׁ וְהָעֲצִים וְאֵיהּ הַשָּׁה לְעֹלָה׃ 8 וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם׃

אֱלֹהִים יִרְאֶה-לּוֹ הַשָּׁה לְעֹלָה בְּנֵי וַיִּלְכוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם יַחְדָּו׃

9 וַיָּבֹאוּ אֶל-הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר אָמַר-לּוֹ הָאֱלֹהִים וַיִּבֶן שָׁם

אַבְרָהָם אֶת-הַמִּזְבֵּחַ וַיַּעֲרֹךְ אֶת-הָעֲצִים וַיַּעֲקֹד אֶת-

יִצְחָק בְּנוֹ וַיִּשֶׂם אֹתוֹ עַל-הַמִּזְבֵּחַ מִמַּעַל לָעֲצִים׃

10 וַיִּשְׁלַח אַבְרָהָם אֶת-יָדוֹ וַיִּקַּח אֶת-הַמֶּאֱכָלֹת לְשֹׁחֵט

אֶת-בְּנוֹ׃ 11 וַיִּקְרָא אֵלָיו מִלְאָךְ יְהוָה מִן-הַשָּׁמַיִם

וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם אַבְרָהָם וַיֹּאמֶר הַנְּנִי: 12 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹ-

תְּשַׁלַּח יָדְךָ אֶל-הַנְּעֵר וְאֶל-תַּעֲשֵׂ לּוֹ מֵאוֹמָה כִּי עַתָּה

יָדְעֵתִי כִּי-יִרְא אֱלֹהִים אֶתָּה וְלֹא חָשַׁכְתָּ אֶת-בְּנֶךָ אֶת-

יְחִידְךָ מִמֶּנִּי: 13 וַיֵּשָׂא אַבְרָהָם אֶת-עֵינָיו וַיִּרְא וְהִנֵּה-

אֵיל אַחֵר נֹאֲחָז בַּסֶּבֶךְ בְּקִרְנָיו וַיֵּלֶךְ אַבְרָהָם וַיִּקַּח אֶת-

הָאֵיל וַיַּעֲלֵהוּ לְעֹלָה תַחַת בְּנוֹ: 14 וַיִּקְרָא אַבְרָהָם שֵׁם-

הַמָּקוֹם הַהוּא יְהוָה וַיִּרְאָה אֲשֶׁר יֹאמַר הַיּוֹם בְּהַר יְהוָה

יִרְאֶה: 15 וַיִּקְרָא מִלְאָךְ יְהוָה אֶל-אַבְרָהָם שְׁנִית מִן-

הַשָּׁמַיִם: 16 וַיֹּאמֶר בִּי נִשְׁבַּעְתִּי נְאֻם-יְהוָה כִּי יַעַן אֲשֶׁר

עָשִׂיתָ אֶת-הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה וְלֹא חָשַׁכְתָּ אֶת-בְּנֵךְ אֶת-יְחִידְךָ:

17 כִּי-בָרַךְ אֲבָרְכֶךָ וְהִרְבָּה אֲרֻבָּה אֶת-זְרַעְךָ כְּכֹכְבֵי

הַשָּׁמַיִם וְכָחֹל אֲשֶׁר עַל-שֵׁפֶת הַיָּם וַיִּרְשׂ זְרַעְךָ אֶת

שַׁעַר אֲיִבּוֹ: 18 וְהִתְבָּרְכוּ בְּזְרַעְךָ כָּל גּוֹי הָאָרֶץ לְעַבְדְּ

אֲשֶׁר שָׁמַעַתָּ בְּקֻלִּי: 19 וַיָּשָׁב אַבְרָהָם אֶל-נַעֲרָיו וַיִּקְמוּ

וַיֵּלְכוּ יַחְדָּו אֶל-בְּאֵר שֶׁבַע וַיֵּשְׁבּוּ אַבְרָהָם בְּבְאֵר שֶׁבַע:

פ 20 וַיְהִי אַחֲרַי הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה וַיֵּגֵד לְאַבְרָהָם לֵאמֹר

הִנֵּה יְלִדָה מִלְכָּה גַם-הִוא בָּנִים לְנַחֲוֹר אָחִיךָ: 21 אֶת-

עֵוִץ בְּכָרוֹ וְאֶת-בְּנוֹ אָחִיו וְאֶת-קְמוּאֵל אָבִי אֲרָם:

22 וְאֶת-כְּשֵׁד וְאֶת-חִזֹּן וְאֶת-פְּלִדֶּשׁ וְאֶת-יִדְלָף וְאֶת

בְּתוּאֵל: 23 וּבְתוּאֵל יָלַד אֶת-רַבְקָה שְׂמִנָּה אֵלֶּה יְלִדָה

מִלְכָּה לְנַחֲוֹר אָחִי אַבְרָהָם: 24 וּפִילְגֶשֶׁשׁ וּשְׂמִנָה רְאוּמָה

וַיִּתְּלֶךָ גַם־הוּא אֶת־טַבַּח וְאֶת־גִּזְחִם וְאֶת־תְּחֹשׁ וְאֶת־

מַעֲכָה : ס

4 שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ יְהוָה אֶחָד : 5 וְאַהֲבָתְךָ

אֵת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ בְּכָל-לְבָבְךָ וּבְכָל-נַפְשְׁךָ וּבְכָל-

מְאֹדְךָ : 6 וְהָיוּ תְהִלָּתוֹת הָאֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי מְצַוְךָ הַיּוֹם

עַל-לְבָבְךָ : 7 וְשִׁנְנֶתָם לְבָנֶיךָ וְדַבַּרְתָּ בָּם בְּשִׁבְתְּךָ

בְּבֵיתְךָ וּבְלִקְתֶּךָ בַּדֶּרֶךְ וּבְשֹׁכְבְךָ וּבְקוּמְךָ : 8 וְקָשַׁרְתָּם

לְאָזְנוֹת עַל-יָדְךָ וְהָיוּ לְטֹטְפֹת בֵּין עֵינֶיךָ : 9 וְכָתַבְתָּם

עַל-מְזוֹזוֹת בֵּיתְךָ וּבְשַׁעֲרֶיךָ : 10