46

46:1-27 **Jacob And His Family Move To Egypt**

Gen 46:1 **Then Israel set out and all that {belonged} to him. Then he came to Beersheba, and he sacrificed sacrifices to the God of his father Isaac.**

**Then Israel set out and all that {belonged} to him.**

“So Israel started the journey {to Egypt} with all his {family members and} belongings/possessions.” or “So Israel {and his family} started traveling {toward Egypt} with all his/their belongings.”

**Then he came to Beersheba, and**

“When they reached {the city of} Beersheba,”

**he sacrificed sacrifices**

“he offered sacrifices/offerings” or “offered/burned some of his animals {on an altar} {there} as sacrifices”. See how you translated “sacrificed” in Gen 31:54.

**to the God of his father Isaac.**

“to God, whom his father Isaac worshiped/served.”

Gen 46:2 **And God spoke to Israel in visions of the night and said, “Jacob! Jacob!” And he said, “Behold me.”**

**And God spoke to Israel in visions of the night and said, “Jacob! Jacob!”**

“During the night God spoke/called to Israel in a vision, “Jacob! Jacob!” “ or “That night, God {appeared/came to} Israel in a vision and said to him, “Jacob, Jacob.” “ God repeats Jacob’s name to communicate that he has something urgent or important to tell him. Make sure your translation of this phrase does not sound angry or critical. Also see how you translated “vision” in Gen 15:1.

**And he said,**

“Israel/Jacob replied {to him},” For some languages, it is more natural to put this quotation margin (“he said”) after the quote. Do what is best in your language. (See: figs-infostructure)

**“Behold me.”**

“Here I am, {Lord/Master}.” or “Yes, {Lord/Master}?” or “I am listening, {Lord}.” Consider again how you translated the idiom “Behold me” throughout the book of Genesis. See Gen 22:1, 7, 11; 27:1, 18; 31:11; 37:13 ; 46:2. (See: figs-idiom)

Gen 46:3 **And he said, “I {am} God, the God of your father. Do not be afraid to go down to Egypt, because I will make you into a great nation there.**

**And he said,**

“Then God said {to him},” (See: writing-quotations)

**“I {am} God, the God of your father.**

“I {am} God, the God whom your father serves/worships.” See how you translated “the God of” in verse 1.

**Do not be afraid**

“Don’t be afraid” or “You must not be afraid”

**to go down to Egypt,**

“to move down to {the country of} Egypt,” or “to go/travel to {the country of} Egypt {and settle there},”

**because I will make you into**

“because I will make you {and your family/descendants} become” or “because I will make your family/descendants {multiply and} become” or “because I will give you {many} descendants, who will become”. See how you translated “I will make you into a great nation” (and similar phrases) in Gen 12:2; 17:20; 18:18; 21:13, 18. (See: figs-metonymy)

**a great nation there.**

“an important/large ethnic/people group {while they live} there.”

Gen 46:4 **I myself will go down with you to Egypt, and I myself will also surely bring you up. And Joseph will put his hand over your eyes.”**

**I myself will go down with you to Egypt,**

“I myself/personally will go with you to Egypt,” or “I will personally go with you down to Egypt {and take care of you there}.” Consider what is the best way to translate the emphatic pronoun “I” here and in the next clause. Also see how you translated “down” and “up” in Gen 45:9.

**and I myself will also surely bring you up.**

“Later I will definitely bring your descendants {back} {here} {to Canaan}.” The pronoun “you” refers here to Jacob’s descendants. (See: figs-metonymy)

**And Joseph will put his hand over your eyes.”**

“And {when you die}, Joseph will {be right there to} close your eyes.” or “When you die, Joseph will be with you.” This clause refers to the custom of closing a person’s eyes after he died and means that Joseph would be with Jacob when he died. (See: figs-euphemism)

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Gen 46:5 **Then Jacob got up from Beersheba, and the sons of Israel carried Jacob their father and their little ones and their wives in the carts that Pharaoh had sent to carry him.**

**Then Jacob got up from Beersheba,**

“Then/So Jacob left {the city of} Beersheba,” or “After that, Jacob {whose other name was Israel} left {the city of} Beersheba,” Be consistent with how you spell “Beersheba” throughout the book of Genesis. See Gen 21:14, 31-33; 22:19; 26:23, 33; 28:10; 46:1, 5.

**and the sons of Israel carried Jacob their father**

“and his sons, the sons of Israel, took/transported {him} their father” or “and his sons, {that is} the sons of Israel, took/transported him” or “and his sons took/transported him”. “Israel” is the name that God gave to Jacob (Gen 32:28, 35:10). In chapters 45 and 46, the text repeatedly switches back and forth between both of Jacob’s names. Make sure it is clear in your translation that these two names refer to the same person. You could include a footnote that helps readers understand what is happening.

**and their little ones and their wives**

“as well as their children and wives” or “and their wives and children”. See how you translated “little ones and...wives” in Gen 45:19. (See: figs-infostructure)

**in the carts**

“in the wagons”. See how you translated “carts” in Gen 45:19, 21, 27.

**that Pharaoh**

“that {King} Pharaoh” or “that Pharaoh {the king of Egypt}” or “that the king {of/over Egypt}”. For a note about how “Pharaoh” is used like a name in the Bible, see Gen 12:15. (See: translate-names)

**had sent**

“had sent {to Canaan}” or “had provided”

**to carry him.**

“to transport him/them {to Egypt}.” or “for them to ride in/on {to Egypt}.” The pronoun “him” refers to Jacob, the head of his family. and includes Jacob’s wives and children. It may be necessary to use the plural pronoun “them” to make that clear. (See: figs-synecdoche)

Gen 46:6 **And they took their livestock and their possessions that they had acquired in the land of Canaan. Then they came to Egypt, Jacob and all of his offspring with him.**

**And they took their livestock**

“They {also} took/brought {with them} their livestock/animals”

**and their possessions**

“and their {other} belongings”. Consider again how you translated “possessions” in the book of Genesis. See Gen 12:5 (and note); 13:6; 14:11-12, 16, 21; 15:14; 31:18; 36:7; 46:6. It may be necessary to translate this term in slightly different ways, depending on the context.

**that they had acquired**

“that they had accumulated/gotten”. Consider again how you translated “acquired” in the book of Genesis. See Gen 12:5; 31:18; 36:6; 46:6.

**in the land of Canaan.**

“in the region of Canaan.” or “in Canaan.”

**Then they came to Egypt, Jacob and all of his offspring with him,**

“Then Jacob and all of his descendants arrived in Egypt.”

Gen 46:7 **his sons and his sons’ sons with him, his daughters and his sons’ daughters. So all his offspring he brought with him to Egypt.**

**his sons and his sons’ sons with him, his daughters and his sons’ daughters.**

“{including} his sons and grandsons, {and} his daughters and granddaughters.” or “{including} his sons, daughters, grandsons, and granddaughters.” or “{including} his sons and daughters, {and} his grandsons and granddaughters.” Consider what is the best way in your language to list these descendants. (See: translate-kinship)

**So all his offspring he brought with him to Egypt.**

“{Yes,} he/Jacob brought his entire family with him to Egypt.” or “He/Jacob had all his offspring/descendants with him when he arrived in Egypt.” For some languages, it may be clearer or more natural to change the order of the clauses in this verse and say, “He/Jacob brought his entire {extended} family with him to Egypt, {including} his sons...” Do what is best in your language. (See: figs-infostructure)

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Gen 46:8 **Now these {are} the names of the sons of Israel who went to Egypt, Jacob and his sons: the firstborn of Jacob {was} Reuben.**

**Now these {are} the names of the sons of Israel who went to Egypt, Jacob and his sons:**

“Here is a list of the names of Israel’s descendants who went/came {with him} to Egypt, {that is,} Jacob’s descendants:” or “The following list gives the names of Israel’s descendants, {that is,} Jacob’s descendants, who went/came {with him} to Egypt:”

**the firstborn of Jacob {was} Reuben.**

“Reuben {who was} his/Jacob’s firstborn/oldest {son},”

Gen 46:9 **And the sons of Reuben {were} Hanoch and Pallu and Hezron and Carmi.**

**And the sons of Reuben {were}**

“and Reuben’s sons, {who were}” or “and Reuben’s sons:” Throughout this section (verses 9-27), some translations use a colon before each list of names, with or without “were”. Do what is best in your language.

**Hanoch and Pallu and Hezron and Carmi.**

“Hanoch, Pallu, Hezron, and Carmi.” For some languages it is more natural to include “and” between every name in a list like this. For other languages it is more natural to use commas between names and leave “and” implied, except before the last name in the list. See how you translated similar lists of names in Genesis 10.

Gen 46:10**And the sons of Simeon {were} Jemuel and Jamin and Ohad and Jakin and Zohar and Shaul, the son of a Canaanite woman.**

**And the sons of Simeon {were}**

“{Simeon and} Simeon’s/his sons, {who were}”

**Jemuel and Jamin and Ohad and Jakin and Zohar,**

“Jemuel, Jamin, Ohad, Jakin, Zohar,”

**and Shaul, the son of a Canaanite woman.**

“and Shaul, who had a Canaanite mother.” or “and Shaul, whose mother was a Canaanite.” or “and Shaul. (Shaul had a Canaanite mother.)” In this list, only Shaul had a Canaanite mother. See how you translated “Canaanite” in Gen 38:2.

Gen 46:11 **And the sons of Levi {were} Gershon, Kohath, and Merari.**

**And the sons of Levi {were} Gershon, Kohath, and Merari.**

“{Levi and} Levi’s sons, {who were} Gershon, Kohath, and Merari.**”**

Gen 46:12**And the sons of Judah {were} Er and Onan and Shelah and Perez and Zerah, but Er and Onan had died in the land of Canaan. And the sons of Perez were Hezron and Hamul.**

**And the sons of Judah {were}**

“{Judah and} Judah’s sons, {who were}”

**Er and Onan and Shelah and Perez and Zerah,**

“Er, Onan, Shelah, Perez, and Zerah;” Be consistent here with how you spelled these names in Gen 38:3-11, 26, 29-30.

**but Er and Onan had died in the land of Canaan.**

“actually, Er and Onan had {already} died in the land/region of Canaan.”

**And the sons of Perez were Hezron and Hamul.**

“Perez’s sons were Hezron and Hamul.” or “Perez had sons {named} Hezron and Hamul.”

Gen 46:13**And the sons of Issachar {were} Tola and Puvah and Job and Shimron.**

**And the sons of Issachar {were}**

“{Issachar and} Issachar’s sons, {who were}”

**Tola and Puvah and Job and Shimron.**

“Tola, Puvah/Puah, Job/Jashub, and Shimron.” Numbers 26:24 and 1 Chronicles 7:1 have the same list of Issachar’s sons as here, but instead of “Puvah” and “Job”, they have “Puah” and “Jashub”. Some translations keep the spelling for these names the same in all three locations to avoid confusion. Do what is best in your language. (See: translate-names)

Gen 46:14**And the sons of Zebulun {were} Sered and Elon and Jahleel.**

**And the sons of Zebulun {were}**

“{Zebulun and} Zebulun’s sons, {who were}”

**Sered and Elon and Jahleel.**

“Sered, Elon, and Jahleel.”

Gen 46:15**Those {were} the sons of Leah, whom she bore for Jacob in Paddan Aram, and Dinah his daughter. All the souls of his sons and his daughters {were} thirty-three.**

**Those {were} the sons**

“Those {were} the sons {and grandsons}” or “{All} those {were} the descendants”

**of Leah, whom she bore for Jacob**

“of Leah and Jacob who were born” or **“**that Jacob’s wife Leah had” or “that Jacob and {his wife} Leah had together”

**in Paddan Aram,**

“in {the land/region of} Paddan Aram,”

**and Dinah his daughter.**

“as well as Dinah their daughter.” or “in addition to their daughter Dinah.” or “They also had a daughter {named} Dinah.” Be consistent with how you spell the name “Dinah” in the book of Genesis. See Gen 30:21; 34:1-5, 11, 13, 25-26; 46:15.

**All the souls of his sons and his daughters {were} thirty-three.**

“All {together} those sons, daughters {and grandchildren} {totaled} thirty-three persons/people.” or “The {total} number of those descendants {was} thirty-three.”

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Gen 46:16**And the sons of Gad {were} Ziphion and Haggi, Shuni and Ezbon, Eri and Arodi and Areli.**

**And the sons of Gad {were}**

“{Jacob’s other descendants who came with him included:} {his/Jacob’s son Gad and} Gad’s sons, {who were}” or “{Other descendants were/included} {Jacob’s son Gad and} Gad’s sons:” This verse begins a new section in the list of Jacob’s descendants. Decide what is the best way to begin this new section in your language.

**Ziphion and Haggi, Shuni and Ezbon, Eri and Arodi and Areli.**

“Ziphion, Haggi, Shuni, Ezbon, Eri, Arodi, and Areli.”

Gen 46:17**And the sons of Asher {were} Imnah and Ishvah and Ishvi and Beriah and Serah their sister. And the sons of Beriah {were} Heber and Malkiel.**

**And the sons of Asher {were}**

“{Asher and} Asher’s sons, {who were}”

**Imnah and Ishvah and Ishvi and Beriah,**

“Imnah, Ishvah, Ishvi, and Beriah,”

**and Serah their sister.**

“and their sister {who was} Serah.” or “and their sister {whose name was} Serah.”

**And the sons of Beriah {were} Heber and Malkiel.**

“Beriah’s sons {were} Heber and Malkiel.” or “Beriah had sons {named} Heber and Malkiel.”

Gen 46:18**Those {were} the sons of Zilpah, whom Laban had given to Leah his daughter. And she bore those sixteen souls for Jacob.**

**Those {were} the sons of Zilpah,**

“Those {were} the descendants of {Jacob and} Zilpah,” or “Those {were} the children {and grandchildren} {that Jacob had} with Zilpah,” Be consistent with how you spell the name “Zilpah” in the book of Genesis. See Gen 29:24; 30:9-10,12; 35:26; 37:2; 46:18.

**whom Laban had given to Leah his daughter.**

“{who was the servant woman} that Laban had given to his daughter Leah.”

**And she bore those sixteen souls for Jacob.**

“Zilpah and Jacob had those sixteen descendants.” or “{The total number of} those descendants that Zilpah and Jacob had together was sixteen.” Consider whether it is better in your language to change the order of clauses in this verse and say, “Those {were} sixteen descendants that Jacob had with {his concubine} Zilpah, whom Laban had given to his daughter Leah {as a maidservant/servant}.” (See: figs-infostructure)

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Gen 46:19 **The sons of Rachel, the wife of Jacob, {were} Joseph and Benjamin.**

**The sons of Rachel, the wife of Jacob, {were} Joseph and Benjamin.**

“{Then} there were the sons of Jacob’s wife Rachel, {who were} Joseph and Benjamin.” or “The sons that Jacob had with his wife Rachel {were} Joseph and Benjamin.” This verse begins a new section in the list of Jacob’s descendants. Decide what is the best way to begin this new section in your language.

Gen 46:20**And Manasseh and Ephraim were born to Joseph in the land of Egypt, whom Asenath, the daughter of Potiphera the priest of On, bore for him.**

**And Manasseh and Ephraim were born to Joseph in the land of Egypt,**

“Joseph’s {sons} who were born in the land/country of Egypt {were} Manasseh and Ephraim.” or “Joseph’s sons were Manasseh and Ephraim, and they were born in the land/country of Egypt.”

**whom Asenath, the daughter of Potiphera the priest of On, bore for him.**

“{Joseph’s/His wife} Asenath bore/had those sons for him; she was the daughter of Potiphera, the priest in/at {the city of} On.” or “Their mother was {Joseph’s wife} Asenath, the daughter of Potiphera, {who was} the priest in/at {the city of} On.” See how you translated “Asenath...daughter of Potiphera the priest of On” in Gen 41:45.

Gen 46:21 **And the sons of Benjamin {were} Bela and Beker and Ashbel, Gera and Naaman, Ehi and Rosh, Muppim and Huppim and Ard.**

**And the sons of Benjamin {were}**

“{Benjamin and} Benjamin’s sons, {who were}” or “Benjamin’s sons {were}”

**Bela and Beker and Ashbel, Gera and Naaman,**

“Bela, Beker, Ashbel, Gera, Naaman,”

**Ehi and Rosh, Muppim and Huppim and Ard.**

“Ehi, Rosh, Muppim, Huppim, and Ard.” Remember to use (or not use) “and” between the names in this list in a way that is natural in your language.

Gen 46:22**Those {were} the sons of Rachel, whom she bore for Jacob; all the souls {were} fourteen.**

**Those {were} the sons**

“Those {were} the sons {and grandsons}” or “{All} those {were} the descendants”

**of Rachel, whom she bore for Jacob;**

“that Jacob’s wife Rachel had,” or “that Jacob and {his wife} Rachel had together,” or “who descended/came from Rachel and Jacob.” Your punctuation here will depend on how you translate the rest of this verse.

**all the souls {were} fourteen.**

“a total of fourteen descendants.” or “The total {number} of those descendants {was} fourteen.”

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Gen 46:23**And the sons of Dan {were} Hushim.**

**And the sons of Dan {were} Hushim.**

“{Other descendants who came with Jacob included:} {his son Dan and} Dan’s son Hushim.”

This verse begins a new section in the list of Jacob’s descendants. See how you started verse 16, which is similar.

Gen 46:24**And the sons of Naphtali {were} Jahziel and Guni and Jezer and Shillem.**

**And the sons of Naphtali {were}**

“{Naphtali and} Naphtali’s sons, {who were}”

**Jahziel and Guni and Jezer and Shillem.**

“Jahziel, Guni, Jezer, and Shillem.” Consider again how you translated these lists of names in this chapter (verses 9-24).

Gen 46:25**Those {were} the sons of Bilhah, whom Laban had given to Rachel his daughter. And she bore those for Jacob; all the souls {were} seven.**

**Those {were} the sons of Bilhah,**

“Those {were} the descendants of {Jacob and} Bilhah,” or “Those {were all} the sons {and grandsons} that Jacob had with Bilhah,” Be consistent in how you spell “Bilhah” in the book of Genesis. See Gen 29:29; 30:3-5, 7; 35:22, 25; 37:2; 46:25. Also see how you translated verse 18, which is similar in structure to verse 25.

**whom Laban had given to Rachel his daughter.**

“{who was} {the servant woman} whom Laban had given to his daughter Rachel.”

**And she bore those for Jacob; all the souls {were} seven.**

“The total {number} of those descendants that Bilhah and Jacob had together {was} seven.” or “Those descendants that Bilhah had with Jacob totaled seven {persons/people}.” For some languages it is better to change the order of clauses in this verse and say, “All those {were} seven descendants that Jacob had with {his concubine} Bilhah, whom Laban had given to his daughter Rachel {as a maidservant/servant}.” Do what is best in your language. (See: figs-infostructure)

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Gen 46:26 **All the souls who went with Jacob to Egypt, who came out of his thigh, apart from the wives of Jacob’s sons; all the souls {were} sixty-six.**

**All the souls who went with Jacob to Egypt,**

“The total number of persons/people who traveled with Jacob to Egypt,”

**who came out of his thigh,**

“who came/descended from him,” or “who were his blood relatives,” or “who were his biological descendants,” Make sure that your translation of this idiom can be read in public without offending or embarrassing listeners. See how you translated a similar idiom in Gen 35:11. (See: figs-euphemism)

**apart from the wives of Jacob’s sons;**

“not counting/including {his wives or} the wives of his sons,”

**all the souls {were} sixty-six.**

“was sixty-six people in all.” For some languages it is clearer and more natural to change the order of the clauses in this sentence and say, “Altogether Jacob had sixty-six blood relatives who went with him to Egypt. That {number} does not include {his wives or} his sons’ wives.” Do what is best in your language. (See: figs-infostructure)

Gen 46:27**And the sons of Joseph who were born for him in Egypt {were} two souls. All the souls {belonging} to the house of Jacob who went to Egypt {were} seventy.**

**And the sons of Joseph who were born for him in Egypt {were} two souls.**

“{If you include/count} {Jacob, Joseph, and} Joseph’s two sons, who were born in Egypt, {then}” or “Joseph {and his} two sons were already in Egypt, {so, including Jacob,}”

**All the souls {belonging} to the house of Jacob who went to Egypt {were} seventy.**

“all the people in Jacob’s family who were in Egypt {totaled} seventy.” or “there was a total of seventy members of Jacob’s family in Egypt.”

*46:28-47:12* **Jacob Reunites With His Son Joseph And Meets {King} Pharaoh**

Gen 46:28 **And he sent Judah before him to Joseph to show {the way} before him to Goshen. And they came to the land of Goshen.**

**And he sent Judah**

“Then he/Jacob told Judah to go” or “{When they reached Egypt,} he/Jacob had Judah go”

**before him to Joseph**

“ahead of them to Joseph” or **“**to Joseph ahead of them”

**to show {the way} before him**

“to find out {which way} to go” or “to ask him how to get” or “to get directions”

**to Goshen.**

“to {the region/territory of} Goshen.” or “to Goshen {Province/County}.” Goshen was a region or territory that was part of the country of Egypt. For some languages it is better to make that explicit here, rather than wait until the end of the verse. Do what is best in your language. Also be consistent here with how you spelled “Goshen” in Gen 45:10. (See: figs-explicit)

**And they**

“Then Jacob and his family” or “After that, Jacob’s family”. Make sure it is clear in your translation who is being referred to here. (See: writing-pronouns)

**came to**

“traveled to” or “arrived in”

**the land of Goshen.**

“the region/territory of Goshen.” or “Goshen Province/County.” or “Goshen.” If you use “the land of Goshen” earlier in this verse, it may be better to just say “Goshen” here. Do what is best in your language.

Gen 46:29**Then Joseph harnessed his chariot and went up to meet Israel his father in Goshen. And he appeared to him, then he fell on his neck and cried on his neck a long time.**

**Then Joseph harnessed his chariot**

“Then Joseph got his chariot/cart ready” or “Then Joseph {had his servants} get his chariot/cart ready”. Joseph may have harnessed his horses to his chariot himself, or he may have had his servants do that for him (which was usual for a powerful person like him). Consider how you translated similar situations in Gen 41:48. Also see how you translated “chariot” in Gen 41:43. (See: figs-explicit)

**and went up to meet Israel his father in Goshen.**

“and went to Goshen to meet his father Israel.” See how you translated “went up” in Gen 13:1 and “go up” in Gen 45:9.

**And he appeared to him,**

“{When he got there,} Joseph went/came up to his father” or “{There} Joseph greeted his father”

**then he fell on his neck**

“and threw/put his arms around his neck/shoulders” or “and hugged him {tightly/strongly}”. See how you translated “fell on...neck” in Gen 45:14. (See: figs-idiom)

**and cried on his neck a long time.**

“and cried {for joy} on his shoulder {for} a long time.”

Gen 46:30**Then Israel said to Joseph, “Now I can die, since I have seen your face that you {are} still alive!”**

**Then Israel said to Joseph,**

“Then Israel exclaimed to Joseph/him,”

**“Now I can die,**

”Now I can/will die {happy},” or “Now when I die {I will be at peace},” Jacob did not die until 17 years later (Genesis 47:28). Make sure your translation of this clause does not mean or imply that Jacob wanted to die soon or that he thought he would die soon.

**since I have seen your face**

“since/because I have seen you face-to-face” or “since/because I have seen you in person”. In this context, “your face” refers to Joseph, not just his face. Decide what is the best way to communicate that in your language. (See: figs-synecdoche)

**that you {are} still alive!”**

“{and know} that you {are} still alive!”

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Gen 46:31**Then Joseph said to his brothers and to the household of his father, “I will go up and report to Pharaoh, and I will say to him, ‘My brothers and the household of my father who {were living} in the land of Canaan have come to me.**

**Then Joseph said to his brothers**

“Then Joseph announced to his brothers” or “Then Joseph told his brothers”

**and to the household of his father,**

“and {the rest of} his father’s household/family,”

**“I will go up and report to Pharaoh, and I will say to him,**

“I will go to {King} Pharaoh and tell/inform him,” Make sure that the way Joseph refers to Pharaoh here sounds respectful in your translation. See what you did in Gen 41:35. (See: translate-honorifics)

**‘My brothers and the household of my father**

“My brothers and {the rest of} my father’s family” or “that my brothers and {the rest of} my father’s household/family”. Consider whether it is better in your language to translate this embedded quote (in verses 31-32) with a direct or indirect quote. (See: figs-quotesinquotes)

**who {were living} in the land of Canaan have come to me.**

“have come/traveled {here} from the land/region of Canaan to live near me.”

Gen 46:32**And the men {are} herders of sheep, for they are herdsmen, and they have brought their flocks and their herds and everything that {belongs} to them.’**

**And the men {are} herders of sheep,**

“The men {of my family} raise/tend sheep {and goats}.” or “{I will} also {tell him that} the/you men {in my family} raise sheep {and goats}.” Be consistent here with whether you are translating this embedded quote (that began in verse 31) as an direct or indirect quote. (See: figs-quotesinquotes)

**for they are livestock men,**

“for/because they are livestock raisers/herders,” or “In fact, they raise {all kinds of} livestock {for a living},” Consider whether or not it is better in your language to begin a new sentence here.

**and they have brought their flocks and their herds**

“and they have brought {with them} {all} their sheep {and goats} and cattle”

**and everything**

“and everything {else}” or “as well as everything {else}”

**that {belongs} to them.’**

“that they own/have.” or “that is theirs.”

Gen 46:33**Then it will be, when Pharaoh calls for you and says, ‘What {is} your work?’**

**Then it will be,**

“Then” or “So then,” This phrase introduces and emphasizes what Joseph says next. Consider the best way to communicate that in your language.

**when Pharaoh**

“when {King} Pharaoh” or “when the king”

**calls for you and says, ‘What {is} your work?’**

“summons you and asks {you} what your work/occupation is,” Consider whether it is better in your language to translate this embedded quotation with a direct or indirect quote. (See: figs-quotesinquotes)

Gen 46:34**then you should say, ‘Your servants have been livestock men from our youth and until now, both we {and} also our fathers,’ so that you can settle in the land of Goshen, because every herder of sheep {is} an abomination {to} Egyptians.”**

**then you should say,**

“you should/must tell {him},” (See: writing-quotations)

**‘Your servants have been livestock men from our youth and until now,**

“Your Majesty/Highness, we have raised livestock since the time we were youths/young,” or “Sir, ever since the time we were young until now, we have been raising livestock,” The phrase “your servants” shows respect to Pharaoh and acknowledges his high position; it does not mean that Pharaoh actually owns Joseph’s brothers as servants. Translate this in a polite way that shows respect toward Pharaoh. Also, see how you translated “livestock men” in verse 32. (See: figs-123person)

**both we {and} also our fathers,’**

“{which is} the same occupation that our forefathers/ancestors had.” See how you translated “fathers” in Gen 15:15.

**so that**

“That way” or “If {you say} that, {then}”

**you can settle**

“you will be permitted/allowed to live {separately/privately}” or “{he/Pharaoh} will permit/allow} you to live {separately/privately}”. The idea here is that Jacob’s family would be permitted to live in rural areas to raise their livestock away from most Egyptians, who despised sheep herders. (See: figs-explicit)

**in the land of Goshen,**

“in the region/territory of Goshen,” or “in Goshen Province/County,”

**because**

“{especially} because/since”

**every herder of sheep {is} an abomination {to} Egyptians.”**

“sheep herders are detestable {to} Egyptians.” or “the people of Egypt have disdain/contempt for sheep herders.” or “Egyptians despise/detest everyone who raises sheep.” For some languages it is clearer and more natural to change the order of phrases in this clause. Do what is best in your language. Also see how you translated “abomination” in Gen 43:32. (See: figs-infostructure)