Parallelism in the Hodayot from Qumran

Gary R. Williams

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Abstract
The dissertation aims to analyze parallelism in the Hodayot from Qumran and to compare it with parallelism in early biblical poetry, Isaiah 1-18, and Isaiah 40-45. Particular attention is given to basic units of composition (couplets, triplets, quatrains, etc.), grammatical parallelism, semantic parallelism, and the relationship between these last two. A topic of secondary importance is the length of poetic lines. After a few paragraphs on the purpose, importance, and overview of the dissertation, the first chapter reviews recent research on the central issues to be dealt with in the study, and then explains the method and terminology to be used in the analysis of parallelism. Chapter II analyzes 266 basic units from the Hodayot, consisting of 647 poetic lines. The third chapter is a statistical summary of the results obtained in Chapter II concerning kinds of basic units, line length, degree of semantic parallelism between the lines, degree of congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism, grammatical rewrites, internal parallelism, ellipsis and compensation, repetition, parallel unit set structures, and categories of semantic parallelism. The fourth and final chapter compares the statistics from the Hodayot with those from similar studies in early biblical poetry, Isaiah 1-18, and Isaiah 40-45. Enough similarities are found among the four corpora to show that they all belong to the same basic prosodic tradition. Among the differences that distinguish the Hodayot from the biblical corpora are the following: larger ratio of triplets to couplets, more strophes of more than four parallel lines, fewer lines of three grammatical units, more lines of more than four grammatical units, more triplets with a 2:2:2 grammatical unit count, a greater variety of grammatical unit counts, less repetition in consecutive lines, more parallelism of grammatically divisible semantic compounds, less surface level grammatical parallelism, more semantic parallelism and deep level grammatical parallelism between verbal clauses and infinitive phrases, and less parallelism between single words (as opposed to phrases and clauses).

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Comments

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PARALLELISM IN THE HODAYOT FROM QUMRAN

by
Gary Roye Williams

A Dissertation
submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

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Annenberg Research Institute
420 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
APPROVAL

This dissertation, entitled
Parallelism in the Hodayot from Qumran

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Candidate for the degree of
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The dissertation aims to analyze parallelism in the Hodayot from Qumran and to compare it with parallelism in early biblical poetry, Isaiah 1-18, and Isaiah 40-45. Particular attention is given to basic units of composition (couplets, triplets, quatrains, etc.), grammatical parallelism, semantic parallelism, and the relationship between these last two. A topic of secondary importance is the length of poetic lines. After a few paragraphs on the purpose, importance, and overview of the dissertation, the first chapter reviews recent research on the central issues to be dealt with in the study, and then explains the method and terminology to be used in the analysis of parallelism. Chapter II analyzes 266 basic units from the Hodayot, consisting of 647 poetic lines. The third chapter is a statistical summary of the results obtained in Chapter II concerning kinds of basic units, line length, degree of semantic parallelism between the lines, degree of congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism, grammatical rewrites, internal parallelism, ellipsis and compensation, repetition, parallel unit set structures, and categories of semantic parallelism. The fourth and final chapter compares the statistics from the Hodayot with those from similar studies in early biblical poetry, Isaiah 1-18, and Isaiah 40-45. Enough similarities are found among the four corpora to show that they all belong to the same basic prosodic tradition. Among the differences that distinguish the Hodayot from the biblical corpora are the following: larger ratio of triplets to couplets, more strophes of more than four parallel lines, fewer lines of three grammatical units, more lines of more than four grammatical units, more triplets with a 2:2:2 grammatical unit count, a greater variety of grammatical unit counts, less repetition in consecutive lines, more parallelism of grammatically divisible semantic compounds, less surface level grammatical parallelism, more semantic parallelism and deep level grammatical parallelism between verbal clauses and infinitive phrases, and less parallelism between single words (as opposed to phrases and clauses).
To Pauline, who gave me space, spark, and sparkle.
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Professor Stephen A. Geller has been the inspiration and guiding light for this dissertation. He introduced me to the study of Hebrew poetry, as well as to a number of other aspects of biblical studies. The thesis is based on a method developed by him for the study of parallelism. The hours he has spent supervising this project have been countless, and his orientation has been priceless. I am grateful to him for his patience and encouragement all along the way. I would also like to thank Professor Douglas K. Stuart for his willingness to serve as a reader of this manuscript.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS ........................................................................................................................................ ii

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION .............................................................................................................................. 1

1. PURPOSE, IMPORTANCE, AND OVERVIEW OF THE DISSERTATION .................................................. 1

2. THE STATE OF CURRENT RESEARCH ...................................................................................................... 5

2.1 Biblical Hebrew poetry

2.1.1 Distinction between prose and poetry

2.1.2 Meter

2.1.3 Basic units

2.1.4 Nature and function of parallelism

2.2 Hodayot prosody

2.2.1 Parallelism in the Hodayot

2.2.2 Basic units and line length in the Hodayot

3. TERMINOLOGY AND METHODOLOGY ................................................................................................... 26

3.1 Units of composition

3.1.1 Grammatical units

3.1.2 Parallel units

3.1.3 Lines

3.1.4 Basic units

3.2 Method of analysis

3.2.1 Heading

3.2.2 Preliminary analysis

3.2.2.1 Text

3.2.2.2 Translation

3.2.2.3 Grammatical structure

3.2.2.4 Line length
3.2.3 Parallelism schemata

3.2.3.1 Description of the schemata
3.2.3.2 Differences between the schemata
3.2.3.3 Grammatical rewrites
3.2.3.4 Ellipsis (or Gapping)
3.2.3.5 Influence of semantic parallelism on the analysis of grammatical parallelism

3.2.4 Analysis of the sets of parallel units

3.2.4.1 Numbering of parallel unit sets
3.2.4.2 Members of parallel unit sets
3.2.4.3 Classification of relationships between parallel units
  3.2.4.3.1 Relationships between grammatically parallel units
  3.2.4.3.2 Relationships between semantically parallel units
3.2.4.4 Set structure

3.2.5 Results

3.2.5.1 Summary of the analysis of parallel unit sets
3.2.5.2 Concluding results
  3.2.5.2.1 Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism
  3.2.5.2.2 Degree of parallelism between the lines
  3.2.5.2.3 Number of sets of parallel units and parallel unit distribution
  3.2.5.2.4 Internal parallelism
  3.2.5.2.5 Repetition
  3.2.5.2.6 Rewrites
  3.2.5.2.7 Compounds
  3.2.5.2.8 Whole line semantic parallelism
  3.2.5.2.9 Ellipsis and compensation
  3.2.5.2.10 Summarizing comment

CHAPTER II: ANALYSIS OF THE CORPUS

CHAPTER III: RESULTS

1. BASIC UNITS

1.1 Couplets

1.1.1 Frequency
1.1.2 Line length
1.1.3 Parallel couplets
  1.1.3.1 Fully parallel couplets
  1.1.3.2 Partially parallel couplets
1.1.4 Nonparallel couplets
1.1.5 Summary of parallelism in the couplets

1.2 Triplets
   1.2.1 Frequency
   1.2.2 Line length
   1.2.3 Parallelism among the lines
      1.2.3.1 AAA triplets
      1.2.3.2 AAB triplets
      1.2.3.3 ABA triplets
      1.2.3.4 ABB triplets
      1.2.3.5 AA triplets

   1.2.4 Summary of parallelism in the triplets

1.3 Quatrains
   1.3.1 Frequency
   1.3.2 Line length
   1.3.3 Parallelism among the lines
      1.3.3.1 ABAB quatrains
      1.3.3.2 ABBA quatrains
      1.3.3.3 AAA quatrains
      1.3.3.4 ABB quatrains

   1.3.4 Summary of parallelism in the quatrains

1.4 Pentastichs
   1.4.1 Frequency
   1.4.2 Line length
   1.4.3 Parallelism among the lines

1.5 Single lines

1.6 Totals of data
   1.6.1 Line length
   1.6.2 Degree of parallelism
   1.6.3 Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism
1.7 Observations

1.7.1 Types of basic units
1.7.2 Line length
1.7.3 Degree of parallelism
1.7.4 Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism

2. GRAMMATICAL REWRITES ................................................................. 713
3. INTERNAL PARALLELISM ................................................................. 720
4. ELLIPSIS ............................................................................................. 721
5. REPETITION ........................................................................................ 742
6. SET STRUCTURES ............................................................................... 750
7. CATEGORIES OF SEMANTIC PARALLELISM ...................................... 764
8. STROPHES .......................................................................................... 768

CHAPTER IV: COMPARISON WITH BIBLICAL POETRY ............................. 794
1. BASIC UNITS ..................................................................................... 794
2. REWRITES .......................................................................................... 810
3. INTERNAL PARALLELISM ................................................................. 811
4. ELLIPSIS ............................................................................................. 812
5. REPETITION ........................................................................................ 814
6. SET STRUCTURES ............................................................................... 815
7. CATEGORIES OF SEMANTIC PARALLELISM ...................................... 818
8. STROPHES OF PARALLEL LINES ...................................................... 819
9. OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS ............................................. 820

BIBLIOGRAPHY ...................................................................................... 829
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1. PURPOSE, IMPORTANCE, AND OVERVIEW OF THE DISSERTATION

1.1 Purpose of the dissertation

This dissertation aims to analyze parallelism in the Hodayot from Qumran and to compare it with parallelism in early biblical poetry, Isaiah 1-18, and Isaiah 40-44. Particular attention will be given to basic units of composition (couplets, triplets, quatrains, etc.), grammatical parallelism, semantic parallelism, and the relationship between these last two. A topic of secondary importance will be the length of poetic lines.

I chose the Hodayot as the corpus for this study because (1) they are clearly late in comparison with biblical poetry and (2) they offer a substantial amount of sound text. Their post-biblical origin will allow me to seek some possible patterns of diachronic development in the use of parallelism. The soundness of the text will obviate the circularity involved in analyzing text that one has emended or restored.

The Hodayot were probably composed in the second half of the second century B.C.E. There is a general consensus that the most complete manuscript of these hymns, which was found in Cave 1 and is commonly designated 1QH, comes from the Herodian period. However, some Hodayot fragments from

Cave 4 appear to go back to 100-80 B.C.E. Unless these fragments are autographs, the original poems must have been composed before the first century B.C.E. On the other hand, there is little doubt that the Hodayot were produced by the Qumran community. Since the community was founded no later than the middle of the second century, a date of composition for the Hodayot during this century seems highly likely, probably in the second half.

Although 1QH is not devoid of textual problems, it contains a substantial amount of sound text. There are numerous lacunae and occasional corrections and erasures. These alterations and the fact that the manuscript was copied by more than one scribe indicate that it is not the autograph. However, since its
date of composition for the Hodayot during this century seems highly likely, probably in the second half.

Although 1QH is not devoid of textual problems, it contains a substantial amount of sound text. There are numerous lacunae and occasional corrections and erasures. These alterations and the fact that the manuscript was copied by more than one scribe indicate that it is not the autograph. However, since its paleographical analysis by F. M. Cross, "The Development of the Jewish Scripts," in The Bible and the Ancient Near East: Essays in Honor of William Foxwell Albright, ed. E. G. Wright (New York: Doubleday, 1961), 199, n. 136.


Svend Holm-Nielsen (Hodayot: Psalms from Qumran, Acta Theologica Danica 2 [Aarhus: Universitetsforlaget, 1960], 324) is so agnostic about the date of composition that he says that it is even possible that some of the poems were written before the community had formed. However, no one has seriously pursued this possibility. Most importantly for the purposes of this dissertation, even Holm-Nielsen does not suggest that any of the Hodayot could go back to the biblical period. Perhaps the most convincing evidence that the Hodayot are post-biblical are their numerous biblical quotes and allusions. For a listing, see Jean Carmignac, "Les citations de l'Ancien Testament, et spécialement des Poèmes du Serviteur, dans les Hymnes de Qumrán," Revue de Qumrán 2 (1960), 357-94. See also Holm-Nielsen's sections on the use of the Bible in his commentary on each Hodayah, his summary discussion of the use of the Bible in the Hodayot in pp. 301-15, and his list of biblical passages used in the Hodayot in pp. 354-59.


For some internal evidences that may support this dating, see Jean Carmignac, "Les éléments historiques des 'Hymnes' de Qumrán," Revue de Qumrán 2 (1960), 220-21, and Harry A. Butler, "The Chronological Sequence of the Scrolls of Qumran Cave One," Revue de Qumrán 2 (1960), 537-39.


Two copy hands can clearly be distinguished on the scroll. Most scholars follow E. L. Sukenik (The Dead Sea Scrolls of the Hebrew University, trans. D. A. Fineman [Jerusalem: Magnes, 1955], 37-38) in assigning columns 13-17 and 1-11:22 to scribe A, and the rest of column 11, as well as columns 12 and 18, to scribe B. For the view that a third hand is at work in 11:22-26 and in a number of corrections, cf. Martin, Scribal Character, 59-64, 84, 98-99, 101-02, 105, 110-11, 117, 387-88, 493. See also Jean Carmignac, "Étude sur les procédés poétiques
short transmissional history all transpired within the same tiny community that produced the original, one would expect that where the manuscript is legible it would be reliable. In effect, in the eighteen columns published by Sukenik I find 266 basic units, consisting of 647 verse lines, where the text is good enough for the analysis of parallelism. Most of these units are completely free from textual uncertainty. The others have only minor textual problems that do not affect the analysis of parallelism.

1.2 Importance of the dissertation

This study is important for at least five reasons. (1) It will shed light on the prosodic conventions of the author(s) of the Hodayot. No systematic analysis has been made of parallelism in these hymns. (2) It will contribute to a better understanding of the Hodayot in general. Insight into prosody aids in interpretation and in perceiving the emotion generated by the text. (3) It will significantly augment the information available concerning the prosody of the last centuries of the Second Temple Period. No systematic analysis has been made of the parallelism of any body of Hebrew poetry from this era. (4) My method is very closely patterned after the approach taken by Geller, Worgul, and Elliot-Hogg in the study, respectively, of early biblical poetry, Isaiah 1-18, and des Hymnes, "Revue de Qumran 2 (1960), 523, n. 17.

8 Sukenik, Dead Sea Scrolls.

9 For the number of verse lines analyzed in the studies in early biblical poetry, Isaiah 1-18, and Isaiah 40-45 that will be used for comparative purposes, see footnotes 11, 12, and 13.

10 The identity of the author(s) is a moot question. Scholars are divided over whether there was a single author (usually considered to be the Teacher of Righteousness) or more than one. For a thorough discussion, see Holm-Nielsen, Hodayot, 316-48. For some additional suggestions, cf. Denise Dombkowski Hopkins, "The Qumran Community and a Hodayot: A Reassessment," Revue de Qumran 10 (1979), 331-37.


Isaiah 40-45.\textsuperscript{13} The data from the Hodayot can, then, be compared with the results from these three studies to show similarities and differences among the four corpora. The differences may suggest some tentative criteria for tracing the evolution of parallelism in Hebrew poetry and for distinguishing between earlier and later poetry. (5) Discovering the rules of composition followed in the Hodayot, where the text is reliable, will provide a point of reference for evaluating proposed emendations in biblical poems on the basis of parallelism and line length.

1.3 Overview of the dissertation

After these paragraphs on the purpose, importance, and overview of the dissertation, the remainder of this first chapter will review recent research on the central issues to be dealt with in this study and then explain the method and terminology to be used in the analysis of parallelism. Chapter II analyzes 266 basic units from the Hodayot, consisting of 647 poetic lines. This corpus includes all the basic units from the Hodayot that are free from the kinds of textual uncertainties that would affect the analysis. The third chapter is a statistical summary of the results obtained in Chapter II. Statistics are presented concerning kinds of basic units, line length, degree of semantic parallelism between the lines, degree of congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism, grammatical rewrites, internal parallelism, ellipsis and compensation, repetition, set structures, and categories of semantic parallelism. The fourth and final chapter compares the statistics from the Hodayot with those from the comparable studies in early biblical poetry, Isaiah 1-18, and Isaiah 40-45, pointing out some of the similarities and differences among the four corpora, and

concludes by summarizing those characteristics that distinguish the Hodayot from the earlier corpora.

2. THE STATE OF CURRENT RESEARCH

2.1 Biblical Hebrew poetry

Among the major topics of current debate and research concerning biblical Hebrew poetry are the distinction between poetry and prose, the existence and nature of meter, the definition of basic units, and the nature and function of parallelism. These same issues are of critical importance for the study of the Hodayot as well.

2.1.1 Distinction between prose and poetry

That there is a distinction between poetry and prose in the Hebrew Bible has been accepted as axiomatic for hundreds of years, and with even greater certainty since Bishop Lowth's epochal studies. However, this assured result of biblical studies has been called into question by Kugel. He argues that the distinction between poetry and prose in the Bible is a Hellenistic imposition. In support of his thesis Kugel points out that while there are certain "heightening" factors which elevate style and provide for formality and strictness of organization, these factors are found not only in poetic passages, but also in those which are classified as prose. He warns that labeling the extremes of heightened and unheightened speech "poetry" and "prose" leads to the errors of


15Kugel, Idea.

16Ibid., 85, 127-29.

17Ibid., 59-84.
losing the middle ground between the two poles, analyzing biblical "poetry" according to the canons of whatever poetry is currently in vogue, and assuming that biblical genres can be categorized as poetry or prose.

Kugel's concerns are legitimate. The abuses of the concept of poetry against which he rails have been committed throughout the history of biblical exegesis and continue to be committed regularly today. (There is, though, a stronger correlation between genre and the poetry/prose distinction than Kugel admits, as the study by Andersen and Forbes demonstrates).

Nor can it be denied that there is a continuum between what Kugel calls heightened and unheightened speech in the Bible.

However, the abuses which arouse Kugel's ire are just that: abuses. They are not necessary consequences of accepting the concept of Biblical poetry. The existence of the continuum between poetry and prose (found in the literature of many languages, including English) does not prohibit us from recognizing the poles (which Kugel does) and calling them "poetry" and "prose" (which Kugel refuses to do). The extremes could be denominated in some other way (such as "heightened" and "unheightened"), but they must be distinguished. As Freedman explains:

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18 Ibid., 94.
19 Ibid., 127-29, 250, 272.
20 Ibid., 94.
23 Kugel, Idea, 85.
... in spite of some blending of types and blurring of the lines of demarcation, prose and poetry are basically two different ways of using language. Each has its own rules of operation, and it is obligatory to understand each category according to its own pattern, even if the dividing line is not always certain.  

Kugel's "heightening factors"--consistently binary sentences, an obvious regard for terseness, a high degree of semantic parallelism, and abnormal word order-- are useful for distinguishing poetry from prose. A longer list of poetic markers is spelled out by Watson, and Andersen and Forbes have shown that the frequency of occurrence of prose particles "is a powerful discriminator between poetry and prose." Collins argues that subject-verb word order and sentences consisting only of a subject and a verb are signs of poetry. On a more abstract level Berlin, following Jakobson and Waugh, posits that parallelism is the constructive device of poetry, but not of prose, even though a prose passage may contain much parallelism. Pervasive parallelism, terseness, and phonetic and syntactic balance between parallel lines combine to elevate parallelism to the status of the constructive device of poetry. While it may be difficult to classify "middle ground" texts, criteria such as these enable us to make

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27 Andersen and Forbes, "Prose Particle' Counts," 167; and Freedman, "Another Look," 13-18. Andersen and Forbes conjecture that prose particle counts may be higher in postexilic poetry, but Bonnie Pedrotti Kittel (The Hymns of Qumran: Translation and Commentary, Society of Biblical Literature Dissertation Series 50 [Chico, California: Scholars Press, 1975], 162) claims that prose particles such as 't and 's are used sparingly in the Hodayot, and Kugel (Idea, 306) remarks that the omission of the definite article is a stylistic trait of the Hodayot in general.


30 ibid., 5-6.
a distinction between poetry and prose and to assign many texts to one category or the other with confidence.

The first three of Kugel's heightening factors are clearly present throughout the Hodayot. Other factors which leave little doubt that the Hodayot are to be considered as poetry are pervasive grammatical parallelism, numerous clusters of three parallel lines,\(^{31}\) and the tendency of the lines within the couplets, triplets, etc. to be of the same approximate length.\(^{32}\)

### 2.1.2 Meter

There is not much consensus in scholarly circles concerning the existence and nature of meter in biblical poetry. Among three recently published authors, for example, O'Connor\(^ {33}\) and Kugel\(^ {34}\) deny that there is any Hebrew meter (at least in the usual sense of the term), while Watson\(^ {35}\) affirms the contrary. Among those who believe that Hebrew poetry is metrical, there is no agreement concerning how to define the meter: whether in terms of every stress, alternating stress, word-feet, thought-units, syllables, letters, or syntactic structures.\(^ {36}\)

Probably the majority position today is that biblical poets followed no rigid metrical system. However, almost all scholars, even those who argue most

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\(^{31}\) For Watson (Hebrew Poetry, 46, n. 88) the triplet is an almost unequivocal pointer to poetry.

\(^{32}\) The view espoused by Ringgren and Dombkowski Hopkins, that the Hodayot should be labeled "rhythmic prose," has little to recommend it. Cf. H. Ringgren, The Faith of Qumran (Philadelphia: Fortress Press, 1963), 14; and Dombkowski Hopkins, "The Qumran Community and 1 Q Hodayot," 331.


\(^{34}\) Kugel, Idea, 301. See also pp. 71-72, 285, 295-301.

\(^{35}\) Watson, Hebrew Poetry, 92.

\(^{36}\) For a convenient survey of current metrical theories, see ibid., 97-106. For a more detailed history of biblical metrics see L. Alonso-Schökel, Estudios de poética hebrea (Barcelona: Juan Flor, 1963), 119-93; and Douglas K. Stuart, Studies in Early Hebrew Meter, Harvard Semitic Monograph Series 13 (Missoula: Scholars Press, 1976), 1-10.
vocally against the existence of meter, recognize that Hebrew poetry is characterized by a certain regularity of line length. The knotty problems of biblical metrics lie outside the scope of this dissertation. I will use the term "meter" in this study in a nontechnical sense to refer to the length of the poetic lines in terms of grammatical units (see the explanation of the phrase "grammatical units" in section 3.1.1 below) and syllables. Some of my observations about line length may be relevant to the question of meter in the strict sense, but I do not assume that such is necessarily the case. The primary focus of the dissertation is on parallelism, and line length is a related but secondary topic.

2.1.3 Basic units

Much of the discussion concerning the basic units of Hebrew poetry has been marred by a lack of definition of what is meant by "basic unit." Thus O'Connor, equating "basic unit" with "working unit" (a phrase not further explained), has argued that the law of parsimony indicates that the line is a more basic unit than the couplet. However, if the law of parsimony is to be the determining factor, the basic unit ought to be the phoneme.

Geller clarifies:

Any descriptive method requires the isolation of the discrete units of the phenomenon one is studying. The next and key step is then to determine which of them is responsible for the special character of that phenomenon. In chemistry the basic unit is the molecule (not the atom), "the smallest portion of an element or compound that retains chemical identity with the substance in mass" (Webster). In poetry, the basic unit must be the

37 See, for example, Kugel, Idea, 71-72; O'Connor, Verse Structure, 65.


39 O'Connor, Verse Structure, 52.

40 Ibid., 53.
smallest segment of verse that a poet must employ to allow that segment to be recognized by his audience as poetry.\textsuperscript{41} Geller goes on to point out that since no strict meter has been established for biblical verse, and since parallelism is its most identifiable feature, not the single line, but the couplet, must be considered the basic unit for study.\textsuperscript{42}

More precisely, the couplet is the most common basic unit in biblical poetry. In certain instances the basic unit may have more than two lines. Thus Geller found triplets in his corpus of early Hebrew poetry (although he was able to analyze them as interlocking couplets, for none exhibited ABA parallelism).\textsuperscript{43} In Isaiah 40-45 Elliot-Hogg discovered triplets and quatrains,\textsuperscript{44} and Worgul's examination of Isaiah 1-18 turned up triplets, quatrains and hexastichs.\textsuperscript{45}

Occurring less frequently than couplets, triplets and quatrains as basic units are single lines. Elliot-Hogg found none;\textsuperscript{46} Geller, two (both suspect);\textsuperscript{47} and Worgul, eight.\textsuperscript{48} Collins claims to have isolated a large number of single lines in the Prophets,\textsuperscript{49} but most of his single "Basic Sentences" are really either units larger than a single line (couplets, triplets, etc.) or parts of such units.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{42}Geller, "Theory and Method,", 71.
\item \textsuperscript{43}Geller, \textit{Early Biblical Poetry}, 14.
\item \textsuperscript{44}Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 523.
\item \textsuperscript{45}Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 517.
\item \textsuperscript{46}Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 17, 544. Elliot-Hogg mentions a possible exception in Isaiah 40:3.
\item \textsuperscript{47}Geller, \textit{Early Biblical Poetry}, 11-12.
\item \textsuperscript{48}Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 538.
\item \textsuperscript{49}Collins, \textit{Line-Forms}, 56, 195; and "Line Forms in Hebrew Poetry," \textit{Journal of Semitic Studies} 23 (1978), 238.
\end{itemize}
My analysis of the Hodayot reveals that couplets and triplets are the most common basic units, that quatrains are not uncommon, and that single lines and pentastichs are rare. No other basic units are isolated by the analysis.

2.1.4 Nature and function of parallelism

Surprisingly, in all the recent writing about parallelism it is difficult to find a clear definition of the concept. Lowth’s classical definition was enunciated in the "Preliminary Dissertation" to his commentary on Isaiah:

The correspondence of one Verse, or Line, with another, I call Parallelism. When a proposition is delivered, and a second is subjoined to it, or drawn under it, equivalent, or contrasted with it, in Sense; or similar to it in the form of Grammatical Construction; these I call Parallel Lines; and the words or phrases answering one to another in the corresponding Lines, Parallel Terms.\(^50\)

Most recent studies draw inspiration from Roman Jakobson’s writings,\(^51\) and especially from two of his broad dictums: "the poetic function projects the principle of equivalence from the axis of selection into the axis of combination;"\(^52\) and "pervasive parallelism activates all the levels of language—the distinctive features, inherent and prosodic, the morphological and syntactic categories and forms, the lexical units and their semantic classes in both their convergences and divergences acquire an autonomous poetic value."\(^53\) Greenstein takes a narrow view, defining parallelism as the replication of the syntactic structure of one line in the following line(s).\(^54\) Elliot-Hogg also takes a narrow approach, limiting

\(^{50}\)Lowth, \textit{Isaiah}, iv.

\(^{51}\)See Jakobson’s works in the bibliography.


\(^{54}\)Edward L. Greenstein, "Two Variations of Grammatical Parallelism in Canaanite Poetry and Their Psycholinguistic Background," \textit{Journal of the Ancient Near Eastern Society} 6 (1974), 88. Actually this is the definition that Greenstein gives of grammatical parallelism. However, he seems to include semantic parallelism as well, for he goes on to explain synonymous parallelism,
parallelism to purely paradigmatic, rather than syntagmatic relationships. Kugel does not seem to be influenced by Jakobson, but he implicitly sees a greater role for the syntagmatic aspect in his understanding of parallelism as the emphatic seconding character of B in relation to A. A more comprehensive definition is found tucked away in Berlin's glossary: "the activation of linguistic equivalences and/or contrasts within or among words, phrases, lines, or entire texts." 

Since Lowth's work, most study has focused on semantic parallelism. However in recent years, due primarily to the influence of Jakobson, many scholars have turned their attention to grammatical parallelism and the grammatical structure of poetic lines. This redressing of a historical imbalance has been salutary. Unfortunately, in their zeal for rigorous linguistic method some have sought to banish semantics from current study. By so doing, they have not only excluded from the field of study the most perceptible aspect of parallelism in Hebrew poetry, but also chained themselves to a deficient methodology for analyzing grammatical parallelism and the grammatical structure of the line. Grammatical analysis, for all its vaunted objectivity, involves certain ambiguities, and, as I explain in sections 3.2.2.3 and 3.2.3.5 below, these ambiguities not infrequently make a proper understanding of grammar dependent on the analysis of semantic parallelism.

antithetic parallelism, and synthetic parallelism as three classes of grammatical parallelism. He later explicitly limits parallelism to grammatical parallelism in "How Does Parallelism Mean?" A Sense of Text, Jewish Quarterly Review Supplement (Winona Lake, Indiana: Eisenbrauns, 1982), 41-70.


56 Kugel, Idea, 51. Cf. his declaration that all parallelism is really synthetic (pp. 57-58).

57 Berlin, Dynamics, 156. The definition is a distillation from her whole book. That it is not enunciated and more systematically expounded in the text of the book is cause for regret.

58 So O'Connor, Verse Structure, 20. O'Connor recognizes that there is more to verse than grammatical structure, but he steers us away from exploring this uncharted sea.
A much more fruitful approach is Geller's, which analyzes both grammatical and semantic parallelism. In fact, the two are almost always related. Berlin and Pardee give an even fuller picture of parallelism by considering its phonologic, lexical, grammatical and semantic aspects.

Lowth's tripartite division of semantic parallelism into synonymous, antithetical and synthetic parallelism has been pronounced dead in a number of recent writings, and no heir has been found. Thus Collins, viewing the attempt to analyze sense relationships between lines as too rationalistic for poetic analysis and too subjective to be workable, turns to "objective" syntactic analysis. O'Connor's reaction is similar. Kugel, noting that three categories are nowhere near enough to describe the relationships between the lines, discourages any attempt to complete the scheme. He contents himself with the general observation that the B line seconds the A line in a variety of ways.

Geller, on the other hand, employing the concept of semantic paradigms, has defined twelve "simple" categories of semantic parallelism, which may combine to form "modified" and "compound" categories. His system represents a significant advance in the description of biblical semantic parallelism between sublinear units, what Lowth called "parallel terms." Concerning the same level Berlin has made a potentially fruitful contribution by suggesting that lexical pairs

59 Geller, Early Biblical Poetry.
60 Berlin, Dynamics, 31-130.
62 Collins, Line-Forms, 8, 92.
63 O'Connor, Verse Structure, 50-51, 92.
64 Kugel, Idea, 15, 58.
65 Geller, Early Biblical Poetry, 31-41. A basis for comparing the methods of Geller, Collins, and O'Connor is found in Pardee, Poetic Parallelism. Pardee applies each of these methods in his analyses of 'nt I and Prov. 2 and gives his evaluation on pp. 164-66.
are not created by semantic paralleling, but by word associations, whether paradigmatic or syntagmatic.⁶⁶

An adequate approach for classifying the semantic relationships between the lines as whole units has not yet been delineated. Kugel's *ad hoc* list suggests some possible categories: "A, and what's more, B; not only A, but B; not A, not even B; not A, and certainly not B; just as A, so B."⁶⁷ He explains that B may carry A further, echo it, define it, restate it, or be in contrast with it.⁶⁸ However, Kugel would surely be distressed by an attempt to take these descriptions as categories of semantic parallelism, since, viewing the possible relations between the lines as endless, he is opposed in principle to any such categorization.⁶⁹ Berlin proposes the binary, linguistically based classification of equivalence and contrast.⁷⁰ Semantic equivalence can be either paradigmatic or syntagmatic, depending on whether the sentences are grammatically syntagmatic or paradigmatic and on whether word pairs are paradigmatic or syntagmatic.⁷¹ However, it is not clear how these concepts might be used to classify the semantic relationship between lines, especially since equivalence and contrast are recognized to coexist in parallel lines.⁷²

Berlin's concluding comment on this topic—that ambiguity regarding semantic relationships "is the core of poeticalness and the crux of poetic

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⁶⁶Berlin, *Dynamics*, 64-88, 149.
⁶⁸Ibid., 51. See also his list of Samuel David Luzzato's categories on p. 283, n. 189.
⁶⁹Ibid., 15.
⁷¹Ibid., 90.
⁷²Ibid., 11, 96-99, 140-41.
interpretation"--73 may warn us that a classification of semantic line relationships in the traditional sense is impossible. It is one thing to say that two words are, for example, synonymous; it is quite another to say that two sentences, each consisting of three or four words, are synonymous. To be sure, there are a number of couplets in Hebrew poetry in which each word has a corresponding synonym in the other line, and the two lines express essentially the same thing. However, in many cases one pair of words will be synonyms, another pair will be related as, say, a whole to a part, and the relationship between yet another pair will be "paradigmatic" (for an explanation of these and other categories of semantic parallelism, see section 3.2.4.3.2 below). In such cases, how is the semantic relationship between the lines to be classified?

Perhaps the most useful approach thus far is the system used by Alter. He distinguishes between units in which there is dynamic movement from the first line to the second (i.e., the second line adds something to the first) and units in which the relation between the lines is relatively static (i.e., the second line says essentially the same thing as the first).74 The dynamic movement may involve intensification, specification, or consequentiality.75 The static relationship may be achieved through the deployment of synonyms, "complementary terms" ("two coordinate items belonging to the same category, like 'green pastures' and 'still waters'")76 or antithetical pairs.77

73 Ibid., 102.
74 Alter, Biblical Poetry, 10, 22.
75 Ibid., 32-33.
76 Ibid., 22. What Alter calls "coordinate terms" I label "paradigmatic" parallelism. See my classification of semantic parallelism in section 3.2.4.3.2 below.
77 Ibid., 32-33.
Although I recognize the validity of using the concept of parallelism in a very broad way, for the purposes of this dissertation I restrict the analysis of parallelism in several ways. I concentrate on grammatical and semantic parallelism, excluding phonological correspondences such as alliteration, assonance and rhyme. Only parallelism within the confines of basic units will be considered, except for a few comments about strophes of parallel lines (cf. section 8 of Chapter III). No note will be taken of key words that run through a poem, of envelope structures, or of refrains. I will focus on parallel relationships between lines, studying internal parallelism only in a limited way. With respect to the critical question of how much parallelism is needed in order for lines to be considered parallel, only those lines that can be arranged in a parallelism schema (see the explanation in section 3.2.3.1 below) will be taken as parallel. Sub-linear units will be considered parallel only if they are functionally equivalent parts of parallel lines, or, in the case of internal parallelism, if they are functionally equivalent parts of the same line.

I limit the classification of semantic parallelism to sub-linear units. A proper understanding of parallelism at this level is essential for any attempt to classify semantic parallelism between the lines. In terms of Alter's categories, however, my general impression is that in the Hodayot the semantic relationship between the lines is usually dynamic, rarely static.

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78 Although this restriction is somewhat arbitrary, it can be justified in part by noting that grammatical and semantic parallelism are generally more perceptible, and probably have greater poetic effect, than do phonological correspondences. Cf. Berlin, Dynamics, 9; and Geller, Early Biblical Poetry, 366.

79 Cf. Alter's comments on how the semantic relationship between parallel sub-linear units affects the semantic relationship between parallel lines in Biblical Poetry, 10-26.
2.2 Hodayot prosody

2.2.1 Parallelism in the Hodayot

Most of what has been written about parallelism in the Hodayot is impressionistic and either incorrect or too vague to be of much value.

One of the first descriptions of parallelism in the Hodayot came from Cross in this brief statement: "many classical forms of thought rhyme (parallelismus membrorum) have largely broken down or been lost." He does not specify which classical forms of parallelism he had in mind, although one of them must have been the repetitive climactic parallelism found in early biblical poetry. Even more vague is Mansoor's observation that the classical rule of thought rhyme is not rigidly followed.

Kraft, in the first significant prosodic analysis of the Hodayot, recognizes the presence of a great deal of parallelism and considers it the clearest mark of poetry. He describes it as "basic, but not rigid," "rarely . . . exact and simple synonymous, antithetic, or synthetic parallelism." Apparently he finds it much more irregular than biblical parallelism. His comments would be more meaningful if biblical poetry were characterized by rigid, exact, and simple synonymous, antithetic, or synthetic parallelism. Apart from the fact that it is difficult to imagine what "exact and simple" synthetic parallelism might look like,


81 Mansoor, *Thanksgiving Hymns*, 24. Mansoor (perhaps Cross as well) appears to have been influenced by Sigmund Mowinckel's comment about 1QH 5:5-19: "the classical rule of the thought rhyme is not strictly observed" ("Some Remarks on *Hodayot* 39.5-20," *Journal of Biblical Literature* 75 [1956], 267). Mowinckel apparently refers not to the absence of certain forms of parallelism, but to what he views as the frequent absence of all semantic parallelism (cf. n. 85 below).


83 Ibid.

84 For a survey of the confusion concerning the phrase "synthetic parallelism" and a
it is simply not true that parallelism is so regular in the Bible as Kraft apparently supposes.

Kraft also appears to think that nonparallel lines occur with more frequency in the Hodayot than in the Bible.

In line after line there seems to be no hesitation about adding a stichos of dependent comment or piling up additional words in successive stichoi or even lines. Indeed, such irregularity seems occasionally to be conscious, studied irregularity. Many such additions, if found in the Massoretic Text, would be considered scribal glosses.85

Kugel apparently agrees, for he characterizes the parallelism of the Hodayot as "intermittent."86 However, one of the findings of this dissertation is that nonparallel lines occur with about the same frequency in the Hodayot as in the Bible (cf. sections 1.1.2, 1.2.2, and 1.3.2 of Chapter IV).

Holm-Nielsen, in his generally superior commentary on the Hodayot, describes parallelism between the lines as far freer than in the Psalms, most often direct, less frequently adversative.87 The terms are left unexplained, and the reader can do little more than guess what "direct" might mean.

Thiering takes as an accepted fact that parallelism in the Hodayot, in comparison with that of the biblical Psalms, is "weak,"88 another undefined term. She completely ignores parallelism in her analysis of the structure of the

convincing argument that this label should be abandoned, cf. Geller, Early Biblical Poetry, 375-85.

85Kraft, "Poetic Structure," 16. Cf. also Mowinckel's comment on 1QH 5:5-19: "the parallelism is often 'synthetic,' which means that of the thought rhyme only the 'duality' seems to have been kept" ("Remarks," 267).

86Kugel, Idea, 96, n. 4.

87Holm-Nielsen, Hodayot, 14.

Hodayot, arguing instead that these poems are constructed according to a chiastic repetition of key words.\textsuperscript{89} I find little to recommend her approach.

Kittel observes that parallelism is used in many of the Hodayot in many places,\textsuperscript{90} and that the parallelism of the Hodayot is quite similar in its completeness (or incompleteness) to that of the Psalms and prophets.\textsuperscript{91} She gives a summary of different types of parallelism in the Hodayot that she analyzes\textsuperscript{92} and implies that the repetitive parallelism found in the earlier Psalms is absent.\textsuperscript{93} For her the most notable point is that parallelism in the Hodayot, with the exception of the opening stanzas, is more like the parallelism of the Prophets than of the Psalter, in that it is often loose and incomplete.\textsuperscript{94} She does not specify what she means by "loose." By "incomplete" she presumably refers to elliptical parallelism (what I usually call partial parallelism in this dissertation). She offers no data to justify her claim that ellipsis occurs more often in the Hodayot than in the Psalms, and I doubt that she is correct (cf. the data on partial parallelism in section 1.1.2 of Chapter IV).

Kittel derives the concept of complete or incomplete parallelism from Gray,\textsuperscript{95} who used it to refer to the absence or presence of ellipsis in parallel

\textsuperscript{89}Ibid., 190-203.
\textsuperscript{90}Kittel, The Hymns of Qumran, 26.
\textsuperscript{91}Ibid., 27.
\textsuperscript{92}Ibid., 158-60. Her categories are synonymous bicolon, antithetic bicolon, chiastic bicolon, synonymous tricolon, bicolon with use of infinitive clause, bicolon with infinitive, alternating parallel lines [in quatrains], envelope parallelism [in quatrains], and internal parallels. The categories unsystematically mix semantic relationships (synonymous, antithetic), grammatical structure (infinitive), and number of lines involved in the parallelism (bicolon, tricolon, internal parallels).
\textsuperscript{93}Ibid., 27.
\textsuperscript{94}Ibid., 158.
\textsuperscript{95}Ibid., 27.
However, in her explanation of complete parallelism she incorporates some further semantic aspects, at the same time advancing a partial description of semantic parallelism in the Hodayot: "That is, in a bicolon or tricolon, the lines employ synonymous or contrasting terms, and identical grammatical constructions, to express essentially the same thought twice." She seems to limit semantic parallelism between sub-linear units to two categories, synonymous and contrasting, but, in reality, many more categories are needed. She also seems to view parallelism between lines as "static" (I use Alter's category anachronistically), but in reality only rarely do the parallel lines of the Hodayot simply express the same thought twice.

2.2.2 Basic units and line length in the Hodayot

Most translations of the Hodayot are arranged in poetic lines, and some of them group the lines in couplets and triplets. However, the translators rarely reveal the guidelines they have followed to determine where to divide lines and which lines to group.

Some of the translated lines are so short in terms of Hebrew text that the divisions appear to be based on the translation rather than on the Hebrew. For example, in Gaster's translation of 13:17, the successive lines "For it is with Thine own beauty / that Thou dost beautify him" seem to be well-balanced and of appropriate length. However, they can hardly represent Hebrew verse lines, for each one translates just one Hebrew word (bhdrk and tp'mw). Vermes translates 3:11-12 as: "They shall be appalled / who are with child. / And when he is

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97 Kittel, The Hymns of Qumran, 27.

brought forth / every pang shall come upon the child-bearing crucible."99 What is not readily apparent in translation is that the first three lines each consist of just one Hebrew word, while the fourth line has five!100 On the other hand, Holm-Nielsen's lines are consistently far too long.101

Still other line divisions in the translations are linguistically impossible in Hebrew. For example, the successive lines "But he who causes a holy branch / to sprout for a planting of truth" in Burrow's translation of 8:10 seem rhythmically unobjectionable in English,102 but they spread the translation of one word, the participle mpry/h "he who causes to sprout," over two lines. Vermes occasionally makes line divisions that are disallowed by Hebrew word order; where there is a series of words a b c d, he will place the translation of a and d in one line, and the translation of b and c in another.103

The translators' punctuation and indentations presumably indicate how they would group the poetic lines in couplets, triplets, etc. However, one is sometimes left wondering on what basis the groupings were made. Maier uses

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100Admittedly, these five words would be analyzed as just four grammatical units in the method used in this dissertation. However, one hardly expects to find grammatical unit counts of either 1:1 or 1:4 in Hebrew poetry, much less one after the other.

101Holm-Nielsen, *Hodayot*. Even after reading Holm-Nielsen's explanation of how he divides lines (p. 14), I am not sure what principles he follows: "... if one takes the parallelism exclusively to be the basis of comparison, one finds a great many parts which are very short, not infrequently only two words, and others which are disproportionately long. The simplest would be to translate the text as a whole, in the way that it is written; I have, however, preferred in my translation to draw out the rhythmic construction by working on the basis of the parallelism, while I have ignored the metrical division of the individual parts."


103Vermes, *Dead Sea Scrolls in English*. Cf., for example, his translation of wثymnhy hrph wqls lwgym (2:9-10) as "To traitors Thou hast made me / a mockery and scorn," and of wثyny mryt hnw ly gbwrmy (2:26) as "And I said, Mighty men / have pitched their camps against me."
indentation to divide his translation into couplets and triplets, but he occasionally seems to ignore parallelism in defining the limits of the basic units. For example, in 11:5-6 \( w'zmrh \ bhsdykh \) "und ich spiele von Deiner Gnade" and \( wbgbwrthk \) '\( swhh wk \) hywm "deine Macht bedenk ich den ganzen Tag" are clearly parallel, but Maier's indentation shows the first as the B line of a couplet and the second as the A line of the following couplet.

Several literary studies of the Hodayot offer more explicit information about line length and the divisions between basic units.

Based on 97 manuscript lines of the Hodayot, Kraft concludes that "such regularity of meter as seems fairly sure in the canonical psalms just does not exist here. The variety of metrical structure in these poems seems to amount almost to metrical chaos." His conclusions are not inconsistent with my findings, but he exaggerates both the metrical irregularity in the Hodayot and the regularity in the Bible.

In his comments on 2:20-30 and 4:5-38, Kraft notes that the personal pronouns after conjunctive \( waw \) mark the beginning of divisions within the poems. This insight is useful for the purposes of the present dissertation, for where this construction occurs it should also be the first word of a basic unit and of a poetic line.

Among Carmignac's many contributions to Qumran studies is a valuable article on the lines, basic units, and strophes of the Hodayot. He states that the main clue to line divisions is parallelism, sometimes in connection with

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104 Johann Maier, *Die Texte vom Toten Meer*, I (Munich: Ernst Reinhardt Verlag, 1960).
108 Carmignac, "Procédés poétiques."
repetition, rhyme, and chiasm. He observes that although there are short lines, many lines of the Hymns are longer than those of canonical poetry. There is no fixed line length; the number of words, not counting particles and prepositions, varies from two to seven.

According to Carmignac, triplets are more common than couplets in the Hodayot, while the opposite is true in the Bible. He finds 3:2 meter, the so-called qinah rhythm, both in laments and in expressions of joy. In addition to couplets and triplets, he also isolates units of four, five, seven, eight, eleven, and fourteen lines.

Carmignac identifies two strophe markers: blank spaces on the manuscript and grammatically superfluous personal pronouns with the conjunction at the beginning of sentences. In contrast to the variety in line length and the mixture of couplets, triplets, etc., Carmignac sees precise regularity in the number of lines per strophe within the individual poems. This observation leads him to conclude that for the author the essential element was the strophe, and the basic element the line. The strophe was conceived not so much as a grouping of couplets, triplets, etc., but rather as a grouping of

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109 Ibid., 515-16.
110 Ibid., 516-18.
111 Ibid.
112 Ibid., 519-20.
113 Ibid., 520-21.
114 Ibid., 521-22.
115 Ibid., 523-25.
116 Ibid., 525-26.
117 Ibid., 527-28.
lines. However, couplets, triplets, etc. still have some importance and function as intermediate units between the line and the strophe.

Carmignac concludes his article by comparing the Hodayot to biblical poems. In the Bible he detects the same irregularity in line length, the same use of personal pronouns to mark off strophes, and, in some Psalms at least, the same precise regularity in number of lines per strophe. He observes less mixture of couplets, triplets, etc. in Psalms, Proverbs, and Job than in the Hodayot, but finds the Prophets more similar to the Hodayot in this respect.

Carmignac's conclusions harmonize with my findings in most respects, although he exaggerates when he states that there are more triplets than couplets (cf. section 1 of Chapter III). The weakest aspect of his article is his view that within a given Hodayah the strophes usually have precisely the same number of lines. Proving this uniformity requires some highly questionable line divisions. For example, in order to have exactly 15 lines in the strophe in 5:28-32, Carmignac analyzes as one line wthly lk'yb 'nwš wng' nm'r btkmy 'bdkh "C'est devenu une douleur incurable et une plaie fatale dans les entrailles de Ton serviteur," whereas the length of the sentence and its parallelism leave little doubt that it is a couplet.

Kittel makes a number of observations about meter. She finds that traditional accentually based methods of reckoning meter fail to yield much order.

\[\text{118 Ibid., 528.}\]
\[\text{119 Ibid.}\]
\[\text{120 Ibid., 528-30.}\]
\[\text{121 Ibid., 529.}\]
in the Hodayot,\textsuperscript{123} and she concludes that rhythmical conventions at Qumran are quite different from those of canonical poetry.\textsuperscript{124} She classifies lines by syllabic length, with 7-9 syllables in short lines, 9-13 syllables in standard lines, and more than 13 syllables in long lines.\textsuperscript{125} Some lines are so long that she labels them double lines, believing that their syntax does not permit them to be divided into two roughly equal lines.\textsuperscript{126} She notes that couplets usually have 20-26 syllables, which she calculates to be roughly twice the norm for canonical couplets.\textsuperscript{127} Parallel lines are usually of similar length.\textsuperscript{128} For her, the most significant finding concerning rhythm is that combinations of stanzas syllabically balance each other, usually in accord with the poem's structure.\textsuperscript{129}

She lists as the clearest common markers of stanza openings personal pronouns, often in combination with particles, interrogatives, and verbs in the imperfect with waw consecutive.\textsuperscript{130} She notes that triplets are found more frequently than in the Bible, almost as frequently as couplets,\textsuperscript{131} but that AAA triplets are rare and often there is no real parallelism in the triplets.\textsuperscript{132}

\textsuperscript{123}Kittel, \textit{The Hymns of Qumran}, 29-30.
\textsuperscript{124}Ibid., 172.
\textsuperscript{125}Ibid., 45. O'Connor (\textit{Verse Structure}, 39) reports that Culley found an average line length of eight syllables in some biblical poems and of ten in others.
\textsuperscript{126}Kittel, \textit{The Hymns of Qumran}, 172.
\textsuperscript{127}Ibid. O'Connor (\textit{Verse Structure}, 39) reports that Culley found an average couplet length of 17 syllables in Ps. 119 and of 13 syllables in Lam. 1.
\textsuperscript{128}Kittel, \textit{The Hymns of Qumran}, 207, n. 5.
\textsuperscript{129}Ibid., 30. Kittel prefers to call the divisions of the poems "stanzas" rather than "strophes". For an example of symmetry in terms of the number of syllables (and the number of words) in large units of biblical poetry, cf. David Noel Freedman, "Acrostics and Metrics in Hebrew Poetry," \textit{Harvard Theological Review} 65 (1972), 367-92; and "Another Look", 18-23, 26-27.
\textsuperscript{130}Kittel, \textit{The Hymns of Qumran}, 169-70.
\textsuperscript{131}Ibid., 158.
\textsuperscript{132}Ibid., 159.
My results indicate that an accentually based approach to meter still has some value in the Hodayot (cf. sections 1.1.2, 1.2.2, 1.3.2, 1.4.2, 1.6, and 1.7 of Chapter III). I do not find double lines to be unavoidable. Her stanza markers are useful for showing the beginning of lines and basic units. She exaggerates the number of triplets (cf. section 1 of Chapter III), and I find that AAA triplets are the most common kind, while there are no triplets without parallelism between the lines (cf. section 1.2 of Chapter III).

Kugel apparently considers Hodayot lines to be longer than those in biblical poetry, for he characterizes the style of the Hodayot as "unterse." In reality, both short and long lines are found in the Hodayot (cf. sections 1.6 and 1.7 of Chapter III).

3. TERMINOLOGY AND METHODOLOGY

The terminology and methodology to be used will be modeled very closely on Geller's as modified by his students. There are two main reasons for this procedure: (1) the method has proven to be useful in describing parallelism and related features in Hebrew poetry, and (2) by using the same method I will be able to make a valid comparison between the results of my study in the Hodayot and their studies in biblical corpora.

3.1 Units of composition

3.1.1 Grammatical units

Parallelism occurs not only between lines as a whole, but also between the words and phrases that make up parallel lines. In this dissertation words that are not particles are called "grammatical units", and most particles are called

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133 Kugel, Idea, 306 and 96, n.4

134 Geller, Early Biblical Poetry; Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18;" and Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45."
"grammatical elements."^{135} The method of analysis in Chapter II will take into account parallelism between grammatical units, but not between grammatical elements.^{136} Nor will the method take note of parallelism between inseparable prepositions or morphemes such as pronominal suffixes. Thus grammatical units are the minimal phenomenon for which parallelism is analyzed.

I take all monosyllabic particles as grammatical elements. Disyllabic particles and sequences of two monosyllabic particles are treated as "anceps". Usually they are taken as grammatical elements, but they are awarded the status of a grammatical unit (1) when they are parallel to a grammatical unit (e.g., the parallelism between ky 'yn and w'l in 4:20-21), or (2) when doing so makes the balance between the grammatical unit counts of parallel lines more similar to the balance between the syllable counts of those same lines. I treat as grammatical units particles of more than two syllables (e.g., lbly) and sequences of particles that together have more than two syllables (e.g., bkwl šr).

For present purposes I categorize prepositions, conjunctions, and negative particles as particles. A few other words require special comment. When the noun k(w)l is found in construct, I take it as a particle, and therefore a grammatical element.\textsuperscript{137} The negative particle l(w)' is taken as a grammatical element, but the negative particle 'yn as a grammatical unit, since it usually functions as the predicate of a nominal sentence. The relative pronoun šr is treated as anceps, like disyllabic particles. The interrogative pronouns mh and

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\textsuperscript{135}These terms are Geller's, cf. Early Biblical Poetry, 7. My definitions differ slightly from his, although the practical result is the same. Geller considers all words to be grammatical elements and the non-particles to have the status of grammatical units as well.

\textsuperscript{136}For a justification of this procedure, see ibid., 6-7, where Geller notes (1) that monosyllabic particles and prepositions are commonly treated as proclitics and (2) that "particles and prepositions are rarely the object of parallelism (as opposed to repetition)."

\textsuperscript{137}Worgul usually takes it as a grammatical unit, cf. "Isaiah 1-18," 11.
my are classified as grammatical units,\(^{138}\) as are monosyllabic prepositions with pronominal suffixes (ly, bw, etc.).

### 3.1.2 Parallel units

Words or expressions that are parallel to other words or expressions are called parallel units. A parallel unit that consists of one grammatical unit is called a simple parallel unit. Parallel units of two, three, four, five, or six grammatical units are called, respectively, compound, double compound, triple compound, quadruple compound, or quintuple compound parallel units.

### 3.1.3 Lines

I call the successive lines of a couplet, triplet, etc. the A line, B line, etc. Others have used the terms stich, hemistich, colon, half line or verset to refer to the same reality.

I use three main criteria to decide where one line of verse should end and another begin: line length, parallelism, and grammatical structure. My assumptions concerning these criteria are spelled out in the following paragraphs. These assumptions are not purely arbitrary. They are the criteria generally used, consciously or unconsciously, by scholars to determine line divisions in biblical Hebrew poetry, and one encounters little difficulty in applying them to the Hodayot.

With respect to the first criterion, I assume that a verse line should have at least two grammatical units,\(^{139}\) and that the lines of the individual couplets, triplets, etc. should have roughly the same number of grammatical units. I find


\(^{139}\)In early poetry Geller found no couplets with a 2:2 grammatical unit count, nor any 2:2:2 triplets, cf. *Early Biblical Poetry*, 13-14. However, neither pattern is rare in the Hodayot, cf. sections 1.1.2 and 1.2.2 of Chapter III.
no line which must of necessity be only one grammatical unit long. Nor do I find any couplets, triplets, quatrains, or pentastichs in which the difference in length between the lines must exceed three grammatical units, and only rarely does the difference exceed two grammatical units (never in the couplets). In most cases the lines are either of the same length, or the difference is of one grammatical unit.

Line length is also a key criterion for identifying enjambed lines, AA triplets, and AAA quatrains. In a context of parallel lines, I assume that a single clause that contains no parallelism and is not parallel to the surrounding lines, but is of approximately double the length of the surrounding lines, should be divided into two nonparallel lines of approximately the same length. These two lines will then form an enjambed couplet.¹⁴⁰

There are a few groups of parallel lines in which one clause is about twice as long as the clause(s) parallel to it. The long clause could be considered a doubly long line,¹⁴¹ but, just as in the case of enjambed couplets, the prevailing rhythm inclines the reader to distribute the long clause over two enjambed lines. The result in these cases is an AA triplet (the three lines are made up of two parallel clauses or phrases) or an AAA quatrain (the four lines are made up of three parallel clauses or phrases). The clauses in 2:34-35 are a good example.¹⁴²

¹⁴⁰ Cf. Geller, Early Biblical Poetry, 6: "Non-parallel lines and couplets also occur, and are forced into the pattern of parallel verse by their relative infrequency and tendency to correspond generally to the syllable length of parallel units in their environment within a poem. What might be termed "doubly long" lines or the like must be considered couplets exhibiting enjambment between A and B Lines." For an explanation of enjambment and its literary effects, cf. Watson, Hebrew Poetry, 333-35. See also section 1.1.4.4 of Chapter III of this dissertation.

¹⁴¹ For the view that there are doubly long lines in the Hodayot, cf. Kittel, The Hymns of Qumran, 45, 172.

¹⁴² For some biblical examples, cf. sections 1.2.2 and 1.3.2 of Chapter IV.
A. But you, my God, rescued the oppressed and poor
B. From the hand of him who was stronger than he,
C. And you redeemed my life from the hand of the mighty.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Spr Voc-s Vtr DO-C & -C
B. C. w’th ‘ly ‘zrth npš ‘ny wrš
    & Vtr DO-s PP PP-s
    A. myd hzq mmnw
    B. myd ‘dyrym
    C. wtpd npšy

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c d3 (e f f’)
B. g h i
C. c’ d’ g h’

In this unit the two clause are clearly parallel to each other, but the first is
twice as long as the second in terms of both grammatical units (9:4) and
syllables (20:9). Such imbalance in a couplet seems highly unlikely, and a line of
nine grammatical units would be a genuine anomaly. Therefore, I distribute the
long clause over two enjambed lines, yielding an AA triplet with grammatical unit
and syllable counts of 6:3:4 and 13:7:9. The A line is still long, but such length is
not uncharacteristic of A-line verbal clauses that begin with w’th ‘ly (cf. 4:12-13;
5:11-12, 32-33).

The second criterion for determining the boundaries of verse lines is
parallelism. I assume that parallel units will usually be found in different lines of a
couplet, triplet, etc. However, I also recognize the phenomenon of internal
parallelism. I treat parallel units as internally parallel when placing them in
separate lines would produce (1) a line of only one grammatical unit, (2) lines
much shorter than other lines of the same basic unit, or (3) lines much shorter
than the surrounding lines.

With respect to the third criterion, grammatical structure, I assume that
lines should be divided only where there is a caesura, and, conversely, that line
divisions are likely where there is a strong caesura. Hence, I do not divide lines between the nouns of a construct chain nor between a preposition and its object. On the other hand, I expect that normally there will be only one clause or infinitive phrase per line. Nevertheless, two clauses may be included in the same line when separating them would produce any of the three conditions mentioned at the end of the preceding paragraph.

3.1.4 Basic units

I call the minimal groupings of parallel lines (couplets, triplets, etc.) "basic units." This term reflects the observation that generally speaking at least two parallel lines are required to indicate that a segment of Hebrew literature is poetry rather than prose. 143

To determine where one basic unit ends and another begins I apply two main criteria: (1) lines that are parallel to each other should be grouped in basic units, and (2) basic units should have as few lines as possible. An implication of the first criterion is that a series of four lines that exhibit a parallelism pattern of ABAB or ABBA is treated as a quatrain, rather than as two nonparallel couplets. On the other hand, the second criterion implies that a series of four lines all parallel to each other will be treated as two couplets, rather than as an AAAA quatrain.

Applying these two criteria, I find that the couplet is the most common basic unit in the corpus. There are also a good number of triplets, while quatrains and pentastichs occur with less frequency. I find no basic units with more than five lines. However, such units can be isolated by applying only the first of the two criteria, as can a number of AAAA quatrains and AAAAA pentastichs (cf. the discussion in section 8 of Chapter III).

143 See the discussion above in section 2.1.3.
Those clauses that are not parallel to any other line present a special problem. Often the nonparallel clause is closely related semantically to two adjacent parallel lines; in these cases the nonparallel clause is joined to the two parallel lines to form an ABB, AAB, or ABA triplet. Occasionally the nonparallel clause is adjacent to another nonparallel clause; in these cases the two nonparallel clauses are joined to form a nonparallel couplet. Sometimes the nonparallel clause is about twice as long as surrounding lines; in these cases the clause is treated as an enjambed nonparallel couplet. In the corpus there are three nonparallel clauses that cannot be joined to any other lines and are too short to be treated as enjambed couplets; I analyze them as single lines.

3.2 Method of analysis

The analysis of each basic unit in the corpus begins with a heading followed by four main divisions: the preliminary analysis, the parallelism schemata, the analysis of the sets of parallel units, and the results of the analysis. Comments are added throughout, as necessary, concerning unclear or debatable matters.

At a number of points the method uses insights from the science of linguistics. However, the analysis does not pretend to be a linguistically precise description. Rather linguistic methods are used as heuristic devices to aid in discovering prosodic characteristics, especially as they relate to parallelism.

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144 So Watson, Hebrew Poetry, 180, 182.

145 For an example from Ugaritic of how surrounding structure indicates that two nonparallel lines should be taken as a couplet, cf. Pardee, Poetic Parallelism, 181-82.

146 Cf. n. 140 above.
3.2.1 Heading

The heading indicates where the basic unit is found in the Hodayot and the number of poetic lines in the basic unit. Thus the heading "1QH 1:22, QUATRAIN" indicates that the basic unit has four poetic lines, all contained in line 22 of column 1 of Sukenik's edition of the Hodayot manuscript from Qumran Cave 1. The heading 1QH 1:22-23, COUPLET refers to a unit of two poetic lines that begins in line 22 of column 1 and ends in line 23.

3.2.2 Preliminary analysis

The preliminary analysis includes a transliteration of the text, a translation, a description of the grammatical structure, and the number of grammatical units and syllables in each poetic line.

3.2.2.1 Text

The text of the basic unit is presented in transliteration, arranged in poetic lines. The manuscript includes no vowels other than *matres lectiones*, and the transliteration makes no attempt to reconstruct the vocalic pronunciation. Lacunae are indicated in the transliteration by square brackets [ ], and letters within square brackets are restored text. I have placed emendations in broken brackets < >.

I rarely emend the text. Where I disagree with Sukenik's transcription of the manuscript, I comment on the reading. Especially open to debate are the readings of *waw* and *yod*, for these letters are virtually indistinguishable in 1QH.

I have limited the corpus to those basic units in which the text is certain or virtually certain, or in which the uncertainties do not affect the analysis of

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147 Sukenik, *Dead Sea Scrolls*. I follow Sukenik's numbering of the columns and lines because it is still accepted as standard, even though on pp. 37-38 he recognized that the original order of the columns was different. For an update on the reconstruction of the original order, cf. Emile Puech, "Quelques aspects de la restauration du Rouleau des Hymnes (1QH)," *Journal of Jewish Studies* 39 (1988), 38-55.
parallelism. I have avoided restoring text solely on the basis of parallelism. Otherwise, the analysis of the parallelism would be purely circular. However, a restoration suggested by the parallelism may be permitted if it is supported by the context and especially by the preservation of a part of the word on the manuscript. For example, in 14:19, \( w\ell' 's' \ pny \ r' / \ w\ell' \ 'kyr \ "And I will not lift up the face of the wicked / And the [ ] will I not regard,\) the common B-line restoration has been \( w\ell'[w\ell'd \ r\ell'y\ell'm] \ "and the b\ell[\ellibe of the evil ones].\) The restoration of \( r\ell'y\ell'm \) is based solely on a presumption of synonymous parallelism, whereas the restoration of \( w\ell'd \) is based not only on the supposed parallelism, but also on the context and on the preserved \( s.\) In effect, recent discoveries have shown that the restoration of this word was correct, although the spelling should be \( w\ell'd, \) whereas the correct reading for the second word of the line is \( b\ell'h \ "shame".\)

3.2.2.2 Translation

The translation is literal, even wooden at times, in order to reflect the parallelism in the Hebrew. When there is ambiguity, I choose the option favored by the parallelism, for as Popper explains:

And here, the rule should be enunciated that in a parallelistic setting, i.e., when surrounded by other couplets or strophes in evident parallelism, any two lines must also be read as parallelism if this is in any way possible; just as in the scansion of poetry a doubtful line must be scanned in the light of the dominant meter.\(^{150}\)

\(^{148}\) The couplet in 4:17 offers an excellent illustration of the perils of reconstructing solely on the basis of the supposed parallelism. Many scholars, assuming synonymous parallelism, have restored the text as \( ky \ i[^{16}m'w \ bqwjlkh / \ w\ell' \ h'zynw \ ldrkkh \ "For [they have] not [listened to] your [voice], / Nor have they given ear to your word". \) However, recent discoveries have shown that the correct reading of the A line is \( ky \ i[^{16}bhrw \ bdrk ljbk]kh \ "For they have not chosen the way of] your [heart]." \) Cf. Puech, "La restauration du Rouleau des Hymnes," 46.

\(^{149}\) Ibid., 53.

There are a few basic units in which the interpretive problems are so great that it is impossible to analyze the parallelism with any degree of confidence (cf. for example, the comments on 5:29 in Chapter II). I exclude such units from the corpus.

3.2.2.3 Grammatical structure

The grammatical structure of the basic unit is expressed in grammatical notation that for the most part represents conventional grammatical categories. No attempt is made to provide an exhaustive grammatical description of the basic unit. Rather the structure is represented only in sufficient detail to facilitate the analysis of grammatical parallelism.

Where grammatical structure is ambiguous, I opt for the structure that accords with parallelism. For example, the C line of 11:29-30, \textit{whmw[n] hsdyk bkwlm'sykh}, could be analyzed as a nominal sentence, "And the multitude of your loyal deeds are in all your works" (or "among all your creatures"). However, this nominal sentence would not be parallel grammatically to the B line, \textit{kgdw[j kwjkh wrwb 'mtkh} "According to the great[ness of] your [migh]t and the abundance of your truth." Therefore, I prefer to take the C-line as two prepositional phrases, in the first of which the preposition \textit{k} is understood elliptically from the B line. The resulting line, "And (according) to the multitude of your loyal deeds in all your works," is parallel both grammatically and semantically to the B line. For other examples of lines that can be understood either as grammatically nonparallel nominal sentences or as elliptical parallel expressions, cf. 3:11, 26, 28; 4:22; 7:8-9; 10:33; 11:4-5, 9.

The following symbols and abbreviations are used to represent the grammatical structure:

! Imperative
& Coordinating conjunction (\textit{Waw})
? Interrogative pronoun or adverb
3.2.2.4 Line length

The length of the poetic lines is registered in terms of both grammatical units and syllables. Thus, a couplet with a 4:3 grammatical unit count and a 10:9 syllable count has 4 grammatical units in the A line and 3 in the B line, and 10 syllables in the A line and 9 in the B line. I have made no attempt to go beyond the grammatical unit count to a metrical unit count in which, for example, grammatical units of more than three syllables might be quantified as two metrical units or a monosyllabic grammatical unit might be joined to another

grammatical unit to form a single metrical unit. To do so would yield more uniformity in the variety of line length patterns, but it would increase the amount of subjectivity involved in the analysis. Such a procedure would be justified only if line length analysis were to play a greater role than it does in this dissertation.

The syllable counts are generally based on the Massoretic system of pronunciation, with a few exceptions. "Segholate" nouns are regarded as monosyllabic, as is the dual ending, the noun mym "waters," the relative pronoun 'šr, and nouns like mwt "death." Hateph vowels are treated like normal shewa's, a consonant with a vocal shewa is counted as a syllable, the shewa medium is treated like a silent shewa, and the shewa under the first consonant of a word introduced by conjunctive ā is considered to be silent. Furtive patah's are ignored. There is no little uncertainty about whether these assumptions correspond to the pronunciation of Hebrew at Qumran. However, the syllable counts will be accurate enough for the purposes of this dissertation.

The primary purpose of the line length counts will be to serve as a guide to where the poetic lines should be divided. They also serve to test the hypothesis that lines within a basic unit should be of relatively equal length and provide a basis for comparing the length of Hodayot lines with those in biblical poetry.

3.2.3 Parallelism schemata

3.2.3.1 Description of the schemata

This section of the analysis displays a grammatical parallelism schema and a semantic parallelism schema. These schemata are graphic.

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152 For a Massoretic pronunciation of the Hodayot, see Eduard Lohse, Die Texte aus Qumran, 2nd ed. (Munich: Kösel, 1971), 112-75. For a sample comparison of Lohse's vocalization with A. M. Habermann's (megy'ld mdtbr yhwdy, [Jerusalem: Machbaroth Lesifrut Publishing House, 1959]), showing that Lohse's work is more accurate, cf. Kittel, Hymns of Qumran, 188-89.
representations of the syntagmatic and paradigmatic structure of the basic unit.

The schemata of 11:9-10 serve as an example.

A. ky hwd’tm bswd ’mtkh  
B. wbrzy pl’kh hšktm

A. For you have given them knowledge of the secret of your truth,  
B. And into your marvelous mysteries you have given them insight.

**Grammatical Parallelism Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ptcl</td>
<td>Vtr-s</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>PP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ky hwd’tm</td>
<td>bswd</td>
<td>’mtkh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hšktm</td>
<td>wbrzy</td>
<td>pl’kh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Semantic Parallelism Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>b2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a’</td>
<td>b’2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paradigmatic relationships are shown by placing parallel grammatical units or phrases in the same vertical column.

Syntagmatic structure is shown in the schemata both vertically and horizontally. The position of the B line below the A line indicates that the B line follows the A line syntagmatically. Within each line syntagmatic structure can be read horizontally from left to right. To be sure, in some basic units, like the present one, the schemata alter the syntagmatic order within the B line, conforming it to that of the A line. However in these cases a clue to the original order is often provided by a conjunction. In the schemata, the coordinate conjunction *waw*, like other inseparable grammatical features (*articles, inseparable prepositions, pronominal suffixes*) is not separated from the word to which it is attached, and separable conjunctions, like other separable grammatical elements, are grouped in the schemata with the grammatical unit that follows them in the text. Thus, in the example above the *waw* attached to the second word of the B line indicates that in the text the phrase *wbrzy pl’kh* comes before *hšktm*. 
In the grammatical parallelism schema the grammatical structure of the lines is given first, using the grammatical notation already registered in the preliminary analysis section. Below the grammatical notation comes the transliterated text. The grammatical notation highlights the grammatical parallelism between those grammatical units that are found in the same column.

In the semantic parallelism schema the familiar alphabetic method of notation (a b c // a' b' c') is used to indicate semantic parallelism, followed by the transliterated text. A numeral after the letter notation indicates how many grammatical units make up the parallel unit in question. In the example above, the notation "b2" designates a parallel unit of 2 grammatical units. Letters that are not followed by a numeral represent simple parallel units, i.e., parallel units that consist of a single grammatical unit.

Occasionally in the schemata the notation for a parallel unit of more than one grammatical unit will include three consecutive dots, signifying that two of the grammatical units that make up the parallel unit are not contiguous in the text; that is, they are separated by at least one grammatical unit in the text. In the grammatical schema the three dots will be placed between the notation for the noncontiguous grammatical units, for example, Vtr...DO. In the semantic schema the three dots will separate the letter notation from the following numeral, for example, a...3. In both schemata the three dots will also be placed between the transliteration of the two noncontiguous grammatical units.

The semantic parallelism schema should yield an acceptable sentence or phrase when read from left to right, even when parallel units (those in the same column) are interchanged. In the example given above, not only is each line an acceptable sentence, but so are hwd'tm brzy pl'kh and hškitm bswd 'mtkh.

Occasionally a slight grammatical adjustment must be made in the semantic parallelism schema in order for it to yield acceptable sentences or
phrases when the parallel units are interchanged. The semantic schema of 3:25 is illustrative.

A. wtgwr npš 'bywn 'm mhwmwt rbh
B. whwwt mdhbh 'm ms'dy

A. And the poor one sojourns amid the tumults of the great one,
B. And threats of oppression dog my steps.

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a3         b2
B. a'         b'2
A. wtgwr npš 'bywn ('m) mhwmwt rbh
B. ('m) ms'dy  whwwt mdhbh

When A-line 'm mhwmwt rbh is substituted in the B line, it must be read without the preposition, while B-line hwwt mdhbh, when read in the A line, must be read with the A-line preposition 'm. In a case like this, the preposition is enclosed in parentheses in the semantic schema to indicate the grammatical adjustment.

Often the two schemata of the transliterated text will be exactly the same.

In such cases, I omit the transliterated text from the semantic schema.

### 3.2.3.2 Differences between the schemata

Also quite often the two schemata will be similar but not identical. Such is the case in the example given from 11:9-10 in the preceding section. In the first column the two schemata have the same text; thus, ky hwd'tm is parallel to kškl'tm both grammatically and semantically. However the text of the second and third columns of the grammatical schema is combined in one column in the semantic schema. The two prepositional phrases bs wd and brzy are clearly parallel to each other grammatically, as are the two genitives 'mtkh and pl'kh. However, the construct phrases are semantically parallel to each other only as compounds for two reasons. (1) The genitives 'mtkh "concerning your truth" and pl'kh "characterized by your wondrousness" are not semantically parallel to each other; rather they participate in parallelism here only when bound to bs wd and
(2) The two sentences are apparently not semantically acceptable when 
bswd and brzy (or 'mtkh and pl'kh) are interchanged. The phrase rzy pl' is a 
stereotyped expression, found repeatedly in the Hodayot, but rzy 'mt is never 
found either in the Hodayot, or, to my knowledge, elsewhere in the Dead Sea 
Scrolls.

Thus, in 11:9-10 two phrases that are semantically parallel to each other 
only as compounds can be split in the analysis of grammatical parallelism. This 
phenomenon, the parallelism of grammatically divisible semantic compounds, is 
the chief reason for differences between the two parallelism schemata. Other 
reasons include the parallelism of semantically divisible grammatical compounds 
and grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases.

Semantic compounds are considered to be indivisible (1) when they are 
parallel to a simple unit, (2) when there are grammatical units that participate in 
semantic parallelism only when bound to another grammatical unit (the case of 
'mtkh and pl'kh in the example from 11:9-10 in the preceding section), or (3) 
when splitting the compound would yield parallel units that cannot be 
interchanged without producing semantically unacceptable expressions (also the 
expression in the example from 11:9-10). Expressions are semantically unacceptable if 
they make no sense, make unlikely sense (this is usually the case in parallel lines 
whose parallel units are antithetically parallel), or break up a stereotyped 
expression.

3.2.3.3Grammatical rewrites

Some lines that are semantically parallel but show little or no surface 
grammatical parallelism are grammatically parallel at a deeper level. For 
example, in 4:20 there is clear semantic parallelism between A-line wtkrt bmśpt 
kwI 'nsy mrmh "and you will cut off in the judgment all the men of deceit" and B-
line whwzy t'wt l' yms'w 'wd"and the seers of error will be found no more," but at
the surface level the transitive verb and direct object of the A line are not grammatically parallel to the B-line subject and passive verb. At a deeper level, though, a passive verb and subject are equivalent to a transitive verb and direct object (i.e., "the ball is kicked" is equivalent to "someone kicks the ball"). Therefore the B-line of 4:20 can be rewritten grammatically without any significant change of meaning\textsuperscript{153} as \textit{whwzy t'wt l' tmsy' wd} "and you will not allow the seers of error to be found any more."\textsuperscript{154}

The grammatical rewrites are based on the principles of transformational grammar, but I do not claim to follow those principles with scientific precision. Rather the rewrite is only a heuristic device, a means of revealing not so obvious compatibility between grammatical and semantic parallelism.

Rewrites involving transitivity, such as the example cited from 4:20, are performed in a number of basic units. Other grammatical rewrites convert nominal clauses into verbal clauses, or vice-versa, usually by rewriting participles or infinitives as verbs (or vice versa) or by supplying the implied verb \textit{hyh}. Another class of rewrites are those that convert infinitive phrases into verbal clauses, and vice versa. Still others change infinitive constructs into participles, relative clauses into independent clauses, an infinitive phrase into a substantive and a subject into a predicate. The specific passages involved are listed in section 2 of Chapter III.

\textsuperscript{153}The practice of rewriting sentences to show deep level grammatical parallelism receives some justification from the studies that show that people analyze syntax clause by clause according to the deep structures of a sentence, remembering the semantic meaning of the clause, but not its exact wording (cf. Greenstein, "Two Variations of Grammatical Parallelism," 94-95). At the same time, there must be some literary significance to the fact that a sentence needs to be rewritten to reveal grammatical parallelism. If the poet could have written the lines in such a way that they would be grammatically parallel on the surface level, we must ask why he did not do so. On the literary significance of such surface level differentiation, cf. Kugel, \textit{Idea}, 88, n. 54.

\textsuperscript{154}The second person subject of the rewritten transitive verb was not expressed in the original sentence, but it was certainly implied. In the theology of the author(s) of the Hodayot, if the seers of error would be found no more, it was because God would destroy them.
I rewrite lines to show congruence between semantic parallelism and deep level grammatical parallelism when there is semantic parallelism but either (a) there is no surface level grammatical parallelism, (b) surface level grammatical parallelism is not congruent with semantic parallelism, or (c) surface level grammatical parallelism is less congruent with semantic parallelism than is a deeper level grammatical parallelism. I do not perform rewrites that would change the meaning of the line.

Usually lines are rewritten to conform with preceding rather than following lines.\(^{155}\) Thus, in the example cited from 4:20 I rewrite the B line to conform to the grammatical structure of the A line, rather than vice versa. Both the grammatical notation and the transliteration of grammatical rewrites are enclosed in curved brackets { }. Since the rewrites have to do only with grammatical parallelism, the unaltered text is presented in the semantic parallelism schema.\(^{156}\)

### 3.2.3.4 Ellipsis (or Gapping)\(^{157}\)

Often one or more of the lines of a basic unit will contain grammatical units which have no counterpart in the parallel line(s), but which can be understood there elliptically. An example is 15:20-21.

A. ld't [kw]\(l\) 't kbwdk
B. w't kwhk hgdwl

A. That [all] may know your glory
B. And your great power.

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\(^{155}\)There are a few exceptions in cases where the B line cannot be rewritten to conform to the A line, but the A line can be rewritten to conform to the B line. In 2:28 and 5:15-16, for example, the A line is rewritten, because rewriting the B line would change its meaning.

\(^{156}\)There is an exception in 4:25-26.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. prep lnfC(tr) [S] ptcl DO-s
B. ld't [kwI] 't kbwdk & ptcl DO-s Att
A. w't kwhk hgdwl B. 

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c d
B. c' d

In this example the first two A-line words have no parallel in the B line, but must be understood there elliptically. Similarly the last B-line word has no parallel in the A line, but can be understood there elliptically. Often a word that can be understood elliptically in a succeeding line, such as the first two A-line words here, must in fact be so understood in order for the second line to make sense. Usually when a word can be understood in a preceding line, such as the last B-line word here (I call this retroactive or retrospective ellipsis), the word does not have to be so understood.158

The parallelism schemata represent the ellipsis graphically. Taking into account both the prospective and retrospective ellipses, and interchanging the parallel units, a reading of the semantic schema from left to right yields two acceptable sentences: ld't [kwI] 't kbwdk hgdwl and ld't [kwI] 't kwhk hgdwl.

In about two-thirds of the cases where an A-line grammatical unit is gapped in the B line there is at least one B-line compensating grammatical unit. The compensating unit may be a retroactively elliptical expression (as in the example above), part of a parallel unit that has more grammatical units than its A-line counterpart (e.g., a compound parallel to an A-line simple unit, or a triple compound parallel to an A-line compound), or an expression that is internally parallel to another B-line expression. The phenomenon of compensation after ellipsis balances the length of the lines, providing one of the clearest evidences

158 For a psycholinguistic explanation of why retrospective ellipsis of a B-line term in the A line is rarely necessary for the understanding of the A line, cf. Greenstein, "Two Variations of Grammatical Parallelism," 94-95.
that within the basic unit the Hebrew poet sought to produce lines of roughly even length. The combination of ellipsis and compensation also frees space in the B line which the poet can use to elaborate, sharpen, or develop the content of the A-line.\textsuperscript{159}

In the example above the retrospectively elliptical \textit{hgdwl occurs in} climactic position, i.e., at the end of the last line of the basic unit. Where this pattern of climactic parallelism occurs, I will take note of it in the comment following the semantic parallelism schema.\textsuperscript{160}

3.2.3.5 Influence of semantic parallelism on the analysis of grammatical parallelism

To some extent the analysis of grammatical parallelism depends on the analysis of semantic parallelism.\textsuperscript{161} An example is the grammatical rewrite, discussed above in section 3.2.3.3. Semantic parallelism determines whether the analysis of grammatical parallelism should be based on surface level grammatical structure, or on a deeper level.\textsuperscript{162}

Semantic parallelism also influences the analysis of the grammatical parallelism of prepositional phrases. The triplet in 1:25-26 illustrates.

A. \textit{wmh yspr 'nwš ht'tw}
B. \textit{wmh ywykyh l 'wwnmwyw}
C. \textit{wmh yšyb l kwl mšpt hšdq}


\textsuperscript{160}By calling this pattern of parallelism "climactic" I do not mean that it is precisely the same pattern of climactic, repetitive parallelism, sometimes called "staircase parallelism," that is found with some frequency in early Hebrew poetry. For descriptions of classical staircase parallelism, cf. Greenstein, "Two Variations of Grammatical Parallelism," 96-104; Watson, \textit{Hebrew Poetry}, 150-54.

\textsuperscript{161}For several examples from Proverbs 2, cf. Pardee, \textit{Poetic Parallelism}, 129, n. 28.

\textsuperscript{162}See Berlin's criticism of Collins, who ignored semantic parallelism, for his failure to realize that parallelism may involve deep grammatical structures, \textit{Dynamics}, 19-20.
A. And what can a man say with respect to his sin,
B. And what can he argue concerning his iniquities,
C. And what can he answer to all just judgment?

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & DO? Vtr S M-s
B. & DO? Vtr prep ptcl OP PP-s
C. & DO? Vtr -C
A. wmh yspr 'nwš ht'tw
B. wmh ywkyh 'I wwnwtyw
C. wmh yšyb 'I kwš mšpt hšdq

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c d
B. a b' d'
C. a b" e f

The grammatical structures of the three lines are all quite similar. Both the
B and the C lines begin with an interrogative pronoun direct object followed by a
transitive verb and a prepositional phrase. The A line differs from the other two
only in that it has a subject (understood elliptically in the B and C lines) and an
adverbial accusative instead of a prepositional phrase. In light of the
grammatical structure, one is tempted to analyze the adverbial accusative and
the two prepositional phrases as all parallel to each other. However, only the
adverbial accusative and the B-line prepositional phrase are semantically parallel,
while the C-line prepositional phrase is best understood retrospectively as
elliptical in the A and B lines.

In such cases I allow semantic parallelism to determine the grammatical
parallelism. The following rules guide my analysis of the grammatical parallelism
of prepositional phrases.

1. Where prepositional phrases (and other adverbial modifiers) are
   semantically parallel, I take them as grammatically parallel as well.
2. If a prepositional phrase is semantically elliptical in a parallel line, I
   analyze it as elliptical in the grammatical parallelism schema as well.
3. If two parallel lines each have prepositional phrases, and the
   prepositional phrases are neither semantically parallel nor semantically
elliptical in the other line, I take them as grammatically, but not
semantically, parallel. This phenomenon occurs often in parallel
semantic compounds. For an example, see the analysis of 2:8-9.

4. If one of the parallel lines has a prepositional phrase that is neither
parallel to any prepositional phrase (or other modifier) in the other line
nor semantically elliptical in the other line, I take the prepositional
phrase as part of a grammatical compound with either the word that it
modifies or the word to which it is contiguous. In these cases the
grammatical compound is usually also a semantic compound or part
of a semantic compound. For an example, see the analysis of mkwl
hr' in 14:17-18.

Yet another aspect of grammatical parallelism that is influenced by
semantic parallelism is the relationship between transitive and intransitive verbs.
Ordinarily I do not consider these forms to be grammatically parallel. However,
in some cases the semantic parallelism indicates that an intransitive verb and a
transitive verb with direct object are functional equivalents. For example in the B
and C lines of 10:14-15--/spr npl\'wtkh // wl' lhs ywmm wlylh "to recount your
wonders // and not to be silent day or night"--the transitive infinitive and direct
object of the B line are clearly parallel semantically to C-line wl' lhs, and even
though hs is intransitive, the semantic relationship with the B line shows it to be
functionally equivalent grammatically to spr npl\'wtkh.

As these comments on the grammatical rewrite, the grammatical
parallelism of prepositional phrases, and the grammatical parallelism of transitive
and intransitive verbs show, any attempt to analyze grammatical parallelism apart
from a consideration of semantic parallelism is bound to be flawed. Even more
misguided will be any effort to describe Hebrew poetry solely with reference to
grammar.
3.2.4 Analysis of the sets of parallel units

The parallel units of each of the columns in the parallelism schemata make up a set of parallel units. These sets are considered in the third section of the analysis of each basic unit.

3.2.4.1 Numbering of parallel unit sets

First the sets of parallel units are numbered according to their position from left to right in the schemata. Thus, in 11:9-10 (see the schemata in section 3.2.3.1 above) there are three sets of grammatically parallel units and two sets of semantically parallel units. The first grammatical set corresponds exactly to the first semantic set, and both are consequently labeled Set 1. The second and third grammatical sets together correspond to the second semantic set. To show this relationship, I number the latter Set 2 and the former Sets 2a and 2b. Where there are more than two parallel units (for example in triplets, or where there is both internal parallelism and parallelism between the lines) a subset may itself contain subsets. In such cases, the subsets of, say, Set 2a are numbered Set 2a_1, Set 2a_2, Set 2a_3, etc.

3.2.4.2 Members of parallel unit sets

The grammatical sets are analyzed first and then the semantic sets. In both cases the number of the set is followed by its members, expressed first in notation and then in transliteration. For example, the members of grammatical Set 1 of 11:9-10 (see the schemata in section 3.2.3.1) are given as "ptcl Vtr-s // Vtr-s (ky hwd'tm // hšktm)," and the members of semantic Set 1 as "a/a' (ky hwd'tm // hšktm)." The double virgule indicates parallelism between the lines; a single virgule is used to represent internal parallelism.
3.2.4.3 Classification of relationships between parallel units

3.2.4.3.1 Relationships between grammatically parallel units

In the grammatical sets there are essentially only two categories of relationships between parallel units: identical and equivalent. Parallel units are considered to be grammatically identical when they have the same number of grammatical units and the grammatical units are represented by the same grammatical notation. Parallel units are considered to be grammatically equivalent when they have the same syntactic function, but are not grammatically identical.

Thus the parallel units of grammatical Set 1 of 11:9-10 (see the schemata in section 3.2.3.1) are considered to be grammatically identical because they both have just one grammatical unit and each one is represented by the grammatical notation "Vtr." The notation also indicates features which do not merit the status of grammatical unit (the A-line particle, which is a grammatical element, and the pronominal suffixes), but these are ignored in the classification of the relationship between grammatically parallel units. In classifying I also ignore the notations "pr" and ",=,=." That is, a pronoun and a noun may be considered grammatically identical, as may two words in an appositional relationship.

Some common examples of parallel structures that are grammatically equivalent are PP // PP-C (same syntactic function but unequal numbers of grammatical units) and Vin//Vpa (same general syntactic function and same number of grammatical units but different grammatical notation). A special case

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163 I borrow these terms from Berlin *(ibid., 31-32)*, who uses them in a slightly different way.
of grammatical equivalence is Vtr DO // Vin PP, where the intransitive verb and following preposition constitute a "compound verb," performing the same syntactic function as the transitive verb, and the prepositional object following the compound verb functions in the same way as the direct object following the transitive verb.\textsuperscript{164} For example, in 5:14-15, where *sgrth b'd šnyhm* "you shut in their teeth" is parallel to *wtwsp lšwnm* "and you drew back their tongue," the intransitive verb and preposition *sgrth b'd* form a compound verb grammatically equivalent to the transitive verb *wtwsp,* and *šnyhm,* the object of the preposition *b'd,* is grammatically equivalent to the direct object *lšwnm.*

Where units are grammatically parallel only after a rewrite I label the relationship between them as either "identical after rewrite" or "equivalent after rewrite". In sets with more than two parallel units there may be more than one category of relationship. For example, in a set with parallel units Vin/Vin/Vpa, the first two units are identical to each other but only equivalent to the third unit. In such cases I write "identical, equivalent".

\subsection*{3.2.4.3.2 Relationships between semantically parallel units}

In the semantic sets there are many categories of relationships between the parallel units. Those that are used in this dissertation are explained in the following paragraphs.

\textbf{Synonymous.} The parallel units have the same, or nearly the same, meaning. Since the meaning that a word or expression bears is determined in part by its context, the classification of parallel units as "synonymous" does not imply that they are logically interchangeable in all contexts, but only that they are

\textsuperscript{164}On the compound verb and the equivalency between Vtr DO and Vin PP, see Geller, *Early Biblical Poetry,* 22 and esp. 358-59.
so related in the basic unit in question. Synonyms constitute the largest class of semantically parallel units in the Hodayot.

**Paradigmatic.** The parallel units, although not synonymous, belong to a common category or semantic field. For example, in 13:14-15 *mbnh 'pr"structure of dust" and *mgbl *ymy"a thing kneaded with water" are not synonyms, but they do belong to the common category of weak constructions. Paradigmatic relationships constitute the second largest category of semantic parallelism in the Hodayot.

**Whole-part, part-whole.** One parallel unit designates a part of the whole designated by the other. The order of the words reflects whether the whole or the part occurs first within the basic unit. An example is found in 11:10-11 where *pš"sin" is a whole of which *šmt *m'l"guilt of unfaithfulness" is a part.

**General-specific, specific-general.** One parallel unit more narrowly defines the other. This category is similar to the preceding one. I use it when the referent of the more specific expression does not really seem to be a part of the referent of the more general one. In 13:17-18, for example, *wrk *ymy"length of days" is more narrowly defined by *šlwm *wlmw"everlasting peace."

**Repetition.** The parallel units have the same root. In some cases the parallel units are exactly the same. See section 5 of Chapter III for examples and a fuller discussion.

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165 For a technical discussion of the concept of synonymity, see John Lyons, *Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1968), 445-49. O'Connor's rejection of synonymous parallelism on the ground that there can be no exact synonyms in a language (*Verse Structure*, 50) is excessively scrupulous.

**Metaphor.** One of the parallel units is a metaphor for the other. In 9:8-9 *mbl'y* "those who swallow me up" is a metaphor for *mstwHyHy* by "those who speak against me".

**Antithetic.** The parallel units are in binary opposition or contrast. For example in 9:9 the verbs 'ršy'h "I condemn" and 'šdyq "I declare to be just" are antithetically related.

**Epithet.** One of the parallel units is an epithet or circumlocution for the other. In 16:10-11, for example, B-line *npš 'bdk* "the soul of your servant" is a circumlocution for A-line *'ny* "I."

**Cause-effect, effect-cause.** One of the parallel units is the cause, purpose or reason for the other. That units in a cause-effect relationship should be considered semantically parallel may be questioned, since the cause-effect relation is more syntagmatic than paradigmatic. In fact, grammatical units that are so related usually are not parallel. However, in some contexts it seems perverse to deny that grammatically parallel units that are semantically related as cause to effect are semantically parallel. Especially is this the case (1) when the expressions in the cause-effect relation could conceivably be classified in one of the other categories of semantic parallelism, or (2) when there is at least one clear set of semantically parallel units in the basic unit. We may take as an example 9:12.

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168 For an opposing view, that such parallelisms are only "positional," not semantic, cf. Pardee, *Poetic Parallelism*, 20, 161. The example discussed by Pardee involves a purely sequential, rather than cause-effect, relationship, but his argument applies equally well to either type of relationship.
A. ky 'th ysdth rwhy
B. wtd' mzmtf

A. For you founded my spirit,
B. And you know my intent.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. ptcl Spr Vtr DO-s
B. & Vtr DO-s
A. ky 'th ysdth rwhy
B. wtd' mzmtf

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c
B. b' c'

The two lines are parallel grammatically, and the nouns in Set 2 are semantically parallel (I classify them as whole-part). The verbs could conceivably be classified as semantically parallel under the paradigmatic category (both refer to God's supernatural acts, his m'sy pl'), but the dominant semantic relationship is cause-effect. In light of the clear grammatical and semantic parallelism between the lines, it seems perverse to deny that the verbs are semantically parallel simply because the semantic relationship between them is predominantly syntagmatic. Rather, it seems necessary to accept that semantic parallelism involves syntagmatic as well as paradigmatic aspects.169

Merism. The parallel units denote two extremes which represent the whole.170 Thus, in 4:29-30 mrhm "from the womb" and 'd šbh "until old age" represent the whole of life.

Positive-negative, negative-positive. The parallel units are essentially synonymous, but one is expressed positively and the other negatively. An example is the parallelism in 7:7-8 between wthzqny "and you have strengthened

169 On the relationship between the paradigmatic and syntagmatic aspects of parallelism, see Alter, Biblical Poetry, 37-43.

me" and l' ḫḥtth Ṣbrýtkh "you have not allowed me to be frightened away from your covenant."

Pronoun. One of the parallel units is a pronoun whose antecedent is the other parallel unit. For an example, see the parallelism from 16:10-11 cited above under "epithet."

Abstract-concrete, concrete-abstract. One parallel unit designates a quality, while the other refers to someone who concretely embodies that quality. For example, in 7:34 the abstract quality šw "wickedness" is paralleled by those who embody that quality, the n'īmym "hidden ones".

Miscellaneous. There are five categories of semantic relationships which occur only once. Here is a list of the categories and the basic units in which they are found: converse (14:15-16), material (3:31), rhetorical question (12:32A), demonstrative adverb (14:18-19), pun (5:11-12), and sequence (8:6-7).

Combinations of categories. The semantic relationship between some pairs of parallel units may need to be described in terms of more than one category. In the paragraphs above on the epithet and pronoun categories I have already alluded to the fact that the parallelism in 16:10-11 between ṣn and ṣps ḍbdk fits both these classifications. Another example is the relationship between wṭḥzqny and l' ḫḥtth mbrytkh in 7:7-8, which was presented above as an example of positive-negative parallelism. It is also an example of the general-specific category. In cases like these, I assign the semantic set to both categories.

Also in sets with more than two parallel units there may be more than one category of relationship. For example, in a set with parallel units a/a'/a", the first two units may be synonymous while the third may be related to the other two as, say, a part to a whole. In such cases I register both categories and then explain in the following lines which relationships belong to each category.
3.2.4.4 Set structure

The final step in the analysis of each of the parallel unit sets is a description of the set structure in terms of the number of grammatical units in each parallel unit. For example, a set with two parallel units, the first with one grammatical unit and the second with two, has a structure of simple//compound. Where grammatical and semantic sets are identical, I omit the description of the set structure in the analysis of the semantic sets.

3.2.5 Results

This fourth and final section of the analysis of each basic unit summarizes and interprets the information provided by the previous three sections.

3.2.5.1 Summary of the analysis of parallel unit sets

First the results of the analysis of the parallel unit sets presented in the preceding section are summarized: the number of each set, its members in notation form only, its classification, and its set structure. This summary is given first for the sets of grammatically parallel units, then for the sets of semantically parallel units. The following example is taken from 11:9-10 (see the parallelism schemata in section 3.2.3.1).

**Grammatical Parallelism**

Set 1. ptcl Vtr-s // Vtr-s: identical
Set 2a. PP // & PP: identical
Set 2b. -C//-C: identical
Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2a. simple//simple
Set 2b. simple//simple

**Semantic Parallelism**

Set 1. a//a': synonymous
Set 2. b2//b'2: synonymous
Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. compound//compound
3.2.5.2 Concluding results

A final section interprets and comments on various aspects of grammatical and semantic parallelism and the relationship between them. The topics covered are, in order, congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism, degree of parallelism between the lines, number of sets of parallel units, parallel unit distribution, internal parallelism, repetition, grammatical rewrites, compounds, whole line semantic parallelism, ellipsis and compensation, and a summarizing comment. The first four topics are included in the analysis of every basic unit in which there is parallelism; the other phenomena are mentioned only if they are relevant to the basic unit under analysis. The final section of 11:9-10 is fairly typical (see the parallelism schemata in section 3.2.3.1):

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism
Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds
Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 2 semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2a: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 2b: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
Compounds: Set 2, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

3.2.5.2.1 Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism

The degree of congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism plays an important role in this dissertation. Three grades are recognized: complete congruence, partial congruence, and no congruence.

3.2.5.2.1.1 Complete congruence

In those basic units in which the sets of grammatically parallel units are identical to the sets of semantically parallel units the congruence is complete;
i.e., grammatical and semantic parallelism correspond exactly to each other. An example of a basic unit in which congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is complete is the triplet found in 1:25-26 (cf. the parallelism schemata presented above in section 3.2.3.5).

3.2.5.2.1.2 Partial congruence

Grammatical and semantic parallelism are considered to be partially congruent in those basic units where the sets of grammatically parallel units differ to some degree from the sets of semantically parallel units, but at least two grammatical units, whether singly or as parts of compounds, are parallel to each other both grammatically and semantically. To illustrate, we may return to the parallelism schemata of the couplet in 11:9-10.

**Grammatical Parallelism Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>Vtr-s</th>
<th>PP</th>
<th>-C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>&amp; PP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>ky hwd'tm</td>
<td>bswd</td>
<td>'mtkh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>hšktm</td>
<td>wbrzy</td>
<td>pl'kh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Semantic Parallelism Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>b2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>b'2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>ky hwd'tm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>hšktm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this couplet the sets of grammatically parallel units are not identical to the sets of semantically parallel units, for semantic Set 2 does not correspond to the second grammatical set, but rather to the second and third grammatical sets together. On the other hand, there are at least two grammatical units that are parallel to each other both grammatically and semantically. The two grammatical units of Set 1 meet this requirement. The four grammatical units bswd 'mtkh // brzy pl'kh also meet this requirement, for bswd and brzy are grammatically parallel to each other as single grammatical units, and they are semantically parallel as parts of compounds, while the same is true of 'mtkh and pl'kh. Thus, in this couplet there is congruence between grammatical and semantic
parallelism, but it is partial due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. The chief cause of partial congruence in the corpus is, in fact, grammatically divisible semantic compounds. Other causes, occurring far less often, are semantically divisible grammatical compounds and grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases.

3.2.5.2.1.3 No congruence

There is no congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism in those basic units in which there is parallelism, but no two grammatical units are parallel to each other both grammatically and semantically. Such units are rare in the corpus. An example is 3:25.

A. wtgwr npš 'bywn 'm mhwmwt rbh
B. whwwt mdhbh 'm ms'dy

A. And the poor one sojourns amid the tumults of the great one,
B. And threats of oppression dog my steps.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Vin S -C PP-C
B. & S {QV} -C P(PP-s)
A. wtgwr npš 'bywn 'm mhwmwt rbh
B. w{hyw} hwwt mdhbh 'm ms'dy

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a3 b2
B. a' b'2
A. wtgwr npš 'bywn ('m) mhwmwt rbh
B. ('m) ms'dy whwwt mdhbh

In this example the lines are parallel both grammatically and semantically, but there are no two grammatical units that are parallel to each other in both ways. However, the most common reason for the absence of any congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is that the lines are parallel only grammatically or semantically, but not in both ways.
3.2.5.2.2 Degree of parallelism between the lines

Also very important in this dissertation is the degree of parallelism between the lines. Three grades are recognized: full parallelism, partial parallelism, and no parallelism.\(^{171}\) The analysis will indicate the degree of both grammatical parallelism and semantic parallelism. Usually these two coincide.

3.2.5.2.2.1 Full parallelism

Two lines are considered to be fully parallel if every grammatical unit, whether singly or as part of a compound, has a parallel in the corresponding line.\(^{172}\) Thus, 11:9-10 is a fully parallel couplet (cf. the parallelism schemata above in section 3.2.3.1). It is important to remember that degree of parallelism between the lines is not the same thing as degree of congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism. The couplet in 11:9-10, for example, is fully parallel, but congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is only partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

3.2.5.2.2.2 Partial parallelism

Two parallel lines are considered to be partially parallel if at least one grammatical unit has no parallel in the corresponding line, but can be understood there elliptically. In other words, wherever a grammatical unit from one line is understood elliptically in a parallel line, the parallelism is partial. The couplet found in 15:20-21 provides an example of partial parallelism (cf. the parallelism schemata in section 3.2.3.4 above).

\(^{171}\) These distinctions are purely descriptive. They do not imply an esthetic value judgment, as if full parallelism were "better" than partial parallelism. Cf. Berlin, *Dynamics*, 130.

\(^{172}\) My definition of full parallelism differs slightly from Elliot-Hogg's. For him parallelism is full if each A-line grammatical unit has a B-line parallel, cf. "Isaiah 40-45," 609. Hence, I classify as partially parallel couplets that have a retrospectively elliptical B-line word but no A-line word understood elliptically in the B line, while Elliot-Hogg classifies the couplets of this type as fully parallel. This difference affects only five couplets in my corpus, and I will take care not to allow this difference to distort the comparison in Chapter IV between the Hodayot and Isaiah 40-45.
3.2.5.2.2.3 No parallelism

Two lines are considered to be nonparallel if they cannot be displayed in a parallelism schema. Thus, the fact that the two lines contain synonyms or a repeated word does not guarantee that the two lines will be considered semantically parallel.\textsuperscript{173} They will be so considered only if they can be arranged in a semantic parallelism schema that yields an acceptable sentence or phrase when read from left to right. Nor will two sentences with the grammatical structure S P PP and S Vtr DO be considered grammatically parallel simply because both have subjects; rather these two sentences will be considered nonparallel grammatically, because they cannot be displayed in a parallelism schema.

3.2.5.2.3 Number of sets of parallel units and parallel unit distribution

The number of sets of grammatically parallel units is stated, followed by the number of sets of semantically parallel units. Where these two numbers differ, as in the example from 11:9-10 given above in the introduction to section 3.2.5.2, there is less than complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism.

The "parallel unit distribution" section lists the number of parallel units in each set. Where there are sets that include only grammatically parallel units (as in the example from 11:9-10) or only semantically parallel units, there is less than complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism. In the example from 11:9-10 the parentheses around "grammatically and" indicate that while the semantic compounds that make up Set 2 are grammatically parallel, these are also grammatically divisible into the parallel units that make up Sets 2a and 2b.

\textsuperscript{173}For an example of a couplet that cannot be displayed in a semantic parallelism schema even though a word is repeated in both lines, cf. 11:32-33.
3.2.5.2.4 Internal parallelism

Here the analysis specifies in which line of the basic unit and in which parallel unit set internal parallelism occurs. A typical example would look like this: "Set 1a, A line."

Indication is also given of cases in which, with broader criteria than those employed in this dissertation, semantic internal parallelism might be recognized. For example, at this point the analysis of 15:18-19 states, "With broader criteria B-line wybhw and sn'th could be considered parallel."

Since the main focus of this dissertation is parallelism between the lines, I have limited internal parallelism to grammatical units that are parallel both grammatically and semantically. To admit internal parallelism that is grammatical but not semantic, or vice versa, would complicate the study of the relationship between interlinear grammatical and semantic parallelism.

In reality, the only possible examples of internal grammatical parallelism without semantic parallelism are all prepositional phrases. However, where prepositional phrases are not semantically parallel, the relationship between them seems to be much more syntagmatic than paradigmatic. For example, the two prepositional phrases of the A line of 2:23-25 do not "feel" at all parallel: whmh m'tkh grw 'l npśy "but as for them, it was from you that they have stirred up strife against me."

On the other hand, there are a number of possible examples of internal semantic parallelism without grammatical parallelism. These examples are listed in the analysis as possible cases of internal parallelism if broader criteria were applied. However, where there is no grammatical parallelism a great deal of subjectivity enters into the classification of words as internally parallel semantically. For example, a good case can be made for seeing semantic
parallelism between $bkwl$ and $gbwrh$ in the B line of 11:7-8: $wbkwl$ kwl $gbwrh$ "And in your strength is all might." Yet, in a case like the direct object $zmwt$ and the verb $yhsbw$ in the B line of 4:13-14, $zmwt bly$'l $yhsbw$ "they plan wicked plots," where there is clear semantic overlap but also a strongly syntagmatic relationship, the perception of semantic parallelism is more doubtful.\textsuperscript{174}

3.2.5.2.5 Repetition

This section specifies the words in which a root is repeated and the parallel unit set in which the repetition is found. For example, at this point the analysis of 15:18-19 has the following: "Set 2, $bkwl$ 'sr, b'sr".

3.2.5.2.6 Rewrites

Here I identify the line in which I have performed a grammatical rewrite and give the grammatical notation and transliteration of the original text followed by the grammatical notation and transliteration of the rewritten text. An arrow between the original text and the rewritten text indicates the change from the former to the latter. For example, at this point the analysis of 4:20 (explained in section 3.2.3.3 above) reads "B line, S-C neg Vpa ($whzy t'wt l' yms'w$) $\rightarrow$ DO-C neg Vtr ($whzy t'wt l' tms'y$)."

3.2.5.2.7 Compounds

As the example from 11:9-10 indicates (cf. the introduction to section 3.2.5.2), this section lists the parallel unit sets in which compounds occur, states the set structure, and indicates whether or not the compounds are divisible grammatically or semantically.

\textsuperscript{174}Pardee, in his analysis of an identical construction in Prov. 2:5, takes $tbyn$ and $yr't$ to be internally parallel (Poetic Parallelism, 96, 113).
3.2.5.2.8 Whole line semantic parallelism

This section lists those lines of the basic unit which are semantically parallel to the other line(s) only as a whole line. Where just one line is mentioned, that line as a whole forms a semantic compound that parallels part of another line. Where two or more lines are mentioned, those lines are semantically parallel to each other only as whole lines.

3.2.5.2.9 Ellipsis and compensation

In this section the grammatical notation and transliteration of each elided grammatical unit is given, followed by any compensating grammatical unit that may be found in a succeeding line. For example, here the analysis of the couplet found in 15:20-21 (cf. the parallelism schemata in section 3.2.3.4 above) reads:

Ellipsis, Compensation: prep InfC(tr) (ld't), + Att (hgdwl) [S] ([kwil]), + 0

The first line indicates that A-line ld't, a transitive infinitive construct with preposition, is gapped in the B line, and a compensating B-line attributive hgdwl is retrospectively elliptical in the A line. The second line indicates that the A-line subject kwil is understood elliptically in the B line, but that there is no B-line compensating grammatical unit other than the attributive hgdwl already listed. When the compensating grammatical unit is not retroactively elliptical, but simply part of a parallel unit that has more grammatical units than its A-line counterpart (see the explanation in section 3.2.3.4 above), I indicate this by writing "+ 1 GU" after the transliteration of the elliptical grammatical unit. Thus, for example, the following information is given in this section for the couplet found in 14:15-16: "PP (I'd), + 1 GU."

3.2.5.2.10 Summarizing comment

A summarizing comment is added at the end of the analysis of certain basic units. This comment has three main functions. (1) In the case of
nonparallel couplets and single lines, it identifies them as such, states how the lines of the couplet are related, and takes note of any internal parallelism (for example, "nonparallel and enjambed couplet with internal parallelism in the A line"). (2) In the case of triplets, quatrains, and pentastichs, the summarizing comment states the pattern of parallelism between the lines (for example, "AAA triplet," or "ABAB quatrain"). (3) In other basic units, a summarizing comment is occasionally added to point out some particularly noteworthy aspect of the analysis of the basic unit in question. For example, the summarizing comment on 9:6-7 alludes to the striking internal parallelisms in all three lines of the triplet.
CHAPTER II: ANALYSIS OF THE CORPUS

1QH 1:1-20

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 1:21A, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. 'lh yd' ty mbyntkh
B. ky' glyth 'wzny lrzy pl'

Translation
A. These things I know through your enlightenment,
B. For you have opened my ear to wondrous secrets.

Grammatical Structure
A. DOpr Vtr PP-s
B. ptcl Vtr DO-s PP-C

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. DOpr Vtr PP-s
B. OP-C ptcl {Vpa S} prep
A. 'lh yd' ty mbyntkh
B. rzy pl' ky' {nglth} 'wzny I

Comment: The B-line rewrite converts the transitive verb and its direct object into a passive and its subject. This passive and the preposition / constitute a compound verb. A grammatical parallelism schema can be formed without rewriting the B line, but it would be very different from the semantic parallelism schema, due to the use of the idiomatic glyth 'wzny.
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a  b2
B. a'2 b'2
A. 'lh yd'ty mbyntkh
B. rzy pl' ky' glyth 'wzny l

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical without the rewrite.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. DOpr // OP-C ('lh//rzy.pl'): equivalent after rewrite
       Set structure: simple//compound

Set 2. Vtr PP-s // ptcl {Vpa S} (yd'ty mbyntkh // ky' {nglth} 'wzny l):
equivalent after rewrite
       Set structure: compound//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a'2 ('lh // rzy pl'): pronoun
Set 2. b2//b'2 (yd'ty mbyntkh // ky' glyth 'wzny l): metaphor

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. DOpr//OP-s: equivalent after rewrite
Set 2. Vtr PP-s // ptcl {Vpa S} prep: equivalent after rewrite

Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound
               Set 2. compound//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a'2: pronoun
Set 2. b2//b'2: metaphor

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete after rewrite

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Rewrites: B line, Vtr DO-s (glyph 'wzny) --> Vpa S (nglth 'wzny)

Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 2, compound//compound (indivisible)

1QH 1:21B. COUPLETS

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w'ny ysr hhmr
B. wmgbl hmym

Translation
A. But I am a formation of clay
B. And a thing kneaded with water,

Comment: On the B-line noun mgbl, cf. Greenfield, 159-160; Ehlen, 122-123.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Spr P-C
B. & P-C

Syllables 6:5

Comment: On the generally accepted pronunciation of hmr as hēmār in the DSS, cf. Qimron § 100.2.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Spr    P    -C
B.          & P    -C
A. w'ny    ysr    hhmr
B. wmgbl    hmym

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a        b2
B. b'2
A. w'ny    ysr hhmr
B. wmgbl    hmym
Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. P // & P (ysr/wmgb1): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. -C/-C (hhmr/hym): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b2//b'2 (ysr hhmr // wmgbl hym): paradigmatic
Set structure: compound//compound

Comment: I understand these phrases as references to distinct weak constructions. Alternatively, "a thing kneaded with water" could be a metaphor for something made of clay.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. P // & P: identical
Set 1b. -C/-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b2//b'2: paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1: compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 semantically parallel units
Compounds:  Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)
Whole line semantic parallelism:  B line
Ellipsis, Compensation:  S ('ny), + 0

1QH 1:22. QUATRAIN

Comment:  This unit could also be analyzed as a couplet with four grammatical units in each line.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A.  swd h'rw h
B.  wmyr khr hndh
C.  kwr h'w w
D.  wmbnh hht'h

Translation
A.  A foundation of shame
B.  And a spring of impurity,
C.  A furnace of iniquity
D.  And an edifice of sin,


Grammatical Structure

Grammatical Units 2:2:2:2
A.  P-C
B.  & P-C
C.  P-C
D.  & P-C

Syllables 4:5:4:6
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. \(a\) = P - C
B. & P - C
C. P - C
D. & P - C

A. swd h'rwh
B. wmqwr hndh
C. kwr h'wwn
D. wmbnh hht'h

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b
B. c b'
C. c' b"
D. a' b"'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. The grammatical parallelism is AAAA, and the semantic parallelism could be analyzed as AAAA or as AABB on the basis of the relationships among the genitives. However, I analyze the quatrain as semantically ABBA on the basis of the relationships among the constructs (C-line kwr and D-line mbnh, for example, do not seem to be semantically parallel); the grammatical parallelism schema is then formed on the basis of the semantic schema.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. P // & P (swd//wmbnh): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2. -C/-C (h'rwh//hht'h): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple
Set 3. & P // P (wmqwr//kwr): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple
Set 4. -C/-C (hndh//h'wwn): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a' (swd//wmbnh): merism
Set 2. b//b'' (h'rwh//hht'h): synonymous
Set 3. c//c' (wmqwr//kwr): paradigmatic
Set 4. b''//b" (hndh//h'wwn): synonymous
Comment: I understand the C line to refer to a furnace which produces iniquity (cf. Carmignac 1961, p. 181). Thus the units of Set 3 are distinct metaphors for "source".

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1.  P // & P: identical  
Set 2.  -C/-C: identical  
Set 3.  & P // P: identical  
Set 4.  -C/-C: identical  

Set structures:  Set 1. simple//simple  
Set 2. simple//simple  
Set 3. simple//simple  
Set 4. simple//simple  

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  a//a': merism  
Set 2.  b//b"": synonymous  
Set 3.  c//c': paradigmatic  
Set 4.  b'/b": synonymous  

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 4, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 4: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Summarizing comment: ABBA quatrain

1QH 1:22-23. COUPLET

Comment: Following six succinct predicates grouped in pairs (lines 21-22) comes this lone seventh predicate, expressed more fully for the sake of balance (Carmignac 1961, p. 181). Syllabic symmetry favors analyzing this unit as a couplet rather than as a triplet.
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. rwh htw'h wn'wh bl' bynh
B. wnb'th bmšpty sdq

Translation
A. A spirit of error, and perverted without insight,
B. And terrified by righteous judgments.

Grammatical Structure
A. P-C & Att(ptcp) PP
B. & Att(ptcp) PP-C

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>&amp; Att(ptcp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; Att(ptcp)</td>
<td>PP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rwh</td>
<td>htw'h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wn'wh</td>
<td>bl' bynh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wnb'th</td>
<td>bmšpty sdq</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semantic Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c'3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rwh</td>
<td>htw'h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wn'wh bl' bynh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wnb'th</td>
<td>bmšpty sdq</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & Att(ptcp) // & Att(ptcp) (wn'wh/wnb'th): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. PP//PP-C (bl' bynh // bmšpty sdq): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c2//c'3 (wn'wh bl' bynh // wnb'th bmšpty sdq): cause-effect
Set structure: compound // double compound
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. & Att(ptcp) // & Att(ptcp): identical
Set 1b. PP//PP-C: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c2//c'3: cause-effect
Set structures: Set 1. compound // double compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line htw'h and wn'wh could be considered parallel.

Compounds: Set 1b, simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 1, compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: P (rwh), + 1 GU
-C (htw'h), + 0

1QH 1:23, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. mh 'db r bl' nw'd'
B. w'smy'h bl' swpr
Translation
A. What can I utter that is not foreknown,
B. And announce that is not foretold?

Grammatical Structure
A. DO? Vtr PP
B. & Vtr PP

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. DO? Vtr PP
B. & Vtr PP

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c
B. b' c'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1. Vtr // & Vtr ('dbr//w'šmy'h): identical
       Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2. PP//PP (bl' nwd' // bl' swpr): identical
       Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units
Set 1. b//b' ('dbr//w'šmy'h): synonymous
Set 2. c//c' (bl' nwd' // bl' swpr): paradigmatic

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism
Set 1. Vtr // & Vtr: identical
Set 2. PP//PP: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
               Set 2. simple//simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  b/b': synonymous
Set 2.  c/c': paradigmatic

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria B-line w'smy'h and bl' swpr could be considered parallel.

Repetition: grammatical element bl'

Ellipsis, Compensation: DO? (mh), + 0

1QH 1:23-24. COUPLET

Comment: Alternatively this couplet could be analyzed as the first line of an ABBC quatrain whose other lines are those of the following triplet. Yet another alternative would be to consider this couplet and the A line of the following triplet all as the A line of an 8:6 couplet, whose B line would consist of the B and C lines of the following triplet. The analysis followed here seems to be the simplest, although it yields a couplet with no parallelism.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A.  hkwl hqwq lpykh
B.  bhrt zkrwn

Translation
A.  All is written before you
B.  With ink of remembrance

Comment: On the translation of hrt as "ink," cf. Jastrow; Holm-Nielsen, 25. The disputed meaning of this word does not affect the analysis.
Grammatical Structure
A. S P PP-s
B. PP-C

Grammatical Units 3:2

Syllables 8:5

RESULTS
Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically
Summarizing comment: nonparallel and enjambed couplet

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS
Text
A. lkwl qsy nsh
B. wtqwpwt mspr šny 'wlm
C. bkwl mw'dyhm

Translation
A. For all the times of eternity,
B. And the cycles of the number of years of eternity
C. In all their appointed periods.

Grammatical Structure
A. prep ptcl OP-C
B. & OP-C-C-C
C. prep ptcl OP-s

Grammatical Units 3:4:2

Syllables 5:9:6

Comment: Both A-line lkwl and C-line bkwl are considered grammatical units, in order to balance the long B line. The length of the B-line could be explained literally as a means of emphasizing the duration of time involved.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. prep ptcl  OP  -C
B. & OP-C-C  -C  prep ptcl  OP-s
C. lwly  qwy  nsh
B. wtqwpwt mspr shy  'wlm
C. bkwl  mw'dyhm

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a
B. b'3
C. c'
D. d  e

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Although the C line is not parallel to the other two in my method, it is clearly related to them both grammatically and semantically.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. OP // & OP-C-C) (qwy // wtqwpwt mspr shy): equivalent
Set structure: simple // double compound

Set 2. -C//-(nsh//'wlm): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b//b'3 (qwy // wtqwpwt mspr shy): synonymous
Set 2. c//c' (nsh//'wlm): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. OP // & OP-C-C: equivalent
Set 2. -C//C: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple // double compound
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b//b'3: synonymous
Set 2. c//c': synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A/B); none (A,B::C).

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: A and C lines, /kw/, /bkwl/, not in parallel position.

Compounds: Set 1, simple // double compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: prep ptcl (/kwl/) (A line), + 1 GU (B line)

Summarizing comment: AAB triplet.

1QH 1:25, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wlw' nstrw
B. wI' n'dnw mlpykh

Translation
A. And they are not concealed,
B. Nor are they missing from your presence.

Grammatical Structure

A. & neg Vpa
B. & neg Vpa PP-s

Grammatical Units 2:3

Comment: A-line wlw' and B-line wI' are considered grammatical units, because otherwise the A line would have only one grammatical unit.
PARALLELISMSCHMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & neg Vpa
B. & neg Vpa PP-s
A. wlw' nstrw
B. wl' n'drw mlpnykh

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a
B. a

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note the climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & neg // & neg (wlw'/wl'): identical
Sixt structure: simple//simple
Set 2. Vpa/Vpa (nstrw/n'drw): identical
Sixt structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a/a (wlw'/wl'): repetition
Set 2. b/b' (nstrw/n'drw): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & neg // & neg: identical
Set 2. Vpa/Vpa: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a/a: repetition
Set 2. b/b': synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1, wiw, wi

Ellipsis, Compensation: 0, + PP-s (mlpanyh)

---

1QH 1:25-26, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wmh yspr 'nwš h't'w
B. wmh ywkyh 'l 'wwnwyw
C. wmh yšyb 'l kwš mšpš hšdq

Comment: The words 'l kwš in the C line were altered, apparently by another hand, to 'wš 'l (cf. Martin, 476). There is little basis for choosing between the readings, but the variant would affect the analysis only slightly.

Translation
A. And what can a man say with respect to his sin,
B. And what can he argue concerning his iniquities,
C. And what can he answer to all just judgment?

Comment: The translations of A-line yspr and B-line ywkyh seem to be required by the context.

Grammatical Structure
A. & DO? Vtr S M-s
B. & DO? Vtr PP-s
C. & DO? Vtr prep ptcl OP-C

Comment: I take A-line h't'w as an adverbial accusative.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Identical/Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>simple//simple//simple</td>
<td>identical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>simple//simple//simple</td>
<td>identical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>simple//simple</td>
<td>equivalent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semantic Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Identical/Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>repetition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>synonymous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>synonymous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Identical/Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>simple//simple//simple</td>
<td>identical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>simple//simple//simple</td>
<td>identical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>simple//simple</td>
<td>equivalent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Identical/Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>repetition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>synonymous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>synonymous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Identical/Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>simple//simple//simple</td>
<td>identical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>simple//simple//simple</td>
<td>identical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>simple//simple</td>
<td>equivalent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple//simple
Set 3. simple//simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \(a/a/a\): repetition
Set 2. \(b/b'/b''\): synonymous
Set 3. \(d/d'\): synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1, all three lines, \(w mh\)
Nonparallel, B and C lines, \('\)

Ellipsis, Compensation:
- \(S\) ('nwš) (A line), + 0 (B line), + prep ptcl OP ('l kwl mšpt) (C line)
- \(M-s\) (ḥḥtw) (A line) // PP-s ('l 'wwnwtyw) (B line), + -C (ḥṣdq) (C line)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also AAB) triplet

1QH 1:26-27, TRIPLET

Comment: This and the following triplet can be combined to form an ABBABB (also ABCABC) hexastich. The hexastich may be a closure device, as it here concludes a section of the poem.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. \(lkh \ 'th \ 'l \ hd'wt\)
B. \(kwl \ m'ty \ hsdqh\)
C. \(wswd \ h'mt\)

Comment: A-line \('l\) may be a correction for a longer word (cf. Martin, 35). If so, the other word was most likely another divine name, which would affect the analysis only in the syllable count.
Translation
A. To you alone, O God of knowledge,
B. Belong all righteous works
C. And the secret of truth.

Comment: The A-line translation "alone" reflects the force of the emphatic pronoun 'th. On this use of the separate pronoun to give emphasis to a preceding pronominal suffix, cf. GK §§ 135d, g. For the translation of C-line swd as "secret," cf. 11:9-10.

Grammatical Structure
A. P(PP-s,=OP(pr)) Voc(pn)-C
B. ptcl S-C
C. & S-C

Comment: Alternatively the B and C lines could be combined, yielding an enjambed couplet with internal parallelism in the B line. The grammatical unit count would be better balanced, but the syllable count would not be much improved. The length of the A line here may be related to a similar phenomenon in A lines that have the pronoun 'th and the vocative 'l(y) in a verbal clause (see on 2:34-35). Gesenius would consider A-line 'th to be the subject of an independent sentence (§ 135d), but for the sake of simplicity I have followed the analysis given here.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. P(PP-s,=OP(pr)) Voc(pn) -C  
B. ptcl S -C  
C. & S -C

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a  
  a'  
  b  
  c  
B. d2  
C. d'2

A. lkh  
  'th  
  'l  
  hd'wt  
B. kwl m'sy  
  hsdq  
C. wswd  
  h'mt

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. There is also a semantic relationship between A-line 'l hd'wt and C-
line wswd h’mt, but this relationship is not considered to be parallelism in my method.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP-s/=OP(pr) (lkh/'th): identical
   Set structure: simple/simple

Set 2a. ptcl S // & S (kwl m'sy // wswd): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2b. -C//-C (hsdqh//h’mt): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a/a’ (lkh/'th): repetition

Set 2. d2//d'2 (kwl m'sy hsdqh // wswd h’mt): paradigmatic
   Set structure: compound//compound

Comment: In Set 1 I have classified A-line lkh and 'th as internally parallel, even though I do not ordinarily take into account parallelism with a pronominal suffix. Expressions referring to God’s deeds and knowledge, as in Set 2, are several times in paradigmatic parallelism in the Hodayot, representing all God’s activity.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP-s/=OP(pr): identical
Set 2a. ptcl S // & S: identical
Set 2b. -C//-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple/simple
               Set 2a. simple//simple
               Set 2b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a/a’ (lkh/'th): repetition
Set 2. d2//d'2 (kwl m'sy hsdqh // wswd h’mt): paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1. simple/simple
                Set 2. compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds
Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically (A::B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 2 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2a: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 2b: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1, A line.
  With broader criteria A-line 'l hd'wt could be considered parallel to lkh and 'th

Repetition: Set 1, A line, lkh, 'th. In section 5 of Chapter III on repetition I will not include this example, since one of the repeated elements is a pronominal suffix.

Compounds: Set 2, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B and C lines

Summarizing comment: ABB triplet

---

1QH 1:27, TRIPLET

Comment: This and the preceding triplet can be combined to form an ABBABB (also ABCABC) hexastich.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wlbny h'dm
B. 'bwdt h'wwn
C. wm'sy hrmyh

Translation
A. But to the sons of man
B. Belong the service of iniquity
C. And deeds of deceit.

Grammatical Structure
A. & P(PP-C)
B. S-C
C. & S-C

Grammatical Units 2:2:2
Syllables 6:6:7
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & P(PP -C)
B. S -C
C. & S -C
A. wlbny h'dm
B. 'bwdt h'wwn
C. wm'sy hrmyh

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a
B. c
c'
C. d
d'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. S // & S ('bwdt/wm'sy): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2. -C/-C (h'wwn/hrmyh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c//c' ('bwdt/wm'sy): synonymous
Set 2. d//d' (h'wwn/hrmyh): whole-part

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. S // & S: identical
Set 2. -C/-C: identical
Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c//c': synonymous
Set 2. d//d': whole-part
Set structures: same as grammatical
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically (A::B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Summarizing comment: ABB triplet

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. 'th br'th rwh blišwn
B. wtd' dbryh
C. wtkn pry šptym bτrм hywtm

Translation
A. You created breath on the tongue,
B. And you knew its words,
C. And you determined the fruit of the lips before they existed.

Grammatical Structure
A. Spn Vtr DO PP
B. & Vtr DO-s
C. & Vtr DO-C PP-s

Comment: In terms of grammatical units the B line is unusually short in comparison with the other lines.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATICA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. Spn Vtr DO PP
B. & Vtr DO-s
C. & Vtr DO-C PP-s
A. 'th br'th rwh blišwn
B. wtd' dbryh
C. wtkn pry šptym bτrм hywtm
Comment: When considered apart from the B line, the prepositional phrases in
the A and C lines can be considered grammatically parallel.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>b'2(c d)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>b*4(c' d'2 e)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>'th</td>
<td>br'th rwh blśwn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>wtd' dbryh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>wtkn pry śptym btrim hywtn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic
compounds. When considered apart from the A line, the B and C lines are
semantically divisible. Note the climactic parallelism in the B and C lines.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. Vtr // & Vtr // & Vtr (br'th//wtd'//wtkn): identical
Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 1b. DO PP // DO-s // DO-C PP-s (rw’h blśwn // dbryh // pry śptym btrim hywtn): equivalent
Set structure: compound // simple // double compound

Set 1b1. PP//PP-s (blśwn // btrim hywtn): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b3//b'2//b*4 (br’th rwh blśwn // wtd’ dbryh // wtkn pry śptym btrim hywtn): paradigmatic, synonymous
    b3 // b’2, b*4 (br’th rwh blśwn // wtd’ dbryh, wtkn pry śptym btrim hywtn): paradigmatic
    b’2//b*4 (wtd’ dbryh // wtkn pry śptym btrim hywtn): synonymous
Set structure: double compound // compound // triple compound

Set 1a. c//c’ (wtd’//wtkn): synonymous
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b2. d//d’2 (dbryh // pry śptym): metaphor
Set structure: simple//compound

Comment: The A-line unit of Set 1 affirms a sovereign act of God in relationship
to speech, as do the other two units; hence the relationship is classified as
paradigmatic.
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a.  Vtr // & Vtr // & Vtr: identical
Set 1b.  DO PP // DO-s // DO-C PP-s: equivalent
Set 1b₁. PP//PP-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple//simple
Set 1b. compound // simple // double compound
Set 1b₁. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  b₃//b²₂//b⁴: paradigmatic, synonymous
Set 1a. c//c': synonymous
Set 1b₂. d//d²: metaphor

Set structures: Set 1. double compound // compound // triple compound
Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b₂. simple//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds (A/B//C); complete (B//C).

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A/B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 3 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 3 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 1b: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b₁: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b₂: 2 semantically parallel units
Set 1: 3 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1b, compound // simple // double compound (indivisible)
Set 1b₂, simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 1, double compound // compound // triple compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: the B and C lines are semantically parallel to the A line only as whole lines.

Ellipsis, Compensation: Spr ('th) (A line), + 0 (B line), + 1 GU (C line)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABB) triplet
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wtšm dbrym ‘1 qw
B. wmb’ rwḥ śptym bmdh

Translation
A. And you set words on a measuring line,
B. And the flow of the lips' breath by measure.

Comment: The B-line noun mb' is attested elsewhere only in the following couplet, but its meaning is clear in the light of the context and the use of the verb nb'. For a discussion of the word, cf. Bergmeier and Pabst, 438, n. 17.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Vtr DO PP
B. & DO-C-C PP

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vtr DO PP
B. & DO-C-C PP

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a
B. b’3

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. DO // & DO-C-C (dbrym // wmb’ rwḥ śptym): equivalent
Set structure: simple // double compound

Set 2. PP//PP (‘1 qw // bmdh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b/b'3 (dbrym // wmb' rwh śptym): metaphor  
Set 2. c/c' ('l qw // bmdh): metaphor

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism
Set 1. DO // & DO-C-C: equivalent  
Set 2. PP//PP: identical  
Set structures: Set 1. simple // double compound  
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism
Set 1. b//b'3: metaphor  
Set 2. c//c': metaphor  
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units  
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, simple // double compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Vtr (wtśm), + 1 GU

1QH 1:29. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wtws' qwym Irzyhm  
B. wmb'y rwhwt lhśbwnm

Translation
A. And you have brought forth sounds according to their secrets,  
B. And outpourings of breath according to their plan,
Comment: A-line *wtws‘ qwym* appears to be based on Psalm 19:5. The parallelism indicates that the author uses *qw* with two different meanings in ll. 28 and 29. Whether B-line *rwhwt* should be translated "spirits" (another change in meaning from the preceding couplet) or as here does not affect the analysis. On the translation of B-line *hšbwn*, cf. Bergmeier and Pabst, p. 437, n. 16, and p. 438, n. 20.

**Grammatical Structure**

A. & Vtr DO PP-s  
B. & DO-C PP-s  

**Grammatical Units 3:3**

**Syllables 9:10**

**PARALLELISM SCHEMATA**

**Grammatical Parallelism Schema**

A. & Vtr  
B. & DO-C  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>wtws‘</em></td>
<td><em>qwym</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>wmb’y rwhwt</em></td>
<td><em>lrzyhm</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>lhšbwnm</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Semantic Parallelism Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>C.</th>
<th>C’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>a</em></td>
<td><em>b</em></td>
<td><em>c</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>b’2</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

**ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS**

**Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units**

Set 1. DO // & DO-C (qwym // wmb’y rwhwt): equivalent  
Set structure: simple//compound  

Set 2. PP-s//PP-s (lrzyhm//lhšbwnm): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple  

**Sets of Semantically Parallel Units**

Set 1. b//b’2 (qwym // wmb’y rwhwt): synonymous  
Set 2. c//c’ (lrzyhm//lhšbwnm): synonymous  

**RESULTS**

**Grammatical Parallelism**

Set 1. DO // & DO-C: equivalent  
Set 2. PP-s//PP-s: identical
Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound  
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism
Set 1. b//b'2: synonymous
Set 2. c//c': synonymous
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism
Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Vtr (wtws'), + 1 GU

1QH 1:29-30. TRIPLET

Comment: Apparently this and the following triplet can be combined to form an AABAAB hexastich.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. lhwdy' kbwdkh  
B. wlspr npl'wtykh  
C. bkwl m'sy 'mtkh

Comment: On the reasons for joining the C line to this unit rather than to the following defective line, see the comment on the text of the following triplet.

Translation
A. To proclaim your glory,  
B. And to recount your marvels  
C. With all your faithful creatures.

Comment: The C line is usually translated "in all your deeds of truth," or something similar. However, if indeed this and the following triplet can be
combined to form an AABAAB hexastich, the parallelism between the C lines of the two triplets favors the translation given here.

**Grammatical Structure**

| A. prep InfC(tr) DO-s | Grammatical Units 2:2:2 |
| B. & prep InfC(tr) DO-s |
| C. prep ptcl OP-C-s | Syllables 7:8:8 |

**PARALLELISM SCHEMATA**

**Grammatical Parallelism Schema**

| A. prep lnfC(tr) | DO-s |
| B. & prep lnfC(tr) | DO-s |
| C. prep ptcl OP | -C-s |

**Semantic Parallelism Schema**

| A. lhwdy' | kbwdkh |
| B. wlspr | npl'wtykh |
| C. bkwl m'şy | 'mtkh |

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

**ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS**

**Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units**

Set 1. prep InfC(tr) // & prep InfC(tr) (lhwdy'//wlspr): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. DO-s//DO-s (kbwdkh//npl'wtykh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

**Sets of Semantically Parallel Units**

Set 1. a//a' (lhwdy'//wlspr): synonymous
Set 2. b//b' (kbwdkh//npl'wtykh): synonymous

**RESULTS**

**Grammatical Parallelism**

Set 1. prep InfC(tr) // & prep InfC(tr): identical
Set 2. DO-s//DO-s: identical
Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple  
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  a//a': synonymous  
Set 2.  b//b': synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically (A/B); none (A,B::C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units  
Set 2:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Summarizing comment: AAB triplet

1QH 1:30-31, TRIPLET

Comment: Apparently this and the preceding triplet can be combined to form an AABAAB hexastich.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A.  wfl sjdqkh  
B.  wll šmkh  
C.  bph kwlywdykh

Comment: Most scholars restore the A line as a prepositional phrase parallel to the C line of the preceding triplet. If this restoration were correct, then the six lines of this and the preceding triplet should be analyzed as three couplets. However the traces of the first letter in the lacuna suggest a lamed, which in turn implies an infinitive parallel to B-line wll. Note that the resulting triplets are parallel grammatically and also, in the A and B lines, semantically. Gaster, Habermann, and Holm-Nielsen likewise restore an infinitive. Almost all scholars follow Sukenik in transcribing the last word of the C line as wyd'wk, which would require that it be taken as the initial word of a new line. However the transcription given above, adopted by Lohse and Bergmeier and Pabst, is certainly correct (cf. Bergmeier and Pabst, 436-37). C-line bph is apparently an error for bpy. Since no certainty can be reached concerning what infinitive should be restored in the A line, this unit is excluded from the analysis.
Translation

A. And to your righteousness,
B. And to praise your name,
C. With the mouth of all who know you.

---

1QH 1:31, COUPLE

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ʾlpy šklm ʾybrkwkh
B. ʾlwmy [ʾd]

Comment: Almost all scholars follow Sukenik in transcribing the last word of the A line as ʾwbrkwkh, which would require that it be taken as the initial word of a new line. However, the transcription given above, adopted by Lohse and by Bergmeier and Pabst, is certainly correct (cf. Bergmeier and Pabst, 436-37). The reconstruction of ʾd is highly probable, and accepted by almost all scholars, since, wherever the text is clear, ʾlwmy is always followed by ʾd in 1QH, cf. 1:8 (although Sukenik admits some doubt about the transcription); 7:31; 11:25 (very similar to our passage); 13:13; 17:28; frg. 17:4.

Translation

A. May they bless you according to their insight
B. For ever [and ever].

Grammatical Structure

A. PP-s Vtr-s
B. PP-C

Comment: I treat ʾlpy as a preposition, but I award it the status of a grammatical unit in light of the syllable count.

RESULTS

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically

Summarizing comment: nonparallel enjamed couplet
1QH 1:31-34

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 1:34-35. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. šm'w hkmym wšhw d't
B. wnmhrym whyw lyšr smwk

Comment: Most scholars transcribe the third A-line word as a participle wšhy, but the only transcription that makes sense is the imperative, even though one would expect the imperative to be spelled wšyhw. See Maier for a defense of the transcription given here. Others who read the imperative include Licht and Vermes.

Translation
A. Listen, you wise men, and meditate on knowledge,
B. And you who are anxious, and be steadfast.

Comment: Apparently B-line nmrhm and yr smwk are derived respectively from Isaiah 35:4 and 26:3 and have approximately the same meaning as in those verses. For a discussion of these terms, especially the first, see Maier. For the view that the nmrhm are the sect's novices, cf. Dombkowski, 356-58.

Grammatical Structure
A. Vin! Voc & Vtr! DO
B. & Voc & QVI PP Att

Grammatical Units 4:4

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. Vin! Voc & Vtr! DO
B. & Voc & QVI PP Att
A. šm'w hkmym wšhw d't
B. wnmhrym whyw lyšr smwk

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b3(c a'2)
B. b'4
A. šm'w hkmym wšhw d't
B. wnmhrym whyw lyšr smwk

Syllables 9:10
Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. That the B line forms a semantic compound is clear from 2:9.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. Voc // & Voc (hkymm//wnmhrym): identical
        Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. Vin! / & Vtr! DO // & QV! PP Att (šm'w / wšhw d't // whyw lysr smwk): equivalent
        Set structure: simple / compound // double compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b3//b'4 (hkymm wšhw d't // wnmhrym whyw lysr smwk): merism
        Set structure: double compound // triple compound

Set 1b. a/a'2 (šm'w / wšhw d't): cause-effect
        Set structure: simple/compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. Voc // & Voc: identical
Set 1b. Vin! / & Vtr! DO // & QV! PP Att: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
        Set 1b. simple / compound // double compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b3//b'4: merism
Set 1b. a/a'2: cause-effect

Set structures: Set 1. double compound // triple compound
        Set 1b. simple/compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 3 (2 internally) grammatically and 2 (internal) semantically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1b, A line.
With broader criteria A-line hkmym and wšhw d‘t could be considered parallel, as could B-line wnmhrym and whyw ly̔sr smwk

Compounds: Set 1b, simple / compound // double compound (indivisible)
Set 1, double compound // triple compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: Vinl (šm‘w), + 1 GU

1QH 1:35-2:7
These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 2:7-8, TRIPLET

Comment: This triplet can be combined with the following couplet to form a grammatically ABBAB and semantically ABBAC pentastich.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wtswmk npšy
B. bhzwq mwtnym
C. w‘mws kwh

Translation
A. And you supported me
B. By strengthening loins
C. And multiplying power.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Vtr DO-s
B. PP-C
C. & OP-C

Grammatical Units 2:2:2
Syllables 5:5:4

Comment: I have taken hzwq and ‘mws as nouns in the qittûl pattern. On the possibility of this vocalization, cf. Qimron § 330.1b and Jongeling, 483-490.
Qimron also suggests the pronunciation *qɔ̃tol* (§§ 100.2, 200.24). If the words in question were taken as Qal infinitives, or as *qtu* forms, as suggested by Jongeling (490-494), the syllable count would be 5:4:3.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&amp; Vtr</td>
<td>&amp; OP</td>
<td>-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO-s</td>
<td>PP</td>
<td>-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>B.</td>
<td>C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w'tsmwk</td>
<td>npŠy</td>
<td>bhzwq mwnynm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w'mwš</td>
<td>kwh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semantic Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c'</td>
<td>d'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP // & OP (bhzwq//w'ms): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. -C//C (mwnynm//kwh): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c//c' (bhzwq//w'ms): synonymous
Set 2. d//d' (mwnynm//kwh): metaphor

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP // & OP: identical
Set 2. -C//C: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c/c': synonymous
Set 2. d/d': metaphor

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria B-line bhzwg and mwtnym could be considered semantically parallel, as could C-line w'mwš and kwḥ.

Summarizing comment: ABB triplet

1QH 2:8, COUPLET

Comment: This couplet and the preceding triplet can be combined to form a grammatically ABBAB and semantically ABBAC pentastich.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wt’md p’my
B. bgbwli nš’h

Translation

A. And you steadied my steps
B. In the territory of wickedness.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Vtr DO-s
B. PP-C

Grammatical Units 2:2

Syllables 6:4

RESULTS

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically
1QH 2:8-9, COUPL ET

Comment: This and the following unit can be combined to form an AABB (also AAAAA) pentastich.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w'hyh ph lpwš‘ym
B. wmrp' lkwl šby pš'

Translation
A. And I have been a trap for transgressors,
B. But healing for all those who turn from transgression,

Grammatical Structure
A. & QV P PP
B. & P prep ptcl OP-C

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & QV P PP
B. & P prep ptcl OP-C

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b2
B. b'3
A. w'hyh ph lpwš‘ym
B. wmrp' lkwl šby pš'

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. The semantic compounds are caused by the antithetic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. P & P (ph/wmrp'): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple
Set 1b. PP // prep ptcl OP-C (lpwš'ym // lkwl šby pš'): equivalent  
Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b2//b'3 (ph lpwš'ym //wmrp' lkwl šby pš'): antithetic  
Set structure: compound // double compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. P // & P: identical  
Set 1b. PP // prep ptcl OP-C: equivalent  
Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple  
Set 1b. simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b2//b'3: antithetic  
Set structures: Set 1. compound // double compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to  
grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:  
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units  
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units  
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 2, lpwš'ym, pš'

Compounds: Set 1b, simple//compound (indivisible)  
Set 1, compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: & QV (w'hyh), + 1 GU
1QH 2:9, TRIPLET

Comment: This and the preceding unit can be combined to form an AABB (also AAAAA) pentastich.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'rmh lptyym
B. wysr smwk
C. lkwl nmhry lb

Translation

A. Prudence for the simple,
B. And a steadfastness
C. For the anxious.

Comment: On the translation of the B and C lines, see the comment on 1:34-35. For the view that the ptyym and the nmhry lb are the sect’s novices, cf. Dombkowski, 356-58.

Grammatical Structure

A. P PP
B. & P Att
C. prep ptcl OP-C

Comment: Alternatively, this unit could be analyzed as a 2:4 couplet, with a 5:10 syllable count. Symmetry of line length favors the approach taken here.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. P
B. & P Att
C. prep ptcl OP-C

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a2
B-C. a’4

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. The B and C lines together constitute a single phrase that as a unit parallels the A line. Since these two metrical lines form one parallel line,
I treat any parallelism between them as I would internal parallelism. Since my method does not recognize internal semantic parallelism where there is no internal grammatical parallelism, I do not recognize the parallelism between the B and C lines, just as I do not between A-line 'rmh and lptyym.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. P // & P Att ('rmh // wysr smwk): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Set 1b. PP // prep ptcl OP-C (lptyym // lkwi nmhry lb): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a2//a'4 ('rmh lptyym // wysr smwk lkwi nmhry lb): paradigmatic
Set structure: compound // triple compound

Comment: This semantic relationship is classified as paradigmatic because each unit affirms that the author is the adequate remedy for a different kind of weakness.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. P // & P Att: equivalent
Set 1b. PP // prep ptcl OP-C: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//compound
Set 1b. simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a2//a'4: paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1. compound // triple compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line ‘rmh and lptyym could be considered parallel, as could B-line wysr smwk and C-line lkwl nmhry lb

Compounds: Set 1a, simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 1b, simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 1, compound // triple compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: the B and C lines are grammatically parallel to the A line only as whole lines, and they are semantically parallel to the A line only as a single semantic compound.

Summarizing comment: AA triplet.

1QH 2:9-10, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wtśymny hrph wqs lwbdym
B. swd 'mt wbynh lyśry drk

Translation
A. And you have made me scorn and ridicule to the traitors,
B. A counsel of truth and understanding to those whose way is straight.

Grammatical Structure
A. Vtr-s DO & DO PP
B. DO-C & DO PP-C

Grammatical Units 4:5
Syllables 13:9

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. Vtr-s
B. DO-C

A. wtśymny
B. swd 'mt

hrph
wqs
lbwgdym
wbynh
lyśry drk
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a
B. b'5(e2 e'f)
A. wtśynny
B. swd 'mt wbynh ūyšry drk

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. DO / & DO // DO-C / & DO (hrph / wqls // swd 'mt / wbynh): identical, equivalent
Set structure: simple/simple//compound/simple

Set 1b. PP//PP-C (lbwgdym // lysry drk): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b3//b'5 (hrph wqls lbwgdym // swd 'mt wbynh ūyšry drk): antithetic
Set structure: double compound // quadruple compound

Set 1a₁. c/c' (hrph/wqls): synonymous
Set structure: simple/simple

Set 1a₂. e2/e' (swd 'mt / wbynh): synonymous
Set structure: compound/simple

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. DO / & DO // DO-C / & DO: identical, equivalent
Set 1b. PP//PP-C: equivalent
Set structures: Set 1a. simple/simple//compound/simple
Set 1b. simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b3//b'5: antithetic
Set 1a₁. c/c': synonymous
Set 1a₂. e2/e': synonymous
Set structures: Set 1. double compound // quadruple compound
Set 1a₁. simple/simple
Set 1a₂. compound/simple
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 3 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1a: 4 (4 internal) grammatically parallel units
- Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
- Set 1a1: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 1a2: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1a1, A line
  Set 1a2, B line

Compounds:
- Set 1a, simple/simple//compound/simple (indivisible)
- Set 1a2, compound/simple (indivisible)
- Set 1b, simple/compound (indivisible)
- Set 1, double compound // quadruple compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: Vtr-s (wťșymny), + 1 GU

1QH 2:10-11, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w'hyh < > 'l 'yn rš'ym
B. dbh bšpt 'ryșym
C. lsym yhrwqw šnym

Comment: I agree with Mansoor ("But I have become <scandal?> to the eye of the wicked") that something has fallen out of the A line. Some such restoration is indicated by the parallelisms 'l 'yn // bšpt // šnym and rš'ym // 'ryșym // lsym. Most scholars do not add to the line, but disagree on whether the penultimate word should be read 'yn or 'wn. Their translations are awkward, if not impossible. Maier has no note on this line in his commentary, but his translation inverts the order of the words 'l and 'wn ("So ward ich ob der Ruchlosen Schuld"). Due to the uncertainties concerning the text, this unit is excluded from the corpus.
Translation
A. And I have become a taunting song to transgressors.
B. And against me the assembly of the wicked rages,
C. And they roar like the gales of the seas.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Spr QV P PP
B. & PP-s S-C Vpa
C. & Vin PP-C

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA
Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Spr QV P PP
B. & {Spr P(InfC(pa)) & {P(InfC(in) PP-C)}
C. A. w'ny hyyty ngynh lpwš'yym
B. w'ly qhlt rš'yym ttrgš
C. wyhmw knhšwly yymym

Comment: The rewrite converts the verbal clauses of the B and C lines into nominal sentences. The verbs of both lines are rewritten as infinitive constructs, and the subject and prepositional phrase of the B line as a prepositional phrase and subject, respectively.
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c d
B. a' c' d'2
C. c"3

A. w'ny hyyty ngynh lpwšym
B. w'ly ttrgš qhlt rš'y'm
C. wyhmw kn̩šwly yym

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical without rewrite. The C-line prepositional phrase could be understood as gapped in the B line, but probably not in the A line. When the B and C lines are considered apart from the A line, the parallelism between them is climactic.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & Spr // & {Spr} (w'ny/w{'ny}): identical after rewrite
Set structure: simple/simple

Set 2. P // {P(InfC(pa))} // & {P(InfC(in) PP-C)} (ngynh // {htrgš} // w{hmwt} kn̩šwly yymym): identical after rewrite, equivalent after rewrite
Set structure: simple // simple // double compound

Set 3. PP/([PP]-C) (lpwšym // lqht) rš'y'm): equivalent after rewrite
Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a/a' (w'ny/w'ly): repetition

Set 2. c//c'/c"3 (ngynh // ttrgš // wyhmw kn̩šwly yymym): paradigmatic, synonymous
   c // c', c"3 (ngynh // ttrgš, wyhmw kn̩šwly yymym): paradigmatic
   c"/c"3 (ttrgš // wyhmw kn̩šwly yymym): synonymous

Set 3. d//d'2 (lpwšym // qhlt rš'y'm): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & Spr // & {Spr}: identical after rewrite
Set 2. P // {P(InfC(pa))} // & {P(InfC(in) PP-C)}: identical after rewrite, equivalent after rewrite
Set 3. PP/([PP]-C): equivalent after rewrite

Set structures:
Set 1. simple/simple
Set 2. simple // simple // double compound
Set 3. simple//compound
Semantic Parallelism
Set 1. al/a': repetition
Set 2. c//c'/c"3: paradigmatic, synonymous
Set 3. d//d'2: synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete after rewrite

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1, A and B lines, w'ny, w'ly. Since one of the repeated elements is a pronominal suffix, I will not include this example in section 5 of Chapter III on repetition.

Rewrites:
  B line, & PP-s S-C Vpa (w'ly qhlt rš'y m ttrgš) --> & Spr P(InfC(pa)) PP-C (w'ny htrgš lqhlt rš'y m)
  C line, & Vin PP-C (wyhmw knššwly yymym) --> & P(InfC(in) PP-C) (whmwt knššwly yymym)

Compounds: Set 2, simple // simple // double compound (indivisible). When the B and C lines are considered apart from the A line, the compound is divisible both grammatically and semantically.
  Set 3, simple//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Spr (w'ny) (A) // & PP-s (w'ly) (B), + 1 GU (C)
  QV (hyty) (A), + 1 GU (B), + 1 GU (C)
  PP (ipwšym) (A) // S (qhlt) (B), + 0 (C)
  -C (rš'y m) (B), + 1 GU (C)

Whole line semantic parallelism: C line

Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABB) triplet
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. bhrḡš glyhm
B. rpš wṭyt ygryšw

Translation
A. When their waves rage,
B. They toss up mud and mire.

Grammatical Structure
A. prep InfC(pa) S-s
B. DO & DO Vtr

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. prep InfC(pa) S-s
B. & DO Vtr
A. bhrḡš glyhm
B. rpš wṭyt ygryšw

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a
B. b
C. c
D. c’

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1. DO / & DO (rpš/wṭyt): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units
Set 1. c/c’ (rpš/wṭyt): synonymous
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism
Set 1. DO / & DO: identical
Set structures: Set 1. simple/simple

Semantic Parallelism
Set 1. c/c': synonymous
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism
Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
Internal parallelism: Set 1, B line

Summarizing comment: nonparallel enjambed couplet with internal parallelism in the B line. There is "phonological parallelism" between bhrgš and ygryšw.

1QH 2:13. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wtśymny ns lbhry šdq
B. wmlys d't brzy pl'

Translation
A. And you made me a banner for the chosen of righteousness,
B. And a mediator of knowledge with marvelous secrets,

Grammatical Structure
A. & Vtr-s DO PP-C
B. & DO-C PP-C

Grammatical Units 4:4
Syllables 10:8
Comment: The phrase *brzy pl'* could also be analyzed as an attributive modifying *d't*.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

| A. & Vtr-s | DO | PP | -C |
| B. & DO-C | PP | -C |
| A. wtśymny | ns | lbhyry | śdq |
| B. wmlyś d't | brzy | pl' |

Comment: Alternatively the B-line prepositional phrase could be analyzed as an attributive modifying *mlyś d't*, and placed in the same column as this word, making the grammatical parallelism completely congruent with the semantic parallelism.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

| A. a | b | c | d |
| B. b'4 |
| A. wtśymny | ns | lbhyry | śdq |
| B. wmlyś d't brzy pl' |

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. DO // & DO-C (ns // wmlyś d't): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Set 2. PP//PP (lbhyry//brzy): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 3. -C//-C (śdq//pl'): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b/b'4 (ns // wmlyś d't brzy pl'): metaphor
Set structure: simple // triple compound

Comment: Alternatively the semantic relationship between the units of Set 1 could be classified as paradigmatic, since *ns* is a military metaphor, while the B-line unit refers to the teaching sphere. However it seems that the couplet indicates that the author, as teacher, is a banner for the chosen in the religious battle that is described in 2:6-16.
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. DO // & DO-C: equivalent
Set 2. PP/PP: identical
Set 3. -C//-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//compound
Set 2. simple//simple
Set 3. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 4. b//b'4: metaphor

Set structures: Set 1. simple // triple compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases.

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically (and semantically) parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1a, simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 1, simple // triple compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Vtr-s (wtšymny), + 1 GU
PP (lbyry), + 1 GU
-C (šdq), + 1 GU

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

1QH 2:13-14, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. lbhwn [ ] y] 'mt
B. wlnswt 'whby mwsr
Comment: Proposed restorations to fill the lacuna in the A line include 'nšy (cf. 1QpH 7:10), 'wšy (cf. 1QS 1:5; 5:3), and dwṛšy. Almost certainly the missing word was a plural construct noun, but since it is impossible to determine what the noun was, and since its meaning affects set structure, this couplet is excluded from the corpus.

Translation

A. To test [the ] of truth,
B. And to try the lovers of correction.

1QH 2:14-15. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'hyh 'yš ryb lmlyś t'wt
B. [ ħš]wm lkwl hwzy nkwhwt
C. w'hyh lrwḥ qn'h lngd kl dwṛšy ħl[qwt]

Comment: The restoration of šlŵm in the B line in accordance with the opinion of almost all scholars seems quite certain in light of the parallel with ryb. Likewise the reconstruction of the last word of the C line seems to be assured (cf. 2:32; CD 1:18; and especially Is. 30:10). In light of the parallelism most scholars restore the first word of the B line as 'yš (cf. Ps. 37:37; also Ps. 41:10) or b'ł. However, against the former it may be observed that repetition in adjacent triplet lines is not very common in the Hodayot (see section 5.2 of Chapter III), and against the latter it may be noted that the phrase b'ł šlŵm is not found in the Bible nor, to my knowledge, at Qumran. Perhaps one should restore 'nwš (cf. Jer. 20:10). Yet other possible restorations include a verbal form (feasible roots include dbr, ʿšh, hyḥ and bqs), a noun coordinate with šlŵm (cf. hayyīm in Mal. 2:5), or an emphatic nomen regens, (cf. rōb in Ps 37:11). Due to the uncertainty concerning this word this triplet is excluded from the corpus.

Translation

A. And I have been a man of strife to the mediators of error,
B. [ peace] to all the seers of what is right,
C. And I have been a zealous spirit against all those who seek smooth things.
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. [ ] 'nšy rmyh 'ly
B. yhmw kqwl hmwn mym rbym
C. wmzmwt bly'l [ m̱]šbwtm

Comment: Almost all scholars supply wkwl in the A-line lacuna, making one clause out of what I have distributed over the A and B lines. However the restoration of a verb such as nrgšw would be equally possible (cf. 2:12), producing parallelism between my A and B lines. To fill the lacuna at the end of the C line, most scholars restore the last word as above and add kw{l before it. The restoration of the last word seems certain, but Habermann restores wrs' as the preceding word, and other possibilities include yrs (Gn. 6:5; 1 Chr. 28:9; 29:18) and 'ly (Ps. 36:6; Lam. 3:61). The uncertainty concerning the text is sufficient to exclude these lines from the corpus.

Translation

A. [ ] men of deceit against me,
B. They roared as the sound of the thunder of mighty waters,
C. And devices of Belial [ ] their thou[ghts].

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wyhpkw lšwhh hyy gbr
B. 'šr hkynwh bpy wtlmdnw

Comment: The nun of B-line wtlmdnw has been erased and diacritical points have been added above and below (Martin, 477). Most scholars emend B-line bpy to bpyw, and Holm-Nielsen suggests bpykh as a possibility, although he prefers the text as it is. A number of scholars also emend the last word of the B line to a noun tlm(=talmud?). For a discussion of these conjectures, see Holm-Nielsen, 36-37. All of them are motivated by the fact that if the bpy is retained, A-line gbr cannot refer to the author. The conjectures do affect the analysis, but none of them seems very probable. I retain the text without emendation, assuming that the author is referring to one of his disciples (cf. the reference to the poet’s disciples and to their rejection by the ignorant in lines 18 and 19).

Translation

A. And they have turned towards the pit the life of a man
B. Whom you established by my mouth and whom you taught.
Grammatical Structure
A. & Vtr PP DO-C
B. ,-R(ptcl Vtr PP-s & Vtr-s)

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Vtr ... DO-C
B. Vtr{-s}
   & Vtr-s
   A. wyhpkwkw ... hyy gbr
   B. hkynwth{w}
      lswhh
      bpy
      wtlmdnw

Comment: The rewrite converts the relative pronoun into an accusative suffix and the relative clause into an independent clause.

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a4
B. a'3(b c b')
   A. wyhpkwkw lswhh hyy gbr
   B. 'sr hkynwth bpy wtlmdnw

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1a. & Vtr ... DO-C // Vtr{-s} / & Vtr-s (wyhpkw kw lswhh // hkynwth{w} / wtlmdnw): equivalent after rewrite, identical
   Set structure: double compound // simple / simple
Set 1b. PP//PP-s (lswhh//bpy): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units
Set 1. a4//a'3 (wyhpkw kw lswhh hyy gbr // 'sr hkynwth bpy wtlmdnw): antithetic
   Set structure: triple compound // double compound
Set 1a. b'/b' (hkynwth/wtlmdnw): general-specific
   Set structure: simple/simple
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. & Vtr...DO-C // Vtr{-s} / & Vtr-s: equivalent after rewrite, identical
Set 1b. PP//PP-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. double compound // simple / simple
Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a4//a'3: antithetic
Set 1a. b'/b': general-specific

Set structures: Set 1. triple compound // double compound
Set 1a. simple/simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 2 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 3 (2 internal) grammatically and 2 (internal) semantically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1a, B line

Rewrites: B line, -R(ptcl Vtr) ('sr hkynwth) --> Vtr-s (hkynwthw)

Compounds: Set 1a, double compound // simple / simple (indivisible)
Set 1, triple compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines

1QH 2:17-18, COUPLET

Comment: Alternatively the first word of the A line could be attached to the preceding couplet. I include it in this unit (the approach taken by most scholars), because (1) the resulting line lengths are more evenly balanced, and (2) bynh is never used with the verb lmd in the Bible nor, to my knowledge, at Qumran, but it is used in 14:8 in a phrase similar to the A line.
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. bynh șmth blbby
B. lptwh mqwr d't lkwl mbynym

Comment: Most scholars transcribe the last A-line word as blbbw, due to their emendation of the previous couplet. This question does not affect the analysis.

Translation
A. You set insight in my heart
B. To open a fountain of knowledge to all those who have insight.

Grammatical Structure
A. DO Vtr PP-s
B. InfC(tr) DO-C prep ptcl OP

Grammatical Units 3:4
Syllables 7:10

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. DO Vtr PP-s
B. InfC(tr) DO-C prep ptcl OP

Comment: The rewrite converts the B-line infinitive construct into a finite verb and the infinitive phrase into an independent clause.

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a2 b
B. a'3 b'
A. bynh șmth b  lbby
B. lptwh mqwr d't l  lkwl mbynym

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1a. DO//DO-C (bnyh // mqwr d't): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Set 1b. Vtr//{Vtr} (șmth//{ptth}): identical after rewrite
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2. PP-s // prep ptcl OP (blbby // lkwl mbynym): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a2//a'3 (bynh śmth b // lptwh mqwr d't l): metaphor
Set structure: compound // double compound

Set 2. b//b' (blbby // lkwl mbynym): part-whole

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. DO//DO-C: equivalent
Set 1b. Vtr//{Vtr}: identical after rewrite
Set 2. PP-s // prep ptcl OP: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//compound
Set 1b. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a2//a'3: metaphor
Set 2. b//b': part-whole

Set structures: Set 1. compound // double compound
Set 2. simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 2 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria B-line d't and mbynym could be considered parallel.

Repetition: bynh (A line), mbynym (B line), not members of the same set of parallel units.
Rewrites: B line, InfC(tr) (lptwh) --> Vtr (ptth)

Compounds: Set 1a, simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 1, compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

1QH 2:18-19, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wymyrwm b’rwI sph
B. wlšwn ‘hrt

Translation
A. But they exchanged them for the uncircumcised lip
B. And an alien tongue

Comment: Qimron (§§ 200.24, 200.241, 330.1a) suggests that A-line ‘rwI is a noun of the qutl pattern, pronounced ‘°rol in the construct. Other alternatives are to take it as a noun of the qtwl pattern, a passive participle, or an infinitive construct.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Vtr-s PP-C
B. & OP Att

Comment: I have counted b’rwI as two syllables.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Vtr-s PP-C
B. & OP Att

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b2
B. b’2

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP-C // & OP Att (b'rwl šph // wlšwn 'hrt): equivalent
      Set structure: compound//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b2//b'2 (b'rwl šph // wlšwn 'hrt): paradigmatic

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP-C // & OP Att: equivalent
      Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b2//b'2: paradigmatic
      Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
      Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Comounds: Set 1, compound//compound (indivisible)
Ellipsis, Compensation: & Vtr-s (wymyrwm), + 0
Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

1QH 2:19, COUPLET

Comment: The A line of this unit could be taken as part of the B line of the preceding couplet, in which case that couplet would have to be taken as a triplet whose C line would consist of the B line of the present couplet. The analysis here is based principally on two observations: (1) both lines begin with the same preposition, and (2) both lines are based on the same four-word phrase in Hosea 4:14.
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. 'šdwny 'bynw
B. bhšr bšwr hhyym

Translation
A. For a people without understanding,
B. So that they might be ruined in their error.

Comment: Most scholars interpret the A-line preposition as indicating possession, implying that the A-line phrase refers to the false teachers. However the translation given above, assuming that the A line refers to the nation (so also Lohse and Maier), is almost certainly correct, because (1) in the similar expressions in 4:16 and Isaiah 28:11 the alien tongue is not spoken by the 'm, but to the 'm; (2) in 4:10-11 true teaching is exchanged (hmyr as in the preceding couplet) for false for God's people ('mkk); and (3) in Hosea 4:14 the people devoid of understanding is the nation, and they experience ruin (the same verb as here).

Grammatical Structure
A. PP Att(neg P)
B. InfC(pa) PP-s

RESULTS

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically

Summarizing comment: nonparallel couplet. There is a semantic relationship between A-line 'bynw and B-line bmšgtm, but no semantic parallelism schema can be constructed for this couplet.

1QH 2:20-21, COUPL ET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
'şdwny 'bynw
A. ky šmth npšy bšwr hhyym
B. wtšw b'dy mkwl mwqšy šht

Comment: Metrical considerations suggest that the introductory formula is anacrustic in this unit, and therefore it is excluded from the analysis.
Translation

I praise you, Lord,
A. For you have placed me in the pouch of life,
B. And you have fenced me off from all the snares of the pit.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl Vtr DO-s PP-C
B. & Vin PP-s prep ptcl OP-C

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl Vtr DO-s PP -C
B. & Vin PP-s prep ptcl OP -C
A. ky ñmth npşy bsrwr hhyym
B. wtşwk b'dy mkwl mwqşy şht

Comment: The verb wtşwk and the preposition b'd constitute a compound verb.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a4
B. a'4
A. ky ñmth npşy bsrwr hhyym
B. wtşwk b'dy mkwl mwqşy şht

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. ptcl Vtr DO-s // & Vin prep OP-s (ñmth npşy // wtşwk b'dy): equivalent
Set structure: compound//compound

Set 1b. PP // prep ptcl OP (bsrwr // mkwl mwqşy): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1c. -C//-C (hhyym//şht): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a4//a'4 (ky ñmth npşy bsrwr hhyym // wtşwk b'dy mkwl mwqşy şht): metaphor
Set structure: triple compound // triple compound
Comment: Both members of Set 1 are metaphors for God’s protection.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. ptcl Vtr DO-s // & Vin prep OP-s: equivalent
Set 1b. PP // prep ptcl OP: identical
Set 1c. -C/-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. compound//compound
Set 1b. simple//simple
Set 1c. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a4//a’4: metaphor

Set structures: Set 1. triple compound // triple compound

Grammatical Parallelism /Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1c: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1a, compound//compound (indivisible)
Set 1, triple compound // triple compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. [ky] ‘rysym bqšw npšy
B. btwmky bbytkh
Comment: Scholars are divided over whether or not a ky should be restored at the beginning of the A line. This question affects the analysis only in the syllable count.

Translation

A. [For] violent men have sought my life
B. Because I have clung to your covenant.

Grammatical Structure

A. [ptcl] S Vtr DO-s
B. prep InfC(in)-s PP-s

RESULTS

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically

Summarizing comment: nonparallel enjambed couplet

1QH 2:22, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. whmh swd šw'
B. w'dt bly'l

Translation

A. Now they are a wicked assembly
B. And an evil congregation.

Comment: In some passages of 1QH the noun bly'l apparently refers to the underworld (cf. 2:29), but in other passages the meaning seems to be simply "evil" (cf. 2:28).

Grammatical Structure

A. & Spr P-C
B. & P-C
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Spr P -C
B. & P -C
A. whmh swd Šw'
B. w'dt bly'1

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. b' c'

Comment: Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. P//P (swd//Šw'): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2. -C//-C (Šw'/bly'1): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b//b' (swd//Šw'): synonymous
Set 2. c//c' (Šw'/bly'1): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. P//P: identical
Set 2. -C//-C: identical
Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b//b': synonymous
Set 2. c//c': synonymous
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Spr (whmh), + 0

1QH 2:22-23, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. I'yd'w ky' m'tkh m'mdy
B. wbhsdykh twşy' npşy
C. ky' m'tkh mş'dy

Translation
A. They do not know that it is through you that I stand,
B. And that through your loyal deeds you save my life,
C. For it is from you that my steps proceed.

Grammatical Structure

A. neg Vtr DO(ptcl P(PP-s) S-s
B. & PP-s Vtr DO-s)
C. ptcl P(PP-s) S-s

Grammatical Units 3:3:2

Syllables 12:9:8

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. neg Vtr DO(ptcl P(PP-S) S-s
B. {P}(PP-s) {S(InfC(tr)} DO-s)
C. ptcl P(PP-s) S-s

A. I'yd'w ky' m'tkh m'mdy
B. wbhsdykh {hwşy'} npşy
C. ky' m'tkh mş'dy

Comment: The B-line rewrite converts the verbal clause into a nominal clause by rewriting the verb as an infinitive construct. Alternatively the verb could have been rewritten as the noun in the construct yşw't.
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c
B. b' b' c'
C. b b c"

A. l' yd'w ky' m'tkh m'mdy
B. wbhsdykh twšy' npšy
C. ky' m'tkh ms'dy

Comment: Parallel unit schema same as grammatical without rewrite. Although the C-line noun clause parallels the direct object noun clauses of the A and B lines, it appears to be not a direct object, but rather an independent explanatory or emphatic clause. The fact that the C line is introduced by ky', rather than by w as is the B line, seems to indicate that A-line l' yd'w is not to be understood elliptically in the third line. I have not been able to show this in the schemata.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. ptc1 P(PP-s) & {P}(PP-s) ptc1 P(PP-s) (ky' m'tkh // wbhsdykh // ky' m'tkh): identical after rewrite, identical
   Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 2. S-s {S(lnfC(tr)) DO-s) S-s (m'mdy // {hwšy'} npšy // ms'dy): equivalent after rewrite, identical
   Set structure: simple//compound//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b//b'//b (ky' m'tkh // wbhsdykh // ky' m'tkh): whole-part-whole, repetition
   b//b'//b (ky' m'tkh // wbhsdykh // ky' m'tkh): whole-part-whole
   b/b (ky' m'tkh // ky' m'tkh): repetition

Set 2. c//c'2//c" (m'mdy // twšy' npšy // ms'dy): metaphor, paradigmatic
   c, c" // c'2 (m'mdy, ms'dy // twšy' npšy): metaphor
   c//c" (m'mdy // ms'dy): paradigmatic

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. ptc1 P(PP-s) {P}(PP-s) ptc1 P(PP-s): identical after rewrite, identical
Set 2. S-s {S(lnfC(tr)) DO-s) S-s: equivalent after rewrite, identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple//simple
Set 2. simple//compound//simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \(b/b'/b\): whole-part-whole; repetition
Set 2. \(c/c'/c\): metaphor, paradigmatic

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete, after rewrite

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A//B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1, A and C lines, \(ky'/m'tkh\)

Rewrites: B line, PP-s Vtr DO-s (wBSDykh tw\(\approx\)y' np\(\approx\)y) \(\rightarrow\) P(PP-s) S(InfC(tr) DO-s) (wBSDykh hw\(\approx\)y' np\(\approx\)y)

Compounds: Set 2, simple//compound//simple (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: neg Vtr (l' yd'w) (A line), + 1 GU (B line). Probably the A-line phrase should not be understood as elided from the C line.

Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABA) triplet

1QH 2:23-25, QUATRAIN

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. whmh m'tkh grw 'l np\(\approx\)y
B. b'bwr hkbdkh bm\(\approx\)pt rs'ym
C. whgbyrhk by ndg bny 'dm
D. ky' bBSDkhh 'mdy

Comment: A-line 'tkh was written over an erasure by a hand different from that of the first copyist (Martin, 477), but all scholars retain the reading (for a summary of the arguments for and against the reading, cf. Kittel, 39). Some read the A-line verb as gdw. The resh seems clear enough on the plate, but this question does not affect the analysis.
Translation
A. But as for them, it was from you that they have stirred up strife against me,
B. So that you might be honored in the judgment of the wicked,
C. And that you might manifest your strength through me before the sons of man,
D. For it is by your loyalty that I stand.

Comment: A few interpret the last word as "with me." The resulting interpretations of the D line are awkward. I adhere to the view of the vast majority, which is favored by the parallels with the A and C lines of the preceding triplet (cf. Wallenstein 1950).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Structure</th>
<th>Grammatical Units 4:4:4:2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. &amp; Spr PP-s Vin PP-s</td>
<td>Syllables 12:12:11:7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. prep InfC(pa)-s PP-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. &amp; InfC(in)-s PP-s PP-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. ptcl P(PP-s) S-s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: I assume that D-line 'mdy has two syllables. On the possibility of a pronunciation 'omdi, even though there is no mater for the first vowel, cf. Qimron, § 311.15.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema, A and D lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. &amp; Spr...Vin PP-s</th>
<th>PP-s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. {Vtr-s}</td>
<td>ptcl PP-s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. whmh...grw 'l npšy</td>
<td>m'tkh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. {h'mdtny}</td>
<td>ky' bhsdkh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The D-line rewrite converts the subject of the nominal sentence into the verb of a verbal sentence. A-line grw 'l constitutes a compound verb.

Semantic Parallelism Schema, A and D lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. a...3</th>
<th>b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. a'</td>
<td>b'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. whmh...grw 'l npšy</td>
<td>m'tkh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. 'mdy</td>
<td>ky' bhsdkh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical without rewrite.
### Grammatical Parallelism Schema, B and C lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B. prep</th>
<th>InfC(pa)-s</th>
<th>PP-C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. &amp; InfC(in)-s</td>
<td>PP-s</td>
<td>PP -C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B. b'bwr</th>
<th>hkbdkh</th>
<th>bmšpt rš'ym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. hgbyrkh</td>
<td>by</td>
<td>ngd bny 'dm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Semantic Parallelism Schema, B and C lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B. c</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>e2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. d'</td>
<td>e'</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism. Alternatively C-line by could be placed in a column by itself, and bmšpt rš'ym could be moved to the same column as ngd bny 'dm. However, I understand these two lines to be saying that God will be glorified before all men by what he will do to the poet (exaltation) and to the wicked (judgment).

### ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

#### Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & Spr Vin PP-s // {Vtr-s} (whmh grw 'l npšy // {h'mdtny}): equivalent after rewrite

Set structure: double compound // simple

Set 2. PP-s // ptcl PP-s (m'tkh // ky' bh'sdkh): identical

Set structure: simple/simple

Set 3. InfC(pa)-s//InfC(in)-s (hkbdkh//hgbyrkh): equivalent

Set structure: simple/simple

Set 4. PP-C//PP-s (bmšpt rš'ym // by): equivalent

Set structure: compound//simple

#### Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a...3 // a' (whmh...grw 'l npšy // 'mdy): antithetic

Set 2. b//b' (m'tkh // ky' bh'sdkh): whole-part

Set 3. d//d' (hkbdkh//hgbyrkh): synonymous

Set 4. e2//e' (bmšpt rš'ym // by): antithetic

### RESULTS

#### Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & Spr Vin PP-s // {Vtr-s}: equivalent after rewrite

Set 2. PP-s // ptcl PP-s: identical after rewrite

Set 3. InfC(pa)-s//InfC(in)-s: equivalent

Set 4. PP-C//PP-s: equivalent
Set structures: Set 1. double compound // simple
    Set 2. simple/simple
    Set 3. simple/simple
    Set 4. compound//simple

**Semantic Parallelism**

Set 1. a...3 // a': antithetic
Set 2. b/b': whole-part
Set 3. d/d': synonymous
Set 4. e2/e': antithetic

Set structures: same as grammatical

**Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism**

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically (A/D); partial, grammatically and semantically (B/C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 4, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Rewrites: D line, P(PP-s) S-s (bḥsdkh 'mdy) --> PP-s Vtr-s (bḥsdkh h'mdtny)

Compounds: Set 2, double compound // simple (indivisible)
            Set 4, compound//simple (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation, B and C lines:
prep (b'bwr), + PP (ngd bny)
1 GU, + -C ('dm)

Summarizing comment: ABBA quatrain

---

**1QH 2:25-26. COUPLET**

**PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. w'ny 'mrty hn'w 'ly gbwrym
B. sbbwm bkl kly mlhmwtm

**Comment:** On the *mem* of *sbbwm*, cf. Qimron § 200.143, who explains it as a case of the affixing of a *mem* to a word ending with an open syllable. Most
scholars emend to sbbwny, which would affect the analysis only in a minor way. Carmignac 1958 and Kittel, 40, transcribe sbbym and interpret it as a Qal participle, but one would then expect swbbym (cf. Qimron, § 100.2). Even this interpretation would affect the analysis very little, as the participle would be rewritten in the grammatical parallelism schema as a perfect.

Translation

A. Then I said: Warriors have encamped against me;
B. They have surrounded me with all their weapons.

Comment: The translation "me" in the B line presupposes that A-line 'ly is understood elliptically in the B line. For the expression sbb 'I, see Job 16:23 and especially 2 Chr. 18:31.

Grammatical Structure

Grammatical Units 5:4
A. & Spr Vtr DO(Vin PP-s S
B. Vin prep ptcl OP-C-s)

Syllables 12:11

Comment: B-line bkl is awarded the status of a grammatical unit in light of the syllable count. Alternatively, this unit could be analyzed as a 2:3:4 (or 2:3:3) ABB triplet. However, the syllable count would then be an imbalanced 5:7:11. The direct object which begins in the A line extends to column line 28.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Spr Vtr Vin PP-s S
B. Vin prep ptcl OP-C-s

A. w'ny 'mrtly hnw 'ly gbwrym
B. sbbwm bkl kly mlhmwtm

Semantic Schema

A. a b c d e f g h
B. c' f g h

Comment: Parallel unit schema same as grammatical. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. Vin/Vin (hnw/sbbwm): equivalent
Set structure: simple//simple
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( c//c' (\text{hnw} // \text{sbbwm}) \): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. \( \text{Vin} // \text{Vin} \): equivalent
Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \( c//c' \): synonymous
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Spr (w'ny), + prep ptcl (bkl)
  Vtr ('mrtty), + OP (kly)
  PP-s ('ly), + -C-s (mlmwtm)
  S (gbwrym), + 0

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. \( \text{wyprw hšym l'yn mṛp'} \)
B. \( \text{wlhwb hnyt b's 'wklt 'sym} \)

Translation

A. And arrows have shattered so that there is no cure,
B. And a spear point, with tree-consuming fire.

Comment: There is considerable debate over the meaning of \( \text{wyprw} \). Among
the interpretations that have been offered are "have been fruitful" (from \( \text{prh} \),
"have run" (= pr), "have flown" (parallel to ht’wpp in 3:27, but see my comment there), "have hurled" (emending to wywrw or wywrrw from yrh or to wygrw from ngr), and the translation given above (from prr). The interpretation of this verb would affect the analysis in a significant way only if the verb cannot be understood elliptically in the B line; however all the interpretations offered seem to fit in the B line. Whether the last A-line word should be understood as "slacking" (from rph) or as above (from rp) does not affect the analysis.

**Grammatical Structure**

A. & Vtr S PP-C  
B. & S-C PP Att(ptcpl DO)

**Grammatical Units 4:5**

**Syllables 10:10**

Comment: I follow Lohse in pointing A-line wyprw as a Hiphil.

**PARALLELISM SCHEMATA**

**Grammatical Parallelism Schema**

A. & Vtr  
B. & S-C  
A. wyprw  
B. wilhwb hnyt

**Semantic Parallelism Schema**

A. a  
B. b'5

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds (cf. Is. 29:6; 30:30).

**ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS**

**Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units**

Set 1a. S // & S-C (hsym // wilhwb hnyt): equivalent  
Set structure: simple//compound

Set 1b. PP-C // PP Att(ptcpl DO) (l'yn mrp'// b's 'klt 'sym): equivalent  
Set structure: compound // double compound

**Sets of Semantically Parallel Units**

Set 1. b3//b'5 (hsym I'yn mrp' // wilhwb hnyt b's 'klt 'sym): paradigmatic  
Set structure: double compound // quadruple compound
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. S // & S-C: equivalent
Set 1b. PP-C // PP Att(ptcpl DO): equivalent

Set structures:  Set 1a. simple//compound
                Set 1b. compound // double compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b3//b'5: paradigmantic

Set structures:  Set 1. double compound // quadruple compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds:  Set 1a, simple//compound (indivisible)
            Set 1b, compound // double compound (indivisible)
            Set 1, double compound // quadruple compound (grammatically divisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Vtr (wyprw), + 1 GU

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wkhmwn mym rbym š'wn qwlm
B. npš wzrm lhšyt rbym

Comment: Most commentators follow Sukenik's transcription in omitting the waw before B-line zrm. However Isaiah 30:30, the source of the first two words of the B line, has the waw, the space before zrm is too large without the waw (as
Wallenstein 1950 observes), and a mark is visible on the plate before zrm, which may be the waw (as Kittel, 34, believes). This question affects the analysis only in a minor way.

Translation
A. And like the roar of mighty waters is the din of their voice,
B. A storm and a tempest to destroy many.

Grammatical Structure
A. & P(PP-C Att) S-C-s
B. ,P & ,P prep InfC(tr) DO

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA
Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & P(PP-C Att) S -C-s
B. ,P & ,P prep InfC(tr) DO

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a3 b c
B. a' d e

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS
Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1. & P(PP-C Att) // ,P / ,P (wkhmwn mym rbym // npš / wzrm):
    equivalent, identical
    Set structure: double compound // simple / simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units
Set 1. a3/a'/a" (wkhmwn mym rbym // npš / wzrm):
    paradigmatic, synonymous
    a3/a', a" (wkhmwn mym rbym // npš wzrm):
    paradigmatic
    a'/a" (npš/wzrm):
    synonymous
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. \( P(PP-C \ Att) /\,=P / \& ,=P: \) equivalent, identical
Set structures: Set 1. double compound // simple / simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \( a3//a'/a": \) paradigmatic, synonymous
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism // Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 3 (2 internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
Internal parallelism: Set 1, B line
Repetition: A and B lines, \( rbym. \) The repeated words do not form a parallel unit set.
Compounds: Set 1, double compound // simple / simple (indivisible)
Ellipsis, Compensation: \( S (\text{š}wn), + \text{ prep } \text{Inf}(tr) (\text{Ihš}Khyt) \)
   -\( C-s (\text{qwm}), + -C (\text{rbym}) \)

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

1QH 2:27-28. COUPLET

Text
A. Imzwrwt ybq'w 'p'h wšw'
B. bhtrwmm glyhm

Translation
A. In the crashing surf deceit and lies are hatched out,
B. When their waves are lifted up.

Comment: There is considerable dispute over the interpretation of every word of the A line. For a summary of the opinions, cf. Holm-Nielsen and Kittel, 42-43.
None of the proposals seem to me completely satisfactory, and my own interpretation differs slightly from others, while appropriating a number of their insights. I suggest that a proper approach should take into account three probabilities concerning this line: (1) that it is based on an interpretation of Is. 59:5, (2) that it is related to the metaphor of the stormy sea, and (3) that it communicates a concept similar to the clause which begins with the last three words of 2:12-13. The present line seems to use the hatching of an egg as a figure for the sea's spewing forth debris. I take lmzwrwt to refer to the crashing of the surf under the figure of the crushing of an egg shell (cf. hzwri in Is. 59:5); perhaps the use of the verb zwr in the sense of "to wring out," as in Judg. 6:38, may have influenced the wording here. The poet must have drawn punishing waters from Is. 59:5, but he apparently has understood it not as "serpent" (it's meaning in the Bible), but as a synonym to šw'. This interpretation was probably influenced by Is. 59:4b (especially the last two words, whwlyd 'wn, which may have been understood as synonymous with tbq' šw' in 59:5), and by the use of šw' in Is. 41:24. Due to the degree of uncertainty over the meaning of this line, I exclude the couplet from the corpus.

1QH 2:28. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'ny bmws lby kmym
B. wthzq npšy bbrytk

Translation

A. Now as for me, when my heart melted like water,
B. Then my soul was strengthened by your covenant.

Comment: Other possible translations of the B line include "then my soul clung to your covenant," and "then you strengthened my soul by your covenant." The parallelism favors the interpretation followed here.

Grammatical Structure

A. & -<Cor> prep Infin <S-<s> PP
B. & Vin <S-<s> PP-s

Grammatical Units 4:3

Syllables 8:9

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & -<Cor> {Vpa} <S-<s> PP
B. w'ny {nms} lby kmym
A. wthzq npšy bbrytk

B. & Vin <S-<s> PP-s
Comment: The A-line rewrite converts the Qal infinitive construct into a Niphal perfect. I have used the Niphal because the verb mss does not occur in the Qal in finite verbal forms in the Bible nor, apparently, in the Hodayot. This question has very little effect on the analysis. I have rewritten the A line rather than the B line, because to rewrite the B-line verb as an infinitive construct would change the meaning of the line.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a  b...2  c
B. b'...2  c'
A. w'ny  bmws...kmym  lby
B. wthzq...bbrytkh  npšy

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. {Vpa} // & Vin ({nms}//wthzq): equivalent after rewrite
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. PP//PP-s (kmym//bbrytk): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. S- <s/>S- <s> (lby//npšy): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b...2 // b'...2 (bmws...kmym // wthzq...bbrytk): antithetic
Set structure: compound//compound

Set 2. c//c' (lby//npšy): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. {Vpa} // & Vin: equivalent after rewrite
Set 1b. PP//PP-s: identical
Set 2. S- <s/>S- <s>: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b...2 // b'...2: antithetic
Set 2. c//c': synonymous

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound
Set 2. simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial after rewrite, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 2 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Rewrites: A line, InfC(in) (bmws) --> Vpa (nms)

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: & -Cpr> (w'ny), + 0

1QH 2:29, QUATRAIN

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. whm ršt pršw ly
B. tlkwd rglm
C. wphym tmnw lnpsy
D. nplw bm

Translation
A. But as for them, the net they spread for me
B. Catches their foot,
C. And the snares they laid for me,
D. They fall in them.
Grammatical Structure

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>&amp; -Cpr&gt; S , -R(Vtr PP-s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Vtr DO-&lt;§</td>
<td>Vtr PP-&lt;§</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>&amp; {S} , -R(Vtr PP-s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Vin PP-&lt;§</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Alternatively this unit could be analyzed as a 6:5 couplet. Symmetry of line length favors this alternative. However, I choose to analyze the unit as a quatrain because (1) lines of 6 grammatical units are uncommon; (2) in the quatrain the parallel lines (A//C, B//D) are well balanced; (3) in the quatrain each line contains one clause; and (4) the parallel lines exhibit end rhyme.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>&amp; -Cpr&gt;</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>, -R(Vtr PP-s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vtr</td>
<td>DO-&lt;§</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>&amp; {S}</td>
<td>, -R(Vtr PP-s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>whm</td>
<td>ršt</td>
<td>pršw</td>
<td>ly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The rewrite in the C and D lines converts the *casus pendens* into a subject and the intransitive verb into a transitive. The resulting sentence is admittedly awkward. A better result might be obtained by rewriting the first two lines instead of the last two.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b2</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>b'2'</td>
<td>c'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>whm</td>
<td>ršt</td>
<td>pršw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>wp̂ym</td>
<td>þmnw</td>
<td>lnpsy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The parallel schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. S // & {S} (ršt//wp̂ym): identical after rewrite

Set structure: simple//simple
Set 1b. Vtr/Vtr (prśw//tmnw): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. PP-s//PP-s (ly//lnpšy): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 3. Vtr DO-<s // {Vtr-s} PP-<s (tlkd rglm // {hpylwm} bm): equivalent after rewrite
Set structure: compound//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b2//b'2 (ršt prśw // wphym tmnw): paradigmatic
Set structure: compound//compound

Set 2. c//c' (ly//lnpšy): whole-part

Set 3. d2//d'2 (tlkw rdgl // npw bm): paradigmatic

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. S // & {S}: identical after rewrite
Set 1b. Vtr/Vtr: identical
Set 2. PP-s//PP-s: identical
Set 3. Vtr DO-<s // {Vtr-s} PP-<s: equivalent after rewrite

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple
Set 3. compound//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b2//b'2: paradigmatic
Set 2. c//c': whole-part
Set 3. d2//d'2: paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound
Set 2. simple//simple
Set 3. compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds (A/C); complete (B/C)

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A/C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B/D)

Number of sets of parallel units: 4 grammatical and 3 semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Rewrites: C and D lines, & OP Vin ... PP-<s (wphym ... nplw bm) --> & {S}
\ldots \{Vtr-s\} PP-<s (wphym\ hpy\ lwm bm)

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)
Set 3, compound//compound (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B and D lines

Ellipsis, Compensation: & -Cpr> (whm) (A line), + 0 (C line)

Summarizing comment: ABAB quatrain. The A and C lines exhibit end rhyme, as do the B and D lines.

1QH 2:29-30, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wrgly \textquoteleft mdh bmy\textquoteright shr
B. mqhlm \textquoteleft brkh \textquoteright smkh

Comment: The last two words of the A line were inserted in the margin immediately after \textit{wrgly} by a corrector (Martin, 477). Since this couplet is apparently based on Ps. 26:12 and the A line makes no sense without something after \textit{wrgly}, it is very likely that the insertion is proper, as all scholars seem to agree.

Translation
A. But my foot stands on level ground;
B. Away from their assembly I will bless your name.

Comment: For the translation of B-line \textit{mqhlm}, cf. Delcor, 444. This question does not affect the analysis.

Grammatical Structure
A. & S-s Vin PP
B. PP-s Vtr DO-s

Grammatical Units 3:3
Syllables 9:11
RESULTS

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically

Summarizing comment: nonparallel couplet with lines paratactically juxtaposed.

---

1QH 2:31-32. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

'wdkh 'dwny
A. ky 'ynkh '[ ] 'l npšy
B. wtsylny mqn't mlyšy kzb
C. wm'dt dwršy hlqwt

Comment: Metrical considerations suggest that the introductory formula is anacrustic in this unit. There are quite a variety of opinions about how the A-line lacuna should be restored. Furthermore, Carmignac 1960, 273, reads the penultimate A-line word as kw/ instead of 'l. Since the A-line restoration affects the analysis of parallelism, I exclude this unit from the corpus.

Translation

I praise you, Lord,
A. For your eye has [ ] my life,
B. And you have delivered me from the jealousy of the mediators of falsehood,
C. And from the congregation of the seekers of smooth things.

---

1QH 2:32-33. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. pdyt[h] npš 'bywn
B. šr hšbw lhtm
C. dmw lšpwk 'l 'bwdtkh

Comment: The restoration in the A line is beyond doubt.

Translation

A. [You] have redeemed the life of the poor
B. Whom they planned to destroy,
C. To shed his blood because of (his) service for you.
Comment: On the use of C-line 'bwdtkh to refer to the author’s service for God, cf. 2:36.

Grammatical Structure

A. Vtr DO-C
B. =R(ptcl Vtr DO(prep InfC(tr))
C. =DO(DO-s prep InfC(tr) PP-s)

Comment: On the object-infinitive word order in the C-line and in the DSS in general, cf. Carmignac 1966, especially p. 516, and Qimron § 400.05. In light of the grammatical parallelism, I have awarded the status of a grammatical unit to the B-line relative pronoun.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. Vtr
B. Vtr prep InfC(tr)
C. prep InfC(tr) (pdyt[h] // hšbw lhtm // lspwk):

Comment: The B-line rewrite converts the relative pronoun to a direct object pronoun and the relative clause to an independent clause. I have not rewritten the C-line infinitive construct, since the B-line finite verb is understood with it.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a3
B. a'3
C. a"2

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism. Alternatively, in both schemata one could analyze only the B and C lines as parallel.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. Vtr // Vtr prep InfC(tr) // prep InfC(tr) (pdyt[h] // hšbw lhtm // lspwk):

equivalent

Set structure: simple//compound//simple
Set 1b. \( \text{DO-C} \rightarrow \{\text{DOpr}\} \rightarrow \text{DO-s} \) (npš 'bywn / {'wtw} / dmw): equivalent after rewrite
Set structure: compound//simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( a3//a'3//a''2 \) (pdt[h] npš 'bywn // 'šr hšbw lhtm // dmw lšpwk):
     antithetic, metaphor
     \( a3 // a'3, a''2 \) (pdt[h] npš 'bywn // 'šr hšbw lhtm, dmw lšpwk):
     antithetic
     \( a'3//a''2 \) (šr hšbw lhtm // dmw lšpwk): metaphor
Set structure: double compound // double compound // compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism
Set 1a. Vtr // Vtr prep InfC(tr) // prep InfC(tr): equivalent
Set 1b. \( \text{DO-C} \rightarrow \{\text{DOpr}\} \rightarrow \text{DO-s} \): equivalent after rewrite
Set structures: Set 1a. simple//compound//simple
Set 1b. compound//simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism
Set 1. \( a3//a'3//a''2 \) (pdt[h] npš 'bywn // 'šr hšbw lhtm // dmw lšpwk):
     antithetic, metaphor
Set structures: Set 1. double compound // double compound // compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds
Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically (A/B); partial, grammatically and semantically (A,B//C)
Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
Rewrites: B line, ptcl ('šr) --> DO-s ('wtw)
Compounds: Set 1a, simple//compound//simple (indivisible)
Set 1b, compound//simple//simple (indivisible)
Set 1, double compound // double compound // compound (grammatically divisible)
Ellipsis, Compensation: 1 GU (A line), 1 GU (B line), + PP-s ('l 'bwdtkh)
Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines
Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABB) triplet

1QH 2:33, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. 'ps ky [lw' yd]'w
B. ky m'tk ms'dy

Comment: There can be little doubt about the restoration (cf. 2:22). Only Carmignac 1961 disputes it, claiming that the space is insufficient, but it seems to me to be large enough. He suggests a synonym, "ils ignorant," but proposes no Hebrew form.

Translation
A. However, [they did not realize]
B. That my steps are from you.

Grammatical Structure
A. ptcl ptcl [neg Vtr]
B. DO(ptcl P(PP-s) S-s)

Comment: I take A-line 'ps ky as one grammatical unit.

RESULTS

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically
Repetition: the grammatical element ky (but there is no parallelism).
Summarizing comment: nonparallel enjambed couplet
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wysymwny lbwz whrph
B. bpy kl dwrśy rmyh

Translation
A. And they made me a mock and reproach
B. In the mouth of all the seekers of deceit.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Vtr-s PP & OP
B. PP-ptcl-C-C

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Vtr-s PP & OP
B. wysymwny lbwz whrph
A. bpy kl dwrśy rmyh

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a
B. b

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1. PP / & OP (lbwz/whrph): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units
Set 1. b/b' (lbwz/whrph): synonymous
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP / & OP: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple/simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b/b': synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1, A line

Summarizing comment: nonparallel enjambed couplet with internal parallelism in the A line

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'th 'ly 'zrth npš 'ny wrš
B. myd hzq mmnw
C. wtpd npşy myd 'dyrym

Translation

A. But you, my God, rescued the oppressed and poor
B. From the hand of him who was stronger than he,
C. And you redeemed my life from the hand of the mighty.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Spr Voc-s Vtr DO-C & -C
B. PP-C PP-s
C. & Vtr DO-s PP-C

Grammatical Units 6:3:4

Syllables 13:7:9
Comment: Other alternatives include treating the unit as a 9:4 couplet, a 6:3:2:2 ABAB quatrain, or a 2:4:3:2:2 ABCBC pentastich. The resulting line length asymmetry argues against the first two alternatives. Also against the first alternative are the two repetitions of parallel non-particles, extremely rare in the couplets of the corpus (cf. section 5.1 of Chapter III). The lines are best balanced in the third alternative. However, I take the unit as a triplet because (1) similar imbalances are found in other triplets (cf. section 1.2 of Chapter III), and (2) A lines that have the pronoun 'th and the vocative '/'(y) in a verbal clause are often long (cf. 4:12-13; 5:11-12, 32-33).

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Spr Voc-s Vtr DO-C & -C
B. PP -C PP-s
C. & Vtr DO-s PP -C
A. wth 'ly 'zrth npš 'ny wrš
B. myd hzq mmnw
C. wtpd npšy myd 'dyrym

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c d3 (e f f')
B. g h i
C. c' d' g h'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. The A and B lines together constitute a single enjamed clause that as a unit parallels the C line.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. Vtr // & Vtr ('zrth/wtpd): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. DO-C & -C // DO-s (npš 'ny wrš // npšy): equivalent
Set structure: double compound // simple

Set 2a. -C // & -C ('ny/wrš): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Set 3. PP//PP (myd//myd): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Set 4. -C//C (hzq/'dyrym): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( c/c' \) ('zrth/wtpd): general-specific
Set 2. \( d3/d' \) (npš 'ny wrš // npšy): epithet, repetition
Set 2a. \( t/t' \) (ny/wrš): synonymous
Set 3. \( g/g \) (myd//myd): repetition
Set 4. \( h/h' \) (hzq/'dyrym): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. \( Vtr // & Vtr: \) identical
Set 2. \( -C & -C \) // DO-s: equivalent
Set 2a. \( -C / & -C: \) identical
Set 3. \( PP//PP: \) identical
Set 4. \( -C/-C: \) identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple/simple
Set 2. double compound // simple
Set 3. simple//simple
Set 4. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \( c/c': \) synonymous
Set 2. \( d3//d': \) epithet, repetition
Set 2a. \( t/t': \) synonymous
Set 3. \( g//g: \) repetition
Set 4. \( h//h': \) synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
\( (A-B // C) \); nonparallel grammatically or semantically \( (A::B) \)

Number of sets of parallel units: 5, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2a: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 2a, A line
With broader criteria A-line \( w'th \) and \( 'ly \) could be considered parallel.
Repetition: Set 2, A and C lines, ṇpš, ṇpšy
Set 3, B and C lines, myd

Compounds: Set 2, double compound // simple (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation, A-B and C lines: & Spr (w'th), + 0
Voc-s ('ly), + 0
PP-s (mmnw), + 0

Summarizing comment: AA triplet

1QH 2:35-36. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wbgdptm l' hhtwtny
B. l'zwb 'bdtkh mphd hwwt r[š'y]m
C. whmbr bhwil yr smwk

Comment: Sukenik transcribes the last word of the A line as hhtytny, and is followed by Habermann and Lohse. However, as the translations (including Lohse's) uniformly indicate, what is needed is a form of the root htt, not hth. I follow Glanzman in transcribing hhtwtny (h₉hittōtani). There is general agreement on the B-line restoration. The C line may possibly be a few words longer, for smwk is followed by ħr and then a lacuna large enough for three or four words. However, in the Hodayot the relative pronoun usually marks the beginning of a new line.

Translation

A. And in the midst of their taunts you did not allow me to be terrified,
B. That I should abandon your service for fear of the threats of the w[ick]ed,
C. And that I should exchange for madness a steadfast mind,


Grammatical Structure

A. & PP-s neg Vtr-s
B. InfC(tr) DO-s PP-C-[C]
C. & InfC(tr) PP DO Att

Comment: The A line is unusually short in terms of grammatical units, but not in terms of syllables.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & PP-s neg Vtr-s

B. InfC(tr) DO-s PP-C-[C]
   & InfC(tr) DO Att PP

C. wbgdpttm l' hhtwny
   l'zbw whlmyr "bwdtih ysr smwk mphd hwwt r[y]m
   l'hwtwy

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b
d e
f

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds and grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases. If there existed a Hiphil of 'zb that meant "to cause to abandon" and a Hiphil of mwr that meant "to cause to exchange," it might be preferable to rewrite the infinitive phrases as independent clauses and to analyze the A line as grammatically and semantically parallel to the other two lines.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. InfC(tr) & InfC(tr) (l'zbw // whlmyr): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Set 1b. DO-s // DO Att ('bwdtih // ysr smwk): equivalent
Set structure: simple // compound

Set 2. PP-C-[C] // PP (mphd hwwt r[y]m // bhwl): equivalent
Set structure: double compound // simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c2//c'4 (l'zbw 'bwdtih // whlmyr bhwl ysr smwk): paradigmatic
Set structure: compound // triple compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. InfC(tr) & InfC(tr): identical
Set 1b. DO-s // DO Att: equivalent
Set 2. PP-C-[C] // PP: equivalent
Set structures:  
Set 1a. simple//simple  
Set 1b. simple // compound  
Set 2. double compound // simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c2/c'4 (l'zwb 'bwtdkh // wihmyr bhwll yṣr smwk): paradigmatic

Set structures:  
Set 1. compound // triple compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to  
grammatically divisible semantic compounds and grammatically, but not  
semantically, parallel prepositional phrases

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically  
(A::B,C); complete grammatically and partial semantically (B/C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1: 2 semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria B-line hwll and yṣr smwk could be  
considered parallel.

Compounds:  
Set 1b, simple//compound (indivisible)  
Set 2, double compound // simple (indivisible)  
Set 1, compound // triple compound (grammatically divisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation:  
- PP (mphd), + 1 GU  
- C (hwwt), + 1 GU  
- [-C] (rf$'y)m, + 0

Whole line semantic parallelism: the C line is semantically parallel to the B line  
only as a whole line.

Summarizing comment: ABB (possibly also AAA) triplet

1QH 2:36-3:6

Comment: These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the  
text.
1QH 3:6-7, COUPLETS

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wyśymw npš[y] k'wnyh b[m]swiwt [ym]
B. wk'yr mbsr mlp[ny ]

Comment: The reconstructions are accepted almost unanimously. Sukenik transcribes the preposition before 'wnyh as b, but the plate seems to show k, which is the reading adopted by a number of scholars. The missing word at the end of the B line is usually reconstructed as 'wyb or šr; although it cannot be restored with certainty, something similar must be supplied. The line preceding this couplet is too broken to read, but its last word is yhšybwny. As the verbs preceding it appear to be in the second person singular, it is not impossible that the line which ends with yhšybwny should be taken as the A line of a triplet whose B and C lines are those given here. Due to these uncertainties I exclude this unit from the corpus.

Translation

A. And they have made m[e] like a ship in the [d]epths of [the sea],
B. And like a besieged city befo(re

1QH 3:7, COUPLETS

Comment: Alternatively, this couplet could be taken as another line of the unit to which the two preceding lines belong. However the parallelism between those lines is closer than is their parallelism with the present unit.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. [w]hyh bswqh
B. kmw 'št ldh mbk<yr>h

Comment: The B-line emendation of the manuscript's mbkryh, as suggested by several scholars, seems to be necessary (cf. Jer. 4:31). This question affects the analysis only in the syllable count, as is also the case with the restored A-line waw.

Translation

A. And I was in distress
B. Like a woman in labor giving birth to her first born.
Grammatical Structure

A. [&] QV PP
B. PP-C(InfC) Att(ptcp)

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. [&] QV PP
B. PP-C(InfC) Att(ptcp)
A. [w]'hyh bswqh
B. kmw 'st ldh mbk<yr>h

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b
B. b'3

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP // PP-C(InfC) Att(ptcp) (bswqh // kmw 'st ldh mbk<yr>h): equivalent
       Set structure: simple // double compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b//b'3 (bswqh // kmw 'st ldh mbk<yr>h): metaphor

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP // PP-C(InfC) Att(ptcp): equivalent
       Set structures: Set 1. simple // double compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b//b'3 (bswqh // kmw 'st ldh mbk<yr>h): metaphor
       Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
1QH 3:7-8, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ky’ nhpkw syr[yh]
B. whbl nmrs ‘imšbryh
C. lhḥyl bkwr hryh

Comment: There is general agreement to restore the last word of the A-line either as above (cf. 1 Sa. 4:19) or as syr[ym]. The difference between the two affects the analysis only in the syllable count.

Translation
A. For her pangs come,
B. And excruciating pain upon her birth throes,
C. To give birth to the first born of the pregnant.

Comment: On the double meanings in lines 8-12, see Chamberlain, 35-36; Holm-Nielsen, 53-55; and Brown, 251-253. Here mšbryh, bkwr, and possibly hryh involve puns. On the translation of mšbryh as “birth throes,” cf. Ben Yehudah; Baumgarten and Mansoor 1955; and Silberman, 99-101. Alternatively, the word could be translated “breakers” and be taken as a metaphor for birth throes. The difference affects only the category of semantic parallelism in Set 1. That the word does not here primarily mean “vagina” (although there is a pun on this meaning) seems to be indicated by the plural. Whether bkwr here means “first born” or “in the crucible,” and whether hryh means “the pregnant one” or “pregnancy” are questions that do not affect the analysis.

Grammatical Structure
A. ptcl Vpa S[-s]
B. & S Att PP-s
C. InfC(tr) DO-C

Grammatical Units 2:3:3
Syllables 7:9:8
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl Vpa S[-s]
B. & S Att PP-s
C. ky' nhpkw syrf~y~h
B. whbl nmr~ h~bryh
C. lhr~yl

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b
B. b'2 c
C. d e f

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. S[-s] & S Att (syrf~y~h) whbl nmr~: equivalent
Set structure: simple/compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b//b'2 (syrf~y~h) whbl nmr~: synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. S[-s] & S Att: equivalent
Set structures: Set 1. simple/compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b//b'2 (syrf~y~h) whbl nmr~: synonymous
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A//B); none, grammatically or semantically (A,B::C)
Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria B-line $whbl$ $nmrs$ and ' $l$ $m$šbryh could be considered parallel.

Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: ptcl Vpa (ky' nhpkw), + PP-s ('l mšbryh)

Summarizing comment: AAB triplet

1QH 3:8-9. COUPLE

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ky' b'w bnym 'd mšbry mwt
B. whryt gbr hşrh bђblyh

Translation
A. For children have come to death's breakers,
B. And she that is pregnant with a son travails in her birth pains.

Grammatical Structure
A. ptcl Vin S PP-C
B. & S-C Vin PP

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. ptcl Vin S PP-C
B. Vin & S-C PP

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a4
B. a'4
A. ky' b'w bnym 'd mšbry mwt
B. whryt gbr hşrh bђblyh
Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. ptcl Vin // Vin (ky' b'w //hšrh): identical  
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. S // & S-C (bnym // whryt gbr): equivalent  
   Set structure: simple//compound

Set 1c. PP-C//PP ('d mšbry mwt // bhblyh): equivalent  
   Set structure: compound//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a4//a'4 (ky' b'w bnym 'd mšbry mwt // whryt gbr hšrh bhblyh): paradigmatic  
   Set structure: triple compound // triple compound

Comment: The semantic relationship between the units of Set 1 is classified as paradigmatic because they describe the different suffering of two different participants in the birth process.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. ptcl Vin // Vin: identical  
Set 1b. S // & S-C: equivalent  
Set 1c. PP-C//PP: equivalent

Set structures:  
   Set 1a. simple//simple  
   Set 1b. simple//compound  
   Set 1c. compound//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a4//a'4: paradigmatic

Set structures:  
   Set 1. triple compound // triple compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1c: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds:
- Set 1b, simple//compound (indivisible)
- Set 1c, compound//simple (indivisible)
- Set 1, triple compound // triple compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines

1QH 3:9-10. QUATRAIN

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ky' bmšbry mwt tmlyt zkr
B. wbhblé ś'wl ygyh mkwr hryh
C. pl' yw's 'm gbwrtw
D. wypf gbr mmšbrym

Comment: There is a larger than usual space before B-line pl' in the manuscript. Could this space indicate that the clause that spans the B and C lines is to be divided at this point? For the view that pl' yw's are the subject and verb of a new clause, cf. Silberman, 105, and Maier.

Translation

A. For it is in the throes of death that she gives birth to a male,
B. And it is in the pains of Sheol that there bursts forth from the crucible of the pregnant one
C. A wonderful counselor with his might,
D. And a man is delivered from the breakers.

Comment: On the possibility of translating A-line mšbry as "breakers," cf. the comment on the translation of 3:7-8. That kwr is a figure for the womb in the B line and in l. 12 seems to me an inescapable conclusion. Much of the justification given in the commentaries for this interpretation is fanciful, as Silberman, 101-103, shows. More reasonable is Maier's view that kwr may have been a metaphor for the body of the pregnant woman as a place of suffering. See also Brown, 254-255, who theorizes that the womb is here called a crucible because it represents the convulsions in nature preceding the end of the world. Betz's interpretation of the last two words of the C line as das Volk seiner Kraft seems unlikely, since the identity of the characters in this poem is nowhere else so explicitly revealed; this question affects the analysis very little.
Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl PP-C Vtr DO
B. & PP-C V dön PP-C
C. S-C PP-s
D. & Vpa S PP

Comment: Alternatively, this unit could be analyzed as an AAA triplet with a 4:8:3 grammatical unit count and a 10:19:9 syllable count. The parallelism favors this alternative, but symmetry of line length seems to require the approach taken here.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl PP-C Vtr DO
B. & PP-C V dön PP-C
C. S-C PP-s
D. & Vpa S PP

Comment: The rewrite of the clause spanning the B and C lines converts the intransitive verb and its subject into a transitive verb and its direct object. The D-line rewrite similarly converts the passive and its subject into a transitive verb and its direct object.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a2 b d' e c
B. a'2 b' d' e c'
C. a" b" c" c'
D. ky' bm sbry mwt tmlyt mkwr hryh
C. wbhbly s'wl {tgly} mkwr hryh
D. mm sbrym w{tpl} gbr

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical without the rewrite. The B and C lines together constitute a single enjambed clause that as a unit parallels the A and D lines. Although C-line 'm gbwr tw can be understood elliptically in the A and D lines, I take pl' yw's 'm gbwr tw as a semantic compound, due to the obvious allusion to Is. 9:5.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. ptcl PP-C // & PP-C // PP (ky' bmšbry mwt // wbḥbly š'wl // mmšbrym): identical, equivalent
   Set structure: compound//compound//simple

Set 2. Vtr // {Vtr} // & {Vtr} (tmyt//{tgyh}//w{tplt}): identical after rewrite, equivalent
   Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 3. DO // {DO}-C PP-s // {DO} (zkr // pl' yw's 'm gbwr tw // gbr): equivalent after rewrite, identical after rewrite, equivalent
   Set structure: simple // double compound // simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a2//a'2//a" (ky' bmšbry mwt // wbḥbly š'wl // mmšbrym): synonymous, repetition
   a2, a" // a'2 (ky' bmšbry mwt, mmšbrym // wbḥbly š'wl): synonymous
   a2//a" (ky' bmšbry mwt // mmšbrym): repetition

Set 2. b//b" (tmyt//ygyh//wpyt): synonymous

Set 3. c//c'3//c" (zkr // pl' yw's 'm gbwr tw // gbr): general-specific-general, synonymous
   c//c'3//c" (zkr // pl' yw's 'm gbwr tw // gbr): general-specific-general
   c//c" (zkr//gbr): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. ptcl PP-C // & PP-C // PP: identical, equivalent
Set 2. Vtr // {Vtr} // & {Vtr}: identical after rewrite, equivalent
Set 3. DO // {DO}-C PP-s // {DO}: equivalent after rewrite, identical after rewrite, equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound//simple
               Set 2. simple//simple//simple
               Set 3. simple // double compound // simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a2//a'2//a": synonymous, repetition
Set 2. b//b"//b": synonymous
Set 3. c//c'3//c": general-specific-general, synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A,D // B-C); complete grammatically and semantically (A/D)

Number of sets of parallel units: 3, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 3: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1, A and D lines, bmšbry, mmšbrym
Set 3, C and D lines, gbwtw, gbr

Rewrites: B and C lines, Vin S-C (gygh pl' yw's) --> Vtr DO (tgys pl' yw's)
D line, Vpa S (wiply gbr mmšbrym) --> Vtr DO (tptl zkr)

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound//simple: (indivisible)
Set 3, simple // double compound // simple (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: 0 (A line), + PP (mkwr) (B line), + 0 (D line)
0 (A line), + -C (hryh) (B line), + 0 (D line)

Whole line semantic parallelism: the C line is grammatically and semantically parallel to the A and D lines only as a whole line.

Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABA and ABB) quatrain

1QH 3:10-12. QUATRAIN

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. bhrytw hhyšw kwl mšbrym
B. whbly mṛs bmwlidyhm
C. wlswt lhwnwtm
D. wbmwldyw yhpkw kwl syrym bkwr hryh

Translation
A. In her that is pregnant with him all the birth throes hasten,
B. And there are excruciating pangs at their birth,
C. And there is terror for those who conceived them,
D. And at his birth all pains come in the crucible of the pregnant one.

Comment: It is possible that A-line hhyšw should be translated "cause pain," (cf. Chamberlain, 37; Jastrow), but this question does not affect the analysis. On the
possibility of translating A-line mšbry as "breakers," cf. the comment on the translation of 3:7-8. B-line mrs is a hapax, but hbly mrs must mean about the same as hbl nmrs in ll. 8, 12 (cf. Mi. 2:10). The change to plural suffixes in the B and C lines, and then back to the singular in the D line, is surprising. See the commentaries for the various explanations.

Grammatical Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units 3:3:2:5</th>
<th>Syllables 11:9:8:16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. PP-s Vin ptcl S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp; S-C PP-s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. &amp; S PP-s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. &amp; PP-s Vpa ptcl S PP-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: I follow Qimron (§ 500.3) in taking B-line mrs as a "segololate" form. The D line is exceptionally long. It could be treated apart as an enjambed couplet. However the parallelism indicates that it belongs with this unit.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema, A and D lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. PP-s</th>
<th>PP-s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. PP-C</td>
<td>Vpa ptcl S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. bhrytw hhyšw kwl mšbrym</td>
<td>&amp; PP-s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. bkwr hryh yhpkw kwl syrym</td>
<td>wbmdlyw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semantic Parallelism Schema, A and D lines

| A. a b c | D. a'2 b' c' d |

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema, B and C lines

| B. & S-C PP-s | PP-s |
| C. & S PP-s   |     |
| B. whbl ymrs | bmwldyhm |
| C. wpsw       | lwrtm  |

Semantic Parallelism Schema, B and C lines

| B. e2 f | C. e' g |

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Alternatively this quatrain could be analyzed as AAAA, with the A-line verb elliptically understood in the B and C lines. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism between the B and C lines.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP-s // PP-C (bhrtyw // bkwr hryh): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Set 2. Vin//Vpa (hhyśw/yhpkw): equivalent
Set structure: simple/single

Set 3. ptcl S // ptcl S (kwl mšbrym // kwl šyrym): identical
Set structure: simple/single

Set 4. & S-C // & S (whbly mrs // wpleswt): equivalent
Set structure: compound/single

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a'2 (bhrtyw // bkwr hryh): whole-part, repetition
Set 2. b/b' (hhyśw/yhpkw): synonymous
Set 3. c/c' (kwl mšbrym // kwl šyrym): synonymous
Set 4. e/2//e' (whbly mrs // wpleswt): paradigmatic

Comment: Alternatively, the units of Set 4 could be synonymous, for the author may have understood plšwt to mean "pains," as the LXX translates the word in Job 21:6.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP-s // PP-C: equivalent
Set 2. Vin//Vpa: equivalent
Set 3. ptcl S // ptcl S: identical
Set 4. & S-C // & S: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound
Set 2. simple//simple
Set 3. simple//simple
Set 4. compound//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a'2: whole-part, repetition
Set 2. b/b': synonymous
Set 3. c//c': synonymous
Set 4. e/2//e': paradigmatic

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically (A//D); partial, grammatically and semantically (B//C).

Number of sets of parallel units: 4, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1, A and D lines, hrtyw, hryh. Also, C-line lhwrwtm, not in the same set.
Set 3, A and D lines, kwl
Not in the same set, B and D lines, bmwldyhm, wbwldyww

Comment: If the quatrain were analyzed as AAAA, C-line hwrwtm would be in the same parallel unit set with A-line hrtyw and D-line hryh, and B-line bmwldyhm and D-line bmwldyww would likewise be members of a set. Repetition binds together all four lines of this quatrain in a complex pattern.

Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 4, compound//simple (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation, A and D lines: 0, + & PP-s (wbwldyww)
Ellipsis, Compensation, B and C lines: PP-s (bmwldyhm), + PP-s (lhwrwtm)

Summarizing comment: ABBA (also AAAA) quatrain

1QH 3:12, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. whryt 'p'h lhbl nmrs
B. wmşbry šhť kwl m'sy pšwt

Translation
A. And she who is pregnant with worthlessness is destined for excruciating pain
B. And (for) the pangs of the pit, for all works that inspire trembling.

Comment: For the varying views on the interpretation of A-line 'p'h, cf. Holm-Nielsen and Maier. The translation of B-line pšwt is consistent with the use of this word in the preceding unit, but also anticipates the trembling of the foundations of the wall in the following unit (cf. the use of the Hithpael of pš in Job 9:6 and the comments by Brown, 253).
Grammatical Structure

A. & S-C P(PP Att)
B. & P(OP-C),=P(prep ptcl OP-C)

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & S -C P(PP Att)
B. & P(OP-C),=P(prep ptcl OP-C)

A. whryt 'p'h lhbl nmrs
B. wmsbry šht lkwl m'sy pšwt

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c2
B. c'2 c"2

A. whryt 'p'h lhbl nmrs
B. wmsbry šht lkwl m'sy pšwt

Comment: Parallelism schema the same as grammatical, but when the internal parallelism between the two B-line phrases is analyzed apart from the A line, the schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set structure: compound//compound/compound

Set 1a. & OP / prep ptcl OP (wmsbry / lkwl m'sy): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Set 1b. -C/-C) (šht/pšwt): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c2//c'2/c"2 (lhbl nmrs // wmsbry šht / lkwl m'sy pšwt): synonymous
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. & OP / prep ptcl OP: identical
Set 1b. -C/-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound/compound
   Set 1a. simple/simple
   Set 1b. simple/simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c2//c'2/c"2: synonymous

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound/compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete (A//B); partial (B-line internal parallelism), due to grammatically, but not semantically, parallel units.

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 3(2 internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 1a: 2 (internal) grammatically parallel units
   Set 1b: 2 (internal) grammatically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1, B line
   Set 1a, B line
   Set 1b, B line

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound/compound (indivisible). When the B-line internal parallelism is considered apart from the A line, the B-line compounds are grammatically divisible.

Ellipsis, Compensation: & S (whryt), + , = P(prep ptcl OP) (lkwl m'sy)
   -C ('p'h), + -C (plswt)
1QH 3:12-13, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wyrw‘w ‘wšy qyr k’wnyh ‘l pny mym
B. wyhmw šhqym bqwl hmwn

Translation

A. And the foundations of the wall shall tremble like a ship on the face of the waters,
B. And the heavens shall roar with a sound of tumult.

Comment: Scholars are divided over whether to translate the A-line verb (apparently from the root r‘) as "tremble" or "are broken." However, the simile requires the former. For the use of this root in the sense of "to shake" (although not in the Qal or Niphal) in rabbinic Hebrew, cf. Jastrow. The root occurs with this same meaning also in 4:33 and 7:4. This may be the meaning of the verb in the Qal in Isaiah 8:9. I take the form here to be a Qal; it could also be a Niphal, although, to my knowledge, the Niphal is unattested for this root. The root could also be yr‘ "to quiver," although the first w in the verb form makes this possibility unlikely.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Vin S-C PP Att(PP-C)  
B. & Vin S PP-C

Grammatical Units 6:4

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vin S-C PP Att(PP-C)  
B. & Vin S PP-C

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a6  
B. a‘4

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & Vin // & Vin (wyrw’w//wyhmw): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. S-C//S (’wsy qyr // šhqym): equivalent  
Set structure: compound//simple

Set 1c. PP Att(PP-C) // PP-C (k’wnyh ‘I pny mym // bqwl hmwn): equivalent  
Set structure: double compound // compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a6//a’4 (wyrw’w ’wsy qyr k’wnyh ‘I pny mym // wyhmw šhqym bqwl hmwn): merism  
Set structure: quintuple compound // triple compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. & Vin // & Vin: identical  
Set 1b. S-C//S: equivalent  
Set 1c. PP Att(PP-C) // PP-C: equivalent

Set structures:  
Set 1a. simple//simple  
Set 1b. compound//simple  
Set 1c. double compound // compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a6//a’4: merism

Set structures:  
Set 1. quintuple compound // triple compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units  
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units  
Set 1c: 2 grammatically parallel units  
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
Compounds: Set 1b, compound/simple (indivisible)
Set 1c, double compound//compound (indivisible)
Set 1, quintuple compound//triple compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines

1QH 3:13-14. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wywšby 'pr kywrđy yym
B. nb'tym mhmnw nym
C. ḷkmyhm lmw kmlhym bmsuwlw

Comment: The first two C-line words seem to me to be clear on the plate, even though the last letter of the first word is written interlinearly and irregularly (cf. Chamberlain, 182, and Martin, 477). Others read ḷkmyhm klmw. This question does not seriously affect the analysis.

Translation

A. And they who dwell in the dust shall be like those who go down to the seas,
B. Terrified by the roar of the waters,
C. And their wise men shall be like sailors in the deeps.

Grammatical Structure

A. & S-C P(PP-C)
B. ,=P(ptcp(pa) PP-C)
C. & S-s PP-s P(PP PP)

Comment: The B line is quite short syllabically, but not in terms of grammatical units.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & S-C P(PP-C)
B. ,=P(ptcp PP-C)
C. & S-s PP-s P(PP PP)
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a2 b2
B. b'3
C. a'2 b"2

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & S-C // & S-s PP-s (wywšby 'pr // whkmyhm lmw): equivalent
       Set structure: compound//compound

Set 2. P(PP-C) // ,=P(ptcp PP-C) // P(PP PP) (kywrdy yym // nb'tym mhmwn
       mym // kmlyhm bmśwlt): equivalent
       Set structure: compound // double compound // compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a2//a'2 (wywšby 'pr // whkmyhm lmw): whole-part

Set 2. b2//b'3//b"2 (kywrdy yym // mb'tym mhmwn mym // kmlyhm
       bmśwlt): metaphor, synonymous
       b2, b"2 // b'3 (kywrdy yym, kmlyhm bmśwlt // mb'tym mhmwn
       mym): metaphor
       b2//b"2 (kywrdy yym // kmlyhm bmśwlt): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & S-C // & S-s PP-s: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound
               Set 2. compound // double compound // compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a2//a'2: whole-part
Set 2. b2//b'3//b"2: metaphor, synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
(A,C//B); complete, grammatically and semantically (A//C).
Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line wywšby ‘pr and kywrđy ynym could be considered parallel.

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (indivisible)
Set 2, compound // double compound // compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation:
& S (wywšby) (A line) // & S-s (whkmyhm) (C line), + 1 GU (B line)
-C (‘pr) (A line) // PP-s (‘pr) (C line), + 0 (B line)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Summarizing comment: AAA (and ABA) triplet

1QH 3:14-15, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ky tbl’ kwl hkmtn bhmwt ynym
B. brtwh thwmwt ‘i nbwky ynym

Translation
A. For all their wisdom will be swallowed up in the roaring of the seas,
B. In the boiling of the depths over the springs of the waters.


Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl Vpa ptcl S-s prep InfC S
B. prep InfC S PP-C

Grammatical Units 4:4

Syllables 12:10

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl Vpa ptcl S-s prep InfC(in) S
B. ky tbl’ kwl hkmtn bhmwt ynym
A. ky tbl’ kwl hkmtn bhmwt ynym
B. brtwh thwmwt ‘i nbwky ynym
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a  b  c  d  e  f
B.  c'  d'  e  f

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. prep InfC(in) // prep InfC(in) (bhmwt//brtwh): identical
       Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. S//S (ymym//thwmwt): identical
       Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c//c' (bhmwt//brtwh): paradigmatic
Set 2. d//d' (ymym//thwmwt): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. prep InfC(in) // prep InfC(in): identical
Set 2. S//S: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
               Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c//c': paradigmatic
Set 2. d//d': synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Internal parallelism: With broader criteria B-line *thwmwt* and *mym* could be considered semantically parallel.

Ellipsis, Compensation: ptcl Vpa (ky ttbl'), + PP ('l nbwky)
ptcl S-s (kwl hkmtm), + -C (mym)

---

**1QH 3:15-16, COUPLET**

**PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. [ytrgšw] lwrm glym
B. wmsbry mym bhmwn qwil

Comment: There is general agreement that the first word is either *ytrgšw* or *ytgršw*. The use of *bhtrgšm* in l. 16 favors the former in this highly repetitive psalm, as does the fact that the left tip of the last letter in the lacuna could belong to a *gimel*, but not to a *resh*. The analysis is not affected either way. Whether or not the verb was preceded by a *waw* is a question that affects only the syllable count.

**Translation**

A. They shall rage at the lifting up of the billows
B. And the breakers of the waters with their bellowing roar.

**Grammatical Structure**

| A. | [Vpa] prep lnfC(in) S |
| B. | & S-C PP-C-s |

Comment: Alternatively, *lwrm* could be taken adverbially and *glym wmsbry mym* could be understood as the subject of *[ytrgšw]* (Hinson). This question does not affect the analysis of parallelism.

**PARALLELISM SCHEMATA**

**Grammatical Parallelism Schema**

| A. | [Vpa] prep lnfC(in) |
| B. | [ytrgšw] lwrm |

**Semantic Parallelism Schema**

| A. | [a] b |
| B. | c'2 d e |
Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1.  S // & S-C (glym // wmsbry mym): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1.  c//c'2 (glym // wmsbry mym): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1.  S // & S-C: equivalent
Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  c//c'2: synonymous
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)
Ellipsis, Compensation: [Vpa] ([ytrg]sw), + PP (bhmwn)
prep InfC(in) (lrwm), + -C-s (qwlm)
1QH 3:16-17. TRIPLET(?)

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wbhtrgšm ypthw š[w]l [w'bdwn]
B. [kw]l hšy šht ʰm ms'dm
C. lthwm yšmy'w qwlm

Comment: The lacunae are usually restored as above. This restoration is not without problems, and other restorations have been proposed. As the restoration stands, the lines are not semantically parallel. Hinson proposes a restoration in which this unit is taken as a couplet. I think that there is room for one or two more letters between š[w]l and hšy. Due to the condition of the text, these lines are excluded from the corpus.

Translation

A. And when they rage, Sh[eo]l [and Abaddon] are opened;
B. All the arrows of the pit dog their steps;
C. They cause their voice to be heard in the deep.

1QH 3:17-18. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wypthw š'ry [ ] m'sy 'p'h
B. wysgrw dty šht b'd hryt 'wl
C. wbryhy 'wim b'd kw1 nwhy 'p'h

Comment: Most scholars restore either š'wl lkwl or mwt lkwl in the A-line lacuna. That one or the other of these is correct seems to me quite probable. However since this restoration is based on the supposed parallelism, and therefore has considerable effect on the analysis, I exclude this unit from the corpus.

Translation

A. And the gates of [ ] will be opened [ ] worthless deeds,
B. And the doors of the pit will shut behind her who is pregnant with perversity,
C. And the bars of eternity behind all worthless spirits.
1QH 3:19-20, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'wdkh 'dwny ky pdyth npsy mšht
B. wmš'wl 'bdwn h'lytny lrwm 'wlμn
C. w'thlkh bmyšwr l'yn ḫqr

Comment: Line length suggests that the introductory formula is not anacrusic in
this triplet.

Translation

A. I praise you, Lord, for you have redeemed my life from the pit,
B. And from Sheol of Abaddon you have lifted me up to an eternal height,
C. And I roam about in a plain without bounds.

Comment: The C-line apparently refers to an "unobstructed land where one is
assured of safe, comfortable existence" (Glanzman, 511, n. 4; cf. also Ehlen,
105-06).

Grammatical Structure

Grammatical Units 5:5:4

Syllables 14:14:11

Comment: I take š'wl as monosyllabic. For the view that it was pronounced as

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. Vtr-s Voc ptcl Vtr DO-s PP
B. & PP-C Vtr-s PP-C
C. & Vpa PP Att(PP-C)

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c2 d
B. c'3 d'2

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. The nonparallel C line has
been omitted from the schemata due to lack of space.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1.  `ptcl Vtr DO-s // Vtr-s PP-C (ky pdyth npşy // h'lytny lrwm 'wlm): equivalent
     Set structure: compound // double compound

Set 2. PP // & PP-C (mšht // wms'wl 'bdwn): equivalent
     Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c2/c'3 (ky pdyth npşy // h'lytny lrwm 'wlm): metaphor
Set 2. d/d'2 (mšht // wms'wl 'bdwn): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1.  `ptcl Vtr DO-s // Vtr-s PP-C: equivalent
Set 2. PP // & PP-C: equivalent
     Set structures: Set 1. compound // double compound
                      Set 2 simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c2/c'3: metaphor
Set 2. d/d'2: synonymous
     Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
(A/B); none, or only loose parallelism, grammatically and semantically
(A,B::C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
    Set 1:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
    Set 2:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria B-line wms'wl 'bdwn and lrwm 'wlm
could be considered parallel, as could B-line wms'wl and 'bdwn.

Compounds: Set 1, compound // double compound (indivisible)
            Set 2, simple//compound (indivisible)
Ellipsis, Compensation: Vtr-s (‘wdkh) (A line), + 1 GU (B line)  
Voc (‘dwny) (A line), + 1 GU (B line)

Summarizing comment: AAB triplet

1QH 3:20-21, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w’d’h ky’ yš mqwh  
B. l’šr ysrth m’pr  
C. lswh ‘wlm

Translation
A. And I know that there is hope  
B. For him whom you formed from dust  
C. For an eternal council.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Vtr DO(ptcl P S  
B. prep ,R(ptcl Vtr PP  
C. PP-C))

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Vtr DO(ptcl P S  
B. prep ,R(ptcl Vtr PP  
C. PP-C))

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c  
B. d e f  
C. f’2

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP//PP-C (m'pr // lswd 'wlm): equivalent
       Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. f//f'2 (m'pr // lswd 'wlm): antithetic

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP//PP-C: equivalent
       Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. f//f'2: antithetic
       Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically
(A::B,C); partial (B//C).

Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: prep ptcl (l'šr) (B line), + 1 GU (C line)
                        Vtr (yšrth) (B line), + 0 (C line)

Whole line semantic parallelism: C line

Summarizing comment: ABB triplet
1QH 3:21-22, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wrwh n'wh thrh mpš' rb
B. lhtysb bm'md 'm sb' qdwšym
C. wlbw' byhd 'm 'dt bny šymy

Translation

A. And a perverted spirit you purified from great transgression
B. To take his stand in the post with the host of the holy ones,
C. And to enter into fellowship with the congregation of the sons of heaven.

Grammatical Structure

A. & DO Att Vtr PP Att
B. prep InfC(pa) PP PP-C
C. & prep InfC(in) PP PP-C-C

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & DO Att Vtr PP Att
B. prep InfC(pa) PP PP-C
C. & prep InfC(in) PP PP-C-C

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a  b  c  d2
B.  d4(e2 f g)
C.  d5(e2 f' g'2)

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Although there is both semantic and grammatical parallelism between A-line mpš' rb and the other two whole lines (cf. the examples of "from-to" parallelism in the preceding triplet), the B and C lines have been divided into smaller sets to show the more detailed parallelism between them. When these two lines are considered apart from the A line, the parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. One might think that the first three B-line grammatical units form a semantic compound; however m'md, at least, is used with 'dh in 1QSa 2:4-5.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP Att // prep InfC(pa) PP PP-C // & prep InfC(in) PP PP-C-C (mps' rb // lhtysb bm'md 'm sb' qdwšym // wlbw' byhd 'm 'dt bny šymym): equivalent
Set structure: compound // triple compound // quadruple compound

Set 1a1. prep InfC(pa) // & prep InfC(in) (lhtysb//wlbw'): equivalent
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1a2. PP//PP (bm'md//byhd): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. PP//PP ('m sb' // 'm 'dt): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1c. -C//-C-C (qdwsym // bny šymym): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. d2//d'4//d"5 (mps' rb // lhtysb bm'md 'm sb' qdwšym // wlbw' byhd 'm 'dt bny šymym): antithetic, paradigmatic
  d2 // d'4, d"5 (mps' rb // lhtysb bm'md 'm sb' qdwšym, wlbw' byhd 'm 'dt bny šymym): antithetic
  d'4//d"5 (lhtysb bm'md 'm sb' qdwšym // wlbw' byhd 'm 'dt bny šymym): paradigmatic

Set 1a. e2//e'2 (lhtysb bm'md // wlbw' byhd): paradigmatic
Set structure: compound//compound

Set 1b. f//f' ('m sb' // 'm 'dt): paradigmatic

Set 1c. g//g'2 (qdwsym // bny šymym): epithet

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP Att // prep InfC(pa) PP PP-C // & prep InfC(in) PP PP-C-C:
equivalent
Set 1a1. prep InfC(pa) // & prep InfC(in): equivalent
Set 1a2. PP//PP: identical
Set 1b. PP//PP: identical
Set 1c. -C//-C-C: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. compound // triple compound // quadruple compound
  Set 1a1. simple//simple
  Set 1a2. simple//simple
  Set 1b. simple//simple
  Set 1c. simple//compound
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \( d_2/d'4/d''5: \) antithetic, paradigmatic
Set 1a. \( e_2/e'2: \) paradigmatic
Set 1b. \( f/f': \) paradigmatic
Set 1c. \( g/g'2: \) epithet

Set structures:
- Set 1. compound // triple compound // quadruple compound
  - Set 1a. compound//compound
  - Set 1b. simple//simple
  - Set 1c. simple//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete (A//B//C); partial (B//C) due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A//B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 5 grammatical and 4 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1a2: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1a': 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
- Set 1b: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 1c: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1b, the grammatical element 'm

Compounds:
- Set 1, compound // triple compound // quadruple compound (indivisible). When the B and C lines are considered apart from the A line, their compounds are divisible both grammatically and semantically.
- Set 1a, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation:
- & DO (wrwh), + 1 GU (B line), + 1 GU (C line)
- Att (n'wh) + 1 GU (B line), + 1 GU (C line)
- Vtr (thth) + 0 (B line), + 1 GU (C line)

Whole line semantic parallelism: the B and C lines are grammatically and semantically parallel to the A line only as whole lines.

Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABB) triplet
1QH 3:22-23. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wtpl l’yš gwrl ‘wlm ‘m rwhwt d’t
B. lhll šmkh byhd r[n]h
C. wlspr npl’wtykh lngd kwl m’šykh

Comment: There is general agreement concerning the B-line reconstruction, cf. 11:14.

Translation

A. And you cast for a man an eternal lot with the spirits of truth,
B. To praise your name in the re[joi]cing community,
C. And to rehearse your wonders before all your creatures.

Grammatical Structure

A. Vtr PP DO-C PP-C
B. InfC(tr) DO-s PP-C
C. & InfC(tr) DO-s prep ptcl OP-s

Comment: In light of the syllable counts I take C-line lngd as a grammatical unit.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

B. InfC(tr) DO-s PP -C
C. & InfC(tr) DO-s byhd r[n]h lngd kwl m’šykh

Semantic Parallelism Schema

B. a2 b c d e
C. a’2
B. lhll šmkh byhd r[n]h lngd kwl m’šykh
C. wlspr npl’wtykh

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. Since the A line is not parallel to the other two, I have omitted it from the schemata for the sake of convenience. The grammatical and semantic relationships between A-line ‘m rwhwt d’t and B-line byhd r[n]h may be considered a basis for taking these two lines as parallel. However these relationships can be syntagmatic rather than paradigmatic, cf. w’m yd’ym byhd rnh in 11:14. I take the first two words of the B and C lines as semantic compounds, because the combination spr šm is not found, to my knowledge, at Qumran, although it does occur in the Bible, and the combination hll npl’wt is found neither in the Bible nor at Qumran. At the same time, lhll šm appears to be
a fixed phrase in the Hodayot (cf. 1:30; 11:24-25; 12:3), as does spr npl'wt (cf. 1:30, 33; 6:11; 10:20-21). Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. InfC(tr) // & InfC(tr) (lhll//wispr): identical
  Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. DO-s//DO-s (šmkh//npl'wtykh): identical
  Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a2//a'2 (lhll šmkh // wispr npl'wtykh): synonymous
  Set structure: compound//compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. InfC(tr) // & InfC(tr): identical
Set 1b. DO-s//DO-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
  Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a2//a'2: synonymous

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically (A::B,C); partial, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)
Ellipsis, Compensation: PP (byhd) (B line), + prep (ingd) (C line)
-C (r[n]h) (B line), + ptcl OP-s (kwl m’śykh) (C line)

Summarizing comment: ABB triplet

1QH 3:23-24, PENTASTICH

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w’ny ysr hḥmr
B. mh ’ny
C. mgbl bmym
D. lmy nhḥbty
E. wmh kwḥ ly

Comment: These lines have been divided in a variety of ways. In light of the parallelism, the division followed here seems the most natural.

Translation

A. But I, a creature of clay,
B. What am I?
C. A thing kneaded with water,
D. And what am I considered to be worth?
E. And what strength do I have?

Grammatical Structure

A. & Spr S-C
B. Ppr? Spr
C. ,=S(ptcp(pa) PP)
D. & PPpr? Vpα
E. & Ppr? S Att(PP-s)

Comment: The fact that this unit follows a series of triplets, all with long lines, might suggest that this unit should be analyzed as a 5:4:3 triplet. On the other hand, the analysis followed here is favored by the fact that the last line must necessarily be short, especially in terms of syllables. I follow the majority of scholars in taking C-line mgbl as a Pual participle. If it were taken as a noun, as in 1:21 and 13:15, the B line would have one less syllable. On the possibility that mgbl bmym should be taken here as an interrupted construct chain, cf. Kittel, 193.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

| A. | & $Spr_\rightarrow$ | =$-S-C>_\rightarrow$ | Ppr? | <$Spr$ |
| B. | & $Spr_\rightarrow$ | =$-S(ptcp(pa)) PP>_\rightarrow$ | Ppr? | <$Spr$ |
| C. | =$-S(ptcp(pa)) PP>_\rightarrow$ | & {P(PPpr?)} | {S(InfC(tr)-<$s$)} |
| D. | & Ppr? | S Att(PP-<$s$) |

Comment: The D-line rewrite converts the verb in the passive into a transitive infinitive construct with an accusative pronominal suffix, and the verbal sentence into a nominal sentence. The A-line *casus pendens* is resumed by the subject in the B line, but by the pronominal suffixes in the rewritten D line and in the E line. The notation used for the *casus pendens* and for the phrases that are in apposition with the *casus pendens* in the A and C lines is not able to reflect this difference.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

| A. | a | b2 | c | d |
| B. | b'2 | c' | d' | d''2 |
| C. | c'' | d'' |
| E. | w'my | {hwšby} |

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical, but without rewrite.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. =$-S-C>_\rightarrow$ // =$-S(ptcp(pa)) PP>_\rightarrow$ (ysr hhmr // mgb l bym): equivalent
   Set structure: compound//compound

   Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 3. <$Spr$ // {S(InfC(tr)-<$s$)} // S Att(PP-<$s$) ('ny // {hwšby} // kwh ly): equivalent after rewrite, equivalent
   Set structure: simple//simple//compound
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1.  \(b_2/b_2'\) (\(ysr\ h\hmr\ //\ mgbl\ bym\)): paradigmatic

Set 2.  \(c/c'/c''\) (\(mh/wlmy/wm\)): synonymous, repetition
\(c, c'' // c'\) (\(mh,\ wm\ //\ wm\)): synonymous
\(c'/c''\) (\(mh/wm\)): repetition

Set 3.  \(d/d'/d''\) (\(w'n\ //\ nhsbty\ //\ kwly\)): whole-part, paradigmatic
\(d // d', d''\) (\(w'n,\ nhsb\, kwly\)): whole-part
\(d'/d''\) (\(nhsbty\ //\ kwly\)): paradigmatic

Comment: On the semantic relationship between the units of Set 1, cf. my comment on Set 1 of 1:21b.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1.  \(=S-C\ // =S(ptcp(pa) PP)\): equivalent
Set 2.  \(Ppp? // \& \{P(ppp?)\} // Ppp?:\) equivalent after rewrite, identical
Set 3.  \(<spr\ // \{S(lnfC(tr)-<~)\} // S\ att(PP-<~)\): equivalent after rewrite, equivalent

Set structures:  Set 1. compound//compound  
Set 2. simple//simple//simple  
Set 3. simple//simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  \(b_2/b_2'\): paradigmatic
Set 2.  \(c/c'/c''\): synonymous, repetition
Set 3.  \(d/d'/d''\): whole-part, paradigmatic

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A//C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//D//E).

Number of sets of parallel units: 3, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:  
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units  
Set 2: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units  
Set 3: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line \(w'n\) and \(yrs\ h\hmr\) could be considered parallel.
194

Repetition: not in the same set, A and B lines, w'ny, 'ny
Set 2, B and E lines, mh, wmh

Comment: If the pentastich were analyzed as AAAAA, the repeated pronouns 'ny in the A and B lines would be in the same set.

Rewrites: D line, & PPpr? Vpa (wlmy nhšbty) --> & P(PPpr?) S(InfC(tr)-s) (wlmy hwšby)

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (indivisible)
Set 3, simple//simple//compound (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: C line

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Spr> (w'ny) (A line), + 0 (C line)

Summarizing comment: ABABB pentastich

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1QH 3:24-25. COUPLET

Comment: This and the following couplet can be combined to form an AAAAA quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ky' htysbty bgbw rš'h
B. w'm hlk'yym bgwrl

Translation

A. For I stand in the territory of wickedness,
B. And with the evildoers by lot.

Comment: Most scholars recognize that B-line hlk'yym has a different meaning in the Hodayot than in Psalm 10:8, 10, 14 (its only occurrences in the Bible). The precise meaning is unknown, but the translation is based on the parallelism of the word with rš'h both here and in line 26 and with rš'yym in 4:35, and on its use to designate the enemies of God and the sect in 4:25, 35. For a similar use of the word in Midrash Tehillim, cf. Sonne, 310. Scholars are divided over whether to translate bgwrl "in the lot" (i. e. "in their lot") or as above. The meaning "in the lot" would be much clearer if wbwgrl were a nomen regens to hlk'yym, or if gwrl had a third person plural pronominal suffix, but the present grammatical construction is still capable of expressing this meaning (cf. 6:13; 11:11-12). However, I doubt that the author intended to say that he has taken his stand in the lot of the evildoers, for at Qumran the "lot of the wicked" refers not to the territory of the wicked, nor to their life experiences, but either to their destiny (ll. 27-28; cf. also 1QM 1:5, 11; 1QS 2:17) or to their army (1QM 1:1; cf. also 1:5; 13:2, 4-5; 1QS 3:24), while the "lot of perversity" refers to the bent to evil in man (1QS 4:23-24). Some seek to alleviate these difficulties by taking this couplet as
a description of the experience of the author before he became a member of the Community. However 2:8 indicates that it is as a member of the Community that the author takes his stand in the territory of wickedness. Thus, it seems that the relationship between bgbwl and bgwrl is here primarily phonological. With the idea that the poet stands in the territory of the wicked by (God's) lot, compare 2:23-24.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl Vpa PP-C
B. & PP PP

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl Vpa PP-C
B. & PP PP

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b2
B. b’ c

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP-C // & PP (bgbwl rs’h // w’m hlk’ym): equivalent
      Set structure: compound//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b2//b’ (bgbwl rs’h // w’m hlk’ym): abstract-concrete

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP-C // & PP: equivalent
      Set structures: Set 1. compound//simple
Semantic Parallelism
Set 1. b2/b': abstract-concrete
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism
Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Compounds: Set 1, compound/simple (indivisible)
Ellipsis, Compensation: ptcl Vpa (ky' htsbyt), + PP (bgwr)

1QH 3:25, COUPLET

Comment: This and the preceding couplet can be combined to form an AAAA quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wtwr npš 'bywn 'm mhwmwt rbh
B. whwwt mdhbh 'm ms'dy

Translation
A. And the poor one sojourns amid the tumults of the great one,
B. And threats of oppression dog my steps.

Comment: There is uncertainty concerning the meaning of a number of the words, but this uncertainty affects the analysis very little, except in the classification of the semantic parallelism in Set 5. I take A-line rbh as a metaphor for the sea, cf. II. 31, 32 (thwm rbh) and Ps. 78:15 (see also Kittel, 68-69). Others take the word as an adverbial accusative (cf. especially Ehlen, 133) or as equivalent to rbwt. My translation of mdhbh is based on its use in 12:18 and Isa. 14:4, and the use of mdhwb in CD 13:9. For the translation of the first B-line word, cf. 2:35-36 and the discussion by Glanzman.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Vin S-C PP-C
B. & S-C P(PP-s)

Grammatical Units 5:3

Syllables 12:10
PARALLELISM SCHEMATAS

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. &amp; Vin S</td>
<td>-C</td>
<td>PP-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. {QV} &amp; S</td>
<td>-C</td>
<td>P(PP-s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. wtgwr npš</td>
<td>‘bywn</td>
<td>‘m mhwmwt rbh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. w{hyw} hwwt</td>
<td>mdhbh</td>
<td>‘m mš’dy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The B-line rewrite supplies the implied quasi-verb, converting the nominal sentence into a verbal sentence. I have not placed the verbs in a separate column because there is no grammatical unit in the original B line corresponding to the supplied verb. Another approach would be to rewrite the B-line subject as a prepositional phrase and the prepositional phrase as an intransitive verb, cf. Ehlen’s w’s’d btwk hwwt mdhbh (pp. 59-60).

Semantic Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. a3</td>
<td>b2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. a’</td>
<td>b’2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. wtgwr npš 'bywn</td>
<td>(‘m) mhwmwt rbh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. (‘m) mš’dy</td>
<td>whwwt mdhbh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically, but not semantically, parallel units, and semantically, but not grammatically, parallel units. The rewrite does not reveal any deep level congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism, but it does show that this couplet exhibits the phenomenon called by Kittel "reversal of prepositional object" (pp. 69, 70, 72, 163). The prepositional phrases grammatically parallel each other, but semantically each is parallel to the subject of the other line.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & Vin S // {QV} & S (wtgwr npš // w{hyw} hwwt): equivalent

Set 2. -C//-C (‘bywn//mdhbh): identical

Set 3. PP-C // PP-s (‘m mhwmwt rbh // ‘m mš’dy): equivalent

Comment: In Set 1 the supplied hyw is not taken into account in the set structure, since there is no corresponding grammatical unit in the original B line.

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 4. a3//a’ (wtgwr npš ‘bywn // ‘m mš’dy): whole-part
Set 5. \( \frac{b2}{b'2} \) ('m mhwmwt rbh // whwwt mdhbh): metaphor
Set structure: compound//compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & Vin S // {QV} & S: equivalent
Set 2. \(-C//C\): identical
Set 3. PP-C // PP-s: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. compound//simple
Set 2. simple//simple
Set 3. compound//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 4. a3//a': whole-part
Set 5. b2//b'2: metaphor

Set structures: Set 4. double compound // simple
Set 5. compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: none, due to grammatically, but not semantically, parallel units and semantically, but not grammatically, parallel units.

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 2 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 4: 2 semantically parallel units
Set 5: 2 semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line npś 'bywn and rbh could be considered parallel.

Repetition: Set 3, grammatical element 'm

Rewrites: B line, & S-C P(PP-s) (whwwt mdhbh 'm ms'dy) --> & S-C QV P(PP-s) (whwwt mdhbh hyw 'm ms'dy)

Compounds: Set 1, compound//simple (indivisible)
Set 3, compound//simple (indivisible)
1QH 3:26. TRIPLET

Comment: This triplet can be combined with the following three couplets to form a strophe of nine parallel lines.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. bhpth kl phy šht
B. wypršw kwl mšwdwt rš‘h
C. wmkmrt hlk‘ym ‘l pny mym

Translation

A. When all the traps of the pit are opened,
B. And all the nets of wickedness are spread,
C. And the drag of evildoers is upon the face of the waters;

Comment: Most translate A-line šht as pit, probably influenced especially by the use of this noun in l. 19, while a few translate "corruption" or something similar, the meaning that Murphy found in many of the Qumran usages of this word. This question affects the analysis only in the classification of semantic parallelism in Set 2. On the use of the B-line masculine verbal form with a feminine subject, cf. Qimron § 310.28; the same phenomenon occurs in 4:33 and 8:34.

Grammatical Structure

A. prep InfC(pa) ptcl S-C
B. & Vpa ptcl S-C
C. & S-C P(PP-C)

Comment: The C line could also be taken as a verbal sentence, with the verb supplied from the B line. For the reason for the approach followed here, cf. section 3.2.2.3 of Chapter I.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. prep InfC(pa) ptcl S S-C
B. & Vpa ptcl S S-C
C. {QV} PP-C & S S-C
A. bhpth kl phy šht
B. wypršw kwl mšwdwt rš‘h
C. {thyh} ‘l pny mym wmkmrt hlk‘ym
Comment: I have not rewritten the B-line finite verb as an infinitive construct, for the finite verb in this construction is equivalent to an infinitive with preposition (GK § 114r). The C-line rewrite adds the implied quasi-verb, thus converting the nominal sentence into a verbal sentence.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a2  
B. a'2  
C. a"...3  
A. bhpt kl phy  
B. wyprśw kwł msędw  
C. wmkmrt...'l pny mym

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. C-line 'l pny mym could possibly be understood retroactively in the B line (the noun msęd can refer to a net for fishing, or a net for catching animals), but not in the A line. I assume, though, that each line refers to a different kind of device for catching fish and game.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. prep InfC(pa) // & Vpa // {QV} PP-C (bhpt // wyprśw // {thyh} 'l pny mym): equivalent  
Set structure: simple//simple//compound

Set 1b. ptcl S // ptcl S // & S (kl phy // kwł msędw // wmkmrt): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 2. -C//C//C (śht//rś'ñ//hlk'ym): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Comment: In Set 1a the rewritten quasi-verb thyh is not taken into account in the set structure, since it corresponds to no grammatical unit in the text.

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a2//a'2//a"...3 (bhpt kl phy // wyprśw kwł msędw // wmkmrt...'l pny mym): paradigmatic  
Set structure: compound // compound // double compound

Set 2. b//b'//b" (śht//rś'ñ//hlk'ym): metaphor, abstract-concrete 
       b // b', b" (śht // rś'ñ, hlk'ym): metaphor 
       b'/b" (rś'ñ//hlk'ym): abstract-concrete

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. prep InfC(pa) // & Vpa // {QV} PP-C: equivalent
Set 1 b. ptcl S // ptcl S // & S: identical
Set 2. -C/-C/-C: identical

Set structures:
Set 1a. simple//simple//compound
Set 1b. simple//simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism
Set 1. a2//a'2//a"...3: paradigmatic
Set 2. b/b"/b": metaphor, abstract-concrete

Set structures:
Set 1. compound // compound // double compound
Set 2. simple//simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial after rewrite, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 2 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 3 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
Set 2: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1 b, A and B lines, kl, kwL

Rewrites: B line, P(PP-C) ('l pny mym) --> QV PP-C (thh 'l pny mym)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also AAB) triplet

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1QH 3:27, COUPELT

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. bht'wpp kwL hsy šht 'l'yn hšb
B. wywrw 'l'yn qwh

Comment: I take the first B-line word as a Hophal of the root yrh. Sukenik reads this word as wyprw. However the plate appears to show either a waw or a yod, although it cannot be denied that in the similar passage in 2:26 the manuscript has wyprw. Wallenstein reads wywrw, taking it as a Niphal. The Niphal occurs in Ex. 19:3, where, however, the subject is not the projectile but the target.
Carmignac 1961, reads wywrw, apparently taking it as a Hophal ("ont été lancées"), as does Ehlen, 167-68. Most scholars translate as if they were reading some form of yrh.

Translation

A. When all the arrows of the pit fly forth without being repelled,
B. And they are shot so that there is no hope.

Grammatical Structure

A. prep InfC(pa) ptcl S-C PP-C
B. & Vpa PP-C

Comment: The imbalance between the length of the lines may indicate that this unit should be analyzed as a 3:2:3 AA triplet with an 8:4:7 syllable count. However, in that case the B line would be quite short syllabically in comparison with the other two.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. prep InfC(pa) ptcl S -C PP -C
B. & Vpa PP -C

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c d2
B. a' d'2'

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. prep InfC(pa) // & Vpa (bht'wpp/wywrw): equivalent
     Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2a. PP//PP (l'yn//l'yn): identical
     Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2b. -C/-C (hšb/tqwh): identical
     Set structure: simple//simple
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. $a/a'$ (bht'wpp//wywrw): synonymous

Set 2. $d2/d'2$ (l'yh hšb // l'yn tqwh): repetition, part-whole
   Set structure: compound//compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. prep InfC(pa) // & Vpa: equivalent
Set 2a. PP//PP: identical
Set 2b. -C//C: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
               Set 2a. simple//simple
               Set 2b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. $a/a'$: synonymous
Set 2. $d2/d'2$: repetition, part-whole

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
               Set 2. compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 2 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2a: 2 grammatically parallel units
   Set 2b: 2 grammatically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 2a, l'yn

Compounds: Set 2, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: ptc S (kwl hšy), + 0
                       -C (šňt), + 0
1QH 3:27-28, COUPLET

Comment: This and the following couplet can be combined to form an AAAA quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. bnpwl qw 'l mšpt
B. wgwrl 'p 'l n'zbym

Translation

A. When the measuring line falls for judgment,
B. And the lot of anger upon the abandoned,

Comment: The meaning of the A line is difficult. For the translation of the preposition ',' cf. Ex. 29:36; 30:16; Dt. 27:13; Is. 28:6; see also Ehlen, 142-45. B-line n'zbym apparently refers to those abandoned by God because of their wickedness.

Grammatical Structure

A. prep InfC(in) S PP
B. & S-C PP

Grammatical Units 3:3

Syllables 6:8

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. prep InfC(in) S PP
B. & S-C PP
A. bnpwl qw 'l mšpt
B. wgwrl 'p 'l n'zbym

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b2
B. b'2 c
A. bnpwl qw 'l mšpt
B. wgwrl 'p 'l n'zbym

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases. Note the pattern of climactic semantic parallelism. Alternatively, A-line 'l mšpt could be analyzed as adjectival and placed in the second column of the grammatical parallelism schema, just as in the semantic schema (so Ehlen, 70).
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. S // & S-C (qw // wgwrI 'p): equivalent
Set structure: compound//compound

Set 2. PP//PP ('I mšpt // 'I n'zbym): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b2//b'2 (qw 'I mšpt // wgwrI 'p): whole-part
Set structure: compound//compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. S // & S-C: equivalent
Set 2. PP//PP: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//compound
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b2//b'2: whole-part
Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1a, grammatical element 'I

Compounds: Set 1a, simple//compound (indivisible)
          Set 1, compound//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: prep InfC(in) (bnpwI), + PP ('I n'zbym)
1QH 3:28. COUPLET

Comment: This and the preceding couplet can be combined to form an AAAA quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wmtk hmh 'I n'l'mym
B. wqṣ ḥrwñ lkwl bly'l

Translation

A. And the outpouring of fury upon the hidden,
B. And the time of wrath for all wickedness,

Comment: The translation of n'l'mym is literal, but the context here and in 4:13, 7:34, and Ps. 26:4 suggests that the word was used as a general term for the wicked. Gaster, 212, claims that it is so used also in the dialect of the Samaritans. Sonne, 300, points out that the Targum interprets the word in Ps. 26:4 as dmtmn l'b's'"those who hide themselves to do evil."

Grammatical Structure

Grammatical Units 3:3

A. & S-C PP
B. & S-C prep ptcl-OP

Syllables 9:9

Comment: I assume that the infinitive bnpwl from the previous couplet is understood elliptically in these lines. Alternatively, both lines could be analyzed as nominal sentences. This question does not affect the analysis of parallelism.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & S -C PP
B. & S -C prep ptcl OP

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a2 b
B. a'2 b'

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & S // & S (wmtk//wqz): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. -C//-C// (hmh//hrwn): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. PP // prep ptcl OP ('I n'Imym // lkwl bly'l): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a2//a'2 (wmtk hnh // wqz hrwn): synonymous
Set structure: compound//compound

Set 2. b/b' ('I n'Imym // lkwl bly'l): concrete-abstract
Set structure: simple//simple

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. & S // & S: identical
Set 1b. -C//-C: identical
Set 2. PP // prep ptcl OP: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a2//a'2: synonymous
Set 2. b/b': concrete-abstract

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound
Set 2. simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 2 semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, compound/compound (grammatically divisible)

1QH 3:28-29, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. whbly mwt 'ppw l'yn plt
B. wylkw nhly bly'l 'l kwI 'gpy rwm

Translation
A. Then shall the cords of death encompass so that there shall be no escape,
B. And the torrents of Belial shall overflow all the highest banks,

Comment: Note the use of the perfect 'ppw to refer to the future, perhaps due to
the use of the same form in Ps. 18:5. Most of the verbs in this section are
imperfects preceded by waw, but the simple imperfect is used in lines 33 (twice),
34, 35 and 36 (twice). Scholars are divided over whether to interpret these lines,
like the preceding ones, as temporal clauses, or as the apodosis of the temporal
clauses. This question does not affect the analysis.

Grammatical Structure
A. & S-C Vin PP-C
B. & Vin S-Cpn prep ptdl OP-C

Comment: I vocalize A-line plt as a Piel infinitive. If it were taken as a
monosyllabic "segholate" form, the syllable count would be 10:15.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & S -C Vin PP -C
B. S -Cpn & Vin prep ptdl OP -C
A. whbly mwt 'ppw l'yn plt
B. nhly bly'l wylkw 'l kwI 'gpy rwm
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a3
   b
   c
B. a'5
   A. whbly mwt 'ppw
   l'yn
   plt
   B. wylkw nhly bly'l 'l kwI 'gpy rwm

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds and grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases. Alternatively, the whole A line could be taken as a semantic compound parallel to the whole B line.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & S // S (whbly//nhly): identical
        Set structure: simple//simple
Set 1b. -C//-Cpn (mwt//bly'l): identical
        Set structure: simple//simple
Set 1c. Vm // & Vin (ppw//wylkw): identical
        Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2. PP // prep ptcl OP (l'yn // 'l kwI 'gpy): identical
        Set structure: simple//simple
Set 3. -C//-C (plt/rwm): identical
        Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a3/a'5 (whbly mwt 'ppw // wylkw nhly bly'l 'l kwI 'gpy rwm):
        paradigmatic (two distinct images of judgment)
        Set structure: double compound // quadruple compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. & S // S: identical
Set 1b. -C//-Cpn: identical
Set 1c. Vin // & Vin: identical
Set 2. PP // prep ptcl OP: identical
Set 3. -C//-C: identical

Set structures:
  Set 1a. simple//simple
  Set 1b. simple//simple
  Set 1c. simple//simple
  Set 2. simple//simple
  Set 3. simple//simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a3//a'5: paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1: double compound // quadruple compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds and grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete grammatically and partial semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 5 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1c: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 3: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, double compound // quadruple compound (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: PP (l'yn), + 1 GU
- C (plDt), + 1 GU

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. b's 'wklt bkwl š<w> 'byhm
B. ihtm kw'l 's lh wybš mplgyhm
C. wtšwt bšbyby lhwb 'd 'ps kw'l šwtyhm

Comment: On the reading b's instead of k's for the first A-line word, cf. Puech 1983, 372. This matter does not affect the analysis. On the manuscript the last A-line word is clearly written šn'byhm. Some scholars have followed De Menasce's suggestion that this is a Persian word. He cites the existence of a similarly-spelled word that means "swimming" in Middle Persian and is thought by some scholars to derive from an older root meaning "to wash" or "to bathe." He then suggests that the word in the A line might mean "river banks" (i. e., "place in which one bathes") or "irrigated land" (i. e., "that which is bathed"). All this seems
too speculative, especially since De Menasce cites no evidence that the Persian word was ever used for "river banks" or "irrigated land". A simpler solution is to emend as above. For an explanation of how the error might have arisen, cf. Wernberg-Møller, 543. It is even possible that šn'b might have been understood as equivalent to šw'b, for Midrash Genesis Rabba 42:5 explains the proper name šn'b (Gen. 14:2) as meaning šw'b (cf. Ehlen, 183, n. 3).

Translation

A. With fire devouring all who imbibe from them,
B. Destroying every tree, whether green or dry, from their channels,
C. And it shall sweep with burning flames until there are no more who drink from them.

Comment: For the translation of š'b as "imbibe", cf. Jastrow. Puech's translation of the C-line verb as "consume" would affect the analysis of parallelism, but the evidence on which it is based seems too tenuous to me. Moreover, the parallelism in 3:36 seems to favor the usual translation here and in that text.

Grammatical Structure

**A. PP ptcp(in) prep ptc1 OP-s**
**B. prep InfC(tr) ptc1 DO Att & Att PP-s**
**C. & Vin PP-C PP-ptcl-C**

Comment: Alternatively, the A-line participle 'wklt could be taken as transitive, with the preposition b used to introduce the direct object, cf. Kittel, 167, and Segal § 360 i. The same phenomenon occurs in the following couplet. This question will not affect the analysis, since 'wklt b will be taken as a compound verb, or, to be more precise, a compound participle. If lhwb is monosyllabic (cf. Qimron § 200.11), the C line would have only 13 syllables.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. PP ptcp(in) prep ptc1 OP-s
B. b's 'wklt b kwl š<w>ybš mplgyhm

Comment: The A-line intransitive participle and preposition constitute a compound participle. The B-line rewrite converts the infinitive construct into a participle. Alternatively, the infinitive, which is used like a gerund (GK § 114 o), could be considered grammatically equivalent to the participle without a rewrite. The C line is not grammatically parallel with the A and B lines.
**Semantic Parallelism Schema**

A. a b c
B. g a' 2 b' c' 3(d e e') f
C. g a' 2 b'' c''

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ because the C line is parallel semantically but not grammatically to the A and B lines. Alternatively C-line wtšwt could be placed in the third column as part of a semantic compound with 'd 'ps. However, I have taken this verb as a resumption of wy/kw from the previous couplet; as such it can be understood elliptically in the A and B lines, for wy/kw is so understood. Yet another alternative would be to take the C line as an enjambed couplet. The lack of grammatical parallelism favors this alternative, while the semantic parallelism argues for including the C line in the present unit.

**ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS**

**Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units**

Set 1. ptcp(in) prep // {ptcp(tr)} ('wklt b // {mtm}): equivalent after rewrite
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. ptclo OP-s // ptclo DO Att & Att (bkwl š<w> 'byhm // kwł 's lh wybš): equivalent
Set structure: simple // double compound

Set 2a. Att / & Att (l/h/wybš): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

**Sets of Semantically Parallel Units**

Set 3. a//a'2 (bš // bšbyby l/hwb): synonymous
Set structure: simple//compound

Set 1. b//b'//b'' ('wklt // lhtm // 'd 'ps): synonymous
Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 2. c//c'3//c'' (bkwl š<w> 'byhm // kwł 's lh wybš // kwł šwtyhm): epithet, synonymous
   c, c'' // c'3 (bkwl š<w> 'byhm, kwł šwtyhm // kwł 's lh wybš): epithet
   c//c'' (bkwl š<w> 'byhm // kwł šwtyhm): synonymous
Set structure: simple // double compound // simple

Set 2a. e/e' (l/h/wybš): merism

Comment: C-line šwtyhm refers to the trees at the edge of the torrents of Belial. The epithet "drinkers" for the trees that are watered by a river apparently comes from Ezekiel 31:14, 16 (cf. also 1QH 8:12-13). It seems likely that A-line š<w> 'byhm refers to the same thing.
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. ptc\(p\) (in) prep // \{ptcp(tr)\}: equivalent after rewrite
Set 2. prep ptc\(l\) OP-s // ptc\(l\) DO Att & Att: equivalent
Set 2a. Att / & Att: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple/simple
               Set 2. simple // double compound
               Set 2a. simple/simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 3. a\(//a'2\): synonymous
Set 1. b\(//b'//b''\): synonymous
Set 2. c\(//c'3//c''\): epithet, synonymous
Set 2a. e/e': merism

Set structures: Set 3. simple//compound
                Set 1. simple//simple//simple
                Set 2. simple // double compound // simple
                Set 2a. simple/simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial (A//B//C), because the C line is semantically, but not grammatically, parallel to the A and B lines; complete (A//B).

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A//B); none grammatically and partial semantically (A,B//C).

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 4 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units
  Set 2a: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 3: 2 semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 2a, B line

Repetition: Set 2, kw\(l\) (in all three lines)

Rewrites: B line, prep InfC(tr) (lhtm) --> ptc\(p\) (tr) (mtm)

Compounds: Set 2, simple // double compound // simple (indivisible)
            Set 3, simple//compound (indivisible)
Ellipses, Compensation:
prep S (b'š) (A line) // PP-C (bšbyby lhwb) (C line), + PP-s (mplgyhm) (B line)
0 (A line), 1 GU (B line), + & Vin (wtšwt) (C line)

Summarizing comment: grammatically AAB and semantically AAA triplet

1QH 3:30-31, COUPLET

Comment: This and the following couplet could perhaps be combined to form a grammatically AABB but semanticallyAAAA quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. b'wšy hmr t'wkl
B. wbrqy' ybšh

Comment: Scholars are divided over whether to read the first B-line word as above or wbrqw'. This question does not affect the analysis.

Translation
A. It shall consume the foundations of clay,
B. And the surface of the dry land.

Grammatical Structure

A. PP-C Vin
B. & PP-C

Comment: Alternatively the prepositional phrases could be analyzed as direct objects introduced by the preposition b, cf. the preceding triplet. This question does not affect the analysis.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. PP
B. & PP
A. b'wšy
B. wbrqy'

Grammatical Units 3:2

Syllables 7:6
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. \( a^2 \) \quad \text{b}
B. \( a'^2 \)
A. \( b'\text{wšy hmr} \quad t'\text{wkl} \)
B. \( \text{wbrqy' ybšh} \)

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. \( \text{PP// & PP (b'wšy//wbrqy')}: \text{identical} \)
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. \( -C//-C (\text{hmr//ybšh}): \text{identical} \)
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( \text{a2//a'2 (b'wšy hmr // wbrqy' ybšh): metaphor} \)
Set structure: compound//compound

Comment: In light of the progression of the destruction narrated in ll. 29-32, I follow Ehlen, 189, in taking A-line "foundations of clay" as referring to the "soil underfoot" rather than to some subsurface feature of the earth's structure. The earth's surface constitutes the clay foundation for human constructions.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. \( \text{PP // & PP}: \text{identical} \)
Set 1b. \( -C//-C: \text{identical} \)

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \( \text{a2//a'2: metaphor} \)

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: Vin (t'wkï), + 0

1QH 3:31. COUPLET

Comment: This and the preceding couplet could perhaps be combined to form a grammatically AABB but semantically AAAA quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. yswdy hrym lîrph
B. wîwrsy hîmyš lîmy zpt

Translation
A. The foundations of the mountains shall become a conflagration;
B. And the roots of flint, torrents of pitch.

Grammatical Structure
A. S-C P(PP)
B. & S-C P(PP-C)

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. S  -C  P(PP)
B. & S  -C  P(PP-C)

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a   b   c
B. a'  b'  c'2
Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( S \) // \& \( S \) (yswdy/wšwržy): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. -C//-C (hrym/hlmyš): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 3. P(PP)//P(PP-C) (lšrph // lnhly zpt): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( a/a' \) (yswdy/wšwržy): paradigmatic
Set 2. \( b/b' \) (hrym/hlmyš): material
Set 3. \( c/c'2 \) (lšrph // lnhly zpt): metaphor

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. \( S \) // \& \( S \): identical
Set 2. -C//-C: identical
Set 3. P(PP)//P(PP-C): equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple
Set 3. simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \( a/a' \): synonymous
Set 2. \( b/b' \): material
Set 3. \( c/c'2 \): metaphor

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 3, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line *hrym* and *lšrph* could be considered parallel, as could B-line *hlmyš* and *lnhly zpt*.

Compounds: Set 3, simple//compound (indivisible)

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**1QH 3:31-32, COUPLET**

**PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. *wt'wkl 'd thwm rbh*
B. *wybq'w l'bdwn nhly bly'l*

**Translation**

A. And it shall devour right down into the great deep,
B. And the torrents of Belial shall burst into the abyss.

**Grammatical Structure**

A. & Vin PP Att
B. & Vin PP S-Cpn

Paradigm of Parallelism Schemata

**Grammatical Parallelism Schema**

A. & Vin PP Att
B. & Vin PP
A. *wt'wkl 'd thwm rbh*
B. *wybq'w l'bdwn nhly bly'l*

**Semantic Parallelism Schema**

A. a3
B. a'2
A. *wt'wkl 'd thwm rbh*
B. *wybq'w l'bdwn nhly bly'l*

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism. In order for B-line *nhly bly'l* to be read with the A line, the A-line verb has to be adjusted to the masculine plural. Since I. 30 feminine singular verbs have been used, whose subject has
been 'ś (I. 29). However since this fire is also the nhly bly'î (I. 29), the latter can be understood elliptically in the A line in place of the implicit 'ś.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & Vin // & Vin (wt'wlk//wybq'l): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. PP Att // PP ('d thwm rbh // l'bdwn): equivalent
Set structure: compound//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a3//a'2 (wt'wlk 'd thwm rbh // wybq'l l'bdwn): paradigmatic
Set structure: double compound // compound

Comment: The semantic relationship between the units of Set 1 is classified as paradigmatic because they speak of two distinct deep and remote places to which the fiery torrents of Belial will penetrate.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. & Vin // & Vin: identical
Set 1b. PP Att // PP: equivalent
Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. compound//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a3//a'2: paradigmatic
Set structures: Set 1. double compound // compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
Compounds: Set 1b, compound/simple (indivisible)
Set 1, double compound // compound (grammatically divisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: 1 GU, + S (nhly)
0, + -Cpn (bly/l)

1QH 3:32-33, TRIPLET

Comment: The A line of this unit is parallel to the lines of the preceding couplet as well as to the B and C lines of this triplet. It is connected to the previous couplet by the underworld theme, and to this triplet by the "crying out" theme. However, degree of parallelism suggests that it belongs with this unit. For the same reason I have included the C line in this unit rather than in the following. Yet another possibility concerning the A line would be to analyze it separately as an enjambed couplet. Such an approach would simplify the analysis, but it would overlook the considerable parallelism with the B and C lines. Another argument that favors taking these lines as a triplet is the relative frequency of repetition in the A and C lines of Hodayot triplets (cf. section 5.2 of Chapter III) and the use of repetition to bind together the lines of units larger than couplets (cf. sections 5.2-5.6 of Chapter III). This triplet and the following couplet can be combined to form an AAAAA pentastich.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wyhmv mhšby thwm bhmwn gwršy rpš
B. w’rs tšr’h l hhwwh hhhyh btbl
C. wkwl mhšbyh yry’w

Comment: The last word of the C line is usually read yrw’w. I read yry’w because whereas the Qal of rw’ does not occur in the Bible nor, to my knowledge, at Qumran, this verb is almost always found in the Hiphil.

Translation

A. And the esteemed of the deep roar in the roar of them that toss up mud,
B. And the earth shrieks because of the destruction wrought on land,
C. And all her esteemed shout.

Comment: Scholars are divided over whether to interpret mhšb (A and C lines) as "deep place" (perhaps to be emended to mhšk), or as a noun related to the verb hšb "to think, plan." Those who opt for the latter take the word as a Piel participle ("those who think, plan, plot"), as a Pual participle (as above; cf. Ehlen, 208-210), or as a noun (cf. Carmignac 1961, "ingénieuses créatures"). I hesitantly take the word to refer to humans: seafarers (A line) and those who dwell on land (C line). For this pairing in similar contexts, cf. 3:13-14; 1 Enoch 101:8. The feminine mhšbtım is used in 13:9 in a context which suggests that it refers to beings in (or on) the sea (cf. Puech, RQ 1988, 66, 67, 75; read, however, [wj]kwlm mhšbtım in place of Puech’s [k]kwlm mhšbtım). As long as both occurrences of mhšb in the present triplet are interpreted the same way (the
procedure followed by almost all scholars; cf. Holm-Nielsen for a survey of the opinions), this question has no effect on the analysis except in the syllable counts. The last two words of the A-line are an epithet for waves (cf. 2:12-13; Isa. 57:20). The A-line prepositional phrase could be translated "with the roaring of the waves," describing the roar of the esteemed of the deep; in fact there is a play on this meaning here, but the translation given above is favored by the parallelism. Glanzman, who takes mhṣb to mean "depth," understands the C-line verb to be yrwʾw ("will break asunder") from the root rʾ. However the parallelism favors the interpretation of this verb followed by almost all scholars.

**Grammatical Structure**

| A. & Vin S-C PP-C-C | Grammatical Units 6:5:3 |
| B. & S Vin PP Att(ptcp PP) |
| C. & ptc S-s Vin |

**Comment:** In light of the syllabic length of the lines, I take C-line wkwl as a grammatical unit. The asymmetry of line length could be eliminated by joining the C line to the following unit.

**PARALLELISM SCHEMATA**

**Grammatical Parallelism Schema**

| A. & Vin | S-C | PP-C-C |
| B. Vin & S | PP Att(ptcp PP) |
| C. Vin & ptc S-s |

**Comment:** I place the prepositional phrases of the A and B lines in a separate column, even though there is no corresponding prepositional phrase in the C line, because the B-line prepositional phrase can be understood elliptically in the C line.

**Semantic Parallelism Schema**

| A. a | b5 |
| B. a′ | b′...4(c d e f) |
| C. a″ | b″2(=c′2) |

**Comment:** The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & Vin // Vin // Vin (wyhmw//t'srh//yry'w): identical
Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 2a. S-C // & S // & ptcl S-s (mhšby thwm // w'rš // wkwl mhšbyh): equivalent
Set structure: compound//simple//compound

Set 2b. P-C-C // PP Att(ptcp PP) (bhmwn gwršy rpš // 'l hhwwh hnhyh btbl): equivalent
Set structure: double compound // double compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a/\a'/\a": synonymous

Set 2. b5 // b'...4 // b"2 (mhsby thwm bhmwn gwršy rpš // w'rš...\l hhwwh hnhyh btbl // wkwl mhšbyh): merism, repetition, whole-part
   b5 // b'...4, b"2 (mhsby thwm bhmwn gwršy rpš // w'rš \l hhwwh hnhyh btbl, wkwl mhšbyh): merism
   b5/b"2 (mhsby thwm bhmwn gwršy rpš // wkwl mhšbyh): merism, repetition
   b'...4 // b"2 (w'rš \l hhwwh hnhyh btbl // wkwl mhšbyh): whole-part
Set structure: quadruple compound // triple compound // compound

Set 2a. c/c"2 (w'rš // wkwl mhšbyh): whole-part
Set structure: simple//compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & Vin // Vin // Vin: identical
Set 2a. S-C // & S // & ptcl S-s: equivalent
Set 2b. P-C-C // PP Att(ptcp PP): equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple//simple
   Set 2a. compound//simple//compound
   Set 2b: double compound // double compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a/\a'/\a": synonymous
Set 2. b5 // b'...4 // b"2: merism, repetition, whole-part
Set 2a. c/c"2: whole-part

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple//simple
   Set 2. quadruple compound // triple compound // compound
   Set 2a. simple//compound
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete grammatically and semantically (A/B); partial, grammatically and semantically (A,B/C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 3 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2a: 3 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 2: 3 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line wyhwm and bhmwn, B-line 'I hhwwh and hnhyh, and especially B-line w'r's and btbl could be considered parallel.

Repetition: Set 2, A and C lines, mhšby, mhšbyh

Compounds: Set 2a, compound//simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 2b, double compound // double compound (indivisible)
Set 2, quadruple compound // triple compound // compound (grammatically divisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation (B and C lines):
PP ('I hhwwh) (B line), + S-s (C line)
Att(ptcp) (hnhyh) (B line), + 0 (C line)
PP (btbl) (B line), + 0 (C line)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABA, ABB, and even AAB) triplet

1QH 3:33-34, COUPLET

Comment: This couplet may be combined with the preceding triplet to form an AAAAA pentastich. This pentastich can further be combined with the following quatrain to form a strophe of nine parallel lines.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wythwllw kwl 'šr 'lyh
B. wytmwggw bhwwh g[dw]lh

Comment: There is general agreement concerning the B-line restoration.
Translation

A. And all who are upon it shall go insane,
B. And they shall tremble in the great destruction.

Comment: Most translate the B-line verb as "and they shall melt". My translation here is based on the use of the same verb in l. 35. This question does not affect the analysis.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Vpa ptcl S(ptcl PP-s)
B. & Vpa PP Att

Comment: I take the two A-line particles as 1 grammatical unit.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vpa  ptcl S(ptcl PP-s)
B. & Vpa  PP Att

A. wythwllw  kwl 'sr  'lyh
B. wytmwggw  bhwwh  g[dl]h

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a  b  c
B. a'  d  e

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & Vpa // & Vpa (wythwllw//wytmwggw): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a/a' (wythwllw//wytmwggw): paradigmatic, each describing a distinct reaction to the catastrophic events.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & Vpa // & Vpa: identical
Set structures: Set 1. simple/simple

**Semantic Parallelism**

Set 1. a/a': paradigmatic

Set structures: same as grammatical

**Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism**

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Ellipsis, Compensation: ptcl ptcl (kwl 'šr), + PP (bhwwh) PP-s ('lyh), + Att (g[dl]h)

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**1QH 3:34-35. QUATRAIN**

**PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. ky' yr'm 'I bhmwn kwhw
B. wyhm zbwl qwdšw b''mt kbwdw
C. wsb' hšmym ytnw bqwlm
D. [wj]ymwggw wyr'dw 'wšy 'wlm

Comment: The C-line preposition b was added interlinearly by a later hand (Martin, 478). I include it, lectio difficilior (cf. Jer. 12:8; Ps. 46:7; 68:34). There is general agreement about the D-line reconstruction.

**Translation**

A. For God shall thunder with his mighty roar,
B. And his holy abode shall be in an uproar from the fear of his glory,
C. And the host of heaven shall send forth their voice,
D. And the eternal foundations shall shake and quake.

Comment: Most scholars interpret B-line 'mt as 'šmet "truth." With Mansoor and Ehlen (p. 239) I interpret it as 'šmat (the word is so spelled in 1QpHab 4:7; Job 9:34; 13:21; 33:7; cf. also Ps. 88:16 and Qimron § 100.33), which makes better sense. For the translation of the B-line verb, see 1 K. 1:45 and Ruth 1:19. My interpretation of the B line is favored by the parallelism.
Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl Vin Spn PP-C-s
B. & Vin S-C-s PP-C-s
C. & S-C Vin PP-s
D. [&) Vpa & Vin S-C

Comment: I assume that the B-line verb has only 2 syllables (wayyahm from hnhm), cf. Ehlen, 172, 225.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema, A and C lines

A. ptcl Vin Spn PP-C-s
B. & Vin S-C-s PP-C-s
C. & S-C Vin PP-s
D. [&) Vpa & Vin S-C

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema, B and D lines

B. & Vin S -C-s PP -C-s
D. [&) Vpa & Vin S -C

Semantic Parallelism Schema, B and D lines

B. wyhm zbwl qwdsw b’mt kbwdw
D. [wytmwggw wyr’dw ’wšy ’wlm

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. To a certain extent all four lines are parallel, but the closest parallelism is between the lines as paired above.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. \( \text{ptcl Vin} \ // \text{Vin} \) (ky' yr'm // ytnw): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. \( \text{Spn} \ // \& \text{S-C} \) ('1 // wšb' hšmym): equivalent
   Set structure: simple//compound

Set 1b. \( \text{PP-C-s} \// \text{PP-s} \) (bhmwn kwhw // bqlm): equivalent
   Set structure: compound//simple

Set 3. \( \& \text{Vin} \ // \& \text{Vpa} \ // \text{Vin} \) (wyhm//ytmwggw/wyr'dw): equivalent, identical
   Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 4a. \( \text{S} \// \text{S} \) (zbwl//wšy): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 4b. \( -\text{C-s} \// -\text{C} \) (qwdšw//wlm): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( \text{a...3} \ // \text{a'2} \) (ky' yr'm...bhmwn kwhw // ytnw bqlm): synonymous
   Set structure: double compound // compound

Set 2. \( \text{b/b'2} \) ('1 // wšb' hšmym): paradigmatic (different classes of heavenly beings)

Set 3. \( \text{c/c'/c"} \) (wyhm/[w]ytmwggw/wyr'dw): paradigmatic, synonymous
   \( \text{c // c' c"} \) (wyhm // [w]ytmwggw wyr'dw): paradigmatic (different fearful reactions)
   \( \text{c'/c"} \) ([w]ytmwggw/wyr'dw): synonymous

Set 4. \( \text{d2/d'2} \) (zbwl qwdšw // 'wšy 'wlm): merism
   Set structure: compound//compound

Comment: Apparently the 'wšy 'wlm in Set 4 are the foundations of the earth; cf. 7:8-9, where this expression is parallel to s'. If the phrase refers to heaven's foundations, as the context here might suggest (cf. also 2 Sa. 22:8), then the semantic relationship in Set 4 would be whole-part.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. \( \text{ptcl Vin} \ // \text{Vin} \): identical
Set 2. \( \text{Spn} \ // \& \text{S-C} \): equivalent
Set 1b. \( \text{PP-C-s} \// \text{PP-s} \): equivalent
Set 3. \( \& \text{Vin} \ // \& \text{Vpa} \ // \text{Vin} \): equivalent, identical
Set 4a. S//S: identical
Set 4b. -C-s/-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//compound
Set 1b. compound//simple
Set 3. simple//simple/simple
Set 4a. simple//simple
Set 4b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a...3 // a'2: synonymous
Set 2. b//b'2: proper name, paradigmatic (different classes of heavenly beings)
Set 3. c//c'/c": paradigmatic, synonymous
Set 4. d2//d'2: merism

Set structures: Set 1. double compound // compound
Set 2. simple//compound
Set 3. simple//simple/simple
Set 4. compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically (A//C); partial, grammatically and semantically (B//D)

Number of sets of parallel units: 6 grammatical and 4 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
Set 3: 3 (2 internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 4a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 4b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 4: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units.

Internal parallelism: Set 3, D line

Compounds: Set 2, simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 1b, compound//simple (indivisible)
Set 1, double compound // compound (grammatically divisible)
Set 3, simple//simple/simple (indivisible)
Set 4, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation, B and D lines:
PP (b'mt) + & Vin (wyt'dw)
-C-s (kbwdw), + 0
Summarizing comment: ABAB (also AAAA) quatrain

1QH 3:35-36. TRIPLET

Comment: Alternatively, the first two lines of this unit could be analyzed as a couplet and the last as a single line.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wmlhm tgbwy šmym tšwš btbl
B. wšš tšwš 'd kḥ wnhšš l'd
C. w'ps kmwh

Translation
A. And the war of the heavenly warriors shall sweep across the earth,
B. And it shall not turn back until there comes complete destruction and what is determined for eternity,
C. And there shall be nothing like it.

Grammatical Structure

A. & S-C-C Vin PP
B. & neg Vin PP & OP Att(PP)
C. & S P(PP-s)

Comment: In light of the syllable count I take B-line wšš as a grammatical unit. Note that the C line is exceptionally short in comparison to the other two lines, probably because it concludes both the triplet and the poem.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & S -C -C Vin PP
B. & neg Vin PP & OP Att(PP)
C. & S P(PP-s)

A. wmlhm tgbwy šmym tšwš btbl
B. wšš tšwš 'd kḥ wnhšš l'd
C. w'ps kmwh
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c d e
B. d'2 f f' g h i

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. Vin // & neg Vin (tşwt // wîl' tšwb): equivalent
   Set structure: simple//compound
Set 2. PP / & OP ('d klh / wnhrsh): identical
   Set structure: simple/simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. d//d' (tşwt // wîl' tšwb): positive-negative
Set 2. f/f' ('d klh / wnhrsh): specific-general

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. Vin // & neg Vin: equivalent
Set 2. PP / & OP: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound
              Set 2. simple/simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. d//d': positive-negative
Set 2. f/f': specific-general

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A/B); none, grammatically or semantically (A,B::C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 2, B line

Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation, A and B lines:
- & S (wmIhmt), + PP ('d kih)
- C (gbwry), + & OP (wnhrsh)
- C (smym), + Att(PP) (l'd)
- PP (btbl), + GU

Summarizing comment: AAB triplet

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1QH 3:37-4:8

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

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1QH 4:8-9, QUATRAIN

Comment: Most scholars are so sure that the A line of this quatrain is parallel to the preceding clause that they emend the verb of the latter on the basis of this supposed parallelism. Whatever the relationship may be between these two clauses (it is difficult to determine due to the gaps in the text), the analysis shows that the A line belongs with this quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wI' yhwbwny bhgbyrkh by
B. ky' ydyhny m'rsy kspwr mqnh
C. wkwl r'y wmdy ndhw mmny
D. wyhbwny kly 'wbd

Translation
A. And they have not esteemed me when you showed your might in me,
B. For they have banished me from my land like a bird from its nest,
C. And all my neighbors and aquaintances have been driven out from me,
D. And they have considered me a broken vessel.

Comment: I take B-line ydyhny as a defectively written plural. Alternatively it could be taken as an indefinite singular or a collective singular, which would not affect the analysis.
Grammatical Structure

A. & neg Vtr-s prep InfC(tr)-s PP-s
B. ptcl Vtr-s PP-s PP PP-s
C. & ptcl S-s & S-s Vpa PP-s
D. & Vtr-s PP Att

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA: A and D LINES

Grammatical Parallelism Schema, A and D lines

A. & neg Vtr-s prep InfC(tr)-s PP-s
D. & Vtr-s PP Att
A. w’l’ yhśbwny bhgbyrk by
D. wyhśbwny lkly ‘wbd

Semantic Parallelism Schema, A and D lines

A. a b c
D. a’3

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Alternatively B-line lkly ‘wbd could be placed in a column with bhgbyrk by.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema, B and C lines

B. ptcl Vtr-s PP-s PP PP-s
C. & ptcl {DO-s & DO-s Vtr} PP-s
B. ky’ ydyhny m’rṣy kṣpwr mqnh
C. wkwi r’y wmwd’y {hdyhw} mmny

Comment: The C-line rewrite converts the passive and its subject into a transitive verb and its direct object.

Semantic Parallelism Schema, B and C lines

B. d2 e f
C. d’4(g g’ h i)
B. ky’ ydyhny m’rṣy kṣpwr mqnh
C. wkwi r’y wmwd’y ndhw mmny

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. There is a semantic relationship between B-line m’rṣy and C-line r’y and mwδ’y. This relationship cannot be shown in the schema, but see the classification of semantic parallelism in Set 2 below.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & neg Vtr-s // & Vtr-s PP Att (wl' yḥšbwny // wyḥšbwny lkly 'wbd):
   equivalent
   Set structure: simple // double compound

Set 2a. ptcl Vtr-s // ptcl {DO-s & DO-s Vtr} (ky' ydyḥny // wkwl r'y wmwd'y
   {hdyhw}): equivalent after rewrite
   Set structure: simple // double compound

Set 2a₁. & ptcl {DO-s} / {& DO-s} (wkwl r'y / wmwd'y): identical
   Set structure: simple/simple

Set 2b. PP-s//PP-s (m'rsy//mmny): identical
   Set structure: simple/simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a'3 (wl' yḥšbwny // wyḥšbwny lkly 'wbd): repetition, metaphor

Set 2. d₂//d'₄ (ky' ydyḥny m'rsy // wkwl r'y wmwd'y ndhw mmny):
   paradigmatic (two different kinds of driving out), repetition
   Set structure: compound // triple compound

Set 2a₁. g/g' (wkwl r'y / wmwd'y): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & neg Vtr-s // & Vtr-s PP Att: equivalent
Set 2a. ptcl Vtr-s // ptcl {DO-s & DO-s Vtr}: equivalent after rewrite
Set 2a₁. & ptcl {DO-s} / {& DO-s}: identical
Set 2b. PP-s//PP-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple // double compound
               Set 2a. simple // double compound
               Set 2a₁. simple/simple
               Set 2b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a'3: repetition, metaphor
Set 2. d₂//d'₄ : paradigmatic, repetition
Set 2a₁. (g/g'): synonymous

Set structures: Set 1. simple // double compound
               Set 2. compound // triple compound
               Set 2a₁. simple/simple
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete (A//D); partial (B//C), due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 4 grammatical and 3 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2a: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 2a₁: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2b: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 2a₁, C line. With broader criteria B-line mʼrsy and mqnh could be considered parallel.

Repetition: Set 1, A and D lines, yhšbwny, wyhšbwny
- Set 2, B and C lines, ydhšny, ndhw

Rewrites: C line, S-s & S-s Vpa (r’y wmwd’y ndhw) --> DO-s & DO-s Vtr (r’y wmwd’y hdyhw)

Compounds: Set 1, simple // double compound (indivisible)
- Set 2a, simple // double compound (indivisible)
- Set 2, compound // triple compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: C line

Ellipsis, Compensation, A and D lines:
- prep InfC(tr)-s (bhgbyrkwh), + 1 GU
- PP-s (by), + 1 GU

Ellipsis, Compensation, B and C lines:
- PP (kspwr), + 1 GU
- PP-s (mqnh), + 1 GU

Summarizing comment: ABBA quatrain. Two repetitions help to bind the quatrain together.

1QH 4:9-10, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. whmh mlys y kzb
B. whwzy rmyh
Translation
A. But they are mediators of falsehood,
B. And seers of deceit.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Spr P-C
B. & P-C

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Spr
B. & P
A. whmh
B. whwzy

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a
B. b
C. c

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1. P // & P (mlysy//whwzy): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2. -C//-C (kzb//rmyh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units
Set 1. b//b' (mlysy//whwzy): paradigmatic
Set 2. c//c' (kzb//rmyh): synonymous

Comment: I classify the units of Set 1 as paradigmatic because they are distinct metaphors, taken from different aspects of prophetic activity, used here apparently to refer to teachers or interpreters of the Scriptures, cf. 2:13, 14-15.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism
Set 1. P // & P: identical
Set 2. -C//-C: identical
Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple  
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  b/b': paradigmatic  
Set 2.  c/c': synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:

Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units  
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Spr (whmh), + 0

1QH 4:10-11. QUATRAIN

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. zmmw 'ly bly'l  
B. lhmyr twrtkh  
C. 'sr šnnth blbby  
D. bhłqwt l'mkh

Translation

A. They plotted wickedness against me,  
B. To exchange your Law  
C. Which you have taught in my heart  
D. For smooth words for your people.

Grammatical Structure

A. Vtr PP-s DO  
B. prep InfC(tr) DOpn-s  
C. 'R(ptcl Vtr PP-s)  
D. PP PP-s

Grammatical Units 3:2:2:2

Syllables 8:7:7:7
Comment: Alternatively, this unit could be analyzed as a 3:4:2 ABB triplet, with an 8:14:7 syllable count. This alternative would keep in one line the semantic compound that spans the B and C lines of the quatrain, but symmetry of line length in terms of syllables argues for the approach followed here.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
None

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a  b  c
d  e'  f
B-C.

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to semantically, but not grammatically, parallel lines. The B and C lines together constitute a unit that parallels the D line. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
There are no sets of grammatically parallel units.

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. e3/e' (twrtkh 'šr šnnth blbby // bhlqwt): antithetic
Set structure: double compound // simple

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism
There are no sets of grammatically parallel units.

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. e3/e': antithetic
Set structures: Set 1. double compound // simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: none, due to semantically, but not grammatically, parallel lines.
Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically (A::B-C,D and B::C); none grammatically and partial semantically (B-C::D)

Number of sets of parallel units: 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 semantically parallel units

Whole line semantic parallelism: C line, since the last word of the B line and the whole C line form a semantic compound.

Ellipsis, Compensation (B and D lines): prep InfC(tr) (lhmyr), + PP-s (l'mk)

Summarizing comment: semantically ABB quatrain

1QH 4:11, COUPLE

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wy'swrm mšqh d't mšm'ywm
B. wls'm'm yšqwm hwms

Translation
A. And they have withheld the draft of knowledge from the thirsty,
B. And for their thirst they have served them vinegar,

Grammatical Structure
A. & Vtr DO-C PP
B. & PP-s Vtr-s DO

Grammatical Units 4:3
Syllables 11:7

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Vtr DO-C PP
B. Vtr-s DO & PP-s
A. wy'swrm mšqh d't mšm'ywm
B. yšqwm hwms wls'm'm

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b2 c
B. a' b' c'

Grammatical Units 4:3
Syllables 11:7
Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. For an alternative analysis of semantic parallelism see below under Repetition.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & Vtr // Vtr-s (wy'swrw//y硑qwm): identical
      Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. DO-C // DO (m硑q h d't // hwms): equivalent
      Set structure: compound//simple

Set 3. PP // & PP-s (m硑m'ym//w硑m'm): identical
      Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a/a' (wy'swrw//y硑qwm): antithetic
Set 2. b2/b' (m硑q h d't // hwms): antithetic
Set 3. c/c' (m硑m'ym//w硑m'm): concrete-abstract, repetition

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & Vtr // Vtr-s: identical
Set 2. DO-C // DO: equivalent
Set 3. PP // & PP-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
               Set 2. compound//simple
               Set 3. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a/a': antithetic
Set 2. b2/b': antithetic
Set 3. c/c': concrete-abstract, repetition

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 3, msm'ym, wls'm'm
Not members of the same set of parallel units, msqh, ysqwm.
These words could be taken as semantically, but not grammatically, parallel by reanalyzing the first two sets of semantically parallel units so that they consist of wy'swrrw msqh // ysqwm and dt'hwms.

Compounds: Set 2, compound//simple (indivisible)

Summarizing comment: There is an unusual amount of root repetition.

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1QH 4:11-12. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. Im'nt> hbt 'l t'wtm
B. lhtwwl bmwydyhm
C. lhtps bmwwdtwm

Comment: There is general agreement concerning the A-line emendation, although the spelling may be due to the ellision of final nun, cf. Qimron § 200.143. There is also general agreement that the last B-line mem, written interlinearly in the manuscript in nonfinal form, should be included as above. On the spelling of the A-line Hiphil infinitive construct, cf. Qimron § 310.14.

Translation

A. Tha<t> they might look with favor on their error,
B. Behaving insanely in their feasts,
C. Becoming caught in their snares.

Comment: Scholars are divided over who is the subject of the A-line infinitive: the false teachers (the subject of the preceding clause), those who are misled by the false teachers (the subject of the infinitives of the B and C lines), or God (taking A-line 'l as "God"). The last alternative is held by very few scholars, and, although I think 'l may be interpreted as "God" in 1QpHab 11:2-8, it seems unlikely to be so understood here, since in 1QH God is never referred to in the third person by the word 'l in close connection with sentences that refer to him in the second person. Those passages that refer to him in the third person by this title (3:34; 4:31 [twice]; 5:36; 6:29; 12:9, 10) are separated by many lines from second person references. The key to deciding between the other two alternatives is found in 1QpHab 11:2-3, where Hab. 2:15 is quoted in a form that reads 'l mw'dyhm instead of MT's 'al mpe'drêhem. Our passage is clearly based on the form of the text found in 1QpHab. The substitution of t'wtm in the A line for mw'dyhm indicates that the author considered one of the errors of the false
teachers to be their manner of celebrating the religious feasts, as is further confirmed in the B line. He almost certainly followed a different liturgical calendar than they (on the Qumran calendar, see the detailed bibliography in Fitzmyer, 131-137). In this triplet and the preceding couplet he apparently interprets Hab. 2:15 to mean that the false teachers gave intoxicating drink (false teaching) to their students, so that these in turn would look with favor (cf. Ps. 119:6) on their erroneous liturgical calendar.

Grammatical Structure

A. prep InfC(in) PP-s
B. prep InfC(pa) PP-s
C. prep InfC(pa) PP-s

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. prep InfC(in) PP-s
B. prep InfC(pa) PP-s
C. prep InfC(pa) PP-s

Set 1a. prep InfC(in) // prep InfC(pa) // prep InfC(pa) (im' < n> hbt // lhthwll // lhtps): equivalent, identical
Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 1b. PP-s//PP-s//PP-s ('l t'wtm // bmw'dyhm // bmşwdwtm): identical
Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.
Set 1.  a²//a′²//a″² (lm'<n> ht t'wtn // lhthwll bmw'dyhm // htpš bmswdwtm): general-specific, metaphor
      a²//a′² (lm'<n> ht t'wtn // lhthwll bmw'dyhm): general-specific
      a², a′² // a″² (lm'<n> ht t'wtn, lhthwll bmw'dyhm // htpš bmswdwtm): metaphor
      Set structure: compound//compound//compound

Set 1a.  b//b′ (lm'<n> ht // lhthwll): metaphor
      Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b.  c//c′ (l t'wtn // bmw'dyhm): general-specific
      Set structure: simple//simple

Comment: The C line, rather than being a metaphor for falling into the error mentioned in the A and B lines, could also be considered a metaphor for the result of committing that error.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a.  prep lnfC(in) // prep lnfC(pa) // prep lnfC(pa): equivalent, identical
      Set 1b.  PP-s//PP-s//PP-s: identical

Set structures:  Set 1a  simple//simple//simple
                Set 1b.  simple//simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  a²//a′²//a″²: general-specific, metaphor
      Set 1a.  b//b′: metaphor
      Set 1b.  c//c′: general-specific

Set structures:  Set 1.  compound//compound//compound
                  Set 1a.  simple//simple
                  Set 1b.  simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds (A//B//C); complete (A//B).

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 3 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1a:  3 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 1b:  3 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 1:  3 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: C line

Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABB and AAB) triplet

1QH 4:12-13, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ky 'th 'l tn's kl mhšbt bly'l
B. w'stkh hy' tqwm
C. wmhšbt lbkh tkwn Inšḥ

Translation
A. But you, God, despise every wicked plan,
B. And your design, it shall prevail,
C. And your mind's plan shall be established forever.

Grammatical Structure
Grammatical Units 5:3:4

A. ptcl Spr Voc Vtr ptcl DO-C
B. & S-s Spr Vtr
C. & S-C-s Vpa PP

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl Spr Voc Vtr ptcl DO-C
B. & S-s Spr Vtr
C. & S-C-s Vpa PP

Comment: The B-line rewrite converts the intransitive verb and its subject into a transitive verb and its direct object. Similarly the C-line rewrite converts the passive and its subject into a transitive verb and its direct object.
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c d2(e f)
B. c' d' d" f
C. c" d" "2(e' f') g

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical without rewrite. In the semantic schema the A-line pronoun 'th, when read in the B and C lines, must be understood as a casus pendens that is resumed in the suffixes of 'stkh and lbkh. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. Vtr[/Vtr]/{Vtr} (tn's//{tqym}://{tkyn}): identical after rewrite, equivalent
Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 2. ptcl DO-C & (DO-S) & {DOpr} & (DO-C-s) (kl mhšbt bly'i // w'stkh /{wth} // w'mhšbt lbkh): equivalent after rewrite, equivalent, identical after rewrite, identical
Set structure: compound//simple//simple//compound

Set 2a. ptcl DO & {DO} (kl mhšbt // w'mhšbt): identical after rewrite
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2b. -C//C-s (bly'i//lbkh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c//c'//c" (tn's // tqwm // tkwn): antithetic, synonymous
   c'//c" (tn's // tqwm, tkwn): antithetic
   c'//c" (tqwm//tkwn): synonymous
Set structure: compound//simple//simple

Set 2. d2//d'/d"//d""2 (kl mhšbt bly'i // w'stkh / hy' // w'mhšbt lbkh): antithetic, synonymous, pronoun, repetition
   d2 // d' // d" (kl mhšbt bly'i // w'stkh hy'): antithetic
   d' // d" // d""2 (w'stkh hy' // w'mhšbt lbkh): synonymous
   d'd"2 (w'stkh/hy'): pronoun
   d2 // d' // d""2 (kl mhšbt bly'i // w'mhšbt lbkh): antithetic, repetition

Set 2a. e//e' (kl mhšbt // w'mhšbt): repetition

Set 2b. f//f' (bly'i//lbkh): antithetic
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. Vtr//{Vtr}//{Vtr}: identical after rewrite, equivalent
Set 2. ptcl DO-C // & {DO-s} // {DOpr} // & {DO-C-s}: equivalent after rewrite, equivalent, identical after rewrite, identical
Set 2a. ptcl DO // & {DO}: identical after rewrite
Set 2b. -C//-C-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple//simple
Set 2. compound//simple//compound
Set 2a. simple//simple
Set 2b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c//c'/c": antithetic, synonymous
Set 2. d2//d'/d"/d""2: antithetic, synonymous, pronoun, repetition
Set 2a. e//e': repetition
Set 2b. t//t': antithetic

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 4 grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 4 (2 internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2a: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2b: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 2, B line.
With broader criteria A-line w'th and 'I could be considered parallel.

Repetition: Set 2a, A and C lines, mḥšbt, wṃḥšbt

Rewrites: B line, & S-s Spr Vin (w'stkh hy' tqwm) --> & DO-s (w'stkh wth tqym)
C line, & S-C-s Vpa (wṃḥšbt lbkh tkwn) --> & DO-C-s Vtr (wṃḥšbt lbkh tkyn)

Compounds: Set 1, compound//simple//simple (indivisible)
Set 2, compound//simple//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation:
ptcl Spr (ky 'th) (A line), + Spr (hy') (B line), + PP (lnḥ) (C line)
Voc ('I) (A line), + 0 (B line), + 0 (C line)
Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABB and ABA) triplet

1QH 4:13-14, COUPLET

Comment: Alternatively, this couplet could be analyzed as a single line and joined to the preceding triplet to form an ABBA quatrain. However, whmh usually marks the beginning of a new unit in the Hodayot (cf. Carmignac 1960, 524-25).

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. whmh n'l'mym
B. zmwt bly'î yhšwbw

Translation
A. And they are hidden;
B. They plan wicked plots.

Comment: On n'l'mym as an epithet for the wicked, cf. the comment on the translation of 3:28.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Spr P
B. DO-C Vtr

Grammatical Units 2:3
Syllables 6:8

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Spr P
B. {P(ptcp)-C-C}
A. whmh n'l'mym
B. {hwšby} zmwt bly'î

Comment: The B-line rewrite converts the finite verb into a participle, and the verbal clause into the predicate of a nominal clause.

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a
B. b'
A. whmh n'l'mym
B. zmwt bly'î yhšwbw

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical without rewrite.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. P // {P(ptcp)-C-C} (n'lmym // {ḥwšby} zmwt bly'l): equivalent after rewrite
   Set structure: simple // double compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b//b'3 (n'lmym // zmwt bly'l yḥšwbw): epithet

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. P // {P(DO-C ptcpl)}: equivalent after rewrite
   Set structures: Set 1. simple // double compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b//b'3: epithet
   Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete after rewrite

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 1 grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria B-line zmwt and yḥšwbw could be considered parallel.

Rewrites: B line, DO-C Vtr (zmwt bly'l yḥšwbw) --> P(ptcp)-C-C (ḥwšby zmwt bly'l)

Compounds: Set 1, simple // double compound (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Spr (whmh), + 1 GU
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wydršwkh blb wlb
B. w'l' nkwnw b'mtkh

Translation
A. And they seek you with a divided heart,
B. And they are not firmly established in your truth.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Vtr-s PP & OP
B. & neg Vpa PP-s

Grammatical Units 3:2
Syllables 9:9

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
None

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b2
B. b'2
A. wydršwkh blb wlb
B. w'l' nkwnw b'mtkh

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to semantically, but not grammatically, parallel lines. I have not taken A-line blb wlb as a case of internal parallelism, since this phrase is idiomatic.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
There are no sets of grammatically parallel units.

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units
Set 1. b2//b'2 (blb wlb // w'l' nkwnw b'mtkh): metaphor
Set structure: compound//compound
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

There are no sets of grammatically parallel units.

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  $b_2/b'2$: metaphor

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: none, due to semantically, but not grammatically, parallel lines

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none grammatically but complete semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 semantically parallel units

Repetition: Nonparallel, A line, b'ib, w'lb

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: Vtr-s (wydr'wkh), + 0

1QH 4:14-15. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. šwrš pwrh nwš w'n'h bmšbw'tm
B. w'm štrywt lbm ytrwr
C. wydršwkh bglwym

Translation

A. There is a root bearing poison and gall in their thoughts;
B. And in the stubbornness of their heart they search,
C. And they seek you among idols.
Grammatical Structure

A. S Att(ptcp(tr) DO & DO) P(PP-s)
B. & PP-C-s Vtr & Vtr-s PP

Comment: The A line is considerably longer than the other two in terms of grammatical units, but not in terms of syllables.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. S ptp DO & DO P(PP-s)
B. Vtr & Vtr-s PP
C. & PP-C-s

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c d
B. c' e f2
C. e' f'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. DO / & DO (rwš/wl'nh): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Set 2. Vtr / & Vtr-s (ytwrw/wydršwkх): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Set 3. & PP-C-s // PP (w'm šyrtw lbm // bglwlym): equivalent
Set structure: compound//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c/c' (rwš/wl'nh): paradigmatic
Set 2. e/e' (ytwrw//wydršwkх): synonymous
Set 3. f2/f' (w'm šyrtw lbm // bglwlym): epithet
Comment: In Set 3 šrywt lbm was probably understood as an epithet for idolatry (cf. Dt. 29:17-18; Jer. 9:13; 13:10; 16:10-13; Ps. 81:10-13; 1QS 2:11-14; CD 20:9).

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. DO / & DO: identical
Set 2. Vtr // & Vtr-s: identical
Set 3. & PP-C-s // PP: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple/simple
Set 2. simple//simple
Set 3. compound//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c/c': paradigmatic
Set 2. e/e': synonymous
Set 3. f2//f': epithet

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically (A::B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1, A line

Compounds: Set 3, compound//simple (indivisible)

Summarizing comment: ABB triplet
1QH 4:15, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wmkšwl ‘wwnm šmw
B. Ingd pnyhm

Translation
A. And the stumbling block of their transgression they place
B. Before their faces.

Grammatical Structure
A. & DO-C Vtr
B. PP-s

Grammatical Units 3:2
Syllables 8:5

RESULTS
Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically
Summarizing comment: nonparallel and enjambed couplet.

1QH 4:15-16, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wyb’w ldwrškh
B. mpy nby’y kzb
C. mpwty t’wt

Translation
A. And they go to seek you
B. From the mouth of lying prophets,
C. Those who have been seduced by error.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Vin prep InfC(tr)-s
B. PP-C-C
C. ,=-C-C

Grammatical Units 2:3:2
Syllables 8:7:5
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vin lnfC-s
B. PP -C -C
C. ,=-C -C

A. wyb'w ldwrškh
B. mpy nby'y kzb
C. mpwty t'wt

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b
B. c d e
C. d' e'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. -C // ,=-C (nby'y//mpwty): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. -C//-C (kzb//t'wt): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. d//d' (nby'y//mpwty): epithet
Set 2. e//e' (kzb//t'wt): synonymous

Comment: The analysis of C-line mpwty as an epithet for B-line nby'y is justified in light of Ezekiel 14:9. 1QH 4:15-16a, 18b-20a is based on Ezekiel 14:3-9.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. -C // ,=-C: identical
Set 2. -C//-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. d//d': epithet
Set 2. e//e': synonymous
Set structures: same as grammatical

**Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism**

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically (A::B,C); partial, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Ellipsis, Compensation, B and C lines: PP (mpy), + 0

Summarizing comment: ABB triplet

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**1QH 4:16, COUPLET**

**PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. whm [b][w']g śph
B. wiśwn 'ḥrt

Comment: There is general agreement concerning the A-line reconstruction. On the spelling of this word, see Mansoor and Qimron § 330.1.

**Translation**

A. And they, [with] s[tamme]ring lips
B. And a foreign tongue

**Grammatical Structure**

A. & Spr PP-C
B. & OP Att

**Grammatical Units 3:2**

**Syllables 6:5**

**PARALLELISM SCHEMATA**

**Grammatical Parallelism Schema**

A. & Spr PP-C
B. & OP Att
A. whm [b][w']g śph
B. wiśwn 'ḥrt
Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a  b_2
B. b_2

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1. PP-C // & OP Att ([b][w'sph // wlswn 'hrh]): equivalent
Set structure: compound//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units
Set 1. b_2//b'_2 ([b][w'sph // wlswn 'hrh]): paradigmatic

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism
Set 1. PP-C // & OP Att: equivalent
Set structures: 1. compound//compound

Semantic Parallelism
Set 1. b_2/b'_2: paradigmatic
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism
Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Spr (whm), + 0
1QH 4:16-17, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ydbwr w'lmk
B. lhwll brmyh kwl m'syhm

Translation

A. They speak to your people,
B. Making foolish by deceit all their deeds.

Grammatical Structure

A. Vtr PP-s
B. prep Infl(tr) PP ptcl DO-s

RESULTS

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically
Summarizing comment: nonparallel and enjamed couplet

1QH 4:17, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ky l' bhrw bdr[f lb]kh
B. wl' h'zynw ldbkrkh

Comment: For the restoration of A-line bhrw bdr[f from frg. 43, see Puech, JSS 1988, 46. The restoration of the remaining lacuna seems certain, cf. the expression drk lbkh in ll. 18, 21, and 24.

Translation

A. For they have not chosen the way of your [heart],
B. Nor have they given ear to your word.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl neg Vtn [PP-C]-s
B. & neg Vtn PP-s

Grammatical Units 3:2
Syllables 10:9
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl neg Vin  [PP-C]-s
B. & neg Vin  PP-s
A. ky l' bhrw  bdr[k lb]kh
B. w1' h'zynw  lbrkh

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a3
B. a'2
A. ky l' bhrw bdr[k lb]kh
B. w1' h'zynw lbrkh

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. ptcl neg Vin // & neg Vin (ky l' bhrw // w1' h'zynw): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. [PP-C]-s /\ PP-s (bdr[k lb]kh // lbrkh): equivalent
Set structure: compound//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a3//a'2 (ky l' bhrw bdr[k lb]kh // w1' h'zynw lbrkh): paradigmatic
Set structure: double compound // compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. ptcl neg Vin // & neg Vin: identical
Set 1b. [PP-C]-s // PP-s: equivalent
Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. compound//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a3//a'2: paradigmatic
Set structures: Set 1. double compound // compound
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1, ‘l’, ‘wl’

Compounds: Set 1b, compound/simple (indivisible)
- Set 1, double compound // compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines

Summarizing comment: rhyme is pervasive.

1QH 4:17-18, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ky ‘mrw lhzwn d’t l’ nkwn
B. wldrk lbkh l’ hy’h


Translation

A. For they say concerning the vision of knowledge, "It is not true,"
B. And concerning the way of your heart, "It is not correct."

Comment: I take the meaning of D-line l’ hy’h as similar to that of ‘yn z’t in 1 S. 20:2. Another possibility would be to take it as elliptical for l’ hy’h drk lbw (cf. 2 K. 6:19).

Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl Vtr PP-C DO(neg P)
B. & PP-C-s DO(neg Ppr)

Grammatical Units 4:3

Syllables 10:8
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A.  ptcl Vtr  PP  -C  DO(neg P)
B.  & PP  -C-s  DO(neg Ppr)
A.  ky 'mrw  lhzwn  d't  I' nkwn
B.  wldrk  lbkh  I' hy'h

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A.  a  b2  c
B.  b'2  c'
A.  ky 'mrw  lhzwn  d't  I' nkwn
B.  wldrk  lbkh  I' hy'h

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. B-line dirk lbkh is a fixed phrase in the Hodayot (cf. 4:21, 24; 6:6-7, 21).

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. PP // & PP (lhzwn//wldrk): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. -C/-C-s (d't//lbkh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. DO(neg P) // DO(neg Ppr) (I' nkwn // I' hy'h): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b2//b'2 (lhzwn d't // wldrk lbkh): paradigmatic
Set structure: compound//compound

Set 2. c//c' (I' nkwn // I' hy'h): synonymous

Comment: I assume that the units of Set 1 refer to two different kinds of revelation from God, the first a vision concerning the future, the second God's commandments. This interpretation of dirk lbkh is supported by the use of the phrase in the passages mentioned above.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. PP // & PP: identical
Set 1b. -C/-C-s: identical
Set 2. DO(neg P) // DO(neg Ppr): identical
Set structures:  Set 1a. simple//simple  
Set 1b. simple//simple  
Set 2. simple//simple  

Semantic Parallelism  
Set 1.  b2//b'2: paradigmatic  
Set 2.  c//c': synonymous  

Set structures:  Set 1. compound//compound  
Set 2. simple//simple  

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism  
Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism:  partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds  
Degree of parallelism between the lines:  partial, grammatically and semantically  
Number of sets of parallel units:  3 grammatical and 2 semantic  
Parallel unit distribution:  
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units  
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units  
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units  
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units  
Repetition:  Set 2, l'  
Compounds:  Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)  
Ellipsis, Compensation:  ptcl Vtr (ky 'mrw), + 0  

1QH 4:18-19. TRIPLET  
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS  
Text  
A.  ky 'th 'I t'nh lhmn  
B.  lšwptm bgbwrtkh  
C.  [k]glwiyhm wkrwb pš'yhm  
Comment:  There is general agreement concerning the C-line restoration.  
Translation  
A.  But you, God, will answer them,  
B.  Judging them in your power  
C.  [According to] their idols, and according to the multitude of their sins.
Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl Spr Voc Vin PP-s
B. prep InfC(tr)-s PP-s
C. PP-s & PP-C-s

Comment: Alternatively, [k]glwlyhm could be assigned to the B line, yielding grammatical and syllable counts of 4:3:2 and 8:13:15. This alternative is favored by the parallelism between [k]glwlyhm and wkrwb pš’yhm, but syllabic line length argues against it.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl Spr Voc Vin PP-s
B. prep InfC(tr)-s PP-s
C. PP-s & PP-C-s

Comment: A-line t’nh / is taken as a compound verb. The B-line rewrite converts the infinitive construct into a finite verb.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c2 d e e’2
B. c’
C. e2

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical without rewrite.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. Vin PPs // {Vtr}-s (t’nh lh// {tšptm}): equivalent after rewrite
Set structure: compound//simple

Set 2. PP-s / & PP-C-s ([k]glwlyhm / wkrwb pš’yhm): equivalent
Set structure: simple/compound
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1.  \( c_2/c' \) (t'nh lhm // lšwpȉtm): general-specific
Set 2.  \( e/e_2 \) ([k]glwlwyhm / wkrwb ps'yhm): part-whole

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1.  Vin PPs // {Vtr}-s: equivalent after rewrite
Set 2.  PP-s / & PP-C-s: equivalent

Set structures:  Set 1. compound//simple
                Set 2. simple/compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  \( c_2//c' \): general-specific
Set 2.  \( e/e_2 \): part-whole

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A//B); nonparallel (A,B::C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2:  2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 2, C line
  With broader criteria A-line 'th and 'l could be considered parallel.

Rewrites:  B line, prep InfC(tr)-s (lšwpȉtm) --> Vtr-s (tšpȉtm)

Compounds:  Set 1, compound//simple (indivisible)
            Set 2, simple/compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation, A and B lines:
  ptcl Spr (ky 'th), + PP-s (gbwrtskh)
  Voc ('l), + 0

Summarizing comment: AAB triplet
1QH 4:19, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. lm‘n ytps bwmbwtm
B. ‘sr nzwrw mbryikh

Translation
A. So that they may be caught in their own schemes,
B. They who are estranged from your covenant.

Grammatical Structure
A. ptcl Vpa PP-s
B. S(-R(ptcl Vpa PP-s))

RESULTS

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically
Summarizing comment: nonparallel enjambed couplet.

1QH 4:20, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wtkrt bm[spl] kw lw ‘nşy mrmhh
B. wįlwy t’wt l’ ymś‘w ‘w’d

Comment: There is general agreement concerning the A-line restoration.

Translation
A. And you will cut off in the judgment all the men of deceit,
B. And the seers of error will be found no more.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Vtr PP ptcl DO-C
B. & S-C neg Vpa M
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vtr  PP  ptcl DO  -C
B. neg {Vtr}  M  & {DO}  -C
A. wtkrt  bm[šp]t  kwł 'nšy  mrmh
B. l' {tmsy'}  'wd  wḥwzy  t'wt

Comment: The B-line rewrite converts the passive and its subject into a transitive verb and its direct object.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a2  b  c
B. a'2  b'  c'
A. wtkrt  bm[šp]t  kwł 'nšy  mrmh
B. l' yms'w 'wd  wḥwzy  t'wt

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a.  & Vtr // neg {Vtr} (wtkrt // l' {tmsy'}): identical after rewrite
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b.  PP//M (bm[šp]t//wd): equivalent
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2.  ptcl DO // & {DO} (kwł 'nšy // wḥwzy): identical after rewrite
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 3.  -C//-C (mrmh//t'wt): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1.  a2//a'2 (wtkrt bm[šp]t // l' yms'w 'wd): cause-effect
Set structure: compound//compound

Set 2.  b//b' (kwł 'nšy // wḥwzy): whole-part

Set 3.  c//c' (mrmh//t'wt): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a.  & Vtr // neg {Vtr}: identical after rewrite
Set 1b. PP//M: equivalent
Set 2. ptcl DO // & {DO}: identical after rewrite
Set 3. -C//-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple
Set 3. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a2//a'2: cause-effect
Set 2. b//b': whole-part
Set 3. c//c': synonymous

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound
Set 2. simple//simple
Set 3. simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 4 grammatical and 3 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Rewrites: B line, S-C neg Vpa (whwzy t'wt l' yms'w) --> DO-C neg Vtr (whwzy t'wt l' tmsy')

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

1QH 4:20-21, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ky 'yn hwll bkwl m'syk
B. w'l' rmyh [b]mzmt lbkh

Comment: There is general agreement on the B-line reconstruction.
Translation
A. For there is no insanity in all your works,
B. And no deceit in the intent of your heart.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl neg S P(prep ptcl OP-s)
B. & neg S P(PP-C-s)

Comment: I take \(wl'\) here as a grammatical unit since it is parallel with \(ky \ 'yn\).

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl neg S P(prep ptcl OP-s)
B. & neg S P(PP-C-s)

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c
B. a' b' c'2

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. ptcl neg // & neg (ky 'yn // wl'): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. S//S (hwll//rmyh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 3. P(prep ptcl OP-s) // P(PP-C-s) (bkwl m'syk // [b]mzmt lbkh): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a/a' (ky 'yn // wl'): synonymous
Set 2. b/b' (hwll//rmyh): paradigmatic
Set 3. c/c'2 (bkwl m'syk // [b]mzmt lbkh): paradigmatic

Comment: On the parallelism in Set 3 between God's actions and his thoughts, cf. the comment on Set 2 of 1:26-27.
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. ptcl neg // & neg: identical
Set 2. S//S: identical
Set 3. P(prep ptcl OP-s) // P(PP-C-s): equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple
Set 3. simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a': synonymous
Set 2. b//b': paradigmatic
Set 3. c//c'2: paradigmatic

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 3, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 3, simple//compound (indivisible)

1QH 4:21-22, COUPELT

Comment: Alternatively, this unit could be treated as an ABAB quatrain by dividing each line. The present analysis is favored by symmetry of line length.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'šr knpškh y'mwdw lpnykh l'd
B. whwilky bdrk lbhk ykwnw lnšh
Translation
A. And those who are pleasing to you shall stand before you forever,
B. And those who walk in the way of your heart shall be established eternally.

Grammatical Structure
A. & S(ptcl PP-s) Vin PP-s PP  
B. & S-C(PP)-C-s Vpa PP

Grammatical Units 5:5

A. & S(ptcl PP-s) Vin PP-s PP  
B. & S-C(PP)-C-s Vpa PP

Syllables 15:14

Comment: If the unit were treated as an ABAB quatrain, the grammatical unit count would be 2:3:3:2 and the syllable count, 6:9:9:5. Note the prepositional phrase in the B-line construct chain.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & S(ptcl PP-s)  
B. & S-C(PP)-C-s

A. w'sr knpskh  
B. whwiky bdrk lbkh

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a2  
B. a'3

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. There is a double entendre in A-line y'mwdw lpnykh. It can be understood as referring to service in God's presence (cf. Ezek. 44:15), and ykwnw lpnykh can perhaps be understood in the same way (cf. Ps. 101:7). However, the B line probably refers to secure permanence (cf. I. 13; Ps. 102:29), and the A line can be interpreted in the same way (cf. Pss. 19:10; 33:11; 111:3, 10; 112:3, 9; Qoh. 1:4).

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1. & S(ptcl PP-s) // & S-C(PP)-C-s (w'sr knpskh // whwiky bdrk lbkh): equivalent
   Set structure: compound // double compound

Set 2. Vin/Vpa (y'mwdw/ykwnw): equivalent
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 3. PP//PP (l'd//lnš): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units
Set 1. a2//a'3 (w'sr knpskh // whwiky bdrk lbkh): synonymous
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & S(ptcl PP-s) // & S-C(PP)-C-s: equivalent
Set 2. Vin/Vpa: equivalent
Set 3. PP//PP: identical

Set structures: Set 1. compound // double compound
Set 2. simple//simple
Set 3. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a2//a'3: synonymous
Set 2. b//b': part-whole
Set 3. c//c': synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 3: 3 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, compound // double compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: PP-s (lpnykh), + 1 GU

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. [w]'ny btwmky bkh
B. 't'wddh w'qwmh 'l mn'sy
C. wydy 'l kw'l bwzy

1QH 4:22, TRIPLET
Comment: There is general agreement on the A-line reconstruction.

Translation

A. [And as for m]e, by holding fast to you,
B. I shall stand and remain upright against those who scorn me
C. And my hand shall be against all who despise me.

Comment: The use of the two B-line verbs here, in l. 36, and in Ps. 20:9 suggests that in combination they refer not to rising, but rather to standing firm.

Grammatical Structure

A. [&] Spr prep InfC-s PP-s
B. Vpa & Vin PP-s
C. & S-s P(prep ptcl OP-s)

Comment: In comparison with the other lines, the B line is long syllabically, but not in terms of grammatical units. The lineation here supposes that 't'wddh and 'qwmh belong to the same line, as the same verbs certainly do in l. 36 and Ps. 20:9. Alternatively the first of these verbs could be placed in the A line. The resulting grammatical unit count would be a more unusual 4:2:2, and the syllable count would be a slightly more balanced 12:9:7. The semantic parallelism would be much more difficult to analyze. The resulting A-line verb ('t'wddh) would be parallel to the B-line verb, which in turn, as part of a compound, would be parallel to the C line. However the A-line verb would not be parallel to the C line.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. [&] Spr prep InfC-s PP-s
B. Vpa & Vin PP-s
C. & S-s {QV} prep ptcl OP-s

Comment: The C-line rewrite adds the implied quasi-verb, thus converting the nominal sentence into a verbal sentence. A-line [w]ny functions as the subject of the B-line verbs; however when it is read with the C line it must be taken as a casus pendens that is resumed in the pronominal suffix of wydy.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c
d3 (e e' f)
d'2
A. [w]ny btwmky bkh
t'wddh w'qwmh 'I mn'sy wydy 'I kw l bwzy
B. wydy 'I kw l bwzy
Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. \( Vpa / & Vin // & S-s \{QV\} \{\text{\textquoteright}t\textquoteright ddh / w\textquoteright qwmh // wydy \{\text{\textquoteright}thyh\}\} \): equivalent, equivalent after rewrite
   Set structure: simple/simple//simple

Set 1b. \( PP-s // prep ptcl OP-s \{\text{\textquoteright}l mn\textquoteright sy // \text{\textquoteright}l kw\textquoteright bwzy\} \): equivalent
   Set structure: simple//simple

Comment: In Set 1a the rewritten quasi-verb \( \text{\textquoteright}thyh \) is not taken into account in the set structure, since it corresponds to no grammatical unit in the text.

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( d3//d\textquoteright 2 \{\text{\textquoteright}t\textquoteright ddh w\textquoteright qwmh \text{\textquoteright}l mn\textquoteright sy // wydy \text{\textquoteright}l kw\textquoteright bwzy\} \): whole-part
   Set structure: double compound // compound

Set 1a. \( e/e' \{\text{\textquoteright}t\textquoteright ddh/w\textquoteright qwmh\} \): synonymous
   Set structure: simple/simple

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. \( Vpa / & Vin // & S-s \{QV\} \): equivalent, equivalent after rewrite
Set 1b. \( PP-s // prep ptcl OP-s \): equivalent

Set structures: Set 1a. simple/simple//simple
   Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \( d3//d\textquoteright 2 \): whole-part
Set 1a. \( e/e' \): synonymous

Set structures: Set 1. double compound // compound
   Set 1a: simple/simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, after rewrite, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically (A::B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B/C)
Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 3 (2 internal) grammatically and 2 (internal) semantically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1a, B line
Repetition: Set 1b, B and C lines, 'I
Rewrites: C line, & S-s P(preptcl OP-s) (wydy 'I kwI bwzy)--& S-s QV prep ptcl OP-s (wydy thyh 'I kwI bwzy)
Compounds: Set 1a, simple/simple//simple (indivisible)
Set 1, double compound // compound (grammatically divisible)
Whole line semantic parallelism: B and C lines
Summarizing comment: ABB triplet

1QH 4:22-23, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ky'I'yhšbw[ny]'ijd hgyrhk by
B. wtwp'I'ybkwhkh f'wrtwm

Comment: Almost all scholars fill the first part of the A-line lacuna as above (cf. l. 8). The two most mentioned possibilities to complete the lacuna are [']d and ['s]'r. The letter after the lacuna seems to me to be a clear dalet. At any rate the difference between [']d and ['s]'r does not affect the analysis.

Translation
A. For they will not esteem [me unt]il you show your might in me,
B. And you shine on me in your power as a perfect light.

Comment: I follow the majority in interpreting the last word as a compound of 'wr and twm. For a summary of other views, which would affect very little the analysis, see Glanzman and Holm-Nielsen.

Grammatical Structure
A. ptcl neg Vtr-s prep] InfC(in)-s PP-s
B. & Vin PP-s PP-s PP

Grammatical Units 4:4
Syllables 12:12
Comment: I have awarded the status of a grammatical unit to A-line ky’ l’ in light of the syllable counts.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl neg Vtr[-s prep] InfC(in)-s & Vin...PP-s PP-s
B. ky’ l’ yhšbw[ny ]d hgbyrk by
A. ky’ l’ yhšbw[ny ]d hgbyrk by
B. wtwp’...bkwhkh I’wrtwm ly

Comment: On the reason for not rewriting the B-line finite verb as an infinitive, see the comment on 3:26.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c2
B. c’4
A. ky’ l’ yhšbw[ny ]d hgbyrk by
B. wtwp’ ly bkwhkh I’wrtwm

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. In the Hodayot hgbyrk by is a fixed phrase (cf. 2:24; 4:8; 5:15; see also 4:28; 11:3). Alternatively, B-line bkwhkh could be placed in a separate column in both schemata.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. prep] InfC(in)-s & Vin...PP-s PP (’d hgbyrk by wtwp’...bkwhkh I’wrtwm): equivalent
Set structure: simple // double compound

Set 1b. PP-s/PP-s (by//ly): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c2//c’4 (’d hgbyrk by wtwp’ ly bkwhkh I’wrtwm): metaphor
Set structure: compound // triple compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. prep] InfC(in)-s // & Vin...PP-s PP: equivalent
Set 1b. PP-s//PP-s: identical
Set structures: Set 1a. simple // double compound  
Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism
Set 1. c2//c'4: metaphor

Set structures: Set 1. compound // triple compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1a simple // double compound (indivisible)  
Set 1, compound // triple compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: ptc neg (ky' I'), + 1 GU  
Vtr[-s] (yhsbw[ny]), + 1 GU

1QH 4:23-24, TRIPLET

Comment: Alternatively, this unit could be analyzed as a couplet. See the comment on grammatical structure below.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wl' thth bbwšt  
B. pny kwl hndrš[ym] ly  
C. hnw'dym yhd lbrytkh

Comment: There is general agreement on the B-line restoration. C-line yhd was added in the manuscript by a later hand. Most scholars include it without comment. I retain it, lectio difficilior.
Translation

A. And you did not daub with shame
B. The faces of any of those who were examined by me,
C. Those who gathered in community to your covenant.

Comment: For the interpretation of *hndrš[y]m*, cf. 1QS 5:20-21; 6:14; 1QSa 2:10; and Holm-Nielsen, 84.

**Grammatical Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. &amp; neg Vtr PP</th>
<th>Grammatical Units 2:3:3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. DO-ptcl-C(ptcp(pa) PP-s)</td>
<td>Syllables 5:9:9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. ,=-C(ptcp(pa) M PP-s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Alternatively, the A and B lines could be joined in one line, yielding a couplet with grammatical and syllable counts of 5:3 and 14:9.

**PARALLELISM SCHEMATA**

**Grammatical Parallelism Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. &amp; neg Vtr</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PP</td>
<td>DO</td>
<td>-ptcl-C(ptcp(pa) PP-s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>,,-C(ptcp(pa) M PP-s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Semantic Parallelism Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>d2</td>
<td>d'3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

**ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS**

**Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units**

Set 1a. -ptcl-C(ptcp(pa) // ,,-C(ptcp(pa) M (kwl hndrš[y]m] // hnw'dym yḥd)

Set structure: simple//compound

Set 1b. PP-s//PP-s (ly//librytkh): identical

Set structure: simple//simple
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. d2//d'3 (kwI hndrš[ym] ly // hnw'dym yhd lbrytkh): synonymous
Set structure: compound // double compound

Comment: The units of Set 1 are classified as synonymous because both have the same referent.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. -ptcl-C(ptcp(pa) // ,=-C(ptcp(pa) M: equivalent
Set 1b. PP-s//PP-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//compound
Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. d2//d'3: synonymous

Set structures: Set 1. compound // double compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically (A::B,C); partial, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria C-line hnw'dym and yhd could be considered parallel.

Compounds: Set 1a, simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 1, compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: C line

Ellipsis, Compensation, B and C lines: DO (pny), + 1 GU

Summarizing comment: ABB triplet
1QH 4:24-25, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wyšwm’wny hhwikym bdrk lbkh
B. wy’rwkw lkh bswd qdwšym

Translation

A. And they that walk in the way you desire listen to me,
B. And they array themselves for you in the council of the holy ones.

Comment: The B line is apparently based on Ps. 89:7, 8, but the verb does not seem to mean "compare" as it does in Ps. 89:7a. For a survey of possible meanings, see Sonne and Holm-Nielsen. The military interpretation given above seems to fit the context best. Perhaps the poet interprets Ps. 89:7a in light of Moses’ words in Ex. 32:26.

Grammatical Structure

A. Vtr-s S(ptcp(in) PP-C-s)
B. Vin PP-s PP-C

Grammatical Units 4:4

Syllables 14:11

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. Vtr-s S(ptcp(in) PP-C-s)
B. Vin PP-s PP-C

Comment: I take the B-line intransitive verb and following prepositional phrase as a compound verb. Alternatively the B-line verb could be rewritten as a participle parallel to the A-line participle, in which case the A-line prepositional phrase would be parallel to the second B-line prepositional phrase. My parallelism schemata reflect my interpretation of the B line.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c d
B. a’4

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. Vtr-s // Vin PP-s PP-C (wyšwm'wny // wy'rwkw lkh bswd qdwšym): equivalent
       Set structure: simple // triple compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a/a'4 (wyšwm'wny // wy'rwkw lkh bswd qdwšym): cause-effect

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. Vtr-s // Vin PP-s PP-C: equivalent
       Set structures: Set 1. simple // triple compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a/a'4: cause-effect
       Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
       Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, simple // triple compound (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: S(ptcp(in) (hhwlkym), + 1 GU
PP (bdrk), + 1 GU
-C-s (lbkh), + 1 GU
1QH 4:25, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wtws' lnsh mšptm
B. wlmyšrym 'mt

Translation

A. And you shall bring forth to victory their justice,
B. And to a level place, truth.

Comment: For the interpretation of nšh as "victory," cf. the rabbinic use of the root (Jastrow) and the other data assembled by Glanzman. For the interpretation of myšym, cf. Isaiah 26:7 and the use of myšwr in 1QH 2:29 and 3:20, although there may be a play here on the more common biblical meaning, "equity."

Grammatical Structure

A. Vtr PP DO-s
B. & PP DO

Grammatical Units 3:2

Syllables 8:5

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. Vtr PP DO-s
B. & PP DO

Grammaratical Units 3:2

Syllables 8:5

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a  b   c
B. b'  c'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP // & PP (lnsh//wlmyšrym): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. DO-s//DO (mšptm//'mt): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( b//b' \) (lnsh//wlmyšrym): metaphor
Set 2. \( c//c' \) (mšptm//ʾmt): synonymous

Comment: With regard to the synonymous relationship between \( mšpt \) and ʾ\( mt \) in Set 2, note that both the A line of this couplet and 1QS 4:19 are based on Hab. 1:4, but that 1QS 4:19 substitutes ʾ\( mt \) for \( mšpt \).

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP // & PP: identical
Set 2. DO-s//DO: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \( b//b' \): metaphor
Set 2. \( c//c' \): synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria, the play on words between \( wlmyšrym \) and ʾ\( mt \) in the B line could be considered an example of parallelism.

Ellipsis, Compensation: Vtr (wtws'), + 0
1QH 4:25-26. COUPLEТ

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A.  wł tt'm byd hlk'yym
B.  kzwmm lmw

Translation
A.  And you will not allow them to be led astray by the evildoers,
B.  When they plot against them.

Comment: For the meaning of hlk'yym, see the analysis of 3:24-25.

Grammatical Structure
A.  & neg Vtr-s PP-C
B.  prep InfC(in)-s PP-s

Grammatical Units 3:2

Syllables 9:5

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A.  & neg Vtr-s PP -C
B.  =C(={ptcl} PP-s)
A.  wł tt'm byd hlk'yym
B.  {zwmmym} lmw

Comment: The rewrite converts the B-line preposition and infinitive construct into a participle.

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A.  a b c
B.  c'2
A.  wł tt'm byd hlk'yym
B.  {zwmmym} lmw

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. The rewrite must be used in the semantic parallelism schema in order for the schema to be read. Other alternatives would be: (1) to rewrite the B-line infinitive as a finite verb and analyze the two lines as antithetically parallel at the whole line level, or (2) to analyze the two lines as nonparallel.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1.  \(-C // \neg=-C([ptcl] PP-s) (\text{hlk'ym} // \{zwmmym\} \text{lmw})\): equivalent after rewrite
        Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1.  \(c//c'2 (\text{hlk'ym} // \{zwmmym\} \text{lmw})\): general-specific

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1.  \(-C // \neg=-C([ptcl] PP-s)\): equivalent after rewrite
        Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  \(c//c'2\): general-specific
        Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
        Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Rewrites: B line, prep \text{InfC}(\text{ln}) (\text{kzwmm}) \rightarrow \text{ptcl}(\text{ln}) (\text{zwmmym})

Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: \& neg \text{Vtr-s} (\text{wl' tt'm}), +1 \text{GU}
        \text{PP} (\text{byd}), +0
1QH 4:26-27. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wttn mwrm 'l 'mkh
B. wmps lkwl 'my h'rswt
C. lhkrty bmšpt kwI 'wbry pykh

Translation
A. But you shall bring fear of them upon your people,
B. And a crushing for all the peoples of the lands,
C. Cutting off in the judgment all who transgress your word.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Vtr DO-s PP-s
B. & DO prep ptcl OP-C
C. prep InfC(tr) PP ptcl DO-C-s

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Vtr DO-s PP-s
B. & DO prep ptcl OP-C
C. {DO(InfC)} PP {prep ptcl OP}-C-s

Comment: The C-line rewrite removes the initial preposition, converting the adverbial infinitive phrase into the direct object of the A-line verb. It further adds a preposition to the original direct object of the infinitive, converting it into a prepositional phrase.

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c
B. b' c"2 d
C. b" c"2 c"2

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical, but without rewrite.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. DO-s // & DO // {DO(InfC)} (mwr'm // wmpš // {hkryt}): identical, identical after rewrite
   Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 2. PP-s // prep ptcl OP-C // {prep ptcl OP}-C-s ('I 'mkh // lkwl 'my h'rswt // {lkwl} 'wbry pykh): equivalent, equivalent after rewrite, identical after rewrite
   Set structure: simple//compound//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b//b'/b" (mwr'm // wmpš // lhkryt): paradigmatic

Set 2. c//c'2//c"2 ('I 'mkh // lkwl 'my h'rswt // kwl 'wbry pykh): paradigmatic, repetition, whole-part
   c // c'2, c"2 ('I 'mkh // lkwl 'my h'rswt): paradigmatic, repetition
   c, c'2 // c"2 ('I 'mkh, lkwl 'my h'rswt // kwl 'wbry pykh): whole-part

Comment: In Set 2 I classify the relationship between the first two units and the third as whole-part because the C-line unit specifies that it is the transgressors of God's word among both God's people (Israel) and the nations who will be judged.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. DO-s // & DO // {DO(InfC)}: identical, identical after rewrite
Set 2. PP-s // prep ptcl OP-C // {prep ptcl OP}-C-s: equivalent, equivalent after rewrite, identical after rewrite

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple//simple
               Set 2. simple//compound//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b//b'/b": paradigmatic
Set 2. c//c'2//c"2: paradigmatic, repetition, whole-part

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Sets 2, A and B lines, 'mkh, 'my
Set 2, B and C lines, lkwl, kwl

Rewrites: C line, prep InfC(tr)...ptcl DO-C-s (hkryt...kwl 'wbry pykh) -->
DO(InfC)...prep ptcl OP-C-s (hkryt...kwl 'wbry pykh)

Compounds: Set 2, simple//compound//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Vtr (wttm) (A line), 1 GU (B line), + PP (bmšpt) (C line)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also AAB and ABB) triplet

1QH 4:27. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wby h'ywrth pny rbym
B. wtgbr 'd l'yn mspr

Translation
A. And through me you have illumined the face of many,
B. And shown yourself to be immeasurably powerful.

Comment: For the interpretation of B-line l'yn mspr as "without measure," cf. Ps. 147:5.

Grammatical Structure

A. & PP-s Vtr DO-C
B. & Vin prep OP(PP-C)

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & PP-s Vtr DO-C
B. & Vin prep OP(PP-C)
A. wby h'ywrth pny rbym
B. wtgbr 'd l'yn mspr

Grammatical Units 4:3
Syllables 10:8
Comment: Alternatively the lines could be taken as grammatically nonparallel. I have taken them as parallel because (1) the A-line by is understood elliptically in the B line, and (2) both verbs are second person Hiphils.

**Semantic Parallelism Schema**

A. a b3
B. b'3

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. In favor of understanding A-line by elliptically in the B line is the use of this prepositional phrase with hgbyr in 2:24; 4:8, 23; 5:15; cf. also the next couplet.

**ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS**

**Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units**

Set 1. Vtr DO-C & Vin prep OP(PP-C) (h'yrwth pny rbym // wtgbr 'd l'yn mspr): equivalent
Set structure: double compound // double compound

**Sets of Semantically Parallel Units**

Set 1. b3/b'3 (h'yrwth pny rbym // wtgbr 'd l'yn mspr): whole-part

Comment: I take the manifestation of God's might in the B line to be part of the illumination in the A line. See the comment on Set 1 of the next couplet.

**RESULTS**

**Grammatical Parallelism**

Set 1. Vtr DO-C & Vin prep OP(PP-C): equivalent
Set structures: Set 1. double compound // double compound

**Semantic Parallelism**

Set 1. b3/b'3: whole-part
Set structures: same as grammatical

**Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism**

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Compounds: Set 1, double compound // double compound (indivisible)
Whole line semantic parallelism: B line
Ellipsis, Compensation: & PP-s (by), + 0

1QH 4:27-28, COUPLLET
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS
Text
A. ky hwd'tny brzy pl'kh
B. wbswd pl'kh hgbrth 'mdy
Translation
A. For you have taught me by your wondrous mysteries,
B. And by your wondrous secret you have manifested your power with me.
Grammatical Structure
A. ptcl Vtr-s PP-C-s
B. & PP-C-s Vin PP-s
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA
Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. ptcl Vtr-s PP -C-s
B. Vin PP-s & PP -C-s
A. ky hwd'tny brzy pl'kh
B. hgbrth 'mdy wbswd pl'kh
Comment: I take the B-line intransitive verb and following preposition as a compound verb.
Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c
B. a'2 b' c
Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. ptcl Vtr-s // Vin PP-s (ky hwd'tny // hgbrth 'mdy): equivalent
   Set structure: simple/compound

Set 2. PP // & PP (brzy//wbswd): identical
   Set structure: simple/simple

Set 3. -C-s//-C-s (pl'kh//pl'kh): identical
   Set structure: simple/simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a' (ky hwd'tny // hgbrth 'mdy): whole-part
Set 2. b//b' (brzy//wbswd): synonymous
Set 3. c//c (pl'kh//pl'kh): repetition

Comment: That the relationship between the units of Set 1 is whole-part is not readily apparent, but the two clauses that follow, especially wlhwdy . . . gbwrwtykh (II. 28-29), suggest that the manifestation of God's might was part of what God taught the poet. In light of the parallelism in Set 1, I interpret 'mdy as "in my knowledge" (cf. Job 15:9 and BDB, 768).

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. ptcl Vtr-s // Vin PP-s: equivalent
Set 2. PP // & PP: identical
Set 3. -C-s//-C-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple/compound
              Set 2. simple/simple
              Set 3. simple/simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a': whole-part
Set 2. b//b': synonymous
Set 3. c//c: repetition

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 3, pi'kh

Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)

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1QH 4:28-29, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. <l>hpl' lngd rbym b'bwr kbwdkh
B. wlhwdy' lkwl hhyym gbwrwtykh

Comment: On the manuscript the first A-line word is whpl'. The infinitive absolute is extremely rare in the DSS (Qimron § 310.14). B-line wlhwdy' suggests the above emendation. Admittedly the Hiphil infinitive construct with the preposition l is almost always written with yod in the DSS (Qimron § 310.14), but 1QpHab 7:8 has lhplh. Alternatively, this unit could be excluded from the corpus due to the textual problem.

Translation

A. To work wonders before many for the sake of your glory,
B. And to make known to all the living your mighty deeds.

Grammatical Structure

A. <prep> InfC(in) PP PP-s
B. & prep InfC(tr) prep ptcl OP D0-s

Grammatical Units 3:3

Syllables 13:13

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & prep InfC(tr)...DO-s prep ptcl OP
B. <l>hpl' lngd rbym
A. b'bwr kbwdkh
B. wlhwdy'...gbwrwtykh lkwl hhyym

Comment: I consider the infinitive constructs to be grammatically parallel even though one is intransitive and the other transitive because of (1) the semantic parallelism between the two and (2) the grammatical and semantic parallelism between the two prepositional phrases in the second column.
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c
B. a'...2 b'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Alternatively the whole B line could be placed in the column with b'bwr kbwdkh. However, this arrangement would ignore the parallelism between the prepositional phrases in the second column.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. <prep> InfC(in) // & prep InfC(tr)...DO-s (<l>hpl' // whwdy'...gbwrwtykh): equivalent
   Set structure: simple//compound

Set 2. PP // prep ptcl OP (lngd rbym // lkwl hhyym): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a/a'...2 (<l>hpl' // whwdy'...gbwrwtykh): synonymous
Set 2. b/b' (lngd rbym // lkwl hhyym): synonymous

Comment: If A-line rbym refers to the community, as some scholars suggest, then the relationship between the units of Set 2 would be part-whole, or perhaps antithetic. In 1QS rbym (especially with the definite article) is a technical term for the community. In 1QpHab (where the form with the definite article does not occur) it clearly does not have that meaning (cf. 10:9, 11). In the Hodayot only the anarthrous form occurs, and where used as a substantive (only here and in 2:27, 4:27, and 15:11) it does not appear to have any technical meaning, so that the referent in each case must be determined by the context. If the schemata above accurately reflect the parallelism between the lines, it seems best to me to analyze the units of Set 2 as synonymous.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. InfC(in) // & InfC(tr)...DO-s: equivalent
Set 2. PP // prep ptcl OP: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound
               Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a'...2: synonymous
Set 2. b//b': synonymous
Set structures: same as grammatical

**Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism**

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, simple/compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: PP-s (b'bw kwdkh), + 1 GU

---

1QH 4:29. TRIPLET

**PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. *my bér kêt*
B. *wmh ysr hmr*
C. *lhgdyl pl'wt*

**Translation**

A. What is flesh in comparison to this?
B. And what is a clay product
C. To magnify wonders?

Comment: A few scholars interpret A-line *bér* as a verb parallel to *lhgdyl*. There may be a play on this meaning, but the majority interpretation followed here is supported by the recurring theme in the Hodayot of mortal man's unworthiness to announce God's glory (cf. the context here and 3:22-24) and by the use of *bér* to designate human weakness in 7:17; 9:16; 10:22; 13:13-14; 15:12, 17, 21; 17:25; 18:21, 23; frg. 7:10. I understand *kêt* to refer to this task of announcing God's glory, as both the preceding context and the B line indicate. For the proleptic use of *kêt* in a somewhat similar passage, cf. Is. 43:9.

**Grammatical Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>Ppr? S PP(pr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>&amp; Ppr? S-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>prep InfC(tr) DO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grammatical Units** 3:3:2

**Syllables** 5:5:6

Comment: Alternatively, this unit could be analyzed as a 3:5 couplet with a 5:11 syllable count. Symmetry of line length favors the approach taken here.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. Ppr?  S  PP(pr)
B. & Ppr?  S-C  prep InfC(tr) DO
C. my  bśr  kz't
B. wmh  ysr  hmr
C. lhgdyl  pl'wt

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a  b  c
B. a'  b'2  c'
C. c'2

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. The B and C lines together constitute a single enjambed clause that, as a unit, parallels the A line.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

   Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2. S//S-C (bśr // ysr  hmr): equivalent
   Set structure: simple//compound
Set 3. PP(pr) // prep InfC(tr) DO (kz't // lhgdyl  pl'wt): equivalent
   Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a' (my//wmh): synonymous
Set 2. b//b'2 (bśr // ysr  hmr): metaphor
Set 3. c//c'2 (kz't // lhgdyl  pl'wt): pronoun

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. Ppr? // & Ppr?: identical
Set 2. S//S-C: equivalent
Set 3. PP(pr) // prep InfC(tr) DO: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//compound
Set 3. simple//compound
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a/a': synonymous
Set 2. b/b'2: metaphor
Set 3. c/c'2: pronoun

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically (A // B-C); none, grammatically or semantically (B::C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 3, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 2, simple//compound (indivisible)
            Set 3, simple//compound (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: C line

Summarizing comment: AA triplet

1QH 4:29-30. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. whw' b'wwn mrm
B. w'd šbh b'smt m'l

Translation
A. For he is in sin from the womb,
B. And until old age in guilt of unfaithfulness.

Comment: On the spelling of B-line šbh, cf. Qimron § 100.33.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Spr P(PP) PP
B. & PP P(PP-C)

Grammatical Units 3:3

Syllables 7:8
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. &amp; Spr</th>
<th>P(PP)</th>
<th>PP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>P(PP-C)</td>
<td>&amp; PP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. whw'</td>
<td>b'wwn</td>
<td>mrhm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>b'smt m'l</td>
<td>w'd šbh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semantic Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. b'2</td>
<td>c'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. P(PP)//P(PP-C) (b'wwn // b'smt m'l): equivalent
   Set structure: simple//compound

Set 2. PP // & PP (mrhm // w'd šbh): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b//b'2 (b'wwn // b'smt m'l): whole-part
Set 2. c//c' (mrhm // w'd šbh): merism

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. P(PP)//P(PP-C): equivalent
Set 2. PP // & PP: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound
   Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b//b'2: whole-part
Set 2. c//c': merism

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, simple/compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Spr (whw'), + 1 GU

1QH 4:30-31, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'ny yd'ty ky lw' l'nwš șdqh
B. wiw' lbn 'dm twm drk
C. l'I 'lywn kwí m'sy șdqh

Translation

A. And I know that righteousness does not belong to man,
B. Nor perfect conduct to the son of man.
C. It is to the Most High God that all works of righteousness belong.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Spr Vtr DO(ptcl neg P(PP) S
B. & neg P(PP-C) S-C
C. P(PPpn) Att ptcl S-C)

Comment: I assume that the direct object of A-line yd'ty extends to the end of the C line.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Spr Vtr ptcl neg P(PP) S
B. & neg P(PP-C) S-C
C. P(PPpn) Att ptcl S-C
A. w'ny yd'ty ky lw' l'nwš șdqh
B. wiw' lbn 'dm twm drk
C. l'I 'lywn kwí m'sy șdqh
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A.  a  b  c  d
B.  c'2  d'2
C.  c''2  d''2

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. If, however, the B and C lines are considered apart from the A line, their subjects are seen to consist of grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

        Set structure: simple//compound//compound

Set 2.  S // S-C // ptcl S-C (sdqh // twm drk // kwl m'sy sdqh): equivalent, identical
        Set structure: simple//compound//compound

Set 2a. S // ptcl S (twm // kwl m'sy): identical
        Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2b. -C/-C (drk/sdqh): identical
        Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1.  c//c'2//c''2 (ky lw' l'nwš // wíw' lbn 'dm // l'I 'lywn): synonymous, negative-positive
        c/c'2 (ky lw' l'nwš // wíw' lbn 'dm): synonymous
        c, c'2 // c''2 (ky lw' l'nwš, wíw' lbn 'dm // l'I 'lywn): negative-positive

Set 2.  d//d'2//d''2 (sdqh // twm drk // kwl m'sy sdqh): synonymous, repetition
        d/d'2//d''2 (sdqh // twm drk // kwl m'sy sdqh): synonymous
        d//d''2 (sdqh // kwl m'sy sdqh): repetition

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 2.  S // S-C // ptcl S-C: equivalent, identical
Set 2a. S // ptcl S: identical
Set 2b. -C/-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound//compound
                Set 2. simple//compound//compound
                Set 2a. simple//simple
                Set 2b. simple//simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c//c'2//c''2: synonymous, negative-positive
Set 2. d//d'2//d''2: synonymous, repetition

Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound//compound
Set 2. simple//compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete (A//B//C); partial (B//C), due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A//B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//C).

Number of sets of parallel units: 4 grammatical and 2 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 2b: 2 grammatically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1, A and B lines, lw', wlw'  
Set 2, A and C lines, sdqh

Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound//compound (indivisible)  
Set 2, simple//compound//compound (indivisible, but grammatically divisible when the compounds are considered apart from the A-line simple unit)

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Spr (w'ny), + 1 GU (B line), + 1 GU (C line)  
Vtr (yd'ty), + 1 GU (B line), + 1 GU (C line)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also AAB, ABA, and even ABB) triplet

---

1QH 4:31-32, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wdrk 'nwš lw' tkwn
B. ky 'm brwh yrs 'l lw
C. lhtm drk lbny 'dm
Translation
A. And the way of man is not ordered aright,
B. Except by the spirit which God has formed for him,
C. To perfect the way of the sons of man.

Grammatical Structure
A. & S-C neg Vpa
B. ptcl ptcl PP,-R(Vtr Spn PP-s)
C. prep InfC(tr) DO PP-C

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA
Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & S -C neg Vpa
B. {S PP-C Vin}
A. wdrk 'nwš lw' tkwn
B. ky 'm brhw ys'r 'l lw
C. drk lbny 'dm {ttwm}

Comment: The C-line rewrite converts the transitive infinitive and its direct object into an intransitive finite verb and its subject. In light of the parallelism between the A and C lines I take the C-line prepositional phrase lbny as a circumlocution for the genitive (GK § 129). The original C-line infinitive phrase is dependent on the B-line relative clause, which is dependent on the first B-line prepositional phrase, which is dependent on the A-line independent clause. However, in spite of the syntactic levels that separate the A-line clause from the C-line infinitive phrase, they are clearly parallel to each other both grammatically and semantically.

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a  b  c  d  e  f  g
B. c'  b'2  c'
A. wdrk 'nwš lw' tkwn
B. ky 'm brhw ys'r 'l lw
C. drk lbny 'dm lhtm

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical without the rewrite.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS
Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1. & S // {S} (wdrk//drk): identical after rewrite
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2. \(-C / PP-C ('nwš // lbny 'dm): equivalent\)  
Set structure: simple//compound

Set 3. \(\text{neg Vpa} / \{\text{Vin}\} (lw' tkwn // \{ttwm\}): equivalent after rewrite\)  
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \(a/a' (wdrk//drk): repetition\)
Set 2. \(b/b'2 ('nwš // lbny 'dm): synonymous\)
Set 3. \(c/c' (lw' tkwn // lhtm): antithetic\)

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. \& S // \{S\}: identical after rewrite  
Set 2. \(-C / PP-C: equivalent\)  
Set 3. \(\text{neg Vpa} / \{\text{Vin}\}: equivalent after rewrite\)

Set structures:  
Set 1. simple//simple  
Set 2. simple//compound  
Set 3. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \(a/a': repetition\)
Set 2. \(b/b'2: synonymous\)
Set 3. \(c/c': antithetic\)

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete after rewrite

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically (A//C); none, grammatically or semantically (A,C::B)

Number of sets of parallel units: 3, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:  
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units  
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units  
Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1, A and C lines, wdrk, drk

Rewrites: C line, InfC(tr) DO PP-C (lhtm drk lbny 'dm) --> Vin S PP-C (ttwm drk lbny 'dm)

Compounds: Set 2, simple//compound (indivisible)
Summarizing comment: ABA triplet. Such close semantic and grammatical parallelism between two lines that are so distantly related syntactically is exceptional.

1QH 4:32-33. COUPLETT

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. Im'n yd'w kwl m'syw bkwh gbwrtyw
B. wrwb rhmyw 'l kwly bny rswnw

Translation

A. That all his creatures may know the strength of his might,
B. And the abundance of his compassion upon all the children of his will.

Comment: Scholars are divided over whether to take A-line kwly m'syw as subject or as direct object ("that they may know all his works in the strength of his might," cf. 7:32). In favor of the interpretation followed here is the recurrent theme of God's glory being made known to all his creatures (1:32-33; 3:23; 14:16; 15:19-20; cf. also 2:24-25; 4:28-29). This question does not affect the analysis of parallelism.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl Vin ptcl S-s PP-C-s
B. & OP-C-s prep ptcl OP-C-s

Comment: In light of the syllable count, I take A-line Im'n as a grammatical unit. The verb could be analyzed as transitive and the parallel prepositional phrases as direct objects introduced by b (for the use of b to introduce the direct object of the verb yd', cf. 9:9-10; frg. 5:9; frg. 10:3; 1QS 8:18; see also 7:32). I limit myself here to the surface grammatical structure as a slightly simpler way of representing the parallelism.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl Vin ptcl S-s PP -C-s
B. & OP-C-s prep ptcl OP -C-s
A. Im'n yd'w kwly m'syw bkwh gbwrtyw
B. wrwb rhmyw 'l kwly bny rswnw
Semantic Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>d'2</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>f</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. PP // & OP (bkwh//wrwb): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. -C-s//-C-s (gbwrtw//rhmyw): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. d2//d'2 (bkwh gbwrtw // wrwb rhmyw): paradigmatic
Set structure: compound//compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. PP // & OP: identical
Set 1b. -C-s//-C-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. d2//d'2: paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line bkwh and gbwr tw could be considered parallel.

Repetition: nonparallel, kw/. However there is a semantic relationship between the two phrases in which kw/ is found.

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: ptcl (lm'n), + prep ptcl OP ('l kw/ bny)
Vin (yd'w), + -C-s (rswnw)
ptcl S-s (kw/ m'syw), + 0

1QH 4:33, COUPL ET

Comment: This and the following couplet may be combined to form a quatrains.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w'ny r'd wrtt 'hzwny
B. wkwl grmy yrw'w

Translation
A. But as for me, trembling and shivering seized me,
B. And all my bones shook.

Comment: Although almost all scholars translate the B-line verb as "are broken" (apparently from r"), the parallelism and surrounding context clearly favor the interpretation given here (cf. Gaster's "were a-quiver"). On the use of the root r" in the sense of "to shake," see the comment on 3:12-13.

Grammatical Structure

A. & DO S & S Vtr-<s
B. & ptcl S-s Vin

Grammatical Units 4:3

Syllables 10:8

Comment: In light of the syllable count I take wkwl as a grammatical unit.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. \( \& \text{DO} \rightarrow \) S & S Vtr-\( _{-s} \)
B. \( \& \{\text{ptcl DO-}^s \text{ Vtr}\} \)
A. w'ny r'd wrtt 'hzwny
B. wkwl grmy \{yr'w\}

Comment: The rewrite transforms the intransitive verb and its subject into an impersonal transitive (Hiphil) form and its direct object. When the A-line \textit{casus pendens} is read with the B line, it functions as a genitive, but the method is unable to show this.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b3(c c' d)
B. b'3
A. w'ny r'd wrtt 'hzwny
B. wkwl grmy yrw'w

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. The compounds cannot be split because B-line \textit{wkwl grmy} is parallel only to a grammatical element, the A-line pronominal suffix attached to the verb.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. S & S Vtr-\( _{-s} \) \& \{\text{ptcl DO-}^s \text{ Vtr}\} (r'd wrtt 'hzwny // wkwl grmy \{yr'w\}): equivalent after rewrite
   Set structure: double compound // double compound

Set 1 a. S / & S (r'd/wrtt): identical
   Set structure: simple/simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b3//b'3 (r'd wrtt 'hzwny // wkwl grmy yrw'w): whole-part
Set 1 a. c/c' (r'd/wrtt): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. Vtr-\( _{-s} \) \& \{\text{ptcl DO-}^s \text{ Vtr}\}: equivalent after rewrite
Set 1 a. S / & S: identical

Set structures: Set 1. double compound // double compound
Set 1 a. simple/simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b3/b'3: whole-part
Set 1a. c/c': synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 1a: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1a, A line

Rewrites: B line, & ptcl S-s Vin (wkwl grmy yrw'w) --> & ptcl DO-s Vtr (wkwl grmy yr'w)

Compounds: Set 1, double compound // double compound (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: & DO> (w'ny), + 0

1QH 4:33-34, COUPLET

Comment: This and the preceding couplet may be combined to form a quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wyms lbby kdwng mpny 'š
B. wylkw brky kmym mwgrym bmwrđ

Translation

A. And my heart melted like wax before a fire,
B. And my knees flowed like water running downhill.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Vpa S-s PP Att(PP)
B. & Vin S-s PP Att(ptcp PP)

Grammatical Units 5:5

Syllables 13:14
Comment: Alternatively, each line could be divided in two, yielding an ABAB quatrain with grammatical and syllable counts of 2:3:2:3 and 6:7:6:8. I analyze the unit as a couplet to avoid splitting the semantic compounds.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>&amp; Vpa</th>
<th>S-s</th>
<th>PP</th>
<th>Att(PP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>&amp; Vpa</td>
<td>S-s</td>
<td>PP</td>
<td>Att(PP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>&amp; Vpa</td>
<td>S-s</td>
<td>PP</td>
<td>Att(PP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>wyms</td>
<td>lbby</td>
<td>kdwng</td>
<td>mpny 's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>wyikw</td>
<td>brky</td>
<td>kymym</td>
<td>mwgrym bmwrd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: A Niphal participle nms from the root mss is probably meant to be understood in the A line after kdwng (cf. Ps. 22:15). The participle is made explicit in the B line since it is from a different root than the verb which initiates the line.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a5</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>a'5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>wyms</td>
<td>lbby</td>
<td>kdwng</td>
<td>mpny 's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>wyikw</td>
<td>brky</td>
<td>kymym</td>
<td>mwgrym bmwrd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. It would perhaps be possible to consider lbby//brky a separate semantic set, for 2:28 and 8:32 compare the heart to running water, and the figure of melting wax is used with reference to other things besides the heart (the flesh, 8:32-33; the wicked, Ps. 68:3; the mountains, Mic. 1:4 and Ps. 97:5). However, I have not isolated this set because the knees are compared to running water (Ezek. 7:17; 21:12), but not to melting wax (at least not in the Bible, nor, to my knowledge, at Qumran, unless 1QM 14:6 lnmwgy brkym should be so interpreted).

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & Vpa // & Vpa (wyms/wyikw): equivalent
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. S-s//S-s (lbby//brky): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1c. PP//PP (kdwnk//kymym): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1d. Att(PP) // Att(ptcp PP) (mpny 's // mwgrym bmwrd): equivalent
Set structure: compound//compound
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( a_5/a'_5 \) (wyms Ibby kdwng m plyw'\( s \) // wylkwr brky kmym mwgrym bmwr(\( d \)): paradigmatic

Set structure: quadruple compound // quadruple compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. \& Vpa // \& Vin: equivalent
Set 1b. S-s/S-s: identical
Set 1c. PP//PP: identical
Set 1d. Att(PP) // Att(ptcp PP): equivalent

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple
Set 1c. simple//simple
Set 1d. compound//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \( a_5/a'_5 \): paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1. quadruple compound // quadruple compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 4 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1c: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1d: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria B-line wylkw and mwgrym could be considered parallel.

Compounds: Set 1d, compound//compound (indivisible)
Set 1, quadruple compound // quadruple compound (grammatically divisible)
Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines, although there is almost a word-for-word correspondence between the two semantic compounds.

1QH 4:34, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ky zkrt 'šmwty
B. 'm m'I 'bwty

Translation

A. For I remembered my guilt,
B. Together with the faithlessness of my fathers,

Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl Vtr DO-s
B. PP-C-s

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ky zkrt 'šmwty
B. 'm m'I 'bwty

Comment: The B-line prepositional phrase is placed in the same column as the A-line direct object, because the preposition 'm here functions as the equivalent of a coordinating conjunction.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a
B. b

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. DO-s // PP-C-s ('šmwty // 'm m'I 'bwty): equivalent
      Set structure: simple//compound
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( b//b'2 \) (‘šmwty // ‘m m'l 'bwty): paradigmatic (each referring to the sins of distinct sinners)

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. DO-s // PP-C-s: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \( b/b'2 \): paradigmatic

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:

Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: ptcl Vtr (ky zkrty), + 1 GU

1QH 4:34-35. COUPL ET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. bqwm rš'ym 'l brytk
B. whlk'yym 'l dbkh

Comment: Sukenik transcribed the obscure (and interlinear) first letter of the last word as \( k \). There is general agreement that it must be read as above. On this question see especially Carmignac 1960, 273-74.
Translation

A. When wicked men arose against your covenant,
B. And evildoers against your word.

Comment: For the translation of ḥlkʿym, cf. the analysis of 3:24-25.

Grammatical Structure

A. prep InfC(in) S PP-s
B. & S PP-s

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. prep InfC(in) S PP-s
B. & S PP-s
A. bqwm ršʿym 'l brytk
B. whlkʿym 'l dbrkḥ

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c
B. b' c'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. S // & S (ršʿym//whlkʿym): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. PP-s//PP-s ('l brytkḥ // 'l dbrkḥ): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b/b' (ršʿym//whlkʿym): synonymous
Set 2. c/c' ('l brytkḥ // 'l dbrkḥ): part-whole

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. S // & S: identical
Set 2. PP-s//PP-s: identical
Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple  
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism
Set 1. b/b': synonymous  
Set 2. c/c': part-whole

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism
Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete  
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units  
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Repetition: Set 2, grammatical element 'l'
Ellipsis, Compensation: prep InfC(in) (bqwm), + 0

1QH 4:35, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w'ny 'mrty bpš'y  
B. n'zbty mbrytkh

Translation
A. And I said, Because of my sin  
B. I have been abandoned by your covenant.

Comment: There is considerable disagreement whether the prepositional phrase bpš'y modifies 'mrty or n'zbty. The context seems to indicate the latter, but I have assigned bpš'y to the A line because of line lengths. Among those who have followed this same interpretation and lineation are Bardtke, Burrows and Dupont-Sommer. For the translation of B-line n'zbty m, cf. Lv. 26:43.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Spr Vtr DO(PP-s)  
B. Vpa PP-s)

Grammatical Units 3:2
Syllables 9:8
Comment: If *bpsʾy* were assigned to the B line, the grammatical unit count would be a not very common 2:3 (cf. section 1.1.2 of Chapter III) and the syllable count would be an imbalanced 6:11.

RESULTS

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically

Summarizing comment: nonparallel and enjambed couplet

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1QH 4:35-36. COUPLET

Comment: This and the two following couplets can be combined to form an AABBA AA hexastich.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. *wbzwkry kwh ydkh*
B. ‘*m hmwn ṭhmykh*

Translation

A. But when I remembered the might of your hand,
B. Together with the multitude of your mercies,

Grammatical Structure

A. & prep Inf*C(tr)-s* DO-C-s
B. PP-C-s

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & prep Inf*C(tr)-s* DO -C-s
B. PP -C-s

A. *wbzwkry* kwh ydkh
B. ‘*m hmwn ṭhmykh*

Comment: On the parallelism in the second column, cf. 4:34. Note the grammatical, syntactic, and lexical similarities between this unit and 4:34.
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a     b2
B. b'2    
A. wbzwkry kwh ydkh
B. 'm hmwn rhmykh

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. DO//PP (kwh // 'm hmwn): equivalent
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 1b. -C-s//-C-s (ydkh//rhmykh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b2//b'2 (kwh ydkh // 'm hmwn rhmykh): paradigmatic
Set structure: compound//compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. DO//PP: equivalent
Set 1b. -C-s//-C-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b2//b'2: paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line kwh and ydkh might be considered parallel.

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: & prep InfC(tr)-s (wbzwkry), + 0

1QH 4:36. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ht’wddt’w’qwmh
B. wrw’hy hhzyqh bm’m’d lpny ng’

Translation
A. I stood, and I remained upright,
B. And my spirit retained a foothold in the face of affliction.

Comment: On the translation of the two A-line verbs, cf. my comment on 4:22. Some translate the B-line verb statively (cf. Carmignac 1961: "et mon esprit s’est affermi dans (sa) position"), but I can find no evidence elsewhere for this use of the Hiphil of hzq. The common meaning of hhzyq b and the similar hhzq m’m’d in 5:29 suggest the interpretation given here. For the translation of m’m’d, cf. Ps. 69:3.

Grammatical Structure
A. Vpa & Vin
B. & S-s Vin PP PP

Comment: The 2:4 grammatical unit count is unusual, but the line division seems quite clear on the basis of syntax and semantics.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. Vpa & Vin
B. & S-s Vin PP  PP

A. ht'wddty w'qwmh
B. wrwhy h'hzyqh bm'md lpy ny ng'

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a
B. a''3

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. Vpa / & Vin // & S-s Vin PP (ht'wddty / w'qwmh // wrwhy h'hzyqh bm'md): equivalent
   Set structure: simple / simple // double compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a/a''//a''3 (ht'wddty / w'qwmh // wrwhy h'hzyqh bm'md): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. Vpa / & Vin // & S-s Vin PP (ht'wddty / w'qwmh // wrwhy h'hzyqh bm'md): equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple / simple // double compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a/a''//a''3: synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 3 (2 internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1, A line

Compounds: Set 1, simple / simple // double compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: 0, + PP (lpny ng')

_1QH 4:36-37, COUPLET_

Comment: This and the two preceding couplets can be combined to form an AABBAA hexastich.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

  A. ky nš’n[ty] bhsdykh
  B. whmwn ḫmykh

Comment: There is general agreement on the A-line reconstruction.

Translation

  A. For I leaned on your mercies,
  B. And the abundance of your compassion.

Grammatical Structure

  A. ptcl Vpa PP-s
  B. & OP-C-s

PARALLELISM SCHEMATICA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

  A. ptcl Vpa PP-s
  B. & OP-C-s

Semantic Parallelism Schema

  A. a
  B. b
  a'2
Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP-s // & OP-C-s (bhsdykh // whmwn ṭmykh): equivalent
   Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b//b’2 (bhsdykh // whmwn ṭmykh): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP-s // & OP-C-s: equivalent
   Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b//b’2: synonymous
   Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: ptcl Vpa (ky nš’n[ty]), + 1 GU
1QH 4:37, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ky tkpr 'wwn
B. wy[t][hr 'nw]š m'smh bšdqtkh

Comment: The generally accepted restoration of B-line 'nwš is supported both by the traces of the bottom of the letters and by the use of 'nwš with the verb thr in 11:10 and 1QS 11:14-15. There is also general agreement that the first B-line word is a form of the verb thr, although most scholars read wlt[hr], an awkward construction in the sentence. Carmignac 1960, 274, reads the manuscript as above. B-line bšdqtkh is followed by a lacuna (Carmignac 1960, 274, observes that Sukenik fails to indicate this lacuna), so that there can be no certainty that bšdqtkh belongs to this couplet rather than the following unit (its presence here produces considerable imbalance in line length). In light of these textual uncertainties I exclude this unit from the corpus.

Translation
A. For you forgive sin,
B. And a man is purified from guilt by your righteousness.

1QH 4:38-5:4

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 5:5-6, TRIPLET(?)

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
'wdkh 'dwny
A. ky l' 'ztbny bgwry b'm [nkry]
B. [ ]
C. [wl'] k'smty špttny

Comment: The A-line restoration, accepted by a number of scholars, is based quite solidly on the traces of the bottom of the first three letters. The C-line restoration is almost unanimously accepted on the basis of the context. Most scholars also accept that the A line ends after the word that follows b'm and that a whole poetic line is lost in the lacuna, a view convincingly defended by Kittel, 87, 88, 195, but it is impossible to reconstruct this missing line. The unit is excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text. Because the B line is missing, it is unclear whether the C line belongs to this or the following unit.
Translation

I praise you, Lord,
A. For you have not abandoned me while I sojourn among an [alien] people,
B. [ ]
C. [And not] according to my guilt have you judged me.

1QH 5:6. COUPLET(?)

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wl‘ zbtwy bzmwt yṣry
B. wt‘zwr mšḥt hyy

Comment: These two lines are parallel, but it is possible that this unit should begin with the C line assigned to the preceding unit. Due to this uncertainty, I exclude this unit from the corpus.

Translation
A. Nor have you abandoned me to the desires of my evil nature,
B. But you have rescued my life from the pit.

Comment: For the translation of B-line wt‘zwr m, cf. 2:34-35.

1QH 5:6-7. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wttn [ ]
B. btwk lby‘yym mw‘dym lbny ’šmḥ

Comment: Two or three words are missing from the A line. Due to the condition of the text this couplet is excluded from the corpus.

Translation
A. And you placed [ ]
B. Among lions appointed for guilty men.
Comment: Apparently this and the preceding couplet can be combined to form a quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'rywt šwbry 'sm 'dyrym
B. wšwty d[m] gbwrym

Comment: There is universal agreement on the B-line restoration.

Translation

A. Lions that break the bones of the powerful,
B. And drink the blood of the mighty.

Grammatical Structure

A. ,=OP Att-C-C
B. & Att-C-C

Comment: The first word is in apposition with the object of the preposition btwk in l. 6.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. OP Att -C -C
B. & Att -C -C
A. 'rywt šwbry 'sm 'dyrym
B. wšwty d[m] gbwrym

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b2 c
B. b’2 c’
A. 'rywt šwbry 'sm 'dyrym
B. wšwty d[m] gbwrym

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. Att // & Att (šwbry//wšwty): identical
 Set structure: simple//simple
Set 1b. -C//-C ('sm//d[m]): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. -C//-C ('dyrym//gbwrym): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b2//b'2 (śwbry 'śm // wšwty d[m]): paradigmatic  
Set structure: compound//compound

Set 2. c//c' ('dyrym//gbwrym): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. Att // & Att: identical  
Set 1b. -C//-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple  
Set 1b. simple//simple  
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b2//b'2: paradigmatic  
Set 2. c//c': synonymous

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound  
Set 2. simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 2 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units  
- Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units  
- Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units  
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: OP ('rywt), + 0
Summarizing comment: elliptically parallel couplet with partial congruence between semantic and grammatical parallelism.

1QH 5:7-8, TRIPLET

Comment: This triplet apparently can be combined with the two preceding couplets to form a heptastich.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wtśmny bmgwr 'm dygym rbym
B. pwršy mkmr't l pny mym
C. wsydm lbny 'wlh

Translation

A. And you placed me in a place of sojourn among many fishers,
B. Those who spread the net upon the face of the waters,
C. And among those who hunt for the children of wickedness.

Comment: Whether A-line mgwr signifies "place of sojourn" or "terror" does not affect the analysis.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Vtr-s PP PP Att
B. _=OP(ptcp(tr) DO PP-C)
C. & OP Att(PP-C)

Comment: The A line is syllabically long in comparison with the other two, but the lines are balanced in terms of grammatical units.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vtr-s PP PP Att
B. _=OP(ptcp(tr) DO PP-C)
C. & OP Att(PP-C)

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c d
B. c'4 e
C. c' e f
Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP // \(=\text{OP(ptcp(tr) DO PP-C)} \) & OP (\(\text{\'m dygym // pwr\'sy mkmrt \l pny mym // wsydym}\)): identical, equivalent
  Set structure: simple // triple compound // simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c//c'4//c": (\(\text{\'m dygym // pwr\'sy mkmrt \l pny mym // wsydym}\)): epithet, paradigmatic
  c//c'4 (\(\text{\'m dygym // pwr\'sy mkmrt \l pny mym}\)): epithet
  c, c'4 // c" (\(\text{\'m dygym, pwr\'sy mkmrt \l pny mym // wsydym}\)): paradigmatic

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP // \(=\text{OP(ptcp(tr) DO PP-C)} \) & OP: identical, equivalent
  Set structures: Set 1. simple // triple compound // simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c//c'4//c": epithet, paradigmatic
  Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, simple // triple compound // simple (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Vtr-s (wt\'smny), + 1 GU (B line), + PP (lbny) (C line)
  PP (bmgwr), + 1 GU (B line), + -C (\'wlm) (C line)
  Att (rbym), + 1 GU (B line), + 0 (C line)
Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABA and AAB) triplet

1QH 5:8-9. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wšm lmšpt ysdtny
B. wswd 'mt 'mšth blbby
C. wmyh bryt ldwršyh

Comment: C-line wmyh is enigmatic. A number of scholars read wmzḥ. Both readings have been interpreted in a variety of ways, none of which seems very satisfactory. There is also some doubt about A-line ysdtny, which some read as ysrtny. Due to the various textual and interpretive problems, this triplet is excluded from the corpus.

Translation
A. But you established me there for judgment,
B. And a foundation of truth you made firm in my heart,
C. And a covenant for those who seek it.

1QH 5:9-10. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wtsgwr py kpyrym
B. šr khrb šnyhm
C. wmtl'wmt kȟnyt ĥdh

Translation
A. And you shut the mouth of the young lions,
B. Whose teeth were like a sword,
C. And their fangs like a sharp spear.

Grammatical Structure
A. Vtr DO-C
B. -R(ptcl P(PP) S-s
C. & S-s P(PP Att)

Grammatical Units 3:3:3
Syllables 7:6:9
Comment: I award to B-line ššr the status of a grammatical unit because of (1) the grammatical unit counts, and (2) the fact that it is gapped in the C line.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. Vtr DO -C
B. ,R(ptcl P(PP) P(PP) S-s
C. P(PP) Att) S-s
A. wtsgwr py kpyrym
B. ššr khrb šnyhm
C. khrb kḥnyt ḫdh wmtl'wtn

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c
d e f
C. e' g f'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. P(PP)//P(PP) (khrb//kḥnyt): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. S-s//S-s (šnyhm//wmtl'wtn): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. e//e' (khrb//kḥnyt): paradigmatic
Set 2. f//f' (šnyhm//wmtl'wtn): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. P(PP)//P(PP): identical
Set 2. S-s//S-s: identical
Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. e//e': paradigmatic
Set 2. f//f': synonymous
Set structures: same as grammatical

### Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically (A::B, C); partial, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Ellipsis, Compensation: ptcl (*šr*) (B line), + Att (hdh) (C line)

Summarizing comment: ABB triplet

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### 1QH 5:10-11. TRIPLET

#### PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

**Text**

A. hmt tnynym kwI mzmunm
B. lhtwp ywrbw
C. wil psw 'ly pyhm

Comment: B-line *lhtwp* was originally written *lhtwp*, and the *w* was subsequently erased. Whether one reads an infinitive (as I do) or a noun does not affect the analysis, except perhaps in the syllable count. The other B-line word is usually transcribed *wrwby*. A number of scholars posit, correctly in my opinion, that the root is *rb* (cf. Ps. 10:9; Prov. 23:28). However, the reading *wrwby* leaves a highly irregular line arrangement as well as an awkward relationship between *lhtwp* and the preceding words. For the reading followed here see Carmignac 1960, 274.

**Translation**

A. Venom of serpents were all their intentions;
B. It was to catch prey that they lay in wait,
C. But they could not open their mouth against me.

**Grammatical Structure**

A. P-C ptcl S-s
B. InfC Vin
C. & neg Vtr PP-s DO-s

**Grammatical Units** 3:2:3

**Syllables** 10:5:8
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
None

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A.  
B.  
C.  
A.  
B.  
C.  

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to semantically, but not grammatically, parallel units. For the preposition 'l after the verb 'rb, cf. Judg. 9:34. Alternatively, a semantic parallelism schema for the A and B lines could be formed by taking hmt tynym as parallel to lhtp ywrbw. A corresponding grammatical schema could be formed by rewriting ywrbw as an infinitive.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
There are no sets of grammatically parallel units.

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1.  

Set structure: compound//compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism
There are no sets of grammatically parallel units.

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: none, due to semantically, but not grammatically, parallel lines.

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically (A::B,C); none grammatically and partial semantically (B//C).
Number of sets of parallel units: 1, semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 semantically parallel units

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: 0 (B line), + PP-s ('ly) (C line)

Summarizing comment: semantically ABB triplet with no grammatical parallelism

1QH 5:11-12, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ky 'th 'ly strtny ngd bny 'dm
B. wtwrtkh hbth [by]
C. [']d qs hglwt ys'kh ly

Comment: The generally accepted reconstructions of the B and C lines are supported by traces that match the bet and the ayin; cf. also hbth by in l. 25.

Translation

A. For you, my God, concealed me in the presence of the children of men.
B. And your teaching you hid [within me],
C. Until the time of the revelation of your salvation for me.

Comment: I take the A-line verb as a Piel, since the Qal is not found in the Bible nor, to my knowledge, in the rabbinic literature, whereas the Piel, though infrequent, occurs in both (cf. the discussion in Holm-Nielsen). This question does not affect the analysis. I follow most scholars in interpreting B-line hbth as a second person (cf. I. 25 and A-line strtny) Piel form (cf. the use of the Pual in 8:6, 18; Job 24:4). On the dropped aleph, cf. Qimron § 100.61.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl Spr Voc-s Vtr-s PP-C
B. & DO-s Vtr [PP-s]
C. PP-C(InfC(pa) S-s PP-s)
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl Spr Voc-s Vtr-s PP-C
B. & DO-s Vtr [PP-s]
C. PP-C({Vtr DO-s}) PP-s

A. ky 'th 'ly strtny
B. wtwrtkh hbth
C. [']d qs {glyth} yś'kh

Comment: The C-line rewrite converts the infinitive in the passive and its subject into a transitive (Piel) finite verb and its direct object. That the C line is grammatically parallel to the other two could perhaps be shown more clearly by rewriting [']d qs as [']d śr. The grammatical compounds in the B and C lines are divisible when compared with each other apart from the A-line simple unit.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c3
B. c'3 c"4
C. ky 'th 'ly strtny ngd bny 'dm
B. wtwrtkh hbth [by]
C. [']d qs hglwt yś'kh ly

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. Vtr-s // & DO-s Vtr // PP-C({Vtr DO-s}) (strtny // wtwrtkh hbth // [']d qs {glyth} yś'kh): equivalent, equivalent after rewrite
Set structure: simple // compound // double compound

Set 1a1. & DO-s // {DO-s} (wtwrtkh/yś'kh): identical after rewrite
Set structure: simple/simple

Set 1a2. Vtr // PP-C({Vtr}) (hbth // [']d qDs {glyth})): equivalent after rewrite
Set structure: simple/compound

Set structure: compound//simple/simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c3//c'3//c"4 (strtny ngd bny 'dm // wtwrtkh hbth [by] // [']d qs hglwt yś'kh ly): pun
Set structure: double compound // double compound // triple compound
Comment: The relationship between the units of Set 1 is classified as "pun" because the words which primarily link the three units (strtny, hbth, hglwt), although ostensibly synonyms and antonyms, in reality are here used in three different senses.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. Vtr-s // & DO-s Vtr // PP-C({Vtr DO-s): equivalent, equivalent after rewrite
Set 1a1. & DO-s // (DO-s): identical after rewrite
Set 1a2. Vtr // PP-C({Vtr): equivalent after rewrite
Set 1b. PP-C // [PP-s] // PP-s: equivalent, identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple // compound // double compound
Set 1a1. simple//simple
Set 1a2. simple//compound
Set 1b. compound//simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c3//c'3//c"4: pun
Set structure: double compound // double compound // triple compound

Set structures: Set 1. double compound // double compound // triple compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A//B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 4 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1a1: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1a2: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 3 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line 'th and 'ly could be considered parallel.

Rewrites: C line, InfC(pa) S-s (hglwt yš'kh) --> Vtr DO-s (glyth yš'kh)
Compounds: Set 1a, simple // compound // double compound (indivisible; when considered apart from the A-line simple unit, the compounds are grammatically divisible, see Sets 1a₁ and 1a₂.)
Set 1a₂, simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 1b, compound//simple//simple (indivisible)
Set 1, double compound // triple compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B and C lines

Ellipsis, Compensation: ptcl Spr (ky 'th) (A line), + 0 (B line), + 1 GU (C line)
Voc-s ('ly) (A line), + 0 (B line), + 0 (C line)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also AAB and ABB) triplet. Semantic parallelism occurs only through puns.

1QH 5:12-13. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ky bsr ir psy l' zbtly
B. wsw'ty sm'th bmrwy psy
C. wrnt ygwny hkrth b'nty

Comment: Opinion is divided over whether the second letter of the C line is a dalet or a resh. On the plate it looks more like a d, and a number of scholars so read, most of them interpreting the word as a form of the verb dyn. However it is not impossible to read a r, and this surely must be the correct reading. To the weighty arguments presented by Holm-Nielsen, 95, against the reading wdn̄t may be added: (1) it is unlikely that b'nty is the object of hkrth (against the usual translation of those who read dnt), since in the Bible and elsewhere in the Hodayot the object of this verb is always expressed by the accusative; (2) the reading adopted here fits the context perfectly, for when mnh is used in the Bible of a cry of supplication, it is always used in a context which speaks about whether or not God hears the cry (1 K. 8:28 = 2 Chr. 6:19; Jer. 7:16; 11:14; 14:12; Ps. 17:1; 61:2; 88:3; 106:44; 119:169; 142:7); (3) the parallelism among the lines favors reading mtn; (4) it is possible that the use of mnh, ygwn, and 'nth in the same line is due to the influence of Isaiah 35:10 (where, however, mnh is used in a different sense).

Translation
A. For in my soul's distress you did not abandon me,
B. And you heard my call in the bitterness of my soul,
C. And you paid heed to my agonizing cry in my groaning.
Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl PP-C-s neg Vtr-s
B. DO-s Vtr PP-C-s
C. & DO-C-s Vtr PP-s

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl PP-C-s
B. PP-C-s
C. PP-s
A. ky bsrt npšy
B. bmrwry npšy
C. b'nhty

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a2(b c)
B. a'2(b' c)
C. a" d'2(e f)

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. ptcl PP-C-s // PP-C-s // PP-s (ky bsrt npšy // bmrwry npšy // b'nhty):
identical, equivalent
Set structure: compound//compound//simple

Set 1a. ptcl PP // PP (ky bsrt // bmrwry): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. -C-s//-C-s (npšy//npšy): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. neg Vtr-s // & DO-s Vtr // & DO-C-s Vtr (l' 'zbtny // wšw'ty šm'th // wmrnt ygwny hkrth): equivalent
Set structure: simple // compound // double compound

Set 2a. & DO-s // & DO-C-s (wšw'ty // wmrnt ygwny): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Set 2b. Vtr/Vtr (šm'th//hkrth): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a2/a'/a'' (ky b'srt npšy // bmrwry npšy // b'nhty): synonymous, cause-effect
    a2/a'2 (ky b'srt npšy // bmrwry npšy): synonymous
    a2, a'2 // a'' (ky b'srt npšy, bmrwry npšy // b'nhty): cause-effect

Set 1a. b/b' (ky b'srt // bmrwry): synonymous
Set 1b. c/c (npšy/npšy): repetition

Set 2. d/d'2/d''3 (l' 'zbtny // wšw'ty šm'th // wrnt ygwny hkrth): negative-positive, synonymous
    d // d'2, d''3 (l' 'zbtny // wšw'ty šm'th, wrnt ygwny hkrth): negative-positive
    d'2/d''3 (wšw'ty šm'th // wrnt ygwny hkrth): synonymous

Set 2a. e/e'2 (wšw'ty // wrnt ygwny): synonymous
Set 2b. f/f' (šm'th//hkrth): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. ptcl PP-C-s // PP-C-s // PP-s: identical, equivalent
Set 1a. ptcl PP // PP: identical
Set 1b. -C-s//C-s: identical
Set 2. neg Vtr-s // & DO-s Vtr // & DO-C-s Vtr: equivalent
Set 2a. & DO-s // & DO-C-s: equivalent
Set 2b. Vtr/Vtr: identical

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound//simple
    Set 1a. simple//simple
    Set 1b. simple//simple
    Set 2. simple // compound // double compound
    Set 2a. simple//compound
    Set 2b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a2/a'2//a'': synonymous, cause-effect
Set 1a. b/b': synonymous
Set 1b. c/c: repetition
Set 2. d/d'2/d''3: negative-positive, synonymous
Set 2a. e/e'2: synonymous
Set 2b. f/f': synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 6, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 1a: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 1b: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2a: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2b: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria C-line mt ygwny and b'nhty might be considered parallel.

Repetition: Set 1b, A and B lines, npʃy

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound//simple (indivisible; when considered apart from the C-line simple unit, the compounds are divisible grammatically and semantically)
- Set 2, simple // compound // double compound (indivisible; when considered apart from the C-line simple unit, the compounds are divisible grammatically and semantically)
- Set 2a, simple//compound (indivisible)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABB and AAB) triplet

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1QH 5:13, COUPLE

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
- A. wtsl npʃ 'ny bm'wn 'rywt
- B. 'ʃr šnnw khrb lšwnm

Translation
- A. And you saved the life of the afflicted in the den of lions,
- B. Those who sharpened their tongues like a sword.

Grammatical Structure
- A. & Vtr DO-C PP-C
- B. ,=C(-R(ptcl Vtr PP DO-s))

Syllables
- A. Syllables 5:4
- B. Syllables 11:9

Comment: In light of the syllable count I take B-line 'ʃr as a grammatical unit.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vtr DO -C PP -C
   B. wtsl npš 'ny bm'wn 'rywt
   A. šr šnnw kḥrb lšwnm

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c d e
   B. e'4

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Unlike the analysis in 5:9-10, I here take the B-line relative clause as parallel to an A-line word. In 5:9-10 the relative clauses are truly adjectival, describing the lions. Here the relative clause is better understood as appositional, describing not the lions (lions do not have sharp tongues), but rather the people who are called lions. Thus "lions" and the relative clause are alternate metaphors for the same people.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. -C // =C(-R(ptcl Vtr DO-s PP) ('rywt // šr šnnw kḥrb lšwnm)
   equivalent
   Set structure: simple // triple compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. e/e'4 ('rywt // šr šnnw kḥrb lšwnm): metaphor

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. -C // =C(-R(ptcl Vtr DO-s PP) ('rywt // šr šnnw kḥrb lšwnm)
   equivalent
   Set structures: Set 1. simple // triple compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. e/e'4: metaphor
   Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, simple // triple compound (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Vtr (wtsl), + 1 GU
DO (npš), + 1 GU
-C (ny), + 1 GU
PP (bm'wn), + 0

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1QH 5:14-15. QUATRAIN

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'th 'ly sgrth b'd šnyhm
B. pn ytrpw npš 'ny wrš
C. wtwsp lšwnm khrb 'l t'rh
D. blw['] th npš 'bdkh

Comment: Opinion is divided over whether the first word of the D line is blw[ ] (which I favor, since the upper right tip of the fourth letter can be seen) or bly, whether the second word is a finite verb or an infinitive (hkwth is frequently suggested), and whether the verbal form is transitive or not. For the purposes of this analysis the difference between these alternatives is not very great. All agree that the first word is a negative particle, that the second is a verbal form whose subject (if the verb is passive or intransitive) or object (if the verb is transitive) is npš 'bdkh, and that the verb expresses something unpleasant for the npš 'bdkh. A finite verb seems more probable than an infinitive, since blw' is used with the perfect 13 times in the Hodayot (Qimron § 400.10). In the analysis I assume a third person feminine transitive form (one possibility would be the Hiphil hkhth from nkth) with lšwnm as implied subject, as the parallelism with the B line suggests. Even if the form were intransitive, it would be rewritten as transitive. Ignorance of the precise identification of this verb affects the analysis only in the classification of semantic parallelism in one set, an insufficient reason to exclude the unit from the corpus.

Translation

A. And you, my God, shut in their teeth,
B. Lest they rend this oppressed and poor one;
C. And you drew back their tongue as a sword into its scabbard,
D. Lest [it ] your servant.
Grammatical Structure

A. & Spr Voc-s Vin PP-s
B. neg Vtr DO-C & -C
C. & Vtr DO-s PP PP-s
D. neg [Vtr] DO-C-s

Comment: I have awarded to pn and blw['] the status of one grammatical unit each, since they are parallel to each other.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema (A and C lines)

A. & Spr Voc-s Vin prep & Vtr...PP PP-s
C. w'th 'ly sgrth b'd
A. w'th 'ly sgrth b'd šnyhm
C. wtwsp...khrb 'l t'rḥ lśwmn

Comment: A-line sgrth b'd is a compound verb.

Semantic Parallelism Schema (A and C lines)

A. a b c2
C. a b c4
A. w'th 'ly sgrth b'd šnyhm
C. wtwsp lśwmn khrb 'l t'rḥ

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema (B and D lines)

B. neg Vtr DO -C & -C)
D. neg [Vtr] DO -C-s
B. pn ytrpw npš 'ny wrš
D. blw['] [ ]th npš 'bdkh

Semantic Parallelism Schema (B and D lines)

B. d e f g
D. d' [e'] f' g'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. Vin prep // & Vtr (sgrth b'd // wtwsp...khrb 't t'r'h): equivalent  
Set structure: simple // double compound

Set 1b. OP-s//DO-s (šnyhm//lšwnm): equivalent  
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. neg//neg (pn//blw[']): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 3. Vtr//[Vtr] (ytrpw//[ ]th): identical?  
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 4. DO//DO (npš//npš): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 5. -C / & -C // -C-s (‘ny/wrš//’bdkh): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c2 // c'4 (sgrth b'd šnyhm // wtwsp lšwnm khrb 't t'r'h): paradigmatic  
Set structure: compound // triple compound

Set 2. d//d' (pn//blw[']): synonymous

Set 3. e//[e'] (ytrpw//[ ]th): ?

Set 4. f//f' (npš//npš): repetition

Set 5. g/g'//g" (‘ny/wrš//’bdkh): synonymous, epithet  
g/g' (‘ny/wrš): synonymous  
g g' // g" (‘ny wrš // ‘bdkh): epithet

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. Vin prep // & Vtr...PP PP-s: equivalent
Set 1b. OP-s//DO-s: equivalent
Set 2. neg//neg: identical
Set 3. Vtr//[Vtr]: identical?
Set 4. DO//DO: identical
Set 5. -C / & -C // -C-s: identical
Set structures:  
Set 1a. simple // double compound  
Set 1b. simple/simple  
Set 2. simple//simple  
Set 3. simple//simple  
Set 4. simple//simple  
Set 5. simple/simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism  
Set 1. c2//c'4: paradigmatic  
Set 2. d//d': synonymous  
Set 3. e/[e']?:  
Set 4. t/t': repetition  
Set 5. g/g'/g'": synonymous, epithet

Set structures:  
Set 1. compound // triple compound  
Set 2. simple//simple  
Set 3. simple//simple  
Set 4. simple//simple  
Set 5. simple/simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism  
Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial (A//C), due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds; complete (B//D)  
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A//C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//D)  
Number of sets of parallel units: 6 grammatical and 5 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:  
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units  
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units  
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units  
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units  
Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units  
Set 4: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units  
Set 5: 3 (2 internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 5, B line.  
With broader criteria A-line w'th and 'ly could be considered parallel.

Repetition:  
Set 4, B and D lines, npš

Compounds:  
Set 1a, simple // double compound (indivisible)  
Set 1, compound // triple compound (grammatically divisible)  
Set 5, simple/simple/simple (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: C line

Ellipsis, Compensation, A and C lines:  
& Spr (w'th), + 1 GU  
Voc-s ('ly), + 1 GU
Summarizing comment: ABAB quatrain

1QH 5:15-16. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A.  wlm’n hgbyrk by
B.  lngd bny ’dm
C.  hplth b’bywn

Comment: A-line by was written interlinearly by the scribe, but there is almost unanimous agreement that it should be included. On the spelling of hplth from the root pl’, cf. Qimron §100.61. The B line could be attached to the A line, and the unit could be taken as a couplet, but I treat the unit as a triplet because (1) the line lengths are balanced and (2) the B line is a "Janus" expression which can be attached to either the A-line clause or the C-line clause.

Translation

A.  And in order to show your might in me
B.  Before the children of mankind,
C.  You worked wonders in this poor person.

Grammatical Structure

A.  & prep InfC(in)-s PP-s
B.  PP-C
C.  Vin PP

Comment: In light of the syllable count I do not assign A-line lm’n or B-line lngd the status of grammatical units.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A.  & {ptcl Vin} PP-s
B.  PP-C
C.  Vin PP

Comment: The A-line rewrite converts the preposition and infinitive construct into a conjunction and finite verb. I rewrite the A rather than the C line, since rewriting the C-line verb as an infinitive would change its meaning.
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a
B. b
C. a'

A. wlm'n hgbyrk
B. by
C. hplth

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical without rewrite.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & {ptcl Vin} // Vin (wlm'n {tgbyr} // hplth): identical after rewrite
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. PP-s//PP (by//b'bywn): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a/a' (wlm'n hgbyrk // hplth): effect-cause
Set 2. b/b' (by//b'bywn): epithet

Comment: The relationship between the units of Set 1 is at the same time both syntagmatic and paradigmatic, cf. the parallelism between these two verbs in 11:3.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & {ptcl Vin} // Vin: identical after rewrite
Set 2. PP-s//PP: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a/a': effect-cause
Set 2. b/b': epithet

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete after rewrite
Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically (A,C::B); complete, grammatically and semantically (A/C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Summarizing comment: ABA triplet

1QH 5:16, PENTASTICH

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wtby’hw bmsr[p
B. kzh[b bm’sy ‘s
C. wkksp mzwqq
D. bkwr nwpym
E. lhr sb’tym

Comment: The restoration in the A and B lines is accepted by almost all scholars, cf. Prov. 17:3; 27:21; Mal. 3:3.

Translation
A. And you brought him into the furnace,
B. Like gold in the working of the fire,
C. And like silver refined,
D. Into the smelters’ crucible,
E. To purify sevenfold.

Comment: I take A-line m’šy as the construct singular of m’šh, cf. Qimron § 100.34.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Vtr-s PP
B. [PP] Att(PP-C)
C. & PP Att(ptcp(pa))
D. PP-C
E. prep InfC(tr) M

Comment: The syllable counts of the B and C lines assume that [kzh]b and kksp are definite (as in Mal. 3:3; Prov. 17:3; 27:21). Alternatively, this unit could be analyzed as a triplet with grammatical unit and syllable counts of 5:4:2 and 15:11:6. Symmetry of line length favors the approach followed here.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vtr-s PP
B. PP
C. tpp
D. PP -C
E. ptcp(pa)

A. wtby'hw bmsr[p]
B. kzh]b bm'sy 'š
C. wkksp mzwqq
D. bkwr nwphym
E. {mtwhr} šb'tym

Comment: The E-line rewrite converts the transitive Piel infinitive into a passive Pual participle. Alternatively, the E line could be treated as nonparallel to the D line. However, the use of the verbs thr and zqq in Mal. 3:3 and Ps. 12:7, the biblical inspiration for these lines, suggests that the poet here thought of them as parallel.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c d e
B. c' d e g
C. b' f g' h
D. kzh]b bm'sy 'š mzwqq
E. bkwr nwphym {mtwhr} šb'tym

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical, but without rewrite. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP/PP (bmsr[p]/bkwr): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set structure: simple//simple

Set 3. ptcp(pa) // {ptcp(pa)} (mzwqq//{mtwhr}): identical after rewrite
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b'/b' (bmsr[p]/bkwr): synonymous
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP/PP: identical
Set 2. PP & PP: identical
Set 3. ptcp(pa) // {(ptcp(pa)}: identical after rewrite

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple
Set 3. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b//b': synonymous
Set 2. c//c': paradigmatic
Set 3. g//g': synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete, after rewrite

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A/D, B/C, C/E); none, grammatically or semantically (C/E)

Number of sets of parallel units: 3, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Rewrites: E line, prep InfC(tr) (lthr) --> Att(ptcp(pa)) (mtwhr)

Ellipsis, Compensation:
A and D lines: & Vtr-s (wtby'hw), + -C (nwpym)
B and C lines: PP (bm'sy), + Att(ptcp(pa)) (mzwqq)
C and E lines: & PP (wksp), + M ($b'tym)

Summarizing comment: ABBAB pentastich. The type of staircase parallelism among the B, C, and E lines--in which B is parallel to C, and C is parallel to E, but B is not parallel to E--is found only here in the corpus.
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wymhrw ‘ly rš’y ‘mym bmšwqwtm
B. wkwl hywm ydk’w npšy

Comment: Scholars disagree whether the penultimate A-line word is ‘mym or ‘zym, a question that does not affect the analysis.

Translation
A. And the wicked of the peoples rushed against me with their torments,
B. And all the day they crushed me.

Grammatical Structure

A. Vin PP-s S-C PP-s
B. & ptcl M Vtr DO-s

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. Vin PP-s...PP-s S -C
B. & ptcl M Vtr DO-s
A. wymhrw ‘ly...bmšwqwtm rš’y ‘mym
B. wkwl hywm ydk’w npšy

Comment: A-line wymhrw ‘l is a compound verb.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a...3 b c
B. d a’2

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. Vin PP-s...PP-s // Vtr DO-s (wymhrw ‘ly bmšwqwtm // ydk’w npšy):
    equivalent
    Set structure: double compound // compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a...3 // a’2 (wymhrw ‘ly bmšwqwtm // ydk’w npšy): metaphor
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism
Set 1. Vin PP-s...PP-s // Vtr DO-s: equivalent
Set structures: Set 1. double compound // compound

Semantic Parallelism
Set 1. a...3 // a'2: metaphor
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism
Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Compounds: Set 1, double compound // compound (indivisible)
Ellipsis, Compensation: S (rš'y), + & ptcl M (wkwl hywm)
                  -C ('mym), + 0

1QH 5:18-19. TRIPLET?

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w'th 'ly tšyb s'rh ldmmh
B. wnpš 'bywn lltth k[ ]
C. [ ]trp mkh 'rywt

Comment: Due to the lacuna in the text, this triplet is excluded from the analysis. There is also debate over C-line mkh, which a number of scholars emend to mpy.

Translation
A. But you, my God, turn a storm into calm,
B. And the poor one you have rescued like [ ]
C. [ ] prey from the power of lions.
1QH 5:20, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. brwk 'th 'dwny
B. ky l' 'zbth ytwm
C. wl' bzyth rš

Comment: On the manuscript the introductory formula here was originally 'wdkh 'dwny, later corrected to the above reading. I never take the introductory formula with brwk 'th as anacrustic.

Translation

A. May you be blessed, Lord,
B. For you have not abandoned the orphan,
C. Nor have you despised the poor.

Grammatical Structure

A. P Spr Voc
B. ptcl neg Vtr DO
C. & neg Vtr DO

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. P Spr Voc ptcl neg Vtr DO
B. & neg Vtr DO
C. & neg Vtr DO

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c d e
B. d e
C. d' e'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. ptcl neg Vtr // & neg Vtr (ky l' 'zbth // wl' bzyth): identical
      Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. DO//DO (ytwm//rš): identical
      Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. d//d' (ky l' 'zbth // wl' bzyth): synonymous
Set 2. e//e' (ytwm//rš): part-whole

Comment: I classify the units of Set 1 as synonyms because both are litotes for "you have helped." For the use of l' bzh to mean "to show favor, help," cf. Ps. 22:25; 51:19; 69:34; 102:18. These units could also be classified as effect-cause. The relationship between the units of Set 2 could be classified as epithet, since both units are epithets for the members of the Qumran community.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. ptcl neg Vtr // & neg Vtr: identical
Set 2. DO//DO: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
              Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. d//d': synonymous
Set 2. e//e': part-whole

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically (A::B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B/C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
      Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
      Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line 'th and 'dwny could be considered parallel.
Repetition: Set 1, B and C lines, I', w'l'

Summarizing comment: ABB triplet

1QH 5:20-21, TRIPLET (?)

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ky gbwrthh [ ]
B. wkbwtkh l'yn mdh
C. wgbwy pl' msrtykh

Comment: The A-line gap is usually restored as l'yn hgr or l'yn mspr. Carmignac believes that traces of I' are visible at the beginning of the lacuna, but that the traces at the end of the lacuna are not those of a resh. Scholars are divided over whether to take the third line as the C line of this unit or the A line of the following unit, a question which depends on the reconstruction of the following line. Due to these textual uncertainties, this unit is excluded from the corpus.

Translation
A. For your strength [is without ],
B. And your glory without measure,
C. And marvellous warriors are your servants.

1QH 5:21-22, TRIPLET (?)

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w'm 'nwym bt't'yy rgly[ ]
B. 'm nmhry sdq
C. lh'lwt mš'wn yḥd kwl 'bywny ḫsd

Comment: Proposed restorations of the A-line lacuna vary considerably. A number of scholars take the first line as the B line of a couplet. Due to the textual uncertainties, this unit is excluded from the corpus.
Translation

A. And with the humble in the sweepings of the feet of [ ],
B. With the fearful righteous,
C. To raise from the tumult together all the faithful poor.

1QH 5:22-23, COUPLET

Comment: This and the following couplet can be combined to form an apparently ABBB quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'ny hyyty 'l' [ ]dny
B. lryb wmdnym lr'y

Comment: Proposed A-line restorations vary considerably, and none of them seem very satisfactory. Due to the condition of the text this couplet is excluded from the corpus.

Translation

A. And I became upon [ ]
B. Strife and contention to my companions.

1QH 5:23, COUPLET

Comment: This and the preceding couplet can be combined to form an apparently ABBB quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. qn'h w'p lb'y bryty
B. wrgn wtiwnh lw'lw' nw'dy

Translation

A. Jealousy and anger to those who have entered into covenant with me,
B. And grumbling and complaining to all those who have assembled with me.

Comment: Although the substantive rgn does not occur in the Bible, its meaning is clear enough from the occurrences of the corresponding verb. As the preceding lines make clear, the poet here laments that he is a source of jealousy, anger, grumbling, and complaining to those who have joined with him.
Grammatical Structure

A. P & P PP-C-s
B. & P & P prep ptcl OP-s

Comment: The phrase w'ny hyyty from line 22 is understood elliptically in these lines. The pronunciation of B-line rgn is unknown. I take it as a monosyllabic "segholate," as do Habermann, Lohse, and Wallenstein 1955-56.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. P
   & P PP-C-s
B. & P & P prep ptcl OP-s
A. qn'h w'p lb'y bryty
B. wrgn wtlnh lkwl nw'dy

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a
   a' b2
B. a" a'" b'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. P & P // & P / & P (qn'h/w'p//wrln/wtlwnh): identical
       Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2. PP-C-s // prep ptcl OP-s (lb'y bryty // lkwl nw'dy): equivalent
       Set structure: compound//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a/a'/a"/a" (qn'h/w'p//wrln/wtlwnh): paradigmatic, synonymous
       a/a' (qn'h/w'p): paradigmatic
       a a' // a" a" (qn'h w'p // wrgn wtlwnh): paradigmatic
       a"/a" (wrln/wtlwnh): synonymous
Set 2. b2/b' (lb'y bryty // lkwl nw'dy): synonymous
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. \( P / \& P // \& P / \& P \): identical
Set 2. PP-C-s // prep ptcl OP-s: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple/simple//simple/simple
                Set 2. compound//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \( a/a''/a''''/a'''''' \): paradigmatic, synonymous
Set 2. \( b_2/b' \): synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 4 (4 internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1, A line
                    Set 1, B line

Compounds: Set 1, simple/simple//simple/simple (divisible grammatically and semantically)
           Set 2, compound//simple (indivisible)

1QH 5:23-24. QUATRAIN

Comment: Alternatively this unit could be treated as a couplet, but both lines would be unusually long.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. g[m 'w]kly lhmy
B. 'ly hgyylw 'qb
C. wylyzw 'ly bṣpt 'wl
D. kwl nṣmdy swdy
Comment: There is unanimous agreement on the restoration of A-line 'wkly, cf. Ps. 41:10. What precedes 'wkly is debated, but once one notices that the letter before the lacuna is g (cf. Mansoor), and not w (as Sukenik transcribed it), there can be little doubt that the first word is gm, as in Ps. 41:10. Some also restore kw/ before 'wkly, but there is insufficient space.

Translation
A. Al(so those who have ea]ten my bread
B. Have lifted up their heel against me,
C. And they sneered against me with evil lips,
D. All those who were members of my intimate circle.

Comment: That the C-line translation expresses the general sense of wylyzw (all that is necessary for the analysis) may be accepted with confidence in light of the context here and the use of the root lwz in Prov. 4:24 and in rabbinic literature (cf. Jastrow).

Grammatical Structure

| A.  | [ptcl S]-C-s | B.  | PP-s Vtr DO   |
| C.  | & Vin PP-s PP-C | D.  | ptcl S-C-s |

Comment: If this unit were analyzed as a couplet, the grammatical unit and syllable counts would be 5:6 and 13:15. Symmetry of line length argues for this alternative, but lines of 6 grammatical units are rare (cf. sections 1.1.2 and 1.6 of Chapter III).

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

| A.  | [ptcl S] -C-s | PP-s | Vtr DO |
| C.  | & Vin PP-s PP-C |
| D.  | ptcl S-C-s |

Comment: B-line hgdylw 'qb is an idiomatic expression which may be taken as grammatically equivalent to the C-line intransitive verb.
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a2
B. b c2
C. b c'...3
D. a'2
A. g[m 'w]kly lhmy
B. 'ly hgdylw 'qb
C. 'ly wylyzw...bśpt 'wl
D. kwl nšmdy swdy

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. [ptcl S] // ptcl S (g[m 'w]kly // kwl nšmdy): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. -C-s//-C-s (lhmy//swdy): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. PP-s//PP-s ('ly//'ly): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 3. Vtr DO // & Vin...PP-C (hgdylw 'qb // wylyzw...bśpt 'wl): equivalent
Set structure: compound // double compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a2//a'2 (g[m 'w]kly lhmy // kwl nšmdy swdy): epithet
Set structure: compound//compound

Set 2. b/b ('ly//'ly): repetition

Set 3. c2 // c'...3 (hgdylw 'qb // wylyzw...bśpt 'wl): metaphor, general-specific

Comment: The relationship between the units of Set 3 is general-specific, but the "general" unit is presented through a metaphor. The relationship could also be considered paradigmatic, for each unit represents the harmful action of a distinct part of the body.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. [ptcl S] // ptcl S: identical
Set 1b. -C-s//-C-s: identical
Set 2. PP-s//PP-s: identical
Set 3. Vtr DO // & Vin...PP-C: equivalent
Set structures:  
Set 1a. simple/simple  
Set 1b. simple/simple  
Set 2. simple/simple  
Set 3. compound // double compound

**Semantic Parallelism**

Set 1.  a2//a'2: epithet  
Set 2.  b/b: repetition  
Set 3.  c2 // c'...3: metaphor, general-specific

Set structures:  
Set 1. compound//compound  
Set 2. simple//simple  
Set 3. compound // double compound

**Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism.**

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds (A/D); complete (B/C).

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 4 grammatical and 3 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition:  Set 2, B and C lines, ’y

Compounds:  Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)
- Set 3, compound // double compound (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A and D lines

Summarizing comment:  ABBA quatrain

**1QH 5:24-25, COUPLET**

Comment: This and the following couplet can be joined to form an AABA quatrain.
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w’nšy [ ]ty swrrym
B. wmlynym sbyb

Comment: Proposed A-line restorations include [ systematically, [bryth] ty (cf. Ob. 7), and [by] ty. In the analysis only the syllable count is affected by this question.

Translation

A. And the men of my [ ] were rebelling
B. And grumbling all around.

Grammatical Structure

A. & S-C-s P(ptcl(in))
B. & P(ptcl(in)) M

Comment: I take A-line [ ]ty as trisyllabic.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & S-C-s P(ptcl(in))
B. & P(ptcl(in)) M

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c
B. c’ d

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note the climactic parallelism. Alternatively B-line wmlynym sbyb may be considered a semantic and grammatical compound.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c//c’ (swrrym//wmlynym): whole-part
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. P(ptcl(in)) // P(ptcl(in)): identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c//c': whole-part

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 1 grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Ellipsis, Compensation: & S (w'nšy), + M (sbyb)
   -C-s ([ μ]ty), + 0

______________________________

1QH 5:25. COUPLET

Comment: This and the preceding couplet can be combined to form an AABA quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wbrz hbth by
B. ylkw rky lbn y hwwt

Translation

A. And it was against the secret you hid in me,
B. That they went as slanderers to the children of destruction.

Comment: Whether the first A-line preposition is translated "with," "concerning," or as above (for which, cf. 1QS 7:15) does not affect the analysis.
Grammatical Structure

A. & PP, -R(Vtr PP-s)
B. Vin M PP-C

Comment: For another example of the grammatical structure found in the A line, cf. the B line of 4:31-32.

RESULTS

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically

Summarizing comment: nonparallel enjambed couplet. However, a quasi-parallelism may be recognized between by and lbny hwwt.

1QH 5:25-26, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wb'bwr hgd[ ]ky
B. wlm'n 'šmtm

Comment: Uncertainty about the A-line restoration affects the analysis of parallelism, for which reason this couplet is excluded from the corpus.

Translation

A. And on account of [
B. And because of their guilt,

1QH 5:26, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. strt m'yn bynh
B. wswd 'mt

Translation

A. You have hidden the fount of understanding,
B. And the foundation of truth.
Comment: There is a play in the B line on two meanings of swd: "foundation" (cf. comment on the translation of 1:22) and "secret." The parallelism causes the first of these to dominate.

Grammatical Structure

A. Vtr DO-C
B. & DO-C

Comment: The B line is extraordinarily short syllabically.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. Vtr DO -C
B. & DO -C

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c
B. b' c'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. DO & DO (m'yn//wswd): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. -C/-C (bynh//'mt): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b/b' (m'yn//wswd): paradigmatic
Set 2. c/c' (bynh//'mt): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. DO & DO: identical
Set 2. -C/-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  b/b': paradigmatic
Set 2.  c/c': synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Ellipsis, Compensation: Vtr (strt), + 0

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1QH 5:26-27. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. whmh hwwt lbm yhšwbw
B. [ b]ly'l pthw lšwn šqr

Comment: Due to the condition of the text, this unit is excluded from the corpus.

Translation
A. And they plan the evil of their heart,
B. [    B]elial they opened with a lying tongue.

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1QH 5:27-28. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. khmt tynym pwrht lqsym
B. wkzwhly 'pr ywrw lh[    ]
C. [    ] ptnym l'yn hbr
Comment: Due to the condition of the text this tripet is excluded from the corpus.

Translation

A. Like the venom of serpents which breaks forth for those passing the summer,
B. And of the creatures that crawl in the dust, who shoot forth for those [   ],
C. [   ] of vipers which cannot be charmed.

Comment: I have followed the ingenious proposal of Eduard Nielsen, 242, for the translation of A-line lqsym.

1QH 5:28, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wthy lk'yb 'nwš
B. wng' nm'r btkmy 'bdkh

Translation

A. And it became an incurable pain,
B. And a malignant plague in the bowels of your servant,

Comment: The meaning of btkmy (on which see Mansoor, 138) does not affect the analysis, although the pronunciation does affect the syllable count.

Grammatical Structure

A. & QV P(PP Att)  Grammatical Units 3:4
B. & P(OP Att) PP-C-s Syllables 7:10

Comment: I have taken btkmy as a three-syllable word.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & QV P(PP Att)  P(OP Att) PP -C-s
B. wthy lk'yb 'nwš  wng' nm'r btkmy 'bdkh

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c
B. b' c' d e
Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. P(PP) // & P(OP) (lk'yb//wng'): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. Att//Att ('nwš//nm'r): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b//b' (lk'yb//wng'): synonymous
Set 2. c//c' ('nwš//nm'r): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 2. Att//Att: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b//b': synonymous
Set 2. c//c': synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Ellipsis, Compensation: & QV (wthy), + PP (btkmy)
0, +-C-s ('bdkh)
Comment: Alternatively, this unit could be analyzed as a triplet. However, the syllable counts favor taking it as a couplet.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. lhkšyl [rwh] wlhtm kwh
B. lbly hhzq m’md

Comment: There is general agreement concerning the A-line restoration, cf. l. 36.

Translation

A. To cause his spirit to stumble, and to exhaust his strength,
B. So that he could not maintain his standing.

Grammatical Units 4:3

Syllables 8:7

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. prep InfC(tr) / & prep InfC(tr) // prep neg InfC(tr) (lhkšyl / whthm // lbity hhqz): identical, equivalent
   Set structure: simple/simple//compound

Set 1b. DO/DO//DO ([rwh]/kwh//m’md): identical
   Set structure: simple/simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a2/a’2/a”3 (lhkšyl [rwh] / whthm kwh // lbity hhqz m’md): paradigmatic, cause-effect
   a2/a’2 (lhkšyl [rwh] / whthm kwh): paradigmatic
   a2 a’2 / a”3 (lhkšyl [rwh] whthm kwh // lbity hhqz m’md): cause-effect
   Set structure: compound / compound // double compound

Set 1a. b/b' (lhkšyl/whthm): paradigmatic
   Set structure: simple/simple

Set 1b. c/c' ([rwh]/kwh): paradigmatic
   Set structure: simple/simple

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. prep InfC(tr) / & prep InfC(tr) // prep neg InfC(tr): identical, equivalent
Set 1b. DO/DO//DO: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple/simple//compound
               Set 1b. simple/simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a2/a’2/a”3: paradigmatic, cause-effect
Set 1a. b/b': paradigmatic
Set 1b. c/c': paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1. compound / compound // double compound
               Set 1a. simple/simple
               Set 1b. simple/simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 3 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1a: 3 (2 internal) grammatically and 2 (internal) semantically parallel units
  Set 1b: 3 (2 internal) grammatically and 2 (internal) semantically parallel units
  Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1a, A line
                      Set 1b, A line

Compounds: Set 1a, simple/simple//compound (indivisible)
             Set 1b, simple/simple//simple (indivisible)
             Set 1, compound / compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

1QH 5:29, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A.  wysygwny bmsrym l'yn mnws
B.  w'l' bhdnl mmsphwt

Comment: For the restoration of the B line from frg. 29, cf. Puech, JJS 1988, 46. He interprets the last word as msp!Wt.

Translation
A.  And they overtook me in straits, so that there was no escape,
B.  Nor with separation from bloodshed. (?)

Comment: Puech translates the B line "mais pas en excluant des groupes." My translation assumes an allusion to Is. 5:7. Neither translation seems satisfactory, and I have seen no other. Due to this interpretive problem, I exclude the couplet from the corpus.
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wyhmw bknwr ryby
B. wbngynwt yhd tlwntm

Translation
A. And they sang with the lyre their quarrel against me,
B. And with stringed instruments together their complaint.

Comment: It is possible that in this context yhd should be translated "choir," cf. 3:23; 11:14, 26-27. This question does not affect the analysis as long as the word is taken adverbially, "as a choir"; even understanding it as in construct with ngynwt affects the analysis only in a relatively minor way.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Vtr PP DO-s
B. & PP M DO-s

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Vtr PP M DO-s
B. & PP M DO-s
A. wyhmw bknwr ryby
B. wbngynwt yhd tlwntm

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c
B. b' d c'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP // & PP (bknwr//wbngynwt): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. DO-s//DO-s (ryby//tlwntm): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( b/b' \) (bknwr/wbngynwt): part-whole
Set 2. \( c/c' \) (ryby/tlwtm): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP // & PP: identical
Set 2. DO-s//DO-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \( b/b' \): part-whole
Set 2. \( c/c' \): synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Vtr (wyhmw), + M (yḥd)

---

1QH 5:30-31, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'm š'h wmšw'h zl'wpwt 'hzwny
B. wḥblym kṣly ṣyḏh

Comment: It is unclear whether the first three words belong with this or the previous unit. Rhythm favors the present arrangement. For the restoration of the last word of the A line from frg. 29, cf. Puech, JJS 1988, 46:
Translation
A. Amidst ruin and destruction a burning siezed me,
B. And pains like the pangs of a woman in labor.

Comment: The precise meanings of A-line š'h wmsw'h and zl'wpwt are uncertain. Since these semantic questions affect the analysis of parallelism, I exclude this unit from the corpus.

1QH 5:31, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wyhm 'ly lby
B. qdrwt lbšty
C. wišwny lhk tdbq

Comment: That the A line belongs with this rather than the preceding unit (against some scholars) is indicated by semantic considerations (the A line is an expression of sorrow, not pain, cf. Ps. 42:6, 12; 43:5), line length, and the fact that both the A and B lines allude to Pss. 42 (vss. 10, 12) and 43 (vss. 2, 5).

Translation
A. And my heart moaned within me;
B. I dressed in black;
C. And my tongue stuck to the roof of my mouth.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Vin PP-s S-s
B. Vtr DO
C. & S-s PP Vin

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Vin PP-s S-s DO Vtr
B. Vin PP & S-s
C. wyhm 'ly lby qdrwt lbšty
A. tdbq lhk wišwny
B. 
C. 

Grammatical Units 3:2:3
Syllables 6:5:7
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a3
B. a’2
C. a”3
A. wyhm 'ly lby
B. qdrwt lbšty
C. wišwny lḥk tdbq

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds and because the B line is semantically, but not grammatically, parallel to the other two lines.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & Vin // Vin (wyhm//tdbq): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. PP-s/PP ('ly//lḥk): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1c. S-s // & S-s (lby//wišwny): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a3//a’2//a”3 (wyhm 'ly lby // qdrwt lbšty // wišwny lḥk tdbq): paradigmatic  
Set structure: double compound // compound // double compound

Comment: I take the three lines as three manifestations of sorrow. On the semantic relationship between the A and B lines, cf. Ps. 42:10, 12; 43:2, 5.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. & Vin // Vin: identical
Set 1b. PP-s//PP: identical  
Set 1c. S-s // & S-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple
Set 1c. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a3//a’2//a”3: paradigmatic  
Set structures: Set 1. double compound // compound // double compound
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds and because the B line is semantically, but not grammatically, parallel to the other two.

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically (A//C); none grammatically and complete semantically (A,C::B)

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1c: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1: (2 grammatically and) 3 semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, double compound // compound // double compound (the double compounds of the A and C lines are grammatically divisible when considered apart from the B line)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A, B, and C lines

Summarizing comment: grammatically ABA and semantically AAA (and ABA) triplet

---

1QH 5:31-32, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ky sbbwny bhwwt lbm
B. wysrm hwpy' ly lrwrwm

Comment: For the restoration of the first three words of the A line from frg. 29, see Puech, JSS 1988, p. 46.

Translation

A. For they surrounded me with the evil of their heart,
B. And their inclination appeared to me for bitterness.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl Vtr-s PP-C-s
B. & S-s Vin PP-s PP

Grammatical Units 3:4

Syllables 10:9
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl Vtr-s  PP-C-s
B. & S-s Vin PP-s  PP
A. ky sbbwny  bhwwt lbm
B. wysrm hwpy' ly  lmrwrym

Comment: B-line hwpy' ly constitutes a compound verb.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a  b2
B. a'3  b'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. There is a clear semantic relationship between lbm and yrsrm, but I give preference to the parallelism indicated in the schemata because of the grammatical parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. ptcl Vtr-s // & S-s Vin PP-s (ky sbbwny // wysrm hwpy' ly): equivalent
Set structure: simple // double compound

Set 2. PP-C-s // PP (bhwwt lbm // lmrwrym): identical
Set structure: compound//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a/a'3 (ky sbbwny // wysrm hwpy' ly): whole-part
Set 2. b2/b' (bhwwt lbm // lmrwrym): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. ptcl Vtr-s // & S-s Vin PP-s: equivalent
Set 2. PP-C-s // PP: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple // double compound
Set 2. compound//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a/a'3: whole-part
Set 2. b2/b': synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, simple // double compound (indivisible)
   Set 2, compound//simple (indivisible)

1QH 5:32, COUPL ET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wyhšk m'wr pny l'plh
B. whwdy nhpk lms~yt

Comment: Only the bottom of the last four letters is visible on the plate. Sukenik, followed by most scholars, transcribes lmsJ:, wr, a form apparently derived from the root šhr "to be black" (cf. especially Wallenstein 1955-56). However, since this form is unattested elsewhere, and since the B line appears to be dependent on Dan. 10:8, I follow Licht's transcription. This question affects the classification of semantic parallelism and the division of possible semantic compounds.

Translation
A. The light of my face was dimmed into darkness,
B. And my splendor turned to disfigurement.


Grammatical Structure

Grammatical Units 4:3
A. Vin S-C-s PP
B. & S-s Vin PP

Syllables 10:8
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Compounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1a</td>
<td>simple//simple</td>
<td>A. Vin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B. S-C-s &amp; S-s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b</td>
<td>compound//simple</td>
<td>A. wyhšk m'wr pny l'plh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B. nhpk whwdy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1c</td>
<td>simple//simple</td>
<td>A. a4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B. a'3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. wyhšk m'wr pny l'plh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B. whwdy nhpk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semantic Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Compounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1a</td>
<td>triple compound</td>
<td>A. a4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>double compound</td>
<td>B. a'3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. wyhšk m'wr pny l'plh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B. whwdy nhpk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. Vin/Vin (wyhšk/nhpk): identical
        Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. S-C-s & S-s (m'wr pny // whwdy): equivalent
        Set structure: compound//simple

Set 1c. PP//PP (l'plh//lmšhyt): identical
        Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a4/a'3 (wyhšk m'wr pny l'plh // whwdy nhpk lmšhyt): part-whole
        Set structure: triple compound // double compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. Vin/Vin: identical
Set 1b. S-C-s & S-s: equivalent
Set 1c. PP//PP: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
                Set 1b. compound//simple
                Set 1c. simple//simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a4//a'3: part-whole

Set structures: Set 1. triple compound // double compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1c: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line m'wr pny and l'plh and B-line whwdy and imšhyt could be considered internally parallel.

Compounds: Set 1b, compound/simple (indivisible)
Set 1, triple compound // double compound

Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines

---

1QH 5:32-33, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w't 'ly mrhb pþth bibby
B. wywpwþ lswqh
C. wyśkwk b'dy bšlmwt

Translation

A. And you, my God, a broad place had opened in my heart,
B. But they reduced it to a cramped place,
C. And they hedged me in with deep darkness.

Comment: I take the B-line verb as from the root 'sp, and the problematic h at the end of the verb as a pronominal suffix (perhaps a defectively spelled hû, cf. the defectively spelled pronoun in the A line), referring to mrhb. Alternatively, it could be a cohortative ending (cf. GK § 48d). This question affects the analysis only if the ending is thought to be a pronominal suffix referring to lbby.
Grammatical Structure

A. & Spr Voc-s DO Vtr PP-s
B. & Vtr-s PP
C. & Vin PP-s PP

Comment: The A line is longer than the other two, a characteristic of A-line verbal clauses that have 't(h) '/y (cf. on 2:34-35). If the pronoun 't was monosyllabic (so Qimron § 321.12), the A-line syllable count should be reduced by one.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Spr...DO Vtr PP-s Voc-s
B. & Vtr-s PP
C. & Vin PP-s PP

Comment: C-line wyśkwk b'd is taken as a compound verb.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a...4 b
B. a'2
C. a"3

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & Spr...DO Vtr // & Vtr-s // & Vin PP-s (w't...mrhb ptḥth // wywspwh // wyśkwk b'dy): equivalent
Set structure: double compound // simple // compound

Set 1b. PP-s/PP//PP (blbby//lswqh//bslmwt): identical
Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. & Spr... DO Vtr // & Vtr-s // & Vin PP-s: equivalent
Set 1b. PP-s//PP//PP: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. double compound // simple // compound
Set 1b. simple//simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a...4/a'2/a''3: antithetic, general-specific

Set structures: Set 1. triple compound // compound // double compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial grammatically and semantically (A//B,C); complete grammatically and semantically (B//C).

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 3 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line w't and 'ly could be considered parallel.

Compounds: Set 1a, double compound // simple // compound (indivisible)
Set 1, triple compound // compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B and C lines

Ellipsis, Compensation: Voc-s ('ly) (A line), + 0 (B line), + 0 (C line)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also AAB and ABB) triplet
1QH 5:33-34, COUPLE

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w'wklh blhm 'nhh
B. wšqwy bdm'wt 'yn klh

Comment: It is possible that the last A-line word is 'nhty, cf. Carmignac 1960, 276. This question does not affect the analysis.

Translation
A. And I ate the bread of sighing,
B. And my drink with unending tears.

Comment: Most scholars take the B line as a nominal clause--"And my drink was with unending tears"--probably because the A-line verb does not make good sense when read elliptically in the B line. However, in light of the pervasive grammatical parallelism in the context, I take the couplet as a zeugma. Another zeugma is found in 7:2-3; a biblical example occurs in Is. 42:5. For a psycholinguistic perspective on the tendency to understand the A-line verb elliptically in the B line, cf. Greenstein 1974, 94-96. For a possible explanation of B-line šqwy (one would expect šqwy both here and in l. 35), cf. Qimron § 200.18.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Vtr PP-C
B. & OP PP Att(P S)

Comment: On the use of the preposition b to introduce the object of the verb 'kl, cf. 3:29-30. The syllable count assumes that B-line šqwy has three syllables, cf. Qimron § 200.18.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. w'wklh blhm 'nhh
B. wšqwy bdm'wt 'yn klh

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. w'wklh blhm 'nhh
B. wšqwy bdm'wt 'yn klh
Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to semantically divisible grammatical compounds. It might seem that wšqw y bdm'wt would be an indivisible semantic compound, since the combination lh m bdm'wt seems less felicitous, but lh m dm'h in fact occurs in Ps. 80:6. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP-C // & OP PP (blhm 'nhh // wšqw y bdm'wt): equivalent
Set structure: compound//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1 a. b/b' (blhm//wšqw y): paradigmatic
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1 b. c/c' ('nhh//bdm'wt): paradigmatic
Set structure: simple//simple

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP-C // & OP PP: equivalent
Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1 a. b/b': paradigmatic
Set 1 b. c/c': paradigmatic
Set structures: Set 1 a. simple//simple
Set 1 b. simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to semantically divisible grammatical compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 1 grammatical and 2 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically (and semantically) parallel units
Set 1a: 2 semantically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (semantically divisible)
Ellipsis, Compensation: & Vtr (w'wkh), + P ('yn)
0, + S (klh)

1QH 5:34, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ky 'ššw mk's 'yny
B. wnpšy bmrwry ywm

Translation
A. For worn out from grief were my eyes,
B. And my soul with the bitterness of the day.

Comment: Some scholars take the B line as a nominal clause, but the verb 'šš is understood elliptically with nps in Ps. 31:10, a verse which almost certainly influenced the composition of the present couplet.

Grammatical Structure
A. ptcl Vin PP S-s
B. & S-s PP-C

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. ptcl Vin PP S-s
B. & S-s PP-C
A. ky 'ššw mk's 'yny
B. bmrwry ywm wnpšy

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c
B. b'2 c'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Even though 'yny occurs with mk's in Ps. 6:8 and with bk's in Ps. 31:10, A-line mk's 'yny is not an indivisible semantic compound, for nps is also understood with bk's in Ps. 31:10.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP//PP-C (mk’s // bmrwy ywm): equivalent
   Set structure: simple//compound

Set 2. S-s // & S-s ('yny//wnpşy): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b//b’2 (mk’s // bmrwy ywm): synonymous
Set 2. c//c’ ('yny//wnpşy): part-whole

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP//PP-C: equivalent
Set 2. S-s // & S-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound
                Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b//b’2: synonymous
Set 2. c//c’: part-whole

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: ptcl Vin (ky ‘şşw), + 1 GU
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ['nh[h] wygwn yswbbwny
B.  wbwšt 'l pnym

Comment: Although there is considerable disagreement about the A-line restoration, the reading above seems to me to be virtually certain. A number of proposals do not fit either the traces or the space available. Besides meeting these criteria, the above reading is favored by the fact that 'nhh is parallel to ygwn (among other places) in Ps. 31:11, which immediately follows the verse that inspired the preceding couplet. I find no scholar who proposes the singular 'nhh here (several suggest the plural), but the space on the plate and the form in all four biblical passages in which the word is parallel to ygwn (Is. 35:10; 51:11; Jer. 45:3; Ps. 31:11) indicate the singular. This question does not, at any rate, affect the analysis. In fact, as long as the first A-line word is restored as a substantive, as the plural verb requires, the analysis is little affected by the differing views.

Translation

A. [Si]gh[ing] and sorrow surrounded me,
B. And shame was upon my face.

Grammatical Structure

A. [S] & S Vtr-s
B. & S P(PP) Syllables 11:5

Comment: The lines are imbalanced syllabically, but the pattern of grammatical units is a normal one.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. [S]
   & S Vtr-s
B. & S {QV} PP
A. ['nh[h] wygwn yswbbwny
B. wbwšt {thyh} 'l pnym

Comment: The B-line rewrite adds the implicit quasi-verb. I take {thyh} 'l as a compound verb.
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a3(b b' c)
B. a'2
A. [']nh[h] wygwn yswbbwny
B. wbwšt 'l pnym

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. The B-line semantic compound is idiomatic (cf. 4:23; 9:20; Jer. 7:19; Ezek. 7:18; Ps. 44:16; Dan. 9:7-8; 2 Chr. 32:2).

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set structure: simple/simple//simple

Set 1b. Vtr-s // {QV} PP (yswbbwny) // {thyh} 'l pnym): equivalent after rewrite
Set structure: simple//simple

Comment: I do not count {thyh} as a grammatical unit in the set structure, since this verb does not correspond to any grammatical unit in the text.

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a3//a'2 (']nh[h] wygwn yswbbwny // wbwšt 'l pnym): paradigmatic
Set structure: double compound // compound

Set 1a. b/b' (']nh[h]/wygwn): effect-cause
Set structure: simple/simple

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. [S] / & S // & S: identical
Set 1b. Vtr-s // {QV} PP: equivalent after rewrite

Set structures: Set 1a. simple/simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a3//a'2: paradigmatic
Set 1a. b/b': effect-cause

Set structures: Set 1 double compound // compound
Set 1a. simple/simple
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial after rewrite, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 2 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1a: 3 (2 internal) grammatically and 2 (internal) semantically parallel units
  Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1: 2 (grammatically) and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1a, A line

Rewrites: B line, P(PP) ('I pnym) --> QV PP (thyh 'I pnym)

Compounds: Set 1a (grammatical), simple/simple//simple (indivisible)
  Set 1, double compound // compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines

1QH 5:35, COUPLE

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wyhpky lb[lhm]y lryb
B. wsqwy lb'l mdnym

Comment: There is general acceptance of the A-line restoration.

Translation

A. And my b[read] was changed for me into strife,
B. And my drink, into an adversary.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Vpa PP-s S-s PP
B. & S-s PP-C

Grammatical Units 4:3

Syllables 9:9

Comment: I assume that B-line šqwy is trisyllabic, cf. Qimron § 200.18.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA
Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vpa  PP-s  S-s  PP
B.  & S-s  PP-C

A. wyhpk  ly  l[hm]y  lryb
B.  wšqwy  lb'l mdnym

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a  b  c  d
B.  c'  d'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

  Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. PP // PP-C (lryb // lb'l mdnym): equivalent
  Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c//c' (l[hm]y//wšqwy): paradigmatic
Set 2. d//d'2 (lryb // lb'l mdnym): abstract-concrete

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. S-s // & S-s: identical
Set 2. PP//PP-C: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
               Set 2. simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c//c': paradigmatic
Set 2. d//d'2: abstract-concrete

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 2, simple/compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Vpa (wyhpk), + 1 GU PP-s (ly), + 0

1QH 5:35-36. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wybw' b's[my] lhkšyl rwh
B. wiklwt kwh krzy ps'
C. mšnym m'sy 'l bšmtm

Comment: The A-line restoration is accepted by most scholars in light of the general context here and the similar expression in II. 28-29. Others, though, reconstruct some form of 'sh, probably because of the C line. The manuscript is torn after A-line wybw', and some scholars restore a waw, reading the verb as plural. All these questions affect the analysis of the C line. In fact many scholars begin a new unit with krzy ps'. In light of the textual difficulties and their effect on the analysis, this unit is excluded from the corpus.

Translation
A. And it came into [my] bo[nes] to cause my spirit to stumble,
B. And to exhaust my strength according to the mysteries of sin,
C. Altering the works of God by their guilt.

Comment: If the A-line verb is plural, then the plural forms in the C line probably refer to the implicit subject of that verb. If the A-line verb is singular, the C-line plurals may refer to B-line rzy ps'.

1QH 5:36-37. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ky n'sr[ty] b'bwtym l'yn ntq
B. wzqym llw' yšwbrw
Comment: There is general acceptance of the A-line restoration.

Translation
A. For I was bound with cords that could not be torn away,
B. And fetters that could not be broken.

Grammatical Structure
A. ptcl Vpa PP Att(prep P(neg) S)
B. & OP Att(prep neg Vpa)

Comment: I take B-line llw' as a grammatical unit in light of the parallelism.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. ptcl Vpa PP Att(prep neg noun)
B. & OP Att(prep neg {InfC(pa)})
A. ky n'sr[ty] b'bwtym l'yn
B. wzqym llw' {hsbr}

Comment: The B line rewrite converts the finite verb into an infinitive, a nominal form. Since the infinitive construct of the Pual is very rarely attested (GK § 52r), I use the Niphal in the rewrite. The rewrite here is necessary not to reveal parallelism between whole lines, but only parts of lines. Put in another way, the rewrite permits the division of what would otherwise be grammatical compounds. On the complementary distribution in DSS Hebrew between l'yn + noun and llw' + imperfect, cf. Qimron § 400.10.

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c d
B. b' c' d'
A. ky n'sr[ty] b'bwtym l'yn
B. wzqym llw' yswbrw

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical without rewrite.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1. PP // & OP (b'bwtym/wzqym): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2. prep neg // prep neg ('l'yn // llw'): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 3. noun // {InfC(pa)} (ntq // {hsbr}): identical after rewrite
Set structure: simple//simple
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1.  b/b' (b'bwtym/wzqym): paradigmatic
Set 2.  c/c' (l'yn/lıw'): synonymous
Set 3.  d/d' (ntq/yśwbrw): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1.  PP // & OP: identical
Set 2.  prep neg // prep neg: identical
Set 3.  noun // {InfC(pa)}: identical after rewrite

Set structures:  Set 1.  simple//simple
                Set 2.  simple//simple
                Set 3.  simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  b/b': paradigmatic
Set 2.  c/c': synonymous
Set 3.  d/d': synonymous

Set structures:  same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete after rewrite

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 3:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Rewrites:  B-line, Vpa (yśwbrw) --> InfC(pa) (hšbr).
Ellipsis, Compensation:  ptcl Vpa (ky n'sr[ty]), + 0
1QH 5:37-6:7

Comment: Due to the condition of the text, these lines are omitted from the corpus.

1QH 6:7, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w'nhmh 'I hmwn 'm
B. w'l šwn m[ml]kwt bh'spm

Comment: There is general acceptance of the B-line restoration on the basis of Is. 13:4, clearly the biblical inspiration for our couplet. A few scholars reconstruct yhd in the lacuna following bh'spm (cf. 2 Sa. 10:15). However, yhd is not used in Is. 13:4, and it appears that there is not enough space in the lacuna for both yhd and the beginning of the word which ends after the lacuna. Some scholars suggest that bh'spm is the first word of an infinitive phrase that continues through the lacuna, but no plausible reconstruction has been offered to buttress this hypothesis. These questions primarily affect the analysis of line length. I follow the majority view.

Translation
A. And I have been comforted despite the roaring of the people,
B. And despite the uproar of the kingdoms when they have gathered together.

Comment: For the translation of the preposition 'l, cf. BDB, II, 1, f, (f). This question does not affect the analysis.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Vpa PP-C
B. & PP-C prep lnfC(pa)-s

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. w'nhmh 'l hmwn 'm
B. w'l šwn m[ml]kwt bh'spm

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c
B. b' c' d
Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP // & PP ('l hmwn // w'l š'wn): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. -C//-C ('m // m[ml]kwtn): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b//b' ('l hmwn // w'l š'wn): synonymous
Set 2. c//c' ('m // m[ml]kwtn): synonymous

Comment: If 'm here refers to Israel and m[ml]kwtn to the gentiles, then the semantic relationship between the units of Set 2 would be paradigmatic. However, it seems to me that 'm means the same as in Is. 13:4.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP // & PP: identical
Set 2. -C//-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
   Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b//b': synonymous
Set 2. c//c': synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Repetition: Set 1, the grammatical element ‘l, w’l
Ellipsis, Compensation: & Vpa (w’nḥmh), + prep IInfC(pa)-s (bh’spm)

1QH 6:7-8. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. [ky yd]’ty ’ṣr trym lmṣ’r
B. mḥyh b’mkh
C. wš’rty bnḥltkh

Comment: The A-line restoration is accepted by most scholars (except that most reconstruct the first word as ky’, which I think to be too long for the space). Instead of yd’ty, some scholars suppose a noun, modified by the relative clause, but no plausible noun has been proposed. For the admittedly rare use of ’ṣr with yd’, cf. Ezek. 20:26 and GK § 157c. The reconstruction primarily affects questions of line length.

Translation
A. For I know that you shall raise up in a little while
B. A group of survivors among your people,
C. And a remnant among your inheritance.

Comment: I follow the majority in my interpretation of lmṣ’r (for the use of the preposition l to denote the close of a period of time, cf. Ezra 10:8, 9; Ne. 6:15; Dn. 12:7), a question which does not affect the analysis. For the translation of mḥyh, cf. 1QM 13:8; 2 Chr. 14:12; see also Laurin, 347, n. 1.

Grammatical Structure
A. [ptcl Vtr] DO(ptcl Vtr PP
B. DO PP-s
C. & DO PP-s)

Grammatical Units 3:2:2
Syllables 10:6:8

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. [ptcl Vtr] DO(ptcl Vtr PP

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. ky yd]’ty ’ṣr trym lmṣ’r
B. mḥyh b’mkh
C. wš’rty bnḥltkh
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. \( a \quad b \quad c \)
B. \( d \quad e \)
C. \( d' \quad e' \)

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. DO // & DO (mhyh//wšʾryt): identical
       Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. PP-s//PP-s (bʾ mkh//bhnltkh): identical
       Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. d//d' (mhyh//wšʾryt): synonymous
Set 2. e//e' (bʾ mkh//bhnltkh): epithet

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. DO // & DO: identical
Set 2. PP-s//PP-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
                Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. d//d': synonymous
Set 2. e//e': epithet

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically (A::B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Summarizing comment: ABB triplet

1QH 6:8-9, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wtzqqm lhthr m’šmh
B. ky’ kwl m’šyhm b’mtkh

Translation
A. And you shall purify them, that they may be cleansed from guilt,
B. For all their works are in your truth.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Vtr-s prep InfC(pa) PP
B. ptcl ptcl S-s P(PP-s)

Comment: I take the initial verb as an unconverted imperfect.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Vtr-s {Vtr} PP
B. ptcl ptcl S-s P(PP-s)
A. wtzqqm {tthrr} m’šmh
B. ky’ kwl m’šyhm b’mtkh

Comment: The A-line rewrite converts the passive infinitive construct into a transitive verb.

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a
B. b
A. wtzqqm lhthr m’šmh
B. ky’ kwl m’šyhm b’mtkh

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical without the rewrite.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & Vtr-s / {Vtr} (wtzqqm / {tthrm}): identical after rewrite
   Set structure: simple/simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a/a' (wtzqqm / lthhr): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & Vtr-s / {Vtr}: identical after rewrite
   Set structures: Set 1. simple/simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a/a': synonymous
   Set structures: Same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete, after rewrite

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1, A line

Summarizing comment: nonparallel couplet with A-line internal parallelism

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wbnhsdtyk tšptm
B. bhmwn rhmyrm
C. wrwb slyhh

1QH 6:9, TRIPLET
Comment: Bardtke makes *wbhsdyk* the last word of the preceding unit. It is true that *'mtkh* is parallel to *hsdykh* in 11:29-30 and, apparently, to the singular *hsd* in 16:16 and 1QS 5:25. However, in favor of the division presented here it may be noted that (1) it makes better sense, (2) *hsdyw* is used in a similar context with *mšpt* and in parallelism with *rhmyw* in 1QS 11:13-14, (3) *hsdykh* and *hmwn rhmykh* are parallel in 4:37 as are other forms of *hsd(ym)* and *rhymym* in 10:13, 16:8-9, and 1QS 11:13 (cf. also the use of the two terms in construct in 1QS 1:22; 2:1), (4) *hsdykh* and *slyhh* are parallel in 7:35, and (5) most sentences in the Hodayot begin with *waw*.

Translation

A. And in your mercy you will judge them,
B. With abundant compassion
C. And great forgiveness.

Grammatical Structure

A. & PP-s Vtr-s
B. PP-C
C. & PP-C

Comment: The syllable count suggests that the B and C lines should be combined, but the grammatical unit count and the parallelism favor treating the unit as a triplet.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & PP-s Vtr-s
B. PP-C
C. & PP-C

A. *wbhsdyk* tšptm
B. *hmwn rhymym*
C. *wrwb slyhh*

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b
B. a'2
C. a''2

A. *wbhsdyk* tšptm
B. *hmwn rhymym*
C. *wrwb slyhh*

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. When the B and C lines are compared to each other apart from the A line, their schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. I consider *rwb slyhh* to be semantically indivisible, for this combination occurs several times (9:34; 11:9; CD 2:4), but I know of no place where *hmwn slyhh* is found.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

   Set structure: simple//compound//compound

Set 1a. PP // & PP (bhmwn//wrwb): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. -C//-C (rhmym//slyhh): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a'2//a"2 (wbhsdyk // bhmwn rhmym // wrwb slyhh): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & PP-s // PP-C // & PP-C: equivalent, identical
   Set 1a. PP // & PP: identical
   Set 1b. -C//-C: identical

Set structures:
   Set 1. simple//compound//compound
   Set 1a. simple//simple
   Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a'2//a"2: synonymous

Set structures:
   Set 1. simple//compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete (A//B,C), partial (B//C)

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A//B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
   Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound//compound (indivisible; when the two compounds are compared apart from the A-line simple unit, they are grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B and C lines

Ellipsis, Compensation: Vtr-s (tšptm) (A line), + 1 GU (B line), + 1 GU (C line)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABB) triplet

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1QH 6:9-10. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wkpykh lhwrwtm
B. wkywšwr ′mtkh
C. lhkynm b′stkh

Comment: The second waw of B-line wkywšwr is written interlinearly by a later hand; apparently the vowel that it represents was pronounced whether the waw was written or not. On the pronunciation and spelling of qutl forms at Qumran, cf. Qimron §§ 200.24, 200.241.

Translation

A. And to teach them according to your word,
B. And according to the uprightness of your truth
C. To establish them in your counsel

Comment: Whether these lines should be connected syntactically to what precedes or to what follows is unclear. Another alternative is to assume that the infinitives function as indicatives (so Qimron § 400.02). These questions do not affect the analysis of parallelism.

Grammatical Structure

A.[attr]. & PP-s prep InfC(tr)-s
B. & PP-C-s
C. prep InfC(tr)-s PP-s

Comment: This unit could be taken as a 2:4 couplet, with a 7:14 syllable count. That imbalance favors the approach taken here.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & PP-s
B. & PP-C-s
C. prep InfC(tr)-s

A. wkpykh
B. wkywšwr 'mtkh
C. lhwrwtm

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. The B and C lines together constitute a single enjambed infinitive phrase that as a unit parallels the A line.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a
B. a'
C. b

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & PP-s // & PP-C-s: equivalent
Set 2. prep InfC(tr)-s // prep InfC(tr)-s PP-s: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound
Set 2. simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a': general-specific
Set 2. b//b': synonymous
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically (A // B-C); none, grammatically or semantically (B::C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds:
- Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)
- Set 2, simple//compound (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: the B and C lines are grammatically and semantically parallel to the A line only as whole lines.

Summarizing comment: AA triplet

1QH 6:10-11

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 6:11-12, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. lspr ldwrwt wlm npl'wtykh
B. wbgbwrwt[ykh yšw]hhw l'yn hšbt

Comment: There is almost unanimous agreement on the B-line reconstruction (cf. 11:5; note, too, that the traces at the end of the lacuna suggest a waw), just as there is that the two letters immediately following the lacuna are hh, rather than hh as Sukenik has transcribed.

Translation
A. To recount to eternal generations your wonders,
B. And that they might [talk a]bout [your] mighty deeds without ceasing.

Grammatical Structure

A. prep InfC(tr) PP-C DO
B. & PP[-s Vin] PP-C

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. prep InfC(tr) PP PP-C -C DO
B. [Vin] & prep PP PP-C -C OP[-s]
A. lspr ldwrwt 'wlm npl'wt kykh
B. [yw]hw wb l'yn hšbt gbwrwt[ykh]

Comment: For my reasons for not rewriting the B-line finite verb as an infinitive, cf. on 3:26. The verb [yw]hw and the preposition b constitute a compound verb. The separation of this compound verb from its object in the schema (due to word order in the A line), along with my practice of retaining attached conjunctions in the schema, yields the odd-looking B line here.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b2 c
B. a' b'2 c'
A. lspr ldwrwt 'wlm npl'wt kykh
B. [yw]hw wb l'yn hšbt gbwrwt[ykh]

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. prep InfC(tr) // [Vin] & prep (lspr // [yw]hw wb): equivalent
Set structure: simple/simple

Set 2a. PP//PP (ldwrwt//l'yn): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Set 2b. -C//-C ('wlm//hšbt): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Set 3. DO//OP[-s] (npl'wtykh//gbwrwt[ykh]): equivalent
Set structure: simple/simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a/a' (lspr // [yw]hw wb): synonymous
Set 2. b2//b'2 (ldwrwt 'wlml // l'yn hšbt): synonymous
Set structure: compound//compound

Set 3. c//c' (npl'wtykh//gbwrwt[ykh]): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. prep InfC(tr) // [Vin] & prep: equivalent
Set 2a. PP//PP: identical
Set 2b. -C//-C: identical
Set 3. DO//OP[-s]: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2a. simple//simple
Set 2b. simple//simple
Set 3. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a': synonymous
Set 2. b2//b'2: synonymous
Set 3. c//c': synonymous

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. compound//compound
Set 3. simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 4 grammatical and 3 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 2b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 2: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 2, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wyd'w kwl gwym 'mtkh
B. wkwl l'wmym kbwdkh

Translation

A. And all nations shall acknowledge your truth,
B. And all peoples your glory.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Vtr ptcl S DO-s
B. & ptcl S DO-s

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vtr ptcl S  DO-s
B. & ptcl S  DO-s
A. wyd'w  kwl gwym 'mtkh
B. wkwl l'wmym  kbwdkh

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a  b  c
B. b'  c'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. ptcl S // & ptcl S (kwl gwym // wkwl l'wmym): identical
      Set structure: simple/simple

Set 2. DO-s//DO-s ('mtkh//kbwdkh): identical
      Set structure: simple/simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b//b' (kwl gwym // wkwl l'wmym): synonymous
      Set 2. c//c' ('mtkh//kbwdkh): paradigmatic
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. ptcl S // & ptcl S: identical
Set 2. DO-s//DO-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple  
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b//b': synonymous
Set 2. c//c': paradigmatic

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1, kw1//wkwl

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Vtr (wyd'w), + 0

1QH 6:12-17

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 6:17-18, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. [w]hyh m'yn 'wr
B. lmqwr 'wlm l'yn hsr

Comment: The A-line restoration seems virtually certain, cf. whyh in l. 16.
Translation
A. [And] it shall be a spring of light,
B. An eternal fountain, which shall not be removed.

Grammatical Structure
A. [&] QV P-C
B. P(PP)-C PP-C

Comment: The semantic parallelism between m'yyn and mqwr favors the above analysis of this unit. Alternatively, the A-line noun could be taken as a subject (cf. Is. 10:17), in which case the two lines would be enjambed.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. [&] QV P -C
B. P(PP) -C PP -C
A. [w]hyh m'yyn 'wr
B. lmqwr 'wlm l'yn hsr

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b2
B. b'2 c d
A. [w]hyh m'yyn 'wr
B. lmqwr 'wlm l'yn hsr

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1a. P//P(PP) (m'yyn//lmqwr): equivalent
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. -C//-C ('wr//'wlm): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units
Set 1. b2//b'2 (m'yyn 'wr // lmqwr 'wlm): paradigmatic
Set structure: compound//compound
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a.  P//P(PP): equivalent
Set 1b.  -C//-C: identical

Set structures:  Set 1a.  simple//simple
                Set 1b.  simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  b2//b'2: paradigmatic.

Set structures:  Set 1.  compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria B-line ‘wlm and l’yn hsr could be considered parallel.

Compounds:  Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation:  [&) QV ([w]hyh), + PP (l’yn)
                        0, + -C (hsr)

1QH 6:18-22

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.
1QH 6:22-23. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. [whyy]ty kmlh b’wnyh bz’p yymy
B. glyhm wkwl mšbryhm ‘ly hmw

Comment: There is general agreement on the A-line restoration. Some restore [w’ny hyy]ty, but I do not think that there is room for the pronoun. This question affects line length only.

Translation

A. [And I was] like a sailor on a ship in the raging of the seas;
B. Their waves and all their breakers roared against me.

Grammatical Structure

A. [& QV] PP Att(PP) prep InfC(in) S
B. S-s & ptcl S-s PP-s Vin

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. [& QV] PP Att(PP) prep InfC(in) S
B. S-s & ptcl S-s PP-s Vin

Comment: The B-line rewrite converts the finite verb into an infinitive construct. Alternatively, the rewrite could be eliminated by taking the unrevised finite verb as grammatically equivalent to the A-line infinitive (cf. on 3:26).

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c d e
d’2 e’
e"
A. [whyy]ty kmlh b’wnyh bz’p yymy
B. ‘ly hmw glyhlm
wkwl mšbryhm

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical without rewrite.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. prep InfC(in) // {prep InfC(in)} PP-s (bz'p // {bhmwt} "ly): equivalent after rewrite
   Set structure: simple//compound

   Set structure: simple//simple/simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. d//d'2 (bz'p // 'ly hmw): whole-part

Set 2. e//e'/e" (ymym // glyhm / wkwl mšbryhm): whole-part, synonymous
   e // e' e" (ymym // glyhm wkwl mšbryhm): whole-part
   e'/e" (glyhm / wkwl mšbryhm): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. prep InfC(in) // {prep InfC(in)} PP-s: equivalent after rewrite
Set 2. S // S-s / & ptcl S-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound
              Set 2. simple//simple/simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. d//d'2: whole-part
Set 2. e//e'/e": whole-part, synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete after rewrite

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 3 (2 internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 2, B line

Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)
           Set 2, simple//simple/simple (indivisible)
1QH 6:23-24, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. rwh 'w'yym [ ] dmmh lhšy b npš
B. w'yn ntyb łyšr drk 'l pny mym

Comment: Almost all scholars restore either l'yn or w'yn in the A-line lacuna. Some such restoration seems likely. However the resulting syntax is a bit unusual. I exclude the unit from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

Translation
A. A whirlwind [ ] calm to restore the soul,
B. And without a path to straighten the way upon the face of the waters.

1QH 6:24, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wyhm thwm l'nhty
B. w[ ] 'dš'ry mwt

Comment: On the basis of Ps. 107:18, most scholars restore w[ŋpsŋ tgy'] in the B line. Some even claim to be able to distinguish the nun just before the lacuna. The restoration seems quite probable, but not certain enough to include this unit in the corpus.

Translation
A. And the deep roared to my sighing,
B. And [ ] to the gates of death.
1QH 6:24-25. COUPLET

Comment: There is some possibility that these two lines should be combined with the following line to form an AAB triplet.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'hyh kb' b'yr mswr
B. wn'wz bhwmh nsgiving 'd plt

Translation

A. But I have become like one who enters a fortified city,
B. And who takes refuge in a high wall until deliverance comes.

Comment: The parallelism indicates that 'yr mswr here refers to a fortified city, rather than a besieged city, and that n'wz is to be taken as the Niphal of 'wz, rather than of 'zz. (Neither of these roots, to my knowledge, are found in the Niphal elsewhere). The translation of 'd plt seems justified in the light of II. 29-35.

Grammatical Structure

A. & QV P(preptcp(in) PP-C)
B. & P(ptcp(pa) PP Att PP)

Comment: I assign one syllable to plt.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & QV P(preptcp(in) PP-C) PP-C)
B. & P(ptcp(pa) PP Att PP)

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism. Alternatively, in the semantic schema the two columns of parallel units could be combined into one (b3/b'3) on the grounds that the verbs are only parallel when joined to the following prepositional phrases.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1.  P(prepp tcpp(in) // & P(ptcpp(pa) (kb'//wn'wz): equivalent
       Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2.  PP-C // PP Att (b'yr mswr // bhwmmh n'sgbh): equivalent
       Set structure: compound//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1.  b//b' (kb'//wn'wz): general-specific
       Set 2.  c2//c'2 (b'yr mswr // bhwmmh n'sgbh): whole-part

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1.  P(prepp tcpp(in) // & P(ptcpp(pa): equivalent
Set 2.  PP-C // PP Att: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
       Set 2. compound//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  b//b': general-specific
Set 2.  c2//c'2: whole-part

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 2, compound//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation:  & QV (w'hyh), + PP ('d plt)
1QH 6:25-7:2

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 7:2-3, COUPLET

Comment: This and the following couplet can be combined to form an AAAB quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. š'w 'yny mr'wt r'
B. 'wzny mšmw' dmym

Translation

A. My eyes are plastered over from seeing evil;
B. My ears, from hearing of bloodshed.

Comment: Although almost all the words come from Is. 6:10 and 33:15, the context shows that they are used differently here than there.

Grammatical Structure

A. Vin S-s prep InfC(tr) DO
B. S-s prep InfC(tr) DO

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. š'w 'yny mr'wt r'
B. 'wzny mšmw' dmym

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b2 c
B. b'2 c'
A. š'w 'yny mr'wt r'
B. 'wzny mšmw' dmym

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. This couplet apparently should be understood as a zeugma. At least the verb š" is, to my knowledge, unattested with 'wzn. The resultant idea is somewhat similar to that of Is. 33:15.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. S-s//S-s ('yny//wzny): identical
  Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. prep InfC(tr) // prep InfC(tr) (mr'wt//m$mwm'): identical
  Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. DO//DO (\r\l//dmym): identical
  Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b2//b'2 ('yny mr'wt /// wzny m$mwm'): paradigmatic
  Set structure: compound//compound

Set 2. c//c' (\r\l//dmym): whole-part

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. S-s//S-s: identical
Set 1b. prep InfC(tr) // prep InfC(tr): identical
Set 2. DO//DO: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
  Set 1b. simple//simple
  Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b2//b'2: paradigmatic
Set 2. c//c': whole-part

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound
  Set 2. simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 2 semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: Vin (§'w), + 0

1QH 7:3-4, COUPLE

Comment: This and the preceding couplet can be combined to form an AAAB quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. hšm lbby mmhšbt rw'
B. ky bly'l 'm hwpy' ysr hwwtm

Comment: Sukenik, and many scholars after him, read the last word of the B line as hywtm. The reading given here, and adopted by a minority of scholars, makes better sense, and is supported by the occurrence of hwwh in ll. 5, 7, and 11. See also 5:31-32, where yšrm is parallel to hwwt lbm.

Translation

A. My heart was appalled from thinking of wickedness,
B. For Belial is joined with the manifestation of their bent to evil deeds.

Comment: The translation of the A line is based on the parallelism with the two preceding lines. The B-line bristles with interpretive problems. However, its precise interpretation has little effect on the analysis, as long as the line is recognized as a nominal sentence. My translation reflects an interpretation akin to Carmignac's (1961, 226-28). An apparently similar sentence (with similar syntactical structure, vocabulary and meaning) is found in 6:21-22, yw's bly'l 'm lbbm, where the noun hwwh also appears in l. 21. See also ky sbbwny bhwwt lbm wışrm hwpy' ly lmrwrym (5:31-32).

Grammatical Structure

A. Vpa S-s PP-C
B. ptcl S P(P-P-C-C-s)

Grammatical Units 4:4

Syllables 9:11

RESULTS

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically
Internal parallelism: With broader criteria B-line bly’l and hwwtm could be considered parallel.

Summarizing comment: nonparallel couplet, with the lines joined by the particle ky. Even though the lines are nonparallel, there appears to be some semantic relationship between lbb y and yrs hwwtm (cf. 5:31-32; 6:21-22).

1QH 7:4. COUPLETS

Comment: This and the following couplet can be combined to form an AAAA quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wyrw’w kwl ‘w’sy mbnyty
B. w’smy ytprd w

Translation
A. And all the foundations of my structure tremble,
B. And my bones are out of joint.

Comment: For my translation of the A-line verb, which most scholars translate as "break" (Gaster and Holm-Nielsen translate as here), cf. my comments on 3:12-13 and 4:33. The noun mbnyt occurs also in l. 9 and 1QS 11:8. Both etymology and usage suggest the translation given here, although, of course, the meaning is figurative.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Vin ptcl S-C-s
B. & S-s Vpa

Grammatical Units 3:2

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Vin ptcl S-C-s
B. Vpa & S-s

Syllables 10:7

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a3
B. a’2

A. wyrw’w kwl ‘w’sy mbnyty
B. w’smy ytprd w
Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. B-line w'smy can be used with the A-line verb (cf. 4:33), but the A-line subject and the B-line verb probably do not go together. Moreover the B line may be a fixed phrase, cf. Ps. 22:15.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & Vin // Vpa (wyrw'w/ytprdw): equivalent
Set structure: simple/simple

Set 1b. ptcl S-C-s // & S-s (kw'l w'sy mbnyty // w'smy): equivalent
Set structure: compound//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a3//a'2 (wyrw'w kw'l w'sy mbnyty // w'smy ytprdw): metaphor
Set structure: double compound // compound

Comment: The classification of the relationship between the units of Set 1 as metaphor is based on the assumption that the "foundations of the structure" of the A line is a metaphor for the bones of the body. Should the "foundations" refer to some other part of the body, then the relationship would be paradigmatic.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. & Vin // Vpa: equivalent
Set 1b. ptcl S-C-s // & S-s: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1a. simple/simple
Set 1b. compound//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a3//a'2: metaphor

Set structures: Set 1. double compound // compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1b, compound//simple (indivisible)
  Set 1, double compound // compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines

1QH 7:4-5, COUPLET

Comment: This and the preceding couplet can be combined to form an AAAA quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wtkmy 'lw k'wnyh bz'p hryšyt
B. wyhm lby lklh

Translation
A. And my entrails heaved like a ship in the raging of a deafening wind,
B. And my heart was in a complete uproar.

Comment: On the meaning of tkmy, cf. Mansoor, 138. I take 'lw as referring to ascending on stormy waves, cf. Ps. 107:26. Although the precise meaning of hryšyt is unknown, its use here and in Jon. 4:8 gives a sound basis for taking it as referring to the wind. Whether lklh should be taken to mean "completely" or "to destruction" does not affect the analysis.

Grammatical Structure
A. & S-s Vin PP Att(PP-C)
B. & Vin S-s PP

Comment: I assume that wyhm is from the root hnh and has only 2 syllables here. The lines are quite imbalanced.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & S-s Vin PP Att(PP-C)
B. S-s & Vin PP
A. wtkmy 'lw k'wnyh bz'p hryšyt
B. lby wyhm lklh
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a5
B. a'3
A. wtkmy 'lw k'wnyh bz'p ḥryšyt
B. wyhm lby lklh

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. B-line wyhm lby appears to have been a fixed phrase, cf. 5:31; Jer. 4:19. Otherwise perhaps wtkmy and lby could be considered a semantic set.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & S-s // S-s (wtkmy//lby): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. Vin // & Vin ('lw//wyhm): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1c. PP Att(PP-C) // PP (k'wnyh bz'p hryšyt // lklh): equivalent
Set structure: double compound // simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a5//a'3 (wtkmy 'lw k'wnyh bz'p hryšyt // wyhm lby lklh): paradigmatic, each unit describing in a different way the reaction of the internal organs to distress.
Set structure: quadruple compound // double compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. & S-s // S-s: identical
Set 1b. Vin // & Vin: identical
Set 1c. PP Att(PP-C) // PP: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple
Set 1c. double compound // simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a5//a'3: paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1. quadruple compound // double compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism
Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1c: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1c, double compound // simple (indivisible)
Set 1, quadruple compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines

1QH 7:5, COUPLET

Comment: On the possibility of joining this and the preceding unit to form a triplet, see the comment there.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wrwh 'w'yym tbl'ny
B. mhwwt ps'm

Translation
A. And a whirlwind engulfs me,
B. Because of their sinful threats.

Comment: The storm imagery in the preceding couplet suggests the translation "whirlwind" for A-line *rwh 'w'yym*, just as in 6:23. At the same time the use of the phrase in Is. 19:14 and the words *tkmy* and *lby* in the two preceding lines may suggest a play on the meaning "perverted spirit" or the like. For the translation of *hwwt*, see ll. 7-8 and 2:35-36. Another alternative would be to take it as referring to sinful deeds. On this whole question, cf. Glanzman, 510, n. 44.

Grammatical Structure
A. & S-C Vtr-s
B. PP-C-s

Grammatical Units 3:2
Syllables 9:5
RESULTS
Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically
Summarizing comment: nonparallel enjambed couplet

1QH 7:6-7, COUPLET

Comment: This and the following couplet can be combined to form an AAAA quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. 'wdkh 'dwny ky smktny b'wzkh
B. wrwḥ qwdškh hnypwth by bl 'mwṯ

Comment: Metrical considerations suggest that the introductory formula is not anacrustic in this unit.

Translation
A. I praise you, Lord, for you have supported me with your strength,
B. And you have shed your holy spirit upon me so that I do not waver.

Comment: For the translation of hnypwth, cf. Ps. 68:10. This verb is used with the same subject and object as here in 17:26; frg. 2:9, 13.

Grammatical Structure

A. Vtr-s Voc ptcl Vtr-s PP-s
B. & DO-C-s Vtr PP-s ptcl Vpa

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. Vtr-s Voc ptcl Vtr-s PP-s
B. & DO-C-s Vtr PP-s ptcl Vpa

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c2
d
B. 'wdkh 'dwny ky smktny b'wzkh
B. wrwḥ qwdškh hnypwth by bl 'mwṯ
Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. ptcl Vtr-s // & DO-C-s Vtr (ky smktny // wrwh qwdskh hnpwth): equivalent
Set structure: simple // double compound

Set 1b. PP-s//PP-s (b'wzkh//by): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c2//c'4 (ky smktny b'wzkh // wrwh qwdskh hnpwth by): paradigmatic, two different portrayals of God's aid for the poet
Set structure: compound // triple compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. ptcl Vtr-s // & DO-C-s Vtr: equivalent
Set 1b. PP-s//PP-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple // double compound
Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c2//c'4: paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1. compound // triple compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1a, simple // double compound (indivisible)
Set 1, compound // triple compound (grammatically divisible)
Ellipsis, Compensation: Vtr-s ('wdkh), + ptcl Vpa (bl 'mwt) 
Voc ('dwny), + 1 GU

1QH 7:7-8. COUPLET

Comment: This and the preceding couplet can be combined to form an AAAA quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wthzqny lpny mlhmwt rš'h
B. wbkwl hwwtm l['] hh'[th mbrytkh

Comment: There is universal agreement on the B-line restoration.

Translation

A. And you have strengthened me in the face of the battles of wickedness,
B. And in all their threats you have not allowed me to be frightened away from your covenant.

Comment: There is general agreement that the pronominal suffix attached to the A-line verb is to be understood with the B-line verb as well. For the general meaning of the B line, and specifically for the translation of hwwt, cf. 2:35-36.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Vtr-s PP-C
B. & prep ptcl OP-s [neg] Vtr PP-s

Comment: Alternatively, both lpny and wbkwl could be awarded the status of a grammatical unit, yielding a 4:4 pattern of grammatical units.
Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & Vtr-s // [neg] Vtr PP-s (wthzqny // l['] hḥṭṭh mbrytkh): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Set 2. PP-C // & prep ptcl OP-s (lpny mlḥmwt ršʾh // wbkwl hwwtm):
   equivalent
   Set structure: compound//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a/a'2 (wthzqny // l['] hḥṭṭh mbrytkh): general-specific, positive-negative
Set 2. b2//b' (lpny mlḥmwt ršʾh // wbkwl hwwtm): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & Vtr-s // [neg] Vtr PP-s: equivalent
Set 2. PP-C // & prep ptcl OP-s: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound
                Set 2. compound//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a/a'2: general-specific, positive-negative
Set 2. b2//b': synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)
           Set 2, compound//simple (indivisible)
1QH 7:8. COUPLETT

Comment: This couplet and the following triplet can be combined to form an AAAAA pentastich.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wtśymny kmgdl 'wz
B. khwmh nśgbh

Translation

A. And you made me like a strong tower,
B. Like a high wall.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Vtr-s PP-C
B. PP Att

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vtr-s PP-C
B. PP Att
A. wtśymny kmgdl 'wz
B. khwmh nśgbh

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c
B. b' c'
A. wtśymny kmgdl 'wz
B. khwmh nśgbh (nśgb)

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to semantically divisible grammatical compounds. Alternatively the compounds could be taken as semantically indivisible also, since hwmt nśgbh occurs here and in 6:25, Is. 30:13, and Prov. 18:11, while mgdl nśgb, to my knowledge, is unattested. I treat the compounds as semantically divisible because hwmt 'wz is found in 3:37, and the occurrence of mgdl gbh in Is. 2:15 suggests that the phrase mgdl nśgb may have been acceptable. Note that nśgbh must be modified to a masculine form in order to be read with A-line mgdl.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP-C // PP Att (kmgdl 'wz // khwmh nśghh): equivalent
   Set structure: compound//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1a. b//b' (kmgdl//khwmh): part-whole
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. c//c' ('wz//nśghh): paradigmatic, each unit denoting a quality of a
defensively effective wall.
   Set structure: simple//simple

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP-C // PP Att: equivalent
   Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1a. b//b': part-whole
Set 1b. c//c': paradigmatic
   Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
               Set 1b. simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to
   semantically divisible grammatical compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 1 grammatical and 2 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically (and semantically) parallel units
   Set 1a: 2 semantically parallel units
   Set 1b: 2 semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (semantically divisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Vtr-s (wtśymny), + 0
Comment: This triplet and the preceding couplet can be combined to form an AAAAA pentastich.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wtkn 'I sl' mbnyty
B. w'wšy 'wlm lswdy
C. wkwl qyrwty lhwmł bḥn llw' tzd'z'

Comment: On the partial assimilation of the taw to the zayin in C-line tzd'z', cf. Qimron § 311.5.

Translation

A. And you established on bedrock my building,
B. And eternal bases as my foundation,
C. And all my walls as a proven rampart, that shall not be shaken.

Comment: I understand A-line wtkn as gapped in the B and C lines. A number of scholars, perhaps the majority, take the B and C lines as nominal sentences. The parallelism favors the analysis as given here.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Vtr PP DO-s
B. & DO-C PP-s
C. & ptcl DO-s PP-C M(prep neg Vpa)

Comment: The C line is remarkably long syllabically (although not in terms of grammatical units), perhaps to mark the conclusion of the strophe. Alternatively llw' tzd'z' could be assigned two grammatical units and placed in a separate line, in which case the C line should probably be analyzed as a nominal sentence and a 3:2 and 9:5 enjambed couplet. Then that couplet and the A and B lines of this unit could be combined to form an AAAB quatrain.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vtr PP DO-s
B. & DO-C PP-s
C. & ptcl DO-s PP-C M(prep neg Vpa)

A. wtkn 'isl' mbnyty
B. lswdy w'wšy 'wlm
C. lhwmł bḥn wkwl qyrwty llw' tzd'z' (ydz'z')
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A.  
  a  b2

B.  
  b'3

C.  
  b''3

A. wtkn 'l sl' mbnyty

B.  w'wšy 'wlm lswdy

C.  wkwl qyrwty lhwmty bhn  llw' tzd'z' (yzd'z')

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. In order to be understood elliptically in the A and B lines, tzd'z' must be read there as masculine yzd'z'. There is reversal of prepositional object among the semantic compounds (for an explanation of reversal of prepositional object, see on 3:25), although the method does not split the compounds to show 'l sl' // w'wšy 'wlm // lhwmty bhn and mbnyty // lswdy // wkwl qyrwty. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a.  PP/PP-s/PP-C ('l sl' // lswdy // lhwmty bhn): identical, equivalent
Set structure: simple//simple//compound

Set 1b.  DO-s // & DO-C // & ptcl DO-s (mbnyty // w'wšy 'wlm // wkwl qyrwty): identical, equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1.  b2/b'3/b''3 ('l sl' mbnyty // w'wšy 'wlm lswdy // wkwl qyrwty lhwmty bhn): whole-part, paradigmatic
  b2 // b'3, b''3 ('l sl' mbnyty // w'wšy 'wlm lswdy, wkwl qyrwty lhwmty bhn): whole-part
  b'3//b''3 (w'wšy 'wlm lswdy // wkwl qyrwty lhwmty bhn): paradigmatic
Set structure: compound // double compound // double compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a.  PP/PP-s/PP-C: identical, equivalent
Set 1b.  DO-s // & DO-C // & ptcl DO-s: identical, equivalent

Set structures:  Set 1a.  simple//simple//compound
  Set 1b.  simple//compound//simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b2/b'3/b"3: whole-part, paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1. compound // double compound // double compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 3 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria B-line w'wșy 'wlm and lswdy could be considered parallel, as could C-line wkwl qyrwty and lhwmt bhn.

Compounds: Set 1a, simple//simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 1b, simple//compound//simple (indivisible)
Set 1, compound // double compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Vtr (wtkn) (A line), + 1 GU (B line), + M(prep neg Vpa) (llw' tzd'z') (C line)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABB) triplet

1QH 7:10A, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. [w]'th 'ly ntt<n>y
B. l'pym l'șt qwdš

Comment: There is general agreement concerning the restoration of the first letter of the A line. Many scholars accept the third word as it stands in the manuscript, reading nttw. For the emendation, cf. Kittel, 129. This matter affects the analysis only in the syllable count, and then only by one syllable.
Translation

A. And you, my God, have given me
B. To the weary, to the council of holiness.

Comment: Although a number of scholars interpret A-line 'pym as "branches," or "flying ones," the allusion to Is. 50:4 in the following couplet leaves little room for doubt that the interpretation given above is the correct one. Note that here we have 'p, the biblical passage has yâ'êp, and an allusion to the same passage in 8:36 has 'p. On this question see Holm-Nielsen, Carmignac 1961, and especially Kittel, 130.

Grammatical Structure

A. [&] Spr Voc-s Vtr-s
B. PP ,=PP-C

Comment: Alternatively this unit could be analyzed as a 4:2 couplet with a 12:3 syllable count or a 2:2:2 ABB triplet with a 5:7:3 syllable count. The imbalance of line length argues against the first alternative. The second is favored by the parallelism, but nowhere else have I taken w'ëh 'ly as a line. In fact, A lines that contain the phrase 'th 'ly(y) in a verbal sentence are usually longer than the following line. See the comment on 2:34-35.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. [&] Spr Voc-s Vtr-s
B. PP ,=PP-C
A. [w]'th 'ly ntt<n>y
B. l'pym
l'șt qwdš

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a
B. b c
d
d'2

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP ,=PP-C (l'pym / l'șt qwdš): equivalent
Set structure: simple/compound
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. d/d'2 ('pym / 'st qwdš): epithet

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP/=PP-C: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple/compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. d/d'2: epithet

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1:  2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1, B line
  With broader criteria A-line [w]'th and 'ly could be considered parallel.

Compounds: Set 1, simple/compound (indivisible)

Summarizing comment: nonparallel enjambed couplet with internal parallelism in the B line

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wt[brytkh
B. wiśwny klmwdyk

Comment: This unit is excluded from the corpus due to the A-line lacuna.
Translation

A. And y[ou] your covenant,
B. And my tongue according to your teachings.

Comment: On the possibility of translating the last word as above, cf. Maier.

1QH 7:11-12, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w’yn ph lrwh hwwt
B. wl’ m’nh lswn lkwl [b]ny ’shmh
C. ky t’lmnh špty < > šqr

Comment: All accept the B-line reconstruction. On the manuscript C-line špty is written twice, a dittography in the opinion of almost all scholars. There seems to be little reason to doubt this conclusion, especially since (1) the first špty comes at the end of I. 11 and the other at the beginning of I. 12, and (2) the C line is a quote of Ps. 31:19, which has only one špty.

Translation

A. But the spirit of destructive deeds will have no mouth,
B. And all the children of guilt will have no answer of the tongue,
C. Indeed the lying lips shall be made mute.

Comment: A-line "mouth" clearly refers to speech. B-line "answer of the tongue" could refer to apt speech (cf. 2:7; Prov. 15:23; 16:1), but in light of the use of the same expression in I. 13, I take it to be a circumlocution for speech in general (cf. also Ben Sira 4:24).

Grammatical Structure

A. & neg S P(PP-C)
B. & neg S-C P(prep ptcl OP-C)
C. ptcl Vpa S-C

Comment: The lines would be better balanced if špty were repeated in the C line, but this metrical consideration does not seem to outweigh the arguments in favor of suppressing the repetition. I have awarded a grammatical unit to wl’ because it parallels w’yn.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & neg  S  P(PP -C)
B. & neg  S-C  P(preppptcl OP -C)
A. w'yn  ph  lrwh hwwt
B. wl'  m'nh lšwn  lkw[l[b]ny 'šmh

Comment: The C line could be rewritten so that it would be grammatically parallel to the other two, but not in a way that would be congruent with semantic parallelism.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a2(b c)  d2(e f)
B. a'3(b' c'2)  d'2(e' f')
C. a"2  d"
A. w'yn ph  lrwh hwwt
B. wl' m'nh lšwn  lkw[l[b]ny 'šmh
C. ky t'lmnh špty  šqr

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to the fact that the C line is semantically, but not grammatically, parallel to the other two.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & neg // & neg (w'yn/wl'): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. S//S-C (ph // m'nh lšwn): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Set 2a. PP // prep ptcl OP (lrwh // lkw[l[b]ny): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2b. -C/-C (hwwt//šmh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a2//a'3//a"2 (w'yn ph // wl' m'nh lšwn // ky t'lmnh špty): whole-part, metaphor, paradigmatic
   a2 // a'3, a"2 (w'yn ph // wl' m'nh lšwn, ky t'lmnh špty): whole-part, metaphor
   a'3//a"2 (wl' m'nh lšwn // ky t'lmnh špty): paradigmatic
Set structure: compound // double compound // compound

Set 1a. b//b' (w'yn/wl'): synonymous

Set 1b. c//c'2 (ph // m'nh lšwn): paradigmatic, metaphor
Set 2.  

d2/d'2/d" (lrwh hwwt // lkwl [b]ny 'šmh // šqr): synonymous, whole-part

d2/d'2 (lrwh hwwt // lkwl [b]ny 'šmh): synonymous 
d2, d'2 // d" (lrwh hwwt, lkwl [b]ny 'šmh // šqr): whole-part

Set structure: compound//compound//simple

Set 2a.  

e//e' (lrwh // lkwl [b]ny): epithet 

Set 2b.  

f//f' (hwwt//'šmh): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a.  & neg // & neg: identical 
Set 1b.  S/S-C: equivalent 
Set 2a.  PP // prep ptcl OP: identical 
Set 2b.  -C//C: identical

Set structures:  
Set 1a.  simple//simple 
Set 1b.  simple/compound 
Set 2a.  simple//simple 
Set 2b.  simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  
a2//a'3//a"2: whole-part, metaphor, paradigmatic 
Set 1a.  b//b': synonymous 
Set 1b.  c/c'2: paradigmatic, metaphor 
Set 2.  
d2//d'2//d": synonymous, whole-part 
Set 2a.  e//e': epithet 
Set 2b.  f/f': synonymous

Set structures:  
Set 1.  compound // double compound // compound 
Set 1a.  simple/simple 
Set 1b.  simple//compound 
Set 2.  compound//compound//simple 
Set 2a.  simple//simple 
Set 2b.  simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to the fact that the C line is semantically, but not grammatically, parallel to the other two.

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically (A/B); none grammatically, but complete semantically (A,B::C).

Number of sets of parallel units: 4 grammatical and 6 semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 1: (2 grammatically and) 3 semantically parallel units
Set 2a: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2b: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: (2 grammatically and) 3 semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, compound // double compound // compound (indivisible)
Set 1b, simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 2, compound//compound//simple (indivisible)

Summarizing comment: grammatically AAB and semantically AAA triplet

1QH 7:12, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ky kwl gry Imšpt tršy'
B. [l]hbdyl by byn šdyq Irš'

Comment: There is general agreement on the B-line reconstruction.

Translation
A. For all those who fight against me you shall declare guilty at the judgment,
B. Distinguishing through me between the righteous and the wicked.

Grammatical Structure
A. ptcl ptcl DO-s PP Vtr
B. [prep] InfC(in) PP-s PP PP

Grammatical Units 3:4

Syllables 9:10

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. ptcl ptcl DO-s...Vtr PP
B. {Vin}...PP PP
A. ky kwl gry...tršy' Imšpt
B. {tbdl}...by byn šdyq Irš'

Comment: The B-line rewrite converts the infinitive construct into a finite verb. This intransitive verb combines with the prepositions byn and / to form a compound verb.
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a...2  b
B. a'...3(c d d')  e
A. ky kwl gry...tršy'  Imšpt
B. [[hbdyl...byn šdyq lrš']  by

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical without rewrite. Perhaps the compounds could be split both grammatically and semantically, but it seems best to take them as here.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. ptcl ptcl DO-s...Vtr // {Vin}...PP PP (ky kwl gry...tršy' // [tbdl] byn šdyq lrš'): equivalent
Set structure: compound // double compound

Set 1a. PP/PP (byn šdyq / lrš'): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a...2 // a'...3 (ky kwl gry...tršy' // [[hbdyl byn šdyq lrš']): part-whole
Set 1a. d/d' (byn šdyq / lrš'): antithetic

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. ptcl ptcl DO-s...Vtr // {Vin}...PP PP: equivalent
Set 1a. PP/PP: identical

Set structures: Set 1. compound // double compound
          Set 1a. simple/simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a...2 // a'...3: part-whole
Set 1a. d/d': antithetic

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete, after rewrite

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 1a: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1a, B line
Repetition: Set 1, tršy’; rš’
Rewrites: B line, [prep] InfC(in) ([I]hbdyl) --> Vin (tbdyl)
Compounds: Set 1, compound // double compound (indivisible)
Ellipsis, Compensation: PP (lmšpt), + PP-s (by)

1QH 7:13, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ky ’th yd’th kwl yrs m’šh
B. wkwl m’nh lswn hkrth

Translation
A. For you know every plan of action,
B. And every answer of the tongue you have perceived.

Grammatical Structure
A. ptcl Spr Vtr ptcl DO-C
B. & ptcl DO-C Vtr

Grammatical Units 4:3

Syllables 10:9

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. ptcl Spr Vtr ptcl DO -C
B. Vtr & ptcl DO -C
A. ky ’th yd’th kwl yrs m’šh
B. hkrth wkwl m’nh lswn

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c2
B. b’ c’2
A. ky ’th yd’th kwl yrs m’šh
B. hkrth wkwl m’nh lswn
Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. Vtr/Vtr (yd'fh//hkrth): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2a. ptcl DO // & ptcl DO (kwî ysr // wkîl m'nîh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2b. -C//-C (m'îsh//lîswn): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b//b' (yd'fh//hkrth): synonymous

Set 2. c2//c'2 (kwî ysr m'îsh // wkîl m'nîh lîswn): paradigmatic
Set structure: compound//compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. Vtr/Vtr: identical
Set 2a. ptcl DO // & ptcl DO: identical
Set 2b. -C//-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2a. simple//simple
Set 2b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b//b': synonymous
Set 2. c2//c'2: paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 2 semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 2b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 2: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
Repetition: Set 2, kwl, wkwl
Compounds: Set 2, compound/compound (grammatically divisible)
Ellipsis, Compensation: ptcl Spr (ky 'th), + 0

1QH 7:13-20
These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 7:20-21. COUPLLET?

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wtśymny 'b lnby hsd
B. wk'wmn l'nšy mwpt

Comment: These lines are complete and clearly parallel. However I exclude them from the corpus because they may not be a complete unit, but rather the B and C lines of a triplet. Of the previous line only the first three letters, w't- are preserved. Opinion is divided over whether they represent the beginning of a first person verb, in which case they would belong to the previous unit, or the beginning of the second person pronoun, in which case they would belong to this unit.

Translation
A. And you made me a father to the sons of loyalty,
B. And as a nurse for the men of portent.

1QH 7:21-25
These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'w[dkh 'dwny] ky hškiltny b'mtkh
B. wbrzy pl'kh hw'd'tny

Comment: The restoration of the introductory formula is certain, for the first letters are indented half a line on the manuscript. Metrical considerations do not clearly indicate whether or not the introductory formula is anacrustic in this unit. In such cases I do not consider it as anacrustic.

Translation

A. I p[raise you, Lord], for you have given me insight into your truth,
B. And in your wondrous secrets you have given me knowledge.

Comment: Whether the two occurrences of the preposition b should be translated "by" or "in" or simply taken as introducing the direct object (on which see Sanders and Kittel) very little affects the meaning and does not affect the analysis at all.

Grammatical Structure

Grammatical Units 4:3

A. [Vtr-s Voc] ptcl Vtr-s PP-s
B. & PP-C-s Vtr-s

Syllables 15:10

Comment: If the introductory formula were taken as anacrustic, the grammatical unit and syllable counts would be 2:3 and 9:10.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. [Vtr-s Voc] ptcl Vtr-s PP-s
B. & PP-C-s Vtr-s

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c d
B. c' d'2

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1.  ptcl Vtr-s // Vtr-s (ky hškltény // hwd'nty): identical
        Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2.  PP-s // & PP-C-s (b'mtkh // wbrzy pl'kh): equivalent
        Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1.  c//c' (ky hškltény // hwd'nty): synonymous
Set 2.  d//d'2 (b'mtkh // wbrzy pl'kh): whole-part

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1.  ptcl Vtr-s // Vtr-s: identical
Set 2.  PP-s // & PP-C-s: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
                Set 2. simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  c//c': synonymous
Set 2.  d//d'2: whole-part

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
    Set 1:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
    Set 2:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 2, simple//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation:  [Vtr-s] ('w[dkh]), + 1 GU
                        [Voc] ('dwny), + 0

1QH 7:27. COUPL ET
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wbhsdykh l’yš [       ]
B. [w]bwb rhmykh ln’wy lb

Comment: The B-line restoration is generally accepted. Most scholars restore ps’ or some similar term in the A line (cf. frg. 1:4; 1QS 11:9), but it is possible that the lacuna contained a verb. Since the textual uncertainty affects the analysis, I exclude this unit from the corpus.

Translation

A. And in your mercy to a man [       ]
B. [And] in the abundance of your compassion to the perverted of heart.

1QH 7:28. TRIPLET

Comment: Alternatively, the C line could be grouped with the following lines, due to its subject matter. However, the structure of the line (a question beginning with the pronoun my) strongly argues for its inclusion here.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. my kmwkh b’lym ‘dwny
B. wmy k’mtkh
C. wmy yš[d]q lpnykh bhšptw

Comment: There is universal agreement on the C line restoration.

Translation

A. Who is like you among the gods, Lord?
B. And who measures up to your truth?
C. And who can be just before you when he is judged?

Grammatical Structure

A. Spr? P(PP-s) PP Voc
B. & Spr? P(PP-s)
C. & Spr? Vin PP-s prep InfC(pa)-s

Comment: The B line is very short in comparison to the other two, but no other lineation recommends itself.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. Spr? P(PP-s) PP Voc
B. & Spr? P(PP-s)
C. & Spr? {P(ptcp(in))} PP-s prep InfC-s
A. my kmwkh b'lym 'dwny
B. wmy k'mtkh
C. wmy {s[d]q} lpnykh bhšptw

Comment: The C-line verbal clause is converted into a nominal clause by rewriting the finite verb as a participle (an unattested form).

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c d
B. a' b' e
C. a' b''2
A. my kmwkh b'lym 'dwny
B. wmy k'mtkh
C. wmy {s[d]q} lpnykh bhšptw

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical without rewrite. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 2. P(PP-s)//P(PP-s)//{P(ptcp(in))} PP-s (kmwkh // k'mtkh // {s[d]q} lpnykh): identical, equivalent after rewrite
Set structure: simple//simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a'//a' (my//wmy//wmy): repetition

Set 2. b//b'//b''2 (kmwkh // k'mtkh // ys[d]q lpnykh): whole-part, synonymous
b//b', b'' (kmwkh // k'mtkh, ys[d]q lpnykh): whole-part
b''//b'' (k'mtkh // ys[d]q lpnykh): synonymous
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. Spr? // & Spr? // & Spr?: identical
Set 2. P(PP-s) // P(PP-s) // {P(ptcp(in))} PP-s: identical, equivalent after rewrite

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a'//a': repetition
Set 2. b//b'/b"2: whole-part, synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete, after rewrite (A//B//C); complete (A//B)

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria C-line lpnykh and bhšptw could be considered parallel.

Repetition: Set 1, all three lines, my, wmy, wmy

Rewrites: C line, Vin (yš[d]q) --> P(ptcp(in)) (sdq)

Ellipsis, Compensation: PP (b'lym) (A line), + 0 (B line), + prep lnfC-s (bhšptw) (C line)
Voc ('dwny) (A line), + 0 (B line), + 1 GU (C line)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also AAB) triplet
1QH 7:28-29, COUPLET?

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w’yn lhṣyb ‘I twkhtkh kwl rwh
B. wl’ ywkl kwl <šby> lḥtyṣb lpny ḥmtkh

Comment: B-line šby was written interlinearly after A-line kwl by a later hand. I follow Martin (481) in reading it after B-line kwl. Most scholars either omit the word, or take kwl šby rwh as a separate nominal sentence. There is some doubt concerning the last letter of šby, and there is considerable dispute over its meaning. Further complicating the text of this couplet is the fact that the last word was originally written ḥkmtkh. I exclude the unit from the corpus due to the textual uncertainties.

Translation

A. And no spirit can reply to your rebuke,
B. And no glory is able to stand before your wrath.

1QH 7:29-31, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wkwl bny ‘mtkh tby’ bslyhwlt lpnykh
B. [lḥ]rm mpš’yhm brwb twbkkh
C. wbhmwn r[ḥ]mykh lh’mym’d lpnykh lwmtm’d

Comment: Apparently all scholars accept the C-line reconstruction and the inclusion of A-line tby’ (which was written interlinearly by a later hand). They also agree that the first B-line word is a form of the verb thr. This must be correct, not only because of the parallelism and the use of the verb in 3:21, 6:8, and 11:10, but also because the top of the he is visible. Although most reconstruct the form given here, a few propose [lḥ]rm, which would require taking wbhmwn r[ḥ]mykh as part of the B line. However traces of the shaft of the lamed are visible on the plate.

Translation

A. But all the children of your truth you bring before you with forgiveness,
B. [Clean]sing them from their transgressions in the magnitude of your goodness,
C. And in the abundance of your compassion making them stand before you for ever and ever.
Grammatical Structure

A. & ptcl DO-C-s Vtr PP PP-s
B. prep [InfC(tr)-s] PP-s PP-C-s
C. & PP-C-s prep InfC(tr)-s PP-s PP-C

Comment: All three lines are long, but there is no reason to think that any of them should be divided into two lines. If wbhmwn r[h]mykh were included in the B line, an arrangement preferred by some scholars, the grammatical unit and syllable counts would be 5:6:4 and 17:19:12. The primary basis for the present arrangement is the parallelism. Syntactically, the absence of a waw before the C-line infinitive argues for my arrangement, while the position of the prepositional phrase before the infinitive might argue for the other view.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & ptcl DO-C-s Vtr PP PP-s
B. {Vtr-s} PP-C-s PP-s
C. {Vtr-s} & PP-C-s PP-s PP-C

Comment: The rewrites in the B and C lines convert the infinitive constructs into finite verbs.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a...4 b
B. a'2 b'2(c d)
C. a"2 b"2(c' d') e f

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism. Alternatively l'wimy 'd could be joined to lh'mydm lpnykh as a semantic compound. Yet another alternative in the semantic parallelism schema would be to include the whole B line in the second column.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & ptcl DO-C-s Vtr // {Vtr-s} // {Vtr-s} (wkwl bny 'mtkh tby // {{lth}rm} // {t'mydm}: equivalent after rewrite, identical

Set structure: double compound // simple // simple
Set 2. PP // PP-C-s // & PP-C-s (bslyḥwt // brwb twbkh // wbhmwn r[h]mykh): equivalent, identical
   Set structure: simple//compound//compound

Set 2a. PP // & PP (brwb//wbhmwn): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2b. -C-s//C-s (twbkh//r[h]mykh): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. PP-s//PP-s//PP-s (lpnykh//mpš'yhm//lpnykh): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a...4//a'2/a''2 (wkwl bny 'mtkh tby...lpnykh // [lth]rm mpš'yhm // lh'mydm lpnykh): effect-cause, cause-effect, repetition
   a...4 // a'2 (wkwl bny 'mtkh tby...lpnykh // [lth]rm mpš'yhm): effect-cause
   a...4//a''2 (wkwl bny 'mtkh tby...lpnykh // lh'mydm lpnykh): cause-effect, repetition
   a'2//a''2 ([lth]rm mpš'yhm // lh'mydm lpnykh): cause-effect
   Set structure: triple compound // compound // compound

Set 2. b//b'2//b''2 (bslyḥwt // brwb twbkh // wbhmwn r[h]mykh): synonymous

Set 2a. c//c' (brwb//wbhmwn): synonymous

Set 2b. d//d' (twbkh//r[h]mykh): synonymous

Comment: I conclude that the three units of Set 2 were regarded as synonyms by the poet in light of the use of the terms in this passage and in 10:15; 11:9, 32; 13:16-17; 18:14. Alternatively, on the basis of 11:8-9 twbkh could be considered the cause of the other two.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. & ptcl DO-C-s Vtr // {Vtr-s} // {Vtr-s}: equivalent after rewrite, identical
Set 2. PP // PP-C-s // & PP-C-s: equivalent, identical
Set 2a. PP // & PP: identical
Set 2b. -C-s//C-s: identical
Set 1b. PP-s//PP-s//PP-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. double compound // simple // simple
   Set 2. simple//compound//compound
   Set 2a. simple//simple
   Set 2b. simple//simple
   Set 1b. simple//simple//simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a...4//a'2//a"2: effect-cause, cause-effect, repetition
Set 2. b/b'2//b"2: synonymous
Set 2a. c//c': synonymous
Set 2b. d//d': synonymous

Set structures: Set 1. triple compound // compound // compound
Set 2. simple//compound//compound
Set 2a. simple//simple
Set 2b. simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds, after rewrite

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A,B//C); complete, grammatically and semantically (A//B)

Number of sets of parallel units: 5 grammatical and 4 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1a: 3 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1b: 3 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1: 3 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2a: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2b: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1b, A and C lines, lpnykh

Rewrites: B line, prep lnfC(tr)-s ([lth]rm) --> Vtr-s ([lth]rm)
C line, prep lnfC(tr)-s ([h'mydm) --> Vtr-s (t'mydm)

Compounds: Set 1a, double compound // simple // simple (indivisible)
Set 1, triple compound // compound // compound (grammatically divisible)
Set 2, simple//compound//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: 1 GU (A line), + 0 (B line), + PP (l'imy) (C line)
- 1 GU (A line), + 0 (B line), + -C ('d') (C line)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABA, ABB, and AAB) triplet. The lines are unusually long.
1QH 7:31-32, QUATRAIN

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ky 'l 'wlm 'th
B. wkwl drkykh
C. ykwnw lnsh [n]sh[ym]
D. w'yn zwltkh

Comment: Almost all scholars accept the C-line restoration (cf. Is. 34:10; Ben Sira 51:20).

Translation

A. For you are an eternal God,
B. And all your ways
C. Are established for ever and ever,
D. And there is none beside you.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl Ppn-C Spr
B. & ptcl S-s
C. Vpa PP-C
D. & P S(PP-s)

Comment: In light of the syllable count, I take B-line wkwl as a grammatical unit. Alternatively, this unit could be taken as a 3:5:2 (or 3:4:2) triplet with a 6:14:6 syllable count. The semantic compound that spans the B and C lines favors this alternative, but symmetry of line length favors the approach taken here. Kittel, who takes the unit as a triplet, says that the weight of a single line is split over two very short lines, with a standard line separating them (p. 107). I take an opposite view: one of the parallel clauses is so long that it must be distributed over two lines.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl Ppn-C Spr
B. & ptcl S-s
C. {P(ptcp(pa))} PP-C
D. & P S(PP-s)

Comment: The C-line rewrite converts the finite verb into a participle, and the verbal sentence into a nominal sentence.
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a3
B-C. a'5
D. a"2

A. ky 'l 'wlm 'th
B-C. wkwl drkykh ykwnw lnşh [n]şh[ym]
D. w'yn zwltkh

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. The B and C lines together constitute a single enjambed clause which, as a unit, parallels the A and D lines.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

   Set structure: compound // double compound // simple

Set 1b. Spr // & ptcl S-s // & S(PP-s) ('th // wkwl drkykh // zwltkh): equivalent
   Set structure: simple//compound//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a3//a'5//a"2 (ky 'l 'wlm 'th // wkwl drkykh ykwnw lnşh [n]şh[ym] // w'yn zwltkh): whole-part, complementary
   a3//a'5 (ky 'l 'wlm 'th // wkwl drkykh ykwnw lnşh [n]şh[ym]): whole-part
   a3, a'5 // a"2 (ky 'l 'wlm 'th, wkwl drkykh ykwnw lnşh [n]şh[ym] // w'yn zwltkh): complementary
   Set structure: double compound // quadruple compound // compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. ptcl Ppn-C // {P(ptcp(pa))} PP-C // & P: equivalent, equivalent after rewrite
Set 1b. Spr // & ptcl S-s // & S(PP-s): equivalent

Set structures: Set 1a. compound // double compound // simple
                 Set 1b. simple//compound//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a3//a'5//a"2: whole-part, complementary

Set structures: Set 1. double compound // quadruple compound // compound
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically (A // B-C // D); none grammatically or semantically (B::C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 3 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria B-line Insh and [n]sh[ym] could be considered parallel.

Repetition: nonparallel, C line, Insh, [n]sh[ym]

Rewrites: B line, Vpa (ykwnw) --> P(ptcp(pa)) (nkwnym)

Compounds: Set 1a, compound // double compound // simple (indivisible)
Set 1b, simple//compound//simple (indivisible)
Set 1, double compound // quadruple compound // compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A, B, C, and D lines

Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABA and AAB) quatrain

1QH 7:32-33, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wmh hw' 'yš thw wb'l hbl
B. ihtbwnn bm'sy pl'k hgdwym

Comment: The end of the B line is restored from 1Q35, cf. Puech, JJS 1988, 39.

Translation
A. And what is the man of naught, and the one of nothingness,
B. That he should have insight into your great marvelous works?

Grammatical Structure
A. & Ppr? ptcl S-C & S-C
B. prep InfC(pa) PP-C Att

Grammatical Units 5:4

Syllables 9:14
Comment: Alternatively this unit could be analyzed as an AAB 3:2:4 triplet. However the syllable count favors the present analysis. On the use of the pronoun \( hw' \) as an enclitic particle after the interrogative pronoun, cf. GK § 136c.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
A. & Ppr? \text{ ptcl} & S & -C \\
& & \& S & -C \\
B. & \text{wmh } hw' & \text{'}yš & thw \\
& & \text{wb'l} & hbl \\
\end{array}
\]

Semantic Parallelism Schema

\[
\begin{array}{llllll}
A. & a & b & c \\
& b' & c' \\
B. & d & e & f & g \\
\end{array}
\]

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( S / \& S (\text{'}yš/wb'l}) \): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Set 2. \( -C/-C \) (thw/hbl): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( a/a' (\text{'}yš/wb'l}) \): synonymous
Set 2. \( b/b' (\text{thw/hbl}) \): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. \( S / \& S \): identical
Set 2. \( -C/-C \): identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple/simple
Set 2. simple/simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  a/a’: synonymous
Set 2.  b/b’: synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1, A line
                    Set 2, A line

Summarizing comment: nonparallel enjambed couplet with internal parallelism in
the A line. Although the lines are nonparallel according to the method, there is a
degree of semantic antithesis between them.

1QH 7:34, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

[‘wdk]h ’dwny
A.  ky lw’ hplth gwrly b’dt šw
B.  wbswd n’lmym l’ šmth hwqy

Comment: The restoration of the introductory formula is certain, for the previous
manuscript line has only one or two words. That [‘wdk]h rather than [brwk ’f]h
should be reconstructed is indicated by the amount of space. Metrical
considerations suggest that the introductory formula is anacrustic in this unit, and
therefore it is excluded from the analysis.

Translation

[I praise y]ou, Lord,
A.  For you did not cast my lot with the congregation of wickedness,
B.  And with the council of the hidden you did not place my prescribed portion.

Comment: On the spelling of A-line šw, cf. Qimron § 100.63. On n’lmym as a
general term for the wicked, cf. the analysis of 3:27-28. In this context hwqy
appears to refer to the poet’s God-ordained destiny.
Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl neg Vtr DO-s PP-C
B. & PP-C neg Vtr DO-s

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl neg Vtr DO-s PP -C
B. neg Vtr DO-s & PP -C

A. ky lw’ hplth gwrly b’dt šw
B. I’ āsmth ħwqy wbswd n’lmym

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a2 b c
B. a’2 b’ c’

A. ky lw’ hplth gwrly b’dt šw
B. I’ āsmth ħwqy wbswd n’lmym

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. ptcl neg Vtr // neg Vtr (ky lw’ hplth // I’ āsmth): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. DO-s//DO-s (gwrly//ħwqy): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. PP // & PP (b’dt//wbswd): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 3. -C//-C (šw//n’lmym): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a2//a’2 (ky lw’ hplth gwrly // I’ āsmth ħwqy): paradigmatic, two different metaphors for God’s predestination
Set structure: compound//compound

Set 2. b//b’ (b’dt//wbswd): synonymous

Set 3. c//c’ (šw//n’lmym): abstract-concrete
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. ptcl neg Vtr // neg Vtr: identical
Set 1b. DO-s//DO-s: identical
Set 2. PP // & PP: identical
Set 3. -C//-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple
Set 3. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a2//a'2: paradigmatic
Set 2. b//b': synonymous
Set 3. c//c': abstract-concrete

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound
Set 2. simple//simple
Set 3. simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 4 grammatical and 3 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1a, lw’, l’

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

1QH 7:35-8:3

Comment: These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.
1QH 8:4-5, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

'w[dkh 'dwny]
A. [ky n]ttny bmqwr nwzlym bybšh
B. wmbw' mym b'rš syh
C. w[m]sqy gn [ ]

Comment: Metrical considerations suggest that the introductory formula is anacrustic here. This unit is excluded from the corpus due to the C-line lacuna.

Translation

[I praise y]ou, Lord,
A. For you have placed me as a flowing fountain in the desert,
B. And as a spring of waters in a dry land,
C. And as garden streams [ ]

1QH 8:5, COUPLETT

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. [ ]h mt' brwš wtdhr
B. 'm tšwr yḥd lkbwdkh

Comment: This couplet is excluded from the corpus due to the A-line lacuna. The couplet could be analyzed if one were to accept, as most scholars assume, that only a verb is missing from the A line. However, there is no way to be certain about this.

Translation

A. [ ] a grove of cypress and elm,
B. With cedar, all together for your glory
1QH 8:5-6, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ‘ṣy ḥyym bm’yn rz
B. mẖwb’ym btwk kwl ‘ṣy mym

Translation

A. Trees of life at the secret spring,
B. Hidden among all the trees by the waters.

Grammatical Structure

A. ,=-C-C Att(PP-C)
B. Att(ptcp(pa) prep ptcl OP-C) Grammatical Units 4:4

Comment: Alternatively, B-line btwk could be taken as a grammatical unit. The noun ‘ṣy is in apposition to brws, tdhr, and t’swr, the first two of which are the genitive of a construct phrase. The third is the object of a preposition, but is functionally equivalent on a deep level to the genitives.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ,=-C -C Att(PP -C)
B. Att(ptcp prep ptcl OP -C)

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c2
B. c’4
A. ‘ṣy ḥyym bm’yn rz
B. mẖwb’ym btwk kwl ‘ṣy mym

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. Att(PP // Att(ptcp prep ptcl OP (bm’yn // mẖwbym btwk kwl ‘ṣy): equivalent
Set structure: simple // double compound
Set 1b. -C/-C (rz/mym): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c2//c'4 (bm'yn rz // mhwb'ym btwk kwit 'sy mym): antithetic
   Set structure: compound // triple compound

Comment: That the units of Set 1 are antithetically parallel becomes apparent in
the following lines. The trees of life will become an eternal plantation (I. 6)
because their root reaches the secret spring (II. 7-8). However, for the moment
the trees of life are overshadowed and hidden by the trees by the waters (II. 9-11).
Thus the units of Set 1 constrast the assurance of future prosperity with the
present insignificance of the trees of life.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. Att(PP // Att(ptcp prep ptcl OP: equivalent
Set 1b. -C/-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple // double compound
               Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c2//c'4: antithetic

Set structures: Set 1. compound // triple compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to
grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically parallel units
   Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
   Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Repetition: 'sy, not in parallel position

Compounds: Set 1a, simple // double compound (indivisible)
            Set 1, compound // triple compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line
1QH 8:6-7, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. whyw lhpry nšr
B. lm’t’t ’wlm
C. lhšryš trm ypryhw

Translation
A. And they shall sprout a shoot
B. To become an eternal plant,
C. Taking root before they sprout.

Grammatical Structure

A. & QV prep InfC(tr) DO
B. PP-C
C. prep InfC(in) M(ptcl Vtr)

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & QV prep InfC(tr) DO
B. PP -C
C. prep InfC(in) M(ptcl Vtr)

Comment: A transitive infinitive here parallels an intransitive, but hšryš is used transitively with a cognate accusative in Ps. 80:10.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b2 c d
C. b’2
A. whyw lhpry nšr
B. lm’t’t ’wlm
C. lhšryš trm ypryhw

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. prep InfC(tr) DO // prep InfC(in) M(ptcl Vtr) (ljpryh nṣr // lhšryš trm
   ypryw): equivalent
   Set structure: compound//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b2//b'2 (ljpryh nṣr // lhšryš trm ypryw): sequence, paradigmatic

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. prep InfC(tr) DO // prep InfC(in) M(ptcl Vtr): equivalent
Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b2//b'2: sequence, paradigmatic
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically
   (A,C::B); partial, grammatically and semantically (A//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria C-line lhšryš and ypryw could be
   considered parallel.

Repetition: Set 1, A and C lines, ljpryḥ, ypryw

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: C line

Ellipsis, Compensation, A and C lines: & QV (whyw), + 0

Summarizing comment: ABA triplet
457

1QH 8:7-8, TRIPLET

Comment: A number of scholars attach the A line to the preceding unit. However the obvious parallelism indicates that these three lines belong together.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wšwršyhm lywb[l] yšlw
B. wypth lmym hyyym <gw>z'w
C. wyhy lmqwr 'wlm

Comment: The A-line restoration is universally accepted (cf. l. 10). The last word of the B line is written wgz'w or ygz'w. Almost all scholars emend to either gz'w or gz'w (cf. the spelling in I. 8). I emend similarly, although, like Carmignac 1961, I take the letter in question to be a waw (cf. Qimron § 330.1 on the qatil forms).

Translation

A. And they shall extend their roots to the stream,
B. And its base shall be exposed to the living waters.
C. And it shall come to the eternal spring.

Comment: For the meaning of B-line wypth, cf. Job 29:19. The translation of B-line <gw>z'w as "its base", is founded on the parallelism here and the use of the word in the following triplet as well as in I. 23; Is. 11:1; 40:24; and Job 14:8. In spite of the change from the plural verb and pronominal suffix in the A line to the singular pronominal suffix in the B line, the referent does not seem to be changed. The A-line plural refers to the trees of life; the singular in the B line, and in the following lines, is probably to be understood generically as referring to the tree of life. In favor of this interpretation it may be noted that in ll. 6-7 the trees of life sprout a shoot, but in I. 10 the singular is used to refer to what sprouts the shoot. Note also the change from plural to singular in II. 25-26, another passage about trees. I know of no one who interprets the C line as I do. Almost all translate "And it shall become an eternal fount" or the like. However the interpretation given here surely must be right, as is indicated by (1) the line's apparent dependence on Ezek. 31:7 (a factor overlooked by the commentators), (2) the parallelism, and (3) the absence of any further portrayal of the tree as a spring.

Grammatical Structure

A. & DO-s PP Vtr
B. & Vpa PP Att S-s
C. & Vin PP-C

Comment: I have analyzed C-line yhy as an intransitive verb rather than a quasi-verb in order to show the parallelism more clearly. The analysis is further justified by the fact that yhy really functions here as an intransitive verb. The syllabic brevity of the C line here may signal closure.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & {S-s...Vpa} PP
B. & Vpa...S-s PP Att
C. Vin PP-C
A. wšwršyhm...{yšwlhw} lywb[l]
B. wypth...<gw>z'w lmym ḥyym
C. wyhy lmqwr‘wlm

Comment: Contrary to normal practice the A line is rewritten; the C line cannot be rewritten, for there is no clearly attested transitive form of the verb ḡyḥ. The rewrite converts the transitive verb (Piel) and its direct object into a passive (Pual) and its subject.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a...2 b
B. a'...2 b'2
C. a" b"2
A. wšwršyhm...yšhw lywb[l]
B. wypth...<gw>z'w lmym ḥyym
C. wyhy lmqwr‘wlm

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical, but without rewrite. When the A and B lines are compared apart from the C line the schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & {S-s...Vpa} // & Vpa...S-s // Vin (wšwršyhm...{yšwlhw} // wypth...<gw>z'w // wyhy): identical after rewrite, equivalent after rewrite, equivalent
Set structure: compound//compound//simple

Set 1a. & {S-s} // S-s (wšwršyhm//<gw>z'w): identical after rewrite
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. {Vpa} // & Vpa (yšwlhw//wypt): identical after rewrite
Set structure: simple//simple

Set structure: simple//compound//compound
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( a\ldots 2 // a'\ldots 2 // a" \) (wšwršyhm...yšlhw // wypth...<gw>z'w // wyhy): synonymous

Set 2. \( b/b'2//b"2 \) (lywb[l] // Imym ḳyym // Imqwr ḱlm): general-specific

Comment: For the classification of the units of Set 1 as synonymous, see Job 29:19 and Ezek. 31:7. Note, too, the use of šrš and gz' in parallelism in Job 14:8 and Is. 11:1. B-line Imym ḳyym has a double meaning: "running water," and "life-giving water." The C-line unit of Set 2 makes it clear that the latter meaning is primary here.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & \{S-s...Vpa\} // & Vpa...S-s // Vin: identical after rewrite, equivalent after rewrite, equivalent
Set 1a. & \{S-s\} // S-s: identical after rewrite
Set 1b. \{Vpa\} // & Vpa: identical after rewrite
Set 2. PP // PP Att // PP-C: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound//simple
Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//compound//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \( a\ldots 2 // a'\ldots 2 // a" \): synonymous
Set 2. \( b/b'2//b"2 \): general-specific

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound//simple
Set 2. simple//compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete after rewrite (A/B/C); partial after rewrite, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds (A/B)

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 4 grammatical and 2 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Rewrites: A line, DO-s...Vtr (wšwršyhm...yšlhw) --> S-s...Vpa (wšwršyhm...yšwlíw).

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound//simple (indivisible)
Set 2, simple//compound//compound (indivisible)

Summarizing comment: AAA (and AAB) triplet

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1QH 8:8-9. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wbnr 'lyw yr'w kw [hyt] y'r
B. wmrmr gwz'w lkl 'wbry drk
C. wdlytw lkl 'wp knp

Comment: There is general agreement to restore either hywt or hyt in the A line (cf. Ps. 50:10; 104:20; Is. 56:9); the lower left tip of the taw is clearly visible on the plate. The singular appears to me to fit the space better. For the use of this same noun in the singular as subject of a verb in the plural, as here, cf. Ezek. 31:6. On the spelling of gwz'w see the preceding triplet.

Translation

A. And on its leafy shoot shall graze every animal of the forest,
B. And the trodden place around its base shall be for all those who pass along the way,
C. And its foliage shall be for every winged bird.

Comment: With most scholars I interpret A-line 'lyw as a noun rather than as a prepositional phrase (cf. line 26, which in turn is similar to Is. 1:30). Several scholars recognize that contrary to normal usage B-line mrms must mean something positive in this context, although it is difficult to know exactly what (on this question, cf. especially Holm-Nielsen). I suspect that the B line expresses the "shade-giving" motif found in tree illustrations in 6:15, Ezek. 31:6 and Dn. 4:9. Note especially that Dn. 4:9 includes a triplet which refers to the tree as providing shade (although for animals rather than humans), a place for birds to lodge in its branches, and food for all flesh. Here the A and C lines express two of those motifs, and the B line may well express the third. My translation of the B line is similar to Maier's and Carmignac's (1961).

Grammatical Structure

A. & PP-C Vin ptcl [S]-C
B. & S-C-s P(prepp pcl OP-C)
C. & S-s P(prepp pcl OP-C)

Comment: In light of the syllable counts, I take lkl as a grammatical unit in both the B and C lines.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. \& PP-C \{S(InfC(in) \ P(prep) ptcl \ ([OP]) \ -C)\)
B. \& S-C-s \ P(prep ptcl \ OP \ -C)\)
C. \& S-s \ P(prep ptcl \ OP \ -C)\)
A. wbnsr 'lyw \{r'wt \ l|kw \ [hyt] \ y'r
B. wmrms gwz'w \ lkl \ 'wbry \ drk
C. wdlytw \ lkl \ 'wp \ knp

Comment: The A-line rewrite converts, respectively, the verb and the subject of the verbal clause into the subject (infinitive construct) and predicate (prepositional phrase) of a nominal clause. To avoid rewriting the A line, one could supply a form of the verb hyh in the other two, which could then be taken as parallel to the A-line intransitive verb.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a5
B. a'5
C. a'4
A. wbnsr 'lyw yr'w kw [hyt] y'r
B. wmrms gwz'w lkl 'wbry drk
C. wdlytw lkl 'wp knp

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ because the A line is semantically, but not grammatically, parallel to the other two lines, and due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. If the B and C lines had been rewritten with the verb hyh, the parallelism between the A line and the other two would involve reversal of prepositional object, which, however, would not be detected by the method, for it takes each line as a semantic compound.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & PP-C \{S(InfC)\} // & S-C-s // & S-s (wbnsr 'lyw r'wt // wmrms gwz'w // wdlytw): equivalent after rewrite, equivalent
   Set structure: double compound // compound // simple

Set 1b. (prep) ptcl // prep ptcl // prep ptcl (l|kw // lkl // lkl): identical after rewrite, identical
   Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 1c. ([OP])//OP//OP ([hyt]// 'wbry// 'wp): identical, identical after rewrite
   Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 1d. -C//C//C (y'r//drk//knp): identical after rewrite, identical
   Set structure: simple//simple//simple
Comment: In the set structure of Set 1b I have found it necessary to classify A-line /kw/ as a simple unit, although the original kw is not a grammatical unit.

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a5//a'5//a"4 (wbnsr 'lyw yr'w kwl [hyt] y'r // wmrmw gwz'w lkl 'wbry drk // wdlytw lkl 'wp knp): paradigmatic

Set structure: quadruple compound // quadruple compound // triple compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. & PP-C {S(lnfC)} // & S-C-s // & S-s: equivalent after rewrite, equivalent
Set 1b. {prep} ptcl // prep ptcl // prep ptcl: identical after rewrite, identical
Set 1c. {[OP]}//OP//OP: identical after rewrite, identical
Set 1d. -C//-C//-C: identical after rewrite, identical

Set structures: Set 1a. double compound // compound // simple
Set 1b. simple//simple//simple
Set 1c. simple//simple//simple
Set 1d. simple//simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a5//a'5//a"4: paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1. quadruple compound // quadruple compound // triple compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 4 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:

Set 1a: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1c: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1d: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 3 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1b, all three lines, kwl, lkl, lkl

Rewrites: A line, Vin ptcl [S]-C (yr'w kwl [hyt] y'r) --> S(lnfC[in]) P(preptcl [OP]-C) (r'wt lkl [hyt] y'r)
Compounds: Set 1a, double compound // compound // simple (indivisible)
Set 1, quadruple compound // quadruple compound // triple compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A, B, and C lines
Summarizing comment: AAA triplet

1QH 8:9-10, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wyrmw 'lyw kwl ['sy] mym
B. ky bmt'tm ytśgśgw
C. w'l ywbl l' yślwẖ šwrš

Comment: The A-line restoration is accepted by most scholars, cf. l. 6.

Translation
A. But all the [trees] by the water rise over it,
B. For where they are planted they grow,
C. But they extend no root to the stream.


Grammatical Structure

A. & Vpa PP-s ptcl S-C
B. ptcl PP-s Vpa
C. & PP neg Vtr DO

Comment: The lines are much better balanced syllabically than in terms of grammatical units. I take A-line yrmw as a Niphal form of rmm, as do Habermann and Lohse apparently (cf. Num. 17:10; Ezek. 10:15, 17, 19).

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Vpa
B. Vpa
C. neg Vtr DO
A'. wyrmw
B'. ytśgśgw
C'. l' yślwẖ šwrš

Grammatical Units 4:2:3
Syllables 10:9:10

Comment: The lines are much better balanced syntactically than in terms of grammatical units.
Comment: The C-line transitive verb and direct object constitute an idiom which is grammatically equivalent to the intransitive verbs (cf. the intransitive Poel, Pael, and Hiphil forms of the root šrš, meaning "take root").

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a2
d
C. a'3
B. w'lyw
kwl [ṣy]
mym
B. ky bmt'tm ytšgšgw
C. w'l ywbl l' yšlhw šwrš

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & Vpa // Vpa // neg Vtr DO (wyrmw // ytšgšgw // l' yšlhw šwrš): identical, equivalent
Set structure: simple//simple//compound

Set 1b. PP-s // ptcl PP-s // & PP ('lyw // ky bmt'tm // w'l ywbl): identical
Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a2//a'2//a"3 (wyrmw 'lyw // ky bmt'tm ytšgšgw // w'l ywbl l' yšlhw šwrš): synonymous, antithetic
a2//a'2 (wyrmw 'lyw // ky bmt'tm ytšgšgw): synonymous
a2, a'2 // a"3 (wyrmw 'lyw, ky bmt'tm ytšgšgw // w'l ywbl l' yšlhw šwrš): antithetic
Set structure: compound // compound // double compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. & Vpa // Vpa // neg Vtr DO: identical, equivalent
Set 1b. PP-s // ptcl PP-s // & PP: identical
Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple//compound
Set 1b. simple//simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a2//a'2//a"3: synonymous, antithetic
Set structures: Set 1. compound // compound // double compound
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A//B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//C).

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1a: 3 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1b: 3 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1: 3 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1a, simple//simple//compound (indivisible)
- Set 1, compound // compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B and C lines

Ellipsis, Compensation: ptc! S (kwl ['sy]) (A line), + O (B line), + 1 GU (C line)
- C (mym) (A line), + O (B line), + O (C line)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also AAB) triplet

1QH 8:10-11, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wmprh nsw q[w]dš lm't mt
B. swtr blw' nhsb
C. wbl' nwld' hwtm rzw

Comment: The A-line restoration is universally accepted.

Translation

A. And that which sprouts the holy shoot so that it may become a plant of truth
B. Is hidden without being esteemed,
C. And without being acknowledged its secret is sealed up.

Comment: I take A-line mpryh as a reference to the trees of life (cf. II. 6-7), the singular being used generically.
Grammatical Structure

A. & S(ptcp(tr) DO-C PP-C)
B. Vpa M(prep neg Vpa)
C. & M(prep neg Vpa) Vpa S-s

Comment: In light of the syllable count I take B-line blw' and C-line wbl' as grammatical units. Alternatively, this unit could be analyzed as an 8:4 couplet, but the resulting asymmetry of line length speaks against this alternative. There is considerable difference of opinion concerning the syntactic structure of these lines. The view given here interprets wnpryl nsr in a manner consistent with the use of similar expresssions in ll. 6 and 7, takes into account the parallelism, and harmonizes with the context. The preceding unit speaks of the present apparent greatness of the trees by the water in comparison to the trees of life; this unit speaks of the current obscurity of the latter. I take swtr and hwtm as Puals (the interpretation of most scholars since Wernberg-Møller, 545).

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & S(ptcp(tr) DO-C PP-C) Vpa M(prep neg Vpa)
B. & M(prep neg Vpa) Vpa S-s
c

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a5
B. b c
c

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Perhaps hwtm rzw should be considered a semantic compound. The A and B lines together constitute a single enjambed clause that as a unit parallels the C line.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & S(ptcp(tr) DO-C PP-C) // S-s (wnpryl nsr q[w]dš Imt't 'mt // rzw): equivalent
Set structure: quadruple compound // simple

Set 2. Vpa/Vpa (swtr/hwtm): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 3. prep neg // & prep neg (blw'/wbl'): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 4. \( \text{Vpa/} \text{Vpa (nhşb/} \text{nwd')} \): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a5/a' (wmpryh nsr q[w]dş lmt't 'mt // rzw): whole-part
Set 2. b/b' (swtr//ḥwtn): metaphor
Set 3. c/c' (blw'/wbl'): repetition
Set 4. d/d' (nhşb//nwd'): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & S(ptcp(tr) DO-C PP-C) // S-s: equivalent
Set 2. Vpa/Vpa: identical
Set 3. prep neg // & prep neg: identical
Set 4. Vpa/Vpa: identical

Set structures: Set 1. quadruple compound // simple
Set 2. simple/simple
Set 3. simple/simple
Set 4. simple/simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a5/a': whole-part
Set 2. b/b': metaphor
Set 3. c/c': repetition
Set 4. d/d': synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically (A-B // C); none, grammatically or semantically (A::B)

Number of sets of parallel units: 4, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line nsr and lmt't could be considered parallel, as could B-line swtr and blw' nhşb and C-line ḥwtn and bl' nwd'.

Repetition: Set 3, B and C lines, blw', bl'
Compounds: Set 1, quadruple compound // simple (indivisible)
Whole line semantic parallelism: A line
Summarizing comment: AA triplet

1QH 8:11, COUPLET
Comment: This and the following couplet can be combined to form an ABBB quatrain. It might be possible to analyze the quatrain as a couplet, but its grammatical unit count would be a very exceptional 7:5. The fact that the following couplet is quite conventional inclines the balance in favor of the analysis followed here.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w't[h] 'l śkth b'd pryw
B. brz gbwy kwh
Comment: The A-line restoration is accepted by all.

Translation
A. But yo[u, Go]d, hedged about its fruit
B. With the secret of the mighty warriors,

Grammatical Structure
A. & Spr Voc Vin PP-s
B. PP-C-C

RESULTS

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically
Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line w't[h] and ['] could be considered parallel.
Summarizing comment: enjambed nonparallel couplet

1QH 8:12, COUPLET
Comment: This and the preceding couplet can be combined to form an ABBB quatrain.
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wrwhwtnqwedš
B. wliht's mthpk

Translation
A. And of the holy spirits,
B. And of the flame of fire that turns every way.

Grammatical Structure
A. & -C-C
B. & -C-C Att

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & -C
B. & -C Att
A. wrwhwt qwedš
B. wliht's mthpk

Comment: The joining of B-line mthpk to 'š in a grammatical compound is awkward, since the participle really modifies the whole construct phrase. An alternative would be to link all three words in a grammatical compound.

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a2
B. a'3
A. wrwhwtnqwedš
B. wliht's mthpk

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1a. & -C // & C (wrwhwtnqwedš // wliht): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. -C // -C Att (qwedš // 'š mthpk): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \(\text{a2/a'3 (wrwhwt qwdš // wliht 'š mthpkt)}\): paradigmatic
Set structure: compound // double compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. \& -C // & C: identical
Set 1b. -C // -C Att: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \(\text{a2/a'3: paradigmatic}\)

Set structures: Set 1. compound // double compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria B-line \(\text{wliht}\) and 'š could be considered parallel.

Compounds: Set 1b, simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 1, compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines
1QH 8:12-13, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. bl y[b] zr bm'yn hyym
B. w'm 'sy wlm I' yšth my qwdš
C. bl ynwbb pryw 'm [ ] šhqym

Comment: Half the A line is restored from 1Q35, cf. Puech, JJS 1988, 39, n. 8. If the missing C-line word is mt', the prepositional phrases of the B and C lines are parallel. However other suggested restorations include zr', rqy', ys', and Šbw'. Since this textual uncertainty affects the analysis of parallelism, I exclude this unit from the corpus.

Translation

A. The alien shall not enter the spring of life,
B. And shall not drink the holy water with the eternal trees;
C. It shall not bear fruit with the [ ] of heaven.

1QH 8:13-14, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ky r'h bl' hkyr
B. wyhšwb bl' h'myn lmqwr hyym
C. wytn y[ ] h' wlm

Comment: This triplet is excluded from the corpus due to the C-line lacuna.

Translation

A. For he saw without recognizing,
B. And he considered without believing in the fountain of life,
C. And he put [ ] eternal.

1QH 8:14-15, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'ny hyty l[b]z'y nhrwt šwtpym
B. ky gršw 'ly rpšm
Comment: The A-line restoration is accepted by most on the basis of Is. 18:2, 7, although Martin considers the text to be hopelessly corrupt, an opinion perhaps shared by those scholars who attempt no reconstruction.

Translation

A. And I became like [cl]efts of overflowing rivers,
B. For they cast up their mire upon me.

Comment: There are many different interpretations of the textually uncertain A-line word (for a survey, cf. Holm-Nielsen, 152-53). No matter how the word is interpreted the lines are grammatically nonparallel. However, the interpretation does determine whether the lines are parallel semantically as whole lines. Due to the textual and interpretive problems, I exclude this couplet from the corpus.

1QH 8:16, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'th 'ly śmth bpy
B. kywrh gšm lkwl [  ]
C. wmbw' mym ġyym

Comment: There is room in the B-line lacuna for a word of about 4 letters. Most scholars assume that the missing word designated those for whom the rain was intended. Our ignorance concerning the word only affects the syllable count in a very minor way.

Translation

A. But you, God, placed in my mouth
B. As it were early rain for all [  ],
C. And a spring of water of life.

Grammatical Structure

Grammatical Units 4:3:3

A. & Spr Voc Vtr PP-s
B. DO(PP-C) prep ptcl [OP]
C. & DO(OP-C Att)

Comment: I assign two syllables to the missing B-line word.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Spr Voc Vtr PP-s
B. DO(PP) & DO(OP)
C. prep ptcl [OP]

A. Voe Vtr PP-s & Spr
B. DO(PP) prep ptcl [OP]
C. & DO(OP -C Att)

A. w'th 'ly smth bpy
B. kywrh gšm lkwl [ ]
C. wmbw' mym hyym

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c d
e2 f
e3

A. w'th 'ly smth bpy
B. kywrh gšm lkwl [ ]
C. wmbw' mym hyym

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. DO(PP) // & DO(OP) (kywrh/wmbw'): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. -C // -C Att (gšm // mym hyym): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. e2//e'3 (kywrh gšm // wmbw' mym hyym): paradigmatic
Set structure: compound // double compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. DO(PP) // & DO(OP): identical
Set 1b. -C // -C Att: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
    Set 1b. simple//compound
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. e2/e’3: paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1. compound // double compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically (A::B,C); partial, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line w’th and ‘ly could be considered parallel.

Compounds: Set 1b, simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 1, compound // double compound (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: C line

Ellipsis, Compensation: prep ptcl [OP] (lkwl [ ]), + 1 GU

Summarizing comment: ABB triplet

1QH 8:16-30

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 8:30, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wyprh k’s bw’r
B. ‘swr b’[smwty]
Comment: The restoration is accepted by most due to the obvious dependence on Jer. 20:9; a few restore b'smy, a difference which affects only the syllable count.

Translation

A. And it broke out like a burning fire,
B. Shut up in [my] b[ones].

Grammatical Structure

A. Vm PP Att(ptcp(tr))
B. Att(ptcp(pa) [PP-s])

Grammatical Units 3:2

Syllables 7:6

RESULTS

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically

Summarizing comment: nonparallel enjambed couplet

1QH 8:30-31. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'd yymym tw'kl šl<h>b bt
B. ihtm kwh lqsym
C. wklwt bsr 'd mw'dym

Comment: The last word of the A line is written šlbth on the manuscript. Lohse emends as above, although many scholars retain the final h as a pronominal suffix. In that case one could either emend to šl<h>b or assume a short form as on the manuscript (cf. b̡labbat 'es in Ex. 3:2). This question affects the analysis only in the syllable count.

Translation

A. Until the last days the flame devours,
B. Exhausting strength until the fixed times,
C. And consuming flesh until the appointed seasons.

Comment: The translation reflects my eschatological interpretation of the temporal phrases. The parallelism of the prepositions 'd and / in temporal phrases seems to require the translation "until" in the B and C lines (cf. Ex. 23:18 with 34:25); this question does not affect the analysis. The final letter of A-line yymymh is probably a locative ending (cf. Ex. 13:10 et al., GK § 90h, and Qimron § 340). The word is translated by some scholars as "seas" (cf. wkl wkl 'd thwm rbh in 3:31-32). There may be a play on the word yam here, but the parallelism argues for the interpretation followed above.
Grammatical Structure

A. PP Vtr S
B. prep InfC(tr) DO PP
C. & prep InfC(tr) DO PP

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. PP Vtr S
B. PP {Vtr} DO
C. PP {Vtr} DO
A. 'd yymymh tw'kl šl<h>bt
B. lqsym {ttm} kwh
C. 'd mw'dym w{tklh} bśr

Comment: The rewrites in the B and C lines convert the infinitive constructs into finite verbs.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c
B. a' b' d
C. a" b" d'
A. 'd yymymh tw'kl šl<h>bt
B. lqsym {ttm} kwh
C. 'd mw'dym w{tklh} bśr

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical without rewrite.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP//PP//PP ('d yymymh // lqsym // 'd mw'dym): identical
Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 2. Vtr // {Vtr} // & {Vtr} (tw'kl//{ttm}//w{tklh}):
identical after rewrite,
Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 3. DO//DO (kwKh//b'sr): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a'//a" ('d yymymh // lqsym // 'd mw'dym): synonymous
Set 2. b//b'//b" (tw'kl//lhtm//w{tklh}):
Set 3. d//d' (kwkh//bśr): metaphor
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP//PP//PP: identical
Set 2. Vtr // {Vtr} // & {Vtr}: identical after rewrite, identical
Set 3. DO//DO: identical

Set structures:  
Set 1. simple//simple//simple 
Set 2. simple//simple//simple 
Set 3. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a/a'/a": synonymous 
Set 2. b/b'/b": synonymous
Set 3. d/d": metaphor

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A//B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 3, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1, A and C lines, 'd'

Rewrites:  
B line, prep InfC(tr) (lhtm) --> Vtr (ttm)
C line, prep InfC(tr) (lkwt) --> Vtr (tkih)

Ellipsis, Compensation: S (stitial) (A line), + DO (kwh) (B line), + DO (bšr) (C line)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABB and slightly ABA) triplet
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wyt’wppw [_____] mšbrym
B. wnpsy ’ly tštwhh iklh

Comment: This couplet is omitted from the corpus due to the A-line lacuna. Suggested restorations include ’ly, phy, and hsy.

Translation

A. And fly [_____] breakers,
B. And my soul is bowed down within me to destruction.

1QH 8:32-33, QUATRAIN

Comment: I treat this unit as a quatrain, rather than two couplets, because the ABBA pattern is more dominant than theAAAA pattern.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ky nšbt m’wzy mgwty
B. wyngr kmym lby
C. wyrns kdwns bšry
D. wm’wz mwtny hyh lbhlh

Translation

A. For my strength has gone from my body
B. And my heart has been poured out like water,
C. And my flesh has melted like wax,
D. And the strength of my hips has turned to dismay.

Comment: In the A and D lines, and in l. 24, m’wz apparently is equivalent to biblical ’wx.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl Vpa S-s PP-s
B. & Vpa PP S-s
C. & Vpa PP S-s
D. & S-C-s QV PP

Grammatical Units 3:3:3:4

Syllables 11:8:9:10
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema: A and D lines

A. ptcl Vpa       S-s       PP-s
D. QV             & S-C-s  PP
A. ky nšbt        m'wzy     mgwyty
D. hyh            wm'wz mwtnty lbhlh

Semantic Parallelism Schema: A and D lines

A. a2       b
D. a'...3    b'
A. ky nšbt m'wzy mgwyty
D. wm'wz...hyh lbhlh mwtnty

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically, but not semantically parallel, words, and due to semantically, but not grammatically, parallel words.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema: B and C lines

B. & Vpa PP S-s
C. & Vpa PP S-s
B. wyngr kmym lby
C. wyms kdwng bsry

Semantic Parallelism Schema: B and C lines

B. c2 d
C. c'2 d'
B. wyngr kmym lby
C. wyms kdwng bsry

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. I hypothesize that bsř would be acceptable as the subject of wyngr kmym, because the same expression is used of knees in 4:33-34; see also l. 34 below.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. ptcl Vpa // QV (ky nšbt // hyh): equivalent
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. S-s // & S-C-s (m'wzy // wm'wz mwtnty): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Set 3. PP-s//PP (mgwyty//lbhlh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 4a. & Vpa // & Vpa (wyngr//wyms): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 4b. PP//PP (kymm//kdwn): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 5. S-s//S-s (lby//bory): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a2//a'...3 (ky n'b m'wazy // wm'wz...hyh lbhlh): general-specific, repetition
   Set structure: compound // double compound

Set 6. b/b' (mgwyty//mwny): whole-part
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 4. c2//c'2 (wyngr kymm // wyms kdwn): paradigmatic
   Set structure: compound//compound

Set 5. d//d' (lby//bory): paradigmatic

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. ptcl Vpa // QV: equivalent
Set 2. S-s // & S-C-s: equivalent
Set 3. PP-s//PP: identical
Set 4a. & Vpa // & Vpa: identical
Set 4b. PP//PP: identical
Set 5. S-s//S-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
               Set 2. simple//compound
               Set 3. simple//simple
               Set 4a. simple//simple
               Set 4b. simple//simple
               Set 5. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a2//a'...3: general-specific, repetition
Set 6. b/b': whole-part
Set 4. c2//c'2: paradigmatic
Set 5. d//d': paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1 compound // double compound
               Set 6. simple//simple
               Set 4. compound//compound
               Set 5. simple//simple
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases (A/D) and grammatically divisible semantic compounds (B/C).

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 6 grammatical and 4 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1: 2 semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 3: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 4a: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 4b: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 4: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
- Set 5: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 6: 2 semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria D-line \textit{wm'wz} and \textit{mwtny} might be considered parallel.

Repetition: Set 1 (and Set 2), A and D lines, \textit{m'wzy}, \textit{wm'wz}

Compounds: Set 2, simple//compound (indivisible)
- Set 1, compound // double compound (indivisible)
- Set 4, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Summarizing comment: ABBA (also AAAA) quatrain

\textit{1QH 8:33, COUPLET}

Comment: This and the following couplet can be combined to form an AAAA quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. \textit{wtšbr zrw'y mqnyh}
B. \textit{[w'y]n lhny p yd}

Comment: The B-line restoration is universally accepted (cf. the similar structures in ll. 34, 35).
Translation

A. And my arm is broken from its socket,
B. [And it is impossible] to extend my hand.

Comment: For the interpretation of the A line, cf. Job 31:32. For the translation of B-line lhnyp yd, cf. the contrast between bhnpy yd in l. 22 and 'syb yd in l. 24.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Vpa S-s PP-s
B. [& neg] prep infC(tr) DO

Comment: The lines are balanced in terms of grammatical units, but not syllabically.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vpa...PP-s
B. & {neg Vpa}
A. wtsbr...mqnyh
B. {w'y}n lhnyp yd

Comment: The B-line rewrite converts the transitive (Hiphil) infinitive and its direct object into a passive (Hophal) imperfect and its subject. The negative particle is also changed to accompany the finite verb.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a3
B. a'3
A. wtsbr zrw'y mqnyh
B. {w'y}n lhnyp yd

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & Vpa...PP-s // & {neg Vpa} {wtsbr...mqnyh} // {w'l twnp}): equivalent after rewrite
Set structure: compound//compound

Set 1b. S-s/({S} {zrw'y}/yd): identical after rewrite
Set structure: simple//simple
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( a3//a'3 \) (wtšbr zrw'y mqnyh // [w'y]n lhnyp yd): paradigmatic
Set structure: double compound // double compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. \& Vpa...PP-s // \& {neg Vpa}: equivalent after rewrite
Set 1b. S-s//{S}: identical after rewrite

Set structures: Set 1a. compound//compound
Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \( a3/a'3 \): paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1. double compound // double compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Rewrites: B line, [\& neg] prep InfC(tr) DO ([w'y]n lhnyp yd) --> \& neg Vpa S (wl' twnp yd)

Compounds: Set 1a, compound//compound (indivisible)
Set 1, double compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines

1QH 8:34A, COUPLE

Comment: This and the preceding couplet can be combined to form an AAAA quatrain.
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. [wrg]ly nlkdh bkbl
B. wylkw kmym brky

Comment: There is general agreement on the A-line restoration, cf. 2:29; Pss. 9:16; 105:18; 149:8; Pr. 3:26.

Translation

A. [And] my [foo]t has been caught in the fetter,
B. And my knees flow like water.

Grammatical Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Grammatical Units 3:3</th>
<th>Syllables 8:8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. &amp; S-s Vpa PP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp; Vin PP S-s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>&amp; S-s Vpa PP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>S-s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semantic Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>a3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>[wrg]ly nlkdh bkbl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>wylkw kmym brky</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & S-s // S-s ([wrg]ly//brky): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. Vpa // & Vin (nlkdh//wylkw): equivalent
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1c. PP//PP (bkbl//kmym): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( a3//a'3 \) ([wrg]ly nıkdh bkbl // wylkw kmym brky): paradigmatic
Set structure: double compound // double compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. \& S-s // S-s: identical
Set 1b. Vpa // & Vin: equivalent
Set 1c. PP//PP: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple
Set 1c. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \( a3//a'3 \): paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1 double compound // double compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1c: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, double compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines
1QH 8:34B. COUPLETS?

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'yn ḻšlw̱h p'm
B. wḻ' ms'd ḻqwl rgly

Comment: This unit is excluded from the corpus because (1) there is no certainty that it is a complete unit (the word rgly is followed by a lacuna), (2) there is no certainty where the B line should begin and end (again due to the lacuna), and (3) it is difficult to make sense out of the B line.

Translation

A. And it is impossible to take a stride,
B. And there is no step with the sound of my foot.

1QH 8:35-36

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 8:36. TRIPLETS?

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. [ḻšw̱n ḻy]mw̱dy [ ]
B. ḻhywt ṟw̱h ḵw̱šlym
C. w̱ḻ'wt ḻ'p ḏbr

Comment: This unit is excluded from the corpus due to the gaps in the A line. There is also some doubt concerning whether the C line ends with dbr.

Translation

A. [ the tongue of those who have been taught [ ]
B. To revive the spirit of those who stumble,
C. And to give aid to the weary with a word.
1QH 8:36-9:4

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 9:5, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ʿyny kʾš bkbšn
B. wdmʾty knhly mym
C. klw lmnwʾyny

Comment: Some scholars emend the second A-line word to kʾšn on the basis of Ex. 19:18, but the resulting expression is too elliptical. One would then rather expect bʾšn kbšn.

Translation

A. My eyes are full of grief at the furnace,
B. And my tears are like torrents of water;
C. My eyes are worn out looking for rest.

Comment: I follow Holm-Nielsen, 160, in relating A-line kʾš to kaʾaš in Job 17:7 and kaʾas in Pss. 6:8 and 31:10. It should be interpreted in light of 5:34, although there the word is spelled kʾs. Literally "my eyes are grief in the furnace", I understand the sentence to mean "my eyes cry with grief, just as eyes cry when irritated by the smoke at the furnace." On the basis of the parallelism with the following line, some scholars translate "like a moth," assuming an unknown proverbial expression. Two recent suggestions are "like fire" (Thorion-Vardi 1983, 1986, a translation already used by Vermes), and "like darkness" (Nebe). Yet another possibility would be to interpret the form as the preposition k followed by the infinitive construct of the verb ʿšš. As long as the word is not read as a finite verb (one would expect a feminine or plural form in that case), the differences between these interpretations (including the emendation to kʾšn) do not affect the analysis except in the syllable count. The C-line appears to imply that the eyes of the poet are worn out both by crying (cf. the B line and Lam. 2:11) and by looking for rest (cf. Lam. 1:2-3, 16; Ps. 119:82, 123).

Grammatical Structure

A. S-s P Att(PP)
B. & S-s P(PP-C)
C. Vin PP S-s

Grammatical Units 3:3:3

Syllables 6:8:7
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. S-s P Att(PP)
B. & S-s P(PP-C)
C. S-s \{P(ptcp(in))\} PP
A. 'yny k's bkbšn
B. wdm'ty knhly mym
C. 'yny \{kwlwt\} lmnh

Comment: The C-line rewrite converts the finite verb into a participle and the verbal sentence into a nominal sentence. The participle of klh is unattested in the Bible and, to my knowledge, in the Dead Sea scrolls. Evidence from rabbinic Hebrew may indicate that the participle was pronounced kalôt (cf. Jastrow).

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a3(b c2)
B. a'3
C. a'...2(c'...b) d
A. 'yny k's bkbšn
B. wdm'ty knhly mym
C. klw...'yny lmnh

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. S-s // & S-s // S-s ('yny//wdm'ty//'yny): identical
Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 1b. P Att(PP) // P(PP-C) // \{P(ptcp(in))\} (k's bkbšn // knhly mym // \{kwlwt\}): equivalent, equivalent after rewrite
Set structure: compound//compound//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a3//a'3//a'...2 ('yny k's bkbšn // wdm'ty knhly mym // klw...'yny): paradigmatic, metaphor
a3//a'3 ('yny k's bkbšn // wdm'ty knhly mym): paradigmatic, two distinct figures to indicate that the eyes cry copiously
a3, a'3 // a'...2 ('yny k's bkbšn, wdm'ty knhly mym // klw...'yny): metaphor
Set structure: double compound // double compound // compound

Set 1a. b/b ('yny//'yny): repetition
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 1b. \( c2//c' \quad (k's \ bkbšn // klw) \): metaphor
   Set structure: compound//simple

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. \( S-s // \& S-s // S-s \): identical
Set 1b. \( P \text{ Att(PP)} // P(PP-C) // \{P(ptcp(in))\} \): equivalent, equivalent after rewrite

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple//simple
               Set 1b. compound//compound//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \( a3//a'3//a"...2 \): paradigmatic, metaphor
Set 1a. \( b/b: \) repetition
Set 1b. \( c2//c' \): metaphor

Set structures: Set 1. double compound // double compound // compound
               Set 1a. simple//simple
               Set 1b. compound//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial (A,C//B),
   due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds; complete (A//C)

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
   (A,B//C); complete, grammatically and semantically (A//B)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 3 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1a: 3 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
   Set 1b: 3 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
   Set 1: 3 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1a, A and C lines, 'yny

Rewrites: C line, Vin (klw) --> ptcp(in) (kwlwt)

Compounds: Set 1b, compound//compound//simple (indivisible)
           Set 1, double compound // double compound // compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: the A and B lines are semantically parallel to
   each other, and the B line to the C line, only as whole lines.

Ellipsis, Compensation: 1 GU (A line), + 1 GU (B line), + PP (lmnwh)
Summarizing comment: AAA (also AAB and ABA) triplet

1QH 9:5-6, COUPLE

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. [ ] 'md ly mrhwq
B. whyy m̱d

Comment: This unit is omitted from the corpus due to the A-line lacuna.

Translation
A. [ ] stands far from me,
B. And my life at the side.

1QH 9:6-7, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w'ny mš'h lmšw'h
B. wmmk'wb lng'
C. wmhblym lmšbrym

Translation
A. But I, from destruction to devastation,
B. And from pain to plague,
C. And from pangs to throes,

Grammatical Structure

A. & -Cpr. PP PP
B. & PP PP
C. & PP PP

Grammatical Units 3:2:2
Syllables 9:6:9

Comment: The casus pendens is resumed in the A line of the following triplet, which also completes the sentence begun in this triplet.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & -Cpr- PP PP
B. & PP PP
C. & PP PP
A. w'ny mš'h lmšw'h
B. wmmk'wb lng'
C. wmhblym lmšbrym

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b2(c c')
B. b'2(d d')
C. b''2(e e')
A. w'ny mš'h lmšw'h
B. wmmk'wb lng'
C. wmhblym lmšbrym

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITs

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. PP // & PP // & PP (mš'h/wmmk'wb/wmhblym): identical
Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 1b. PP//PP//PP (lmšw'h//lng'//lmšbrym): identical
Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 1c. PP/PP (mš'h/lmšw'h): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Set 1d. & PP / PP (wmmk'wb/lng'): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Set 1e. & PP / PP (wmhblym/lmšbrym): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Comment: Elsewhere I have not analyzed as internal grammatical parallels expressions of the "from...to" type, but here these parallels are the clearest poetic device of the unit.

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b2//b'2//b''2 (mš'h lmšw'h // wmmk'wb lng' // wmhblym lmšbrym): paradigmatic, each unit a distinct figure expressing the poet's suffering
Set structure: compound//compound//compound
Set 1c.  c/c' (mš'h/lmšw'h): synonymous
Set 1d.  d/d' (wmmk'wb/Ing'): effect-cause
Set 1e.  e/e' (wmblym/lmsbrym): synonymous

Comment: I understand the C line to refer to birth pangs (cf. 3:8-10).

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a.  PP // & PP // & PP: identical
Set 1b.  PP//PP//PP: identical
Set 1c.  PP/PP: identical
Set 1d.  & PP / PP: identical
Set 1e.  & PP / PP: identical

Set structures:  Set 1a.  simple//simple//simple
Set 1b.  simple//simple//simple
Set 1c.  simple/simple
Set 1d.  simple/simple
Set 1e.  simple/simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  b2//b'2//b''2: paradigmatic
Set 1c.  c/c': synonymous
Set 1d.  d/d': effect-cause
Set 1e.  e/e': synonymous

Set structures:  Set 1.  compound//compound//compound
Set 1c.  simple/simple
Set 1d.  simple/simple
Set 1e.  simple/simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A//B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 5 grammatical and 4 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a:  3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b:  3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1c:  2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 1d:  2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 1e:  2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 1:   3 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
Internal parallelism: Set 1c, A line
   Set 1d, B line
   Set 1e, C line
Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound//compound (grammatically divisible)
Whole line semantic parallelism: B line
Ellipsis, Compensation: & -Cpr> (w'ny), + 0 (B line), + 0 (C line)
Summarizing comment: AAA triplet, with striking internal parallelisms in all three lines.

1QH 9:7-8, TRIPLET
Comment: I have found no scholar who indicates that he takes these lines as a unit. However, the parallelism, especially between the A and C lines, strongly argues for taking them as a triplet.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. tśwhh npṣy bnpl'wt+ykh
B. w'I hiznhtny bhsdykh [m]qs lqs
C. tšt[(]š' npṣy bhmwn rhmykh
Comment: All agree on the restorations in the B and C lines.

Translation
A. I will speak of your wonders,
B. For by your mercy you have never rejected me;
C. I will take delight in the abundance of your compassion.
Comment: Most scholars take [m]qs lqs with the C line, interpreting it as "continually" or the like on the basis of 12:4. I place the phrase in the B line (as do Gaster and Carmignac 1961), because the resulting lines are better balanced, but especially because the phrase corresponds to, although it does not mean exactly the same as, ʾḏlām in Lam. 3:31 (the inspiration for this triplet appears to be Lam. 3:31-32).

Grammatical Structure
A. Vin S-s PP-s
B. & neg Vtr-s PP-s PP PP
C. Vpa Š-s PP-C-s

Grammatical Units 3:4:4
Syllables 11:14:10
Comment: The pronominal suffix of A-line npsy resumes the *casus pendens* of the A line of the previous triplet. If \([m]qs lqs\) were placed in the C line, the syllable count would be 11:10:14, but the grammatical unit count would be a much less balanced 3:2:6.

**PARALLELISM SCHEMATA**

**Grammatical Parallelism Schema**

A. Vin S-s PP-s
B. & neg {Vpa} PP-s PP
C. Vpa S-s PP-C-s
   A. tśwhh npsy bnpl'wtykh
   B. wə' {hznhty} bhsdykh \([m]qs lqs\)
   C. tšt[']š' npsy bhmwn rhmykh

Comment: The B-line rewrite converts the second person transitive (Hiphil) verb with pronominal suffix into a first person passive (Hophal) verb.

**Semantic Parallelism Schema**

A. a2(b c) d
B. a' d' e
C. a"2(b' c) d"2
   A. tśwhh npsy bnpl'wtykh
   B. wə' hznhty bhsdykh \([m]qs lqs\)
   C. tšt[']š' npsy bhmwn rhmykh

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical, but without rewrite. Alternatively, the B line could be analyzed as nonparallel to the other two, but the parallelism of the units in the second column causes the reader to "feel" that all three lines are parallel. This felt parallelism in turn allows \([m]qs lqs\) to be understood with all three lines.

**ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS**

**Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units**

Set 1.  
Vin S-s // & neg {Vpa} // Vpa S-s (tśwhh npsy // wə' {hznhty} // tšt[']š' npsy): equivalent, equivalent after rewrite
   Set structure: compound//simple//compound

Set 1a.  
Vin//Vpa (tśwhh/tšt[']š'): equivalent
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b.  
S-s//S-s (npsy//npsy): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2. PP-s/PP-s/PP-C-s (bnpl'wtykh // bḥṣdykh // bhmwn rḥmykh):
identical, equivalent
Set structure: simple//simple//compound

Set 3. PP/PP ([m]qs/lqs): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units
Set 1. a2/a'/a"2 (tšwhh npšy // w1' hznhtny // tšt[']š' npšy): effect-cause, part-whole, cause-effect
    a2/a' (tšwhh npšy // w1' hznhtny): effect-cause
    a2/a"2 (tšwhh npšy // tšt[']š' npšy): part-whole
    a'/a"2 (w1' hznhtny // tšt[']š' npšy): cause-effect
Set 1a. b//b' (tšwhh//tšt[']š'): part-whole
Set 1b. c//c (npšy//npšy): repetition
Set 2. d//d'/d"2 (bnpl'wtykh // bḥṣdykh // bhmwn rḥmykh): paradigmatic, synonymous
    d // d', d"2 (bnpl'wtykh // bḥṣdykh, bhmwn rḥmykh): paradigmatic
    d'/d"2 (bḥṣdykh // bhmwn rḥmykh): synonymous
Set 3. e/e' ([m]qs/lqs): repetition

RESULTS
Grammatical Parallelism
Set 1. Vin S-<§ // & neg {Vpa} // Vpa S-s: equivalent, equivalent after rewrite
    Set 1a. Vin/Vpa: equivalent
    Set 1b. S-<§//S-s: identical
    Set 2. PP-s/PP-s//PP-C-s: identical, equivalent
    Set 3. PP/PP: identical
Set structures: Set 1. compound//simple//compound
    Set 1a. simple//simple
    Set 1b. simple//simple
    Set 2. simple//simple//compound
    Set 3. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism
Set 1. a2/a'/a"2: effect-cause, part-whole, cause-effect
    Set 1a. b//b': part-whole
    Set 1b. c//c: repetition
    Set 2. d//d'/d"2: paradigmatic, synonymous
    Set 3. e/e': repetition
Set structures: same as grammatical
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete after rewrite

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A,C//B); complete, grammatically and semantically (A/C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 5, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 1a: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 1b: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 3: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 3, B line

Repetition: Set 1b, A and C lines, npšy
- Set 3, B line, [m]qṣ, lqs

Rewrites: B line, Vtr-s (hznḥtny) --> Vpa (hznḥty)

Compounds: Set 1, compound/simple//compound (indivisible)
- Set 2, simple/simple//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: 1 GU (A line), + PP ([m]qṣ) (B line), + 1 GU (C line)
- 0 (A line), + PP (lqs) (B line), + 1 GU (C line)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABA and to a lesser degree ABB) triplet

1QH 9:8-9, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wʿšyḥ lmblʿ dbr
B. wlmṭṭḥḥḥḥḥ by twkḥt

Translation

A. And I will be able to give an answer to those who devour me,
B. And to those who speak against me, a refutation.

Comment: Whether the A-line participle means "those who devour" or "those who confound" only affects the classification of semantic parallelism in Set 1. The B-line participle is understood by almost all scholars as referring to the poet's enemies, but there is no unanimity concerning the root and meaning of the participle. On the basis of Ps. 69:13 it seems to me very likely that the root is ṣyḥ
(a view I have not found in the literature), even though the Hithpolel of this verb is unknown elsewhere. Disagreement about the root and precise meaning of this participle does not affect the analysis. The first yod of the participle apparently represents $\delta$ (cf. Qimron § 100.33).

**Grammatical Structure**

A. & Vtr prep ptcpl(tr)-s DO
B. & prep ptcpl(pa) PP-s DO

**Grammatical Units** 3:3

**Syllables** 10:8

**PARALLELISM SCHEMATA**

**Grammatical Parallelism Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. &amp; Vtr prep ptcpl(tr)-s</th>
<th>B. &amp; prep ptcpl(pa) PP-s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lmbl'y</td>
<td>twkht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wlmstwhyyh by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The B-line participle $m\text{š}tw\text{hyyh}$ and the preposition $b$ function as a compound verbal form.

**Semantic Parallelism Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b'2</td>
<td>c'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

**ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS**

**Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units**

Set 1. prep ptcpl(tr)-s // & prep ptcpl(pa) PP-s (lmbl'y // wlmstwhyyh by):
- equivalent
- Set structure: simple//compound

Set 2. DO//DO (dbr//twkht): identical
- Set structure: simple//simple

**Sets of Semantically Parallel Units**

Set 1. b//b'2 (lmbl'y // wlmstwhyyh by):
- metaphor

Set 2. c//c' (dbr//twkht):
- whole-part

**RESULTS**

**Grammatical Parallelism**

Set 1. prep ptcpl(tr)-s // & prep ptcpl(pa) PP-s: equivalent
Set 2. DO//DO: identical
Set structures:  Set 1. simple//compound
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  b'/b''2: metaphor
Set 2.  c'/c': whole-part

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria B-line wlmštwhyhy by and twkhṭ could be considered parallel.

Compounds:  Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation:  & Vtr (wʾšybḥ), + 1 GU

1QH 9:9, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A.  wʾršyʾḥ dyny
B.  wmsptkhʾṣdyq

Comment: Most read the second A-line word as dynw "his judgment," an attractive reading in light of the parallelism. However, since the poet normally (and in the previous couplet) refers to his enemies in the plural, the above reading is preferable.

Translation
A.  And I condemn my judges,
B.  But your judgment I declare to be just.
Comment: I follow Dupont-Sommer’s interpretation of dyny, for it makes good sense in the context, and the resulting concrete-abstract semantic parallelism occurs seven times in the Hodayot (e.g., 3:24-25; 5:35; 7:34).

Grammatical Structure

A. & Vtr DO-s
B. & DO-s Vtr

Grammatical Units 2:2

PARALLELISM SCHEMATIA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vtr DO-s
B. Vtr & DO-s
A. "r'syh dyny
B. 'dyq wmsptkh

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b
B. a' b'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & Vtr // Vtr ("r'syh/'dyq): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. DO-s // & DO-s (dyny/wmstkh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a' ("r'syh/'dyq): antithetic
Set 2. b//=b' (dyny/wmstkh): concrete-abstract

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & Vtr // Vtr: identical
Set 2. DO-s // & DO-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple

Syllables 7:7
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a': antithetic
Set 2. b//b': concrete-abstract

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line w'ršy'h and dyny could be considered parallel, as could B-line wmšptkh and 'šdyq.

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1QH 9:9-10, QUATRAIN

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ky yd'ty b'mtkh
B. w'bhrh bmšptyh
C. wbnfw'y rsyty
D. ky yhltly lhšdykh

Comment: For the C-line spelling of the plural of ng' with waw, cf. Qimron § 500.3.

Translation

A. For I recognize your faithfulness,
B. And I choose my judgment,
C. And I am pleased with my strokes,
D. For I have placed my hope in your acts of loyalty.

Comment: The translation of A-line 'mtkh reflects the parallelism with the D line (cf. also 10:17).
Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl Vin PP-s
B. & Vin PP-s
C. & PP-s Vin
D. ptcl Vin PP-s

Comment: Alternatively, the lines could be combined to form a couplet with grammatical unit and syllable counts of 4:4 and 16:15. However the present arrangement seems preferable because (1) the two preceding lines each have just two grammatical units, (2) the following unit has three consecutive lines of two grammatical units each, and (3) if the lines were combined to form a couplet the syllable count would be unusually long.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema: A and D lines

A. ptcl Vin PP-s
D. ptcl Vin PP-s
A. ky y’d’ty b’mtkh
D. ky yh’ty lhs’d’ykh

Semantic Parallelism Schema: A and D lines

A. a b
D. a’ b’

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Alternatively, each of the lines could be analyzed as a semantic compound, since these combinations occur elsewhere (for the first, cf. 6:12; 11:3-4, 7; 9, 16; frg.1:9; for the second, 7:18; Pss. 33:18; 147:11), and I have not found either y’d’ bhs’d’ykh or yh l’mtkh. However ideas similar to these are found in 10:17 and 14:17.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema: B and C lines

B. & Vin PP-s
C. Vin & PP-s
B. w’bhrh bm’spty
C. r’sy’ty wbngw’y

Semantic Parallelism Schema: B and C lines

B. c d
C. c’ d’

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Grammatically the quatrain could be analyzed as AAAA, but semantic parallelism suggests the ABBA analysis followed here. The pronominal suffixes also indicate the ABBA pattern, although these grammatical elements are not detected by the method.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1.  ptcl Vin // ptcl Vin (ky yd'ty // ky yhlty): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2.  PP-s//PP-s (b'mtkh//Ihsdykh): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 3.  & Vin // Vin (w'bhrh//rsyty): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 4.  PP-s // & PP-s (bmšpty//wbngw'y): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1.  a/a' (ky yd'ty // ky yhlty): general-specific  
Set 2.  b/b' (b'mtkh//Ihsdykh): synonymous  
Set 3.  c/c' (w'bhrh//rsyty): synonymous  
Set 4.  d/d' (bmšpty//wbngw'y): general-specific

Comment: The classification of the units of Set 3 as synonymous is based on both the context here and the use of b'h r in parallelism with hps in Is. 66:3 (cf. also Is. 56:4; 65:12).

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1.  ptcl Vin // ptcl Vin: identical  
Set 2.  PP-s//PP-s: identical  
Set 3.  & Vin // Vin: identical  
Set 4.  PP-s // & PP-s: identical

Set structures:  
Set 1.  simple//simple  
Set 2.  simple//simple  
Set 3.  simple//simple  
Set 4.  simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  a/a': general-specific  
Set 2.  b/b': synonymous  
Set 3.  c/c': synonymous  
Set 4.  d/d': general-specific

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 4, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1, A and D lines, ky

Summarizing comment: ABBA quatrain. Not only is the overall structure of the quatrain chiastic (ABBA), but the central pair of lines are also constructed chiastically.

1QH 9:10-12, PENTASTICH

Comment: The decision to group these five lines in one unit is based primarily on the ABBA grammatical parallelism and the 4:2:2:2:4 grammatical unit count. This decision is further reinforced by the chiasms between the A and E lines and among the B, C, and D lines. The punctuation in Burrows and Carmignac 1961 suggests that they also take these lines as a pentastich. Although there is clear parallelism between the E line of this unit and the A line of the following unit, there are two indications that the latter begins a new strophe: it is preceded by a larger than usual space, and it begins with ky 'th. Most scholars separate these lines through either their punctuation or their strophic arrangements.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wtnn thnh bpy ‘bdkh
B. wl' g'rth hvy
C. wšlwmy l'hznth
D. wl' 'zbth tkwty
E. wlpny ng' h'mdth rwhy

Translation

A. And you placed a supplication for favor in the mouth of your servant,
B. And you did not rebuke my life,
C. And my well-being you did not reject,
D. And you did not forsake my hope,
E. And in the face of affliction you caused my spirit to stand.
Grammatical Structure

A. & Vtr DO PP-C-s
B. & neg Vtr DO-s
C. & DO-s neg Vtr
D. & neg Vtr DO-s
E. & PP Vtr DO-s

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema: A and E lines

A. & Vtr DO PP-C-s
E. Vtr DO-s & PP
A. wttn thnh bpy 'bdkh
E. h'mdth rwhy wlpny ng'

Comment: The parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. Alternatively the lines could be considered semantically nonparallel.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema: B, C, and D lines

B. & neg Vtr DO-s
C. neg Vtr & DO-s
D. & neg Vtr DO-s
B. wl' g'rth hyy
C. l' hznth wslwmy
D. wl' 'zbth tqwty

Semantic Parallelism Schema: B, C, and D lines

B. b c
C. b' c'
D. b" c"

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & Vtr // Vtr (wttn/h'mdth): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 1b.  DO//DO-s (tanh/rwhy): identical
        Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1c.  PP-C-s // & PP (bdkh // wipny ng'): equivalent
        Set structure: compound//compound

Set 2.  & neg Vtr // neg Vtr // & neg Vtr (wl' g'rth // l' hznhth // wl' 'zbth):
        identical
        Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Set 3.  DO-s // & DO-s // DO-s (hyy/wšlwmy//tqwt): identical
        Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Comment: The units of Set 1b could be considered identical by taking wipny as
        a prepositional phrase rather than merely as a preposition.

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1.  a4//a'4 (wtn thnh bpy 'bdkh // wipny ng' h'mdth rwhy): paradigmatic, each line stating one way in which God helped the poet; the parallelism could also be classified as cause-effect.
        Set structure: triple compound // triple compound

Set 2.  b//b'//b" (wl' g'rth // l' hznhth // wl' 'zbth): paradigmatic, each verb denoting a different kind of unfriendly action

Set 3.  c//c'//c" (hyy/wšlwmy//tqwt): whole-part
        c // c', c" (hyy/wšlwmy, tqwt): whole-part
        c'//c" (wšlwmy//tqwt): whole-part

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a.  & Vtr // Vtr: identical
Set 1b.  DO//DO-s: identical
Set 1c.  PP-C-s // & PP: equivalent
Set 2.  & neg Vtr // neg Vtr // & neg Vtr: identical
Set 3.  DO-s // & DO-s // DO-s: identical

Set structures:  Set 1a.  simple//simple
                  Set 1b.  simple//simple
                  Set 1c.  compound//compound
                  Set 2.  simple//simple//simple
                  Set 3.  simple//simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  a4//a'4: paradigmatic
Set 2.  b//b'//b": paradigmatic
Set 3.  c//c'//c": whole-part
Set structures: Set 1. triple compound // triple compound
Set 2. simple//simple//simple
Set 3. simple//simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial (A//E), due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds; complete (B//C//D)

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 5 grammatical and 3 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1c: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
Set 2: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 3: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 2, B, C and D lines, wℓ', ℓ', wℓ'

Compounds: Set 1c, compound//compound (indivisible)
Set 1, triple compound // triple compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A and E lines

Summarizing comment: ABBBA pentastich, chiastic in the arrangement both of the lines and of the subline units.

1QH 9:12, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ky 'th ysdth rw'h
B. wtd' mzmt

Translation
A. For you founded my spirit,
B. And you know my intent.

Grammatical Structure
A. ptcl Spr Vtr DO-s
B. & Vtr DO-s
PARALLELISM SCHEMATATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl Spr Vtr DO-s
B. & Vtr DO-s
A. ky 'th ysdth rwhy
B. wtd' mzmtty

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c
B. b' c'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Alternatively ysdth rwhy and wtd' mzmtty could be taken as semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. Vtr // & Vtr (ysdth//wtd'): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. DO-s//DO-s (rwhy//mzmty): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b//b' (ysdth//wtd'): cause-effect
Set 2. c//c' (rwhy//mzmty): whole-part

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. Vtr // & Vtr: identical
Set 2. DO-s//DO-s: identical
Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b//b': cause-effect
Set 2. c//c': whole-part
Set structures: same as grammatical
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Ellipsis, Compensation: ptcl Spr (ky 'th), + 0

1QH 9:13. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wsbwqwy nhmtny
B. wsblyhwt 'st's'
C. w'nhmh 'l p's' r'swn

Translation
A. And in my afflictions you have comforted me,
B. And in pardon I take delight,
C. And I am comforted concerning former sin.

Comment: There may be a double meaning in C-line w'nhmh: "I repent" and "I am comforted."

Grammatical Structure

| A.  | & PP-s Vtr-s |
| B.  | & PP Vpa     |
| C.  | & Vpa PP Att |

Grammatical Units 2:2:3

| Syllables 8:7:9 |

Comment: If wbslyhw has the definite article, the syllable count is 8:8:9.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. &amp; PP-s</th>
<th>Vtr-s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp; PP</td>
<td>{Vtr-s}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. PP Att</td>
<td>&amp; {Vtr-s}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. wbšwqwty</td>
<td>nhmtny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. wbslyhwt</td>
<td>{tšš’ny}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. ’I pš’ ršwn</td>
<td>{wtnhmny}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The rewrites of the B and C lines convert the first person passives (Hithpalpel and Niphal) into second person transitive (Pilpal and Piel) verbs with first person pronominal suffixes.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. a</th>
<th>b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. c</td>
<td>b’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. a’2</td>
<td>b”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. wbšwqwty</td>
<td>nhmtny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. wbslyhwt</td>
<td>’štš’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. ’I pš’ ršwn</td>
<td>w’nhm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical without rewrite.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & PP-s // PP Att (wbšwqwty // ’I pš’ ršwn): equivalent
   Set structure: simple//compound

Set 2. Vtr-s // {Vtr-s} // & {Vtr-s} (nhmtny//{tšš’ny}//{wtnhmny}): identical
   after rewrite, identical
   Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a’2 (wbšwqwty // ’I pš’ ršwn): effect-cause

Set 2. b/b’/b” (nhmtny//’štš’//w’nhm): paradigmatic, repetition
   b, b” // b’ (nhmtny, w’nhm // ’štš’): paradigmatic
   b/b” (nhmtny//w’nhm): repetition

Comment: In Set 1, A-line wbšwqwty must be regarded as referring to punishment for sin, cf. II. 10 and 15. Note also a similar expression of the relationship between comfort in suffering and forgiveness in 11:31-32.
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & PP-s // PP Att: identical, equivalent
Set 2. Vtr-s // {Vtr-s} // & {Vtr-s}: identical after rewrite, identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound
                Set 2. simple//simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a'2: effect-cause
Set 2. b//b'/b": paradigmatic, repetition

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete after rewrite

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A,C//B); complete, grammatically and semantically (A//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 2, A and C lines, nhmtny, w'nhmh

Rewrites: B line, Vpa ('štš') --> Vtr-s (tšš'ny)
          C line, Vpa (w'nhmh) --> Vtr-s (wtnhmny)

Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: & PP-s (wbswqwty) (A line) // PP ('l pš') (C line), + & PP (wbslyhwit) (B line)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABA) triplet

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'd'ŋ k[y] yš mqwh b[h]sdykh
B. wtwḥlh brwb kwḥkh

1QH 9:14, COUPLET
Comment: The A-line reconstructions are accepted by all.

Translation
A. And I know that there is hope in your deeds of loyalty,
B. And expectation in the magnitude of your strength.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Vtr ptcl P S PP-s
B. & S PP-C-s

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Vtr ptcl P S PP-s
B. & S PP-C-s

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c d
B. c' d'2

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1. S // & S (mqwh//wtwhlh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. PP-s//PP-C-s (b[h]sdykh // brwb kwhkh): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units
Set 1. c//c' (mqwh//wtwhlh): synonymous
Set 2. d//d'2 (b[h]sdykh // brwb kwhkh): paradigmatic

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism
Set 1. S // & S: identical
Set 2. PP-s//PP-C-s: equivalent
Set structures: Set 1. simple/simple
Set 2. simple/compound

Semantic Parallelism
Set 1. c//c': synonymous
Set 2. d//d': paradigmatic

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 2, simple/compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Vtr (w'd'h), + 1 GU
  ptcl P (k[y] yš), + 0

1QH 9:14-25

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 9:25-26, COUPLET?

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wbwz sry ly lkl y kbwd
B. wkšlwny lgbwrt 'wm

Translation
A. And the scorn of my enemies shall become for me a crown of glory,
B. And my stumbling, eternal might.
Comment: These two lines are complete and parallel. However I exclude them from the corpus because it is possible that they and the two preceding fragmentary lines form an ABAB quatrain.

1QH 9:26-33

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 9:33-34. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'm mš'dy rwb slyhw\text{t}
B. whmwn [rh]ymy bhśptkh by

Comment: The B-line restoration is universally accepted, cf. 6:9.

Translation

A. And with my steps is abundance of pardon,
B. And a profusion of compassion when you enter into judgment with me.

Grammatical Structure

A. & P(PP-s) S-C
B. & S-C prep InfC(pa)-s PP-s

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & P(PP-s) S -C
B. & S prep InfC(pa)-s PP-s

Semantic Parallelism Schema

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. On these compounds, cf. the comment on 6:9. Note the pattern of
climactic parallelism. Alternatively, the B-line infinitive phrase could be considered to be parallel with the A-line prepositional phrase.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. S // & S (rwb//whmwn): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. -C//-C (slyhwlt//[rh]mym): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b2//b'2 (rwb slyhwlt // whmwn [rh]mym): part-whole
Set structure: compound//compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. S // & S: identical
Set 1b. -C//-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b2//b'2: part-whole
Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)
Ellipsis, Compensation: & PP-s (w'm ms'dy), + prep lnC(pa)-s (bhšptkh)
0, + PP-s (by)

1QH 9:34-35. TRIPLET

Comment: Alternatively, the A line could be taken as a single line, concluding the strophe that begins with the last three words of I. 29. The prepositional phrase 'd šybḥ is a counterpart to the prepositional phrases with min in ll. 29-31. Yet another alternative would be to join the A line to the preceding unit, making it the C line of a triplet. The approach taken here seems to be justified by the parallelism.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w'd šybḥ 'th tklklny
B. ky' 'by l' yd'nny
C. w'my 'lykh 'zbtny

Translation
A. And to old age you will sustain me.
B. For my father did not acknowledge me,
C. And my mother abandoned me to you.

Grammatical Structure
A. & PP Spr Vtr-s
B. ptcl S-s neg Vtr-s
C. & S-s PP-s Vtr-s

Grammatical Units 3:2:3
Syllables 11:8:10

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & PP...Vtr-s Spr
B. neg Vtr-s ptcl S-s
C. PP-s Vtr-s & S-s
A. w'd šybḥ...tklklny 'th
B. l' yd'nny ky' 'by
C. 'lykh 'zbtny w'my
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a3
B. a'2
C. a"3

A. w'd sybh 'th tklklny
B. ky"by l' yd'ny
C. w'my 'lykh 'zbtny

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & PP...Vtr-s // neg Vtr-s // PP-s Vtr-s (w'd sybh...tklklny // l' yd'ny // 'lykh 'zbtny): equivalent, identical
Set structure: compound//simple//compound

Set 1b. Spr // ptcl S-s // & S-s ('th // ky' 'by // w'my): identical
Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a3//a'2//a"3 (w'd sybh 'th tklklny // ky' 'by l' yd'ny // w'my 'lykh 'zbtny): antithetic, paradigmatic
   a3 // a'2, a"3 (w'd sybh 'th tklklny // ky' 'by l' yd'ny, w'my 'lykh 'zbtny): antithetic
   a'2//a"3 (ky' 'by l' yd'ny // w'my 'lykh 'zbtny): paradigmatic
Set structure: double compound // compound // double compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. & PP...Vtr-s // neg Vtr-s // PP-s Vtr-s: equivalent, identical
Set 1b. Spr // ptcl S-s // & S-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. compound//simple//compound
             Set 1b. simple//simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a3//a'2//a"3: antithetic, paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1. double compound // compound // double compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds
Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1a: 3 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1b: 3 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1a, compound//simple//compound (indivisible)
  Set 1, double compound // compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A, B, and C lines

Summarizing comment: AAA (and ABB) triplet

1QH 9:35-36. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ky 'th 'b lkwl [bny] 'mtkh
B. wtgl 'lyhm kmrhmt 'I 'wlh
C. wk'wmn bhyq tklk lkwl m's[y]kh

Comment: The restorations in the A and C lines are universally accepted.

Translation

A. For you are a father to all [the children] of your truth,
B. And you rejoice over them as a loving mother over her suckling child,
C. And as a nurse (sustains) in the bosom, you sustain all your cre[atures].

Comment: I interpret C-line masculine 'wmn as referring to a female nurse (as does Gaster) in light of the rest of the line and the use of the same form in Num. 11:12. Most interpret the word as "foster father." This question does not affect the analysis. Note that C-line bhyq is a "Janus" construction; it can be understood both with the word preceding it (with retroactively elliptical verb, "as a nurse (sustains) in the bosom") and with the word following it.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl Spr P prep ptcl OP-C-s
B. & Vin PP-s PP PP
C. & PP PP Vin prep ptcl OP-s

Grammatical Units 4:4:4

Syllables 12:12:13
Comment: The C-line construction *ṭḳlkl* / is unparalleled in the Bible and, as far as I know, in the Dead Sea scrolls. Usually this verb is followed by the accusative. The exceptional construction here may be due to the parallelism with *wtgl* /

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>ptcl Spr</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>prep ptcl OP-C-s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>&amp; {P(ptcl(in))}...PP PP</td>
<td>PP-s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>&amp; PP PP {P(ptcl(in))}</td>
<td>prep ptcl OP-s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The rewrites in the B and C lines convert the finite verbs into participles and the verbal clauses into nominal clauses.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>b'3</td>
<td>c'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>b&quot;3</td>
<td>c&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. However, when the B- and C-line compounds in the second column are compared to each other apart from the A line simple unit, they are seen to be grammatically, but not semantically, divisible.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. P // & {P(ptcl(in))}...PP PP // & PP PP {P(ptcl(in))} ('b // {wgl}...kmrhmt 'l 'wlh // wk'wmn bhyq {mklkl}): equivalent after rewrite, identical
Set structure: simple // double compound // double compound

Set 1a. & Vin // Vin (wtgl//tkkl): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. PP // & PP (kmrhmt // wk'wmn): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1c. PP//PP ('l 'wlh // bhyq): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set structure: compound//simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b/b'3/b"3 ('b // wtgl...kmrhmt 'l 'wlh // wk'wmn bhyq tkkl): paradigmatic

Set 2. c2//c'/c" (lkwl [bny] 'mtkh // 'lyhm // lkwl m's[y]kh): pronoun, specific-general
c2, c" // c' (lkwl [bny] 'mtkh, lkwl m's[y]kh // 'lyhm): pronoun
(actually pronominal suffix in this case)
c2//c" (lkwl [bny] 'mtkh // lkwl m's[y]kh): specific-general

Comment: In light of the context I take C-line m's[y]kh not as a general reference to all of God's creation, but as another epithet for the A-line [bny] 'mtkh.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. P // & {P(ptcl(in))}...PP PP // & PP PP {P(ptcl(in))}: equivalent after rewrite, identical

Set 1a. & Vin // Vin: identical
Set 1b. PP // & PP: identical
Set 1c. PP/PP: identical

Set 2. prep ptcl OP-C-s // PP-s // prep ptcl OP-s: equivalent, identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple // double compound // double compound
Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple
Set 1c. simple//simple
Set 2. compound//simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b/b'3/b"3: paradigmatic
Set 2. c2//c'/c": pronoun, specific-general

Set structures: Set 1. simple // double compound // double compound
Set 2. compound//simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete (A//B//C);
partial (B//C), due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A//B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//C);

Number of sets of parallel units: 5 grammatical and 2 semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1c: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 2: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 2, A and C lines, likwi
nonparallel, B line, lyhm, l

Rewrites: B line, & Vin (wgl) --> & P(ptcp(in)) (wgl)
C line, Vin (tkkl) --> P(ptcp(in)) (mkkkl)

Compounds: Set 1, simple // double compound // double compound
(indivisible; when the B- and C-line double compounds are
compared apart from the A-line simple unit, they are divisible
grammatically, but not semantically.)
Set 2, compound//simple//simple (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: ptcl Spr (ky 'th) (A line), + 1 GU (B line), + 1 GU (C
line)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABB and slightly ABA) triplet

1QH 9:37-10:4

Comment: These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the
text.

1QH 10:4-5, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ky tskylnw bnpl'wt k'lh
B. wbswd [mthk] twdy'nw

Comment: Almost all scholars accept the A-line restoration (cf. 1:27; 5:26; 11:4,
9, 16).

Translation
A. That you should give him insight into wonders like these,
B. And make known to him to know the secret of your truth.

Comment: Alternatively, the preposition b could be translated instrumentally in
both lines.
Grammatical Structure
A. ptc1 Vtr-s PP Att(PP)
B. & PP-[C-s] Vtr-s

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. ptc1 Vtr-s
  PP Att(PP)
B. Vtr-s
  & PP-[C-s]

A. ky tškylnw
  bnpl'wt k'ilh
B. twdy'nw
  wbswd 'mtkh'

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a
  b2
B. a'
  b'2

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1. ptc1 Vtr-s // Vtr-s (ky tškylnw // twdy'nw): identical
       Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2. PP Att(PP) // & PP-[C-s] (bnpl'wt k'ilh // wbswd [mtkh]): equivalent
       Set structure: compound//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units
Set 1. a//a' (ky tškylnw // twdy'nw): synonymous
Set 2. b2//b'2 (bnpl'wt k'ilh // wbswd [mtkh]): general-specific

Comment: The preserved portions of the previous lines suggest that A-line
npl'wt k'ilh refers not to God's mighty acts, but to his revelations. Hence the
parallelism of Set 2 is classified as general-specific rather than as paradigmatic.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism
Set 1. ptc1 Vtr-s // Vtr-s: identical
Set 2. PP Att(PP) // & PP-[C-s]: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
               Set 2. compound//compound
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  a/a': synonymous
Set 2.  b2/b'2: general-specific

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 2, compound/compound (indivisible)

1QH 10:5-6. TRIPLET

Comment: This triplet can be combined with the following four lines to form an ABBBBBBB heptastich. Alternatively, the A line here could be taken as a single line, or an extremely brief couplet, introducing an AAAAAA hexastich.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'ny 'pr w'pr
B. mh 'zwm blw' hpsth
C. wmh 'hšb b'yn ršwnkh

Comment: Sukenik transcribes the C-line verb as 'tššb. There is an obscure letter on the plate between ' and h, but it does not look at all like a t. I take the verb as a Qal and the letter in question as a partially erased error (Holm-Nielsen suggests taking it as Piel, which is also possible, although the Qal is more common in the DSS). This matter does not affect the analysis, except very slightly in the syllable count, as long as one interprets the verb as below, as almost all scholars do. The Hithpael of hšb is rare in the Bible and the DSS, and to my knowledge always means "to be reckoned as," or the like. However, in rabbinic literature one of the meanings of this form is "to conspire (with someone)," cf. Jastrow.
Translation

A. And I am but dust and ashes.
B. What can I devise without your desiring it?
C. And what can I plan apart from your will?

Grammatical Structure

A. & Spr P & P
B. DOpr? Vtr M(prep neg Vtr)
C. & DOpr? Vtr M(prep neg noun-s)

Comment: I award B-line blw' the status of a grammatical unit in light of its parallelism with C-line b'yn.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Spr P & P
B. DOpr? Vtr M(prep neg Vtr)
C. & DOpr? Vtr M(prep neg noun-s)

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a
B. c
c' d
e2
d'
e'2'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. I do not divide the compounds in the last column because b'yn hpstth appears to be an unacceptable combination grammatically and, consequently, semantically.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. P / & P ('pr/w'pr): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Set 2. DOpr? // & DOpr? (mh//wmh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 3. Vtr//Vtr ('zwm//'hšb): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 4. $M(\text{prep neg Vtr}) // M(\text{prep neg noun-s})$ (blw’ ḥpšth // b’yın ršwnkh): equivalent
   \[\text{Set structure: compound//compound}\]

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. $b/b’$ (‘pr/w’pr): paradigmatic
Set 2. $c/c’$ (mh/wmh): repetition
Set 3. $d/d’$ (zwm/hšb): synonymous
Set 4. $e2/e’2$ (blw’ ḥpšth // b’yın ršwnkh): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. $P / & P$: identical
Set 2. $\text{DOpr?} // & \text{DOpr?}$: identical
Set 3. $\text{Vtr/Vtr}$: identical
Set 4. $M(\text{prep neg Vtr}) // M(\text{prep neg noun-s})$: equivalent

Set structures:
- Set 1. simple/simple
- Set 2. simple//simple
- Set 3. simple//simple
- Set 4. compound//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. $b/b’$: paradigmatic
Set 2. $c/c’$: repetition
Set 3. $d/d’$: synonymous
Set 4. $e2/e’2$: synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically ($A::B,C$); complete, grammatically and semantically ($B//C$)

Number of sets of parallel units: 4, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 4: 2 grammatically (and semantically) parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1, A line

Repetition: Set 2, B and C lines, $mh$, $wmh$
Compounds: Set 4, compound/compound (indivisible)
Summarizing comment: ABB triplet

1QH 10:6-7. COUPLET

Comment: This couplet can be combined with the preceding and the following units to form an ABBBBBBB heptastich.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. mh ‘thzq bl’ h’mdtny
B. w’ykh ’<šk>yl bl’ yṣrth ly

Comment: The B-line verb is written ’kšyl (or ’kšyl) on the manuscript, but the k is dotted above and below, probably indicating the transposition of the š and the k. Almost all scholars read as above.

Translation
A. How can I be firm unless you cause me to stand?
B. And how shall I prosper unless you ordain it for me?

Comment: In the DSS hšky l usually means "have insight," but the parallelism seems to justify the translation "prosper" here. For the translation of B-line yṣrth, cf. Is. 22:11; 37:26=2 K. 19:25; 46:11; Jer. 18:11; 33:2.

Grammatical Structure

Grammaratical Units 4:5
A. M? Vpa prep neg Vtr-s
B. & M? Vin prep neg Vtr-s PP-s

Comment: I assume that the last letter of B-line yṣrth represents the feminine pronominal suffix. This question does not affect the analysis. I take bl’ in each line as a grammatical unit, as in the previous unit (where blw’ is parallel to b’yn).

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. M? Vpa prep neg Vtr-s
B. & M? Vin prep neg Vtr-s PP-s
A. mh ‘thzq bl’ h’mdtny
B. w’ykh ’<šk>yl bl’ yṣrth ly
Semantic Parallelism Schema

| A.  | a   | b   | c   | d   |
| B.  | a'  | b'  | c   | d'2 |

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. Vpa//Vin ('thzq/<šk>yI): equivalent  
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 3. prep neg // prep neg (bl'//bl'): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 4. Vtr-s // Vtr-s PP-s (h'mdtny // ysrth ly): equivalent  
Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a' (mh//w'ykh): synonymous
Set 2. b//b' ('thzq/<šk>yI): metaphor
Set 3. c/c (bl'//bl'): repetition
Set 4. d//d'2 (h'mdtny // ysrth ly): paradigmatic, each unit signifying a different divine act to aid the poet

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. M? // & M?: identical
Set 2. Vpa//Vin: equivalent
Set 3. prep neg // prep neg: identical
Set 4. Vtr-s // Vtr-s PP-s: equivalent

Set structures:  
Set 1. simple//simple  
Set 2. simple//simple  
Set 3. simple//simple  
Set 4. simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a/a': synonymous
Set 2. b/b': metaphor
Set 3. c/c: repetition
Set 4. d/d'2: paradigmatic
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 4, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 4: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line 'thzq and h'mdtny might be considered parallel.

Repetition: Set 3, bl'

Compounds: Set 4, simple/compound (indivisible)

1QH 10:7, COUPLET

Comment: This and the two preceding units can be combined to form an ABBBBBBB heptastich.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wmh 'dbr bl' pthth py
B. w'ykh 'syb blw' h'skltny

Translation
A. And how can I speak unless you open my mouth?
B. And how can I respond unless you give me insight?

Grammatical Structure
A. & M? Vin prep neg Vtr DO-s
B. & M? Vin prep neg Vtr-s

Grammatical Units 5:4

Syllables 11:11

Comment: As in the preceding units, I take bl(w)' as a grammatical unit in each line.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & M?  Vin  prep neg  Vtr DO-s
B. & M?  Vin  prep neg  Vtr-s
A. w'mh  'dbr  bl'  ptthh py
B. w'ykh  'syb  blw'  hškltny

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A.  a    b    c    d2
B.  a'  b'  c'   d'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1.  & M? // & M? (w'mh//w'ykh): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2.  Vin//Vin ('dbr//'syb): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 3.  prep neg // prep neg (bl//'blw'): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 4.  Vtr DO-s // Vtr-s (ptthh py // hškltny): equivalent  
Set structure: compound//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1.  a/a' (w'mh//w'ykh): synonymous
Set 2.  b/b' ('dbr//'syb): whole-part
Set 3.  c/c' (bl//'blw'): repetition
Set 4.  d2/d' (ptthh py // hškltny): part-whole

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1.  & M? // & M?: identical
Set 2.  Vin//Vin: identical
Set 3.  prep neg // prep neg: identical
Set 4.  Vtr DO-s // Vtr-s: equivalent

Set structures:  Set 1.  simple//simple
                Set 2.  simple//simple
                Set 3.  simple//simple
                Set 4.  compound//simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a': synonymous
Set 2. b//b': whole-part
Set 3. c//c': repetition
Set 4. d2//d': part-whole

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 4, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line 'dbr and ptfth py could be considered parallel

Repetition: Set 3, bl', blw'

Compounds: Set 4, compound//simple (indivisible)

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1QH 10:8A. COUPLER

Comment: This and the following couplet can be combined to form an AAAA quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. hnh 'th sr 'lym
B. wmlk nkbdym

Translation

A. Indeed you are the prince of the "gods,"
B. And the king of the glorious,
Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl Spr P-C
B. & P-C

Comment: The lines are imbalanced in terms of grammatical units. Alternatively, this unit could be analyzed as a 2:2:2 ABB triplet, with a 4:3:5 syllable count. However, the relative syllabic symmetry of the lines in the couplet and the extreme syllabic brevity of the lines in the triplet favor the approach taken here.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl Spr P -C
B. & P -C

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c d
B. c' d'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. P // & P (sr//wmlk): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. -C//-C ('lym//nkbdym): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c//c' (sr//wmlk): general-specific
Set 2. d//d' ('lym//nkbdym): epithet

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. P // & P: identical
Set 2. -C//-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
               Set 2. simple//simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \(c/c'\): general-specific
Set 2. \(d/d'\): epithet

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Ellipsis, Compensation: ptcl (hnh), + 0
Spr ('th), + 0

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1QH 10:8B, COUPLET

Comment: This and the preceding couplet can be combined to form an AAAA quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w’dwn lkwl rwh
B. wmwšl bkl m’šh

Translation

A. And Lord of every spirit,
B. And ruler over every created thing.

Grammatical Structure

\begin{align*}
\text{A. } & \& \text{ P prep ptcl OP} \\
\text{B. } & \& \text{ P prep ptcl OP}
\end{align*}

Grammatical Units: 2:2

Syllables: 6:7

Comment: The subject of the predicates given in these lines is found in the A line of the previous couplet.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & P & prep ptcl OP  
B. & P & prep ptcl OP  
A. w'dwn lkwl rwh  
B. wmwšl bkl mššh  

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b  
B. a' b'  

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & P // & P (w'dwn//wmwšl): identical  
       Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. prep ptcl OP // prep ptcl OP (lkwl rwh // bkl mššh): identical  
       Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a' (w'dwn//wmwšl): synonymous
Set 2. b//b' (lkwl rwh // bkl mššh): part-whole

Comment: B-line mššh might have been a term for "angel" among those of Qumran (cf. I. 11), in which case the parallelism in Set 2 could be classified as epithet. The interpretation I have followed sees a climactic ending to the unit.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & P // & P: identical
Set 2. prep ptcl OP // prep ptcl OP: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple  
                Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a': synonymous  
Set 2. b/b': part-whole

Set structures: same as grammatical
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 2, lkwI, bkl

1QH 10:9, COUPL ET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wmbldykh l' y'sh kwl
B. wIw' ywd' blw' r'swnkh

Translation
A. And apart from you nothing is made,
B. And nothing is known apart from your will.

Grammatical Structure
A. & PP-s neg Vpa S
B. & neg Vpa PP-s

Comment: I take blw' as a grammatical unit because it is parallel to mbl'dy. To show the parallelism between these two units, I have classified blw' as a preposition, which is justified by the fact that here it is joined to a noun (rather than a verb as in ll. 5-7).

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & PP-s neg Vpa S
B. PP-s & neg Vpa
A. wmbldykh l' y'sh kwl
B. blw' r'swnkh wiw' ywd'
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a  b  c
B. a'2  b'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & PP-s / PP-s (wml'dykh // blw' ršwnkh): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Set 2. neg Vpa // & neg Vpa (l' y'sh // wlw' ywd'): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a'2 (wml'dykh // blw' ršwnkh): whole-part
Set 2. b//b' (l' y'sh // wlw' ywd'): paradigmatic

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & PP-s // PP-s: equivalent
Set 2. neg Vpa // & neg Vpa: identical
Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a'2: whole-part
Set 2. b//b': paradigmatic
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 2, l', wlw'
Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: S (kwI), + 1 GU

1QH 10:9-10. COUplet

Comment: This and the following couplet can be combined to form an AAAA quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'yn zwltkh
B. w'yn 'mkh bkwh

Translation

A. And there is none beside you,
B. And there is none on a par with you in power.

Grammatical Structure

A. & S P(PP-s)
B. & S P(PP-s) PP

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & S P(PP-s)
B. & S P(PP-s) PP
A. w'yn zwltkh
B. w'yn 'mkh bkwh

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c
B. a b' c

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1.  & S // & S (w'y/n//w'y/n): identical
  Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2.  P(PP-s)/P(PP-s) (zwltkh//'mkh): identical
  Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1.  a/a (w'y/n//w'y/n): repetition
Set 2.  b/b' (zwltkh//'mkh): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1.  & S // & S: identical
Set 2.  P(PP-s)/P(PP-s): identical

Set structures:  Set 1. simple//simple
    Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  a/a: repetition
Set 2.  b/b': synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition:  Set 1, w'y/n

Ellipsis, Compensation:  0, + PP (bkwh)
1QH 10:10. COUPLET

Comment: This and the preceding couplet can be combined to form an AAAA quatrain.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'yn lngd kbwdkh
B. wlgbwrkth 'yn mhyr

Translation

A. And there is none who can oppose your glory,
B. And for your might there is no opponent.

Comment: For the A-line expression w'yn lngd, cf. Prov. 21:30. Almost all scholars translate B-line mhyr as "price." However the resultant meaning and parallelism both seem a bit strange. Perhaps for this reason a few scholars translate "estimation"; Qimron, who accepts this view, observes that this meaning is not attested either in the Bible or in the Tannaitic and Amoraitic literature (§ 500.01, 500.3). I prefer to relate the word to Akkadian mahiru "opponent," thus providing a more satisfactory meaning and clearer parallelism. A similar solution would be to take mhyr to mean "one who stands before" (cf. the interpretation of the root mhr in BDB). The following unit provides further support for these two proposals.

Grammatical Structure

A. & S P(PP-s)
B. & PP-s S P

Comment: I have assigned a grammatical unit to lngd in light of the syllable counts and the parallelism between this preposition and B-line mhyr.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & S P(PP-s)
B. S & PP-s...P
A. w'yn lngd kbwdkh
B. 'yn wlgbwrkth...mhyr

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c
B. a' b' c'
A. w'yn lngd kbwdkh
B. 'yn mhyr wlgbwrkth
Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to semantically divisible grammatical compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. \& S // S \( (\text{w'yn}/\text{'yn}) \): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. P(PP-s) // & PP-s...P \( (\text{lngd kbwdkh} // \text{wlgbwrthkh}...\text{mhyr}) \): equivalent
Set structure: compound//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a' \( (\text{w'yn}/\text{'yn}) \): repetition
Set 2a. b//b' \( (\text{lngd}/\text{mhyr}) \): synonymous
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2b. c//c' \( (\text{kbwdkh}/\text{wlgbwrthkh}) \): whole-part
Set structure: simple//simple

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. \& S // S: identical
Set 2. P(PP-s) // & PP-s...P: equivalent
Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. compound//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a': repetition
Set 2a. b//b': synonymous
Set 2b. c//c': whole-part
Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2a. simple//simple
Set 2b. simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to semantically divisible grammatical compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 3 semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically (and semantically) parallel units
Set 2a: 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2b: 2 semantically parallel units
Repetition: Set 1, w’yn, ‘yn
Compounds: Set 2, compound//compound (semantically divisible)

1QH 10:10-12. QUATRAIN

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wmy bkwl m’šy pl’kh hgdwlym
B. y’swr kwh lhtysb lpsy kbwdkh
C. wmh ‘phw’ šb l’prw
D. ky y’swr [kh]

Comment: C-line ‘phw’, a combination of ‘p and hw’ (cf. 15:21, where the words are separated), occurs also in 12:31 (where another scribe is at work) and above in l. 3. The D-line reconstruction is essentially accepted by almost all scholars (although most restore the normal DSS spelling kwh; for the form without the waw, cf. 5:18). The restoration must be correct, for (1) it fits the space; (2) it matches the traces, especially what appears to be the upper right-hand corner of the h; and (3) ‘sr kwh is an idiom both in the Hodayot and in late biblical Hebrew (cf. frg. 10:3; 1 Chr. 29:14; 2 Chr. 2:5; et al.).

Translation

A. And who among all your great wondrous creatures
B. Is able to stand before your glory?
C. And what indeed is he who reverts to his dust
D. That he should be ab[le] to do so?

Comment: For the translation of y’swr kwh, cf. the passages listed above.

Grammatical Structure  Grammatical Units
A. & Spr? Att(prepp prep ptcl OP-C-s Att) 4:4:4:2
B. Vtr DO prep InfC(pa) PP-s Syllables
C. & Ppr? Spr Att(ptcp(in) PP-s) 13:13:8:4
D. ptcl Vtr [DO]

Comment: Alternatively B-line y’swr kwh could be placed in a separate line, yielding an ABCAB pentastich with grammatical unit and syllable counts of 4:2:3:4:2 and 13:3:10:8:4. Yet another alternative would be to take the unit as a 6:3:6 and 16:10:12 triplet, combining the C and D lines, and placing B-line y’swr
kwh in the A line. Rhythmic considerations favor the present analysis. The lines would be more balanced syllabically, but not in terms of grammatical units, if the C and D lines were combined and the unit were analyzed as an AA triplet.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema, A and C lines

A. \& \{Ppr?\} & Att(prep ptcl OP-C-s Att)
C. & Ppr? & Spr & Att(ptcpl(in) PP-s)
A. wmy & bkwl m'sy pl'kh hgdwlym
C. wmh 'phw' & šb l'prw

Comment: The A-line rewrite converts the subject into predicate, understanding 'phw' (from the C line) as the elliptical subject. It does not seem possible to rewrite the C line; hence, I have rewritten the A line. Another alternative would be to take these lines as grammatically nonparallel.

Semantic Parallelism Schema, A and C lines

A. a
C. a' c b3

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema, B and D lines

B. Vtr DO prep InfC(pa) PP-s
D. ptcl Vtr [DO]
B. y'swr kwh lhtyśb lony kbwdkh
D. ky y'swr [kh]

Semantic Parallelism Schema, B and D lines

B. d e f g
D. d' e

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. \& \{Ppr?\} // & Ppr? (wmy//wmh): identical after rewrite
    Set structure: simple/simple

Set 2. Att(prep ptcl OP-C-s Att) // Att(ptcpl(in) PP-s) (bkwl m'sy pl'kh hgdwlym // šb l'prw): equivalent
    Set structure: double compound // compound

Set 3. Vtr // ptcl Vtr (y'swr // ky y'swr): identical
    Set structure: simple//simple
Set 4. DO/[DO] (kwh/[kh]): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a' (wmy//wmh): synonymous
Set 2. b3//b'2 (bkwl m'sy p'kh hgdwym // šb l'prw): antithetic
Set 3. c//c' (y'swr // ky y'swr): repetition
Set 4. d//d (kwh/[kh]): repetition

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & {Ppr?} // & Ppr?: identical after rewrite
Set 2. Att(prep ptc1 OP-C-s Att) // Att(ptcpl(in) PP-s): equivalent
Set 3. Vtr // ptc1 Vtr: identical
Set 4. DO/[DO]: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. double compound // compound
Set 3. simple//simple
Set 4. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a': synonymous
Set 2. b3//b'2: antithetic
Set 3. c//c': repetition
Set 4. d//d: repetition

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete after rewrite (A//C); complete (B//D)

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 4, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 3, B and D lines, y'swr
Set 4, B and D lines, kwh, [kh]

Compounds: Set 1, double compound // compound (indivisible)
Ellipsis, Compensation, A and C lines:
1 GU, + Spr ('phw')

Ellipsis, Compensation, B and D lines:
prep InfC(pa) (lntyšb), + 0
PP-s (ipny kbwdkh), + 0

Summarizing comment: ABAB quatrain with an exceptional amount of repetition between the B and D lines.

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**1QH 10:12, SINGLE LINE**

Comment: This line repeats the words *kbwdkh* and *kw* found in the previous unit, and the noun *m*šy there is from the same root as *šyth* here, but this line is neither parallel nor closely related in thought to any of the lines of the previous unit. It seems best to take the present unit as a single line used as a closure device at the end of the poem. For other examples of the single line used to indicate closure, see 12:31 and 15:16-17. Alternatively, this unit could be analyzed as an enjambed couplet.

**PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. rq lkwdkh 'šyth kwī 'lh

**Translation**

A. Only for your glory have you done all these things.

**Grammatical Structure**

A. ptcl PP-s Vtr ptcl DO

**Grammatical Units**

4

**Syllables**

11

Comment: If the line were analyzed as an enjambed couplet, the grammatical unit and syllable counts would be be 2:2 and 5:6, shorter than any nonparallel enjambed couplet except for 2:8 (cf. section 1.1.4 of Chapter III). I take *rq* as a grammatical unit because of its emphatic nature.

**RESULTS**

Summarizing comment: single line with no parallel units, concluding a poem.
1QH 10:14, TRIPLET

Comment: Line 13 has been left blank on the manuscript.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. brwk 'th 'dwny
B. 'l hhrhmym
C. [ ] hsd

Comment: I exclude this unit from the corpus because of the C-line lacuna.

Translation

A. May you be blessed, Lord,
B. God of compassion,
C. [ ] mercy.

1QH 10:14-15, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ky hwd'tny 'lh
B. lspr npl'wtkh
C. wl' lhs ywmm wlyh

Comment: About half of this triplet has been restored from frg. 30, see Puech, JSS 1988, 46.

Translation

A. For you have made these things known to me,
B. That I might recount your wonders,
C. And not be silent day or night.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl Vtr-s DO(pr)
B. prep InfC(tr) DO-s
C. & neg prep InfC(in) M & M

Comment: Alternatively this unit could be analyzed as a 4:3 couplet, with a 15:9 syllable count. The lines are better balanced syllabically in the approach taken here.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl Vtr-s DO(pr)
B. prep InfC(tr) DO-s & neg prep InfC(in)
C. M & M

A. ky hwd'tny 'lh
B. Ispr npl'wtkh
C. wl' lhs ywmm wlylh

Comment: In light of the semantic parallelism, I take the B-line transitive infinitive with direct object as grammatically equivalent to the C-line intransitive infinitive.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a
B. b
C. c2
D. c'
E. d
F. d'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. prep InfC(tr) DO-s & neg prep InfC(in) (lspr npl'wtkh // wl' lhs): equivalent
   Set structure: compound//simple

Set 2. M / & M (ywmm/wlylh): identical
   Set structure: simple/simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c2//c' (lspr npl'wtkh // wl' lhs): positive-negative
Set 2. d/d' (ywmm/wlylh): merism

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. prep InfC(tr) DO-s & neg prep InfC(in): equivalent
Set 2. M / & M: identical

Set structures: Set 1. compound//simple
               Set 2. simple/simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c2/c': positive-negative
Set 2. d/d': merism

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically (A::B,C); partial, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 2, C line

Compounds: Set 1, compound//simple (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: 1 GU (B line), + M (ywmm)
   0 (B line), + & M (wlyh)

Summarizing comment: ABB triplet

1QH 10:15-30

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 10:30-31, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. šš iby brytkh
B. w'mtk[h] tšš' npšy

Comment: Carmignac 1960, 553, reads the preposition preceding A-line brytkh as min; however this question does not affect the analysis. The B-line restoration is universally accepted.
Translation
A. My heart has rejoiced in your covenant,
B. And your truth delights my soul.

Grammatical Structure
A. Vin S-s PP-s
B. & S-s Vtr DO-s

Grammatical Units 3:3
Syllables 7:10

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. Vin  S-s  PP-s
B. {Vpa  S-s  & PP-s}
A. šš  lby  bbrytkh
B. {tš‘š’}  npšy  w{b]’mtk[h]

Comment: The B-line rewrite converts the subject, transitive verb, and direct object into a prepositional phrase, intransitive verb, and subject respectively. The rewrite requires the addition of a preposition (cf. the constructions in 9:8 and 11:6-7).

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a  b  c
B. a’ b’ c’
A. šš  lby  bbrytkh
B. tš‘š’  npšy  w’mtk[h]

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical, but without rewrite.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1. Vin/{Vpa} (šš/tš‘š’): equivalent after rewrite
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2. S-s/{S-s} (lby/npšy): identical after rewrite
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 3. PP-s // & {PP-s} (bbrytkh/w{b]’mtk[h]): identical after rewrite
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units
Set 1. a/a’ (šš/tš‘š’): synonymous
Set 2. b/b’ (lby/npšy): paradigmatic
Set 3. c/c‘ (bbrytkh/w’mtk[h]): part-whole
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. $\text{Vin}/\{\text{Vpa}\}$: equivalent after rewrite
Set 2. $\text{S-s}/\{\text{S-s}\}$: identical after rewrite
Set 3. $\text{PP-s} // \& \{\text{PP-s}\}$: identical after rewrite

Set structures: Set 1. simple/simple
Set 2. simple/simple
Set 3. simple/simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. $a/a'$: synonymous
Set 2. $b/b'$: paradigmatic
Set 3. $c/c'$: part-whole

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete after rewrite

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Rewrites: B line, & S-s Vtr DO-s (w'mtk[h] tšš' npšy) --> & PP-s Vpa S-s (wb'mtk[h] tšš' npšy)

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'prhh [kšwšn[h]
B. wby npth Imqwr 'wlm
C. wms'nty bm'wz mrwm

Translation

A. And I blossom [as a lily],
B. And my heart is opened to a perpetual spring,
C. And my support is in the might from on high.

Comment: For the translation of the B line, cf. 8:7; Job 29:19. The last two words of the C line could also be translated "in a refuge of the height"; this question does not affect the analysis.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Vin PP
B. & S-s Vpa PP-C
C. & S-s P(PP Att(PP))

Comment: The A and B lines are markedly imbalanced in terms of grammatical units but have nearly identical syllable counts.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vin PP
B. & S-s Vpa PP-C
C. & S-s {QV} PP Att(PP)

Comment: The C-line rewrite makes explicit the implicit quasi-verb.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a2
B. a'4
C. a''3

A. w'prhh [kšwšn[h]
B. wlby npth lmqwr 'wlm
C. wms'nty {yhyh} bm'wz mrwm

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. It is possible that [kšwšn[h] should be understood elliptically in the B line. However, it seems more likely that the image in the B line is not that of the lily, but rather of the roots of a tree (cf. 8:7-8; Hos. 14:6-7; Job 29:19).
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & Vin & S-s Vpa & S-s {QV} (w'prhh // wlb y nptl // wms'n'ty {yhyh}): equivalent, equivalent after rewrite
   Set structure: simple//compound//simple

Set 1b. PP // PP-C // PP Att(PP) ([ksw][n][h] // lmqwr 'wlm // bm'wz mrmw): equivalent
   Set structure: simple//compound//compound

Comment: I do not count {yhyh} as a grammatical unit in the set structure, since it does not correspond to any grammatical unit in the text.

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a2//a'4//a"3 (w'prhh [ksw][n][h] // wlb y nptl lmqwr 'wlm // wms'n'ty bm'wz mrmw): effect-cause, metaphor
       a2 // a'4, a"3 (w'prhh [ksw][n][h] // wlb y nptl lmqwr 'wlm, wms'n'ty bm'wz mrmw): effect-cause
       a'4/a"3 (wlb y nptl lmqwr 'wlm // wms'n'ty bm'wz mrmw): metaphor
   Set structure: compound // triple compound // double compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. & Vin & S-s Vpa & S-s {QV}: equivalent, equivalent after rewrite
Set 1b. PP // PP-C // PP Att(PP): equivalent

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//compound//simple
               Set 1b. simple//compound//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a2//a'4//a"3: effect-cause,

Set structures: Set 1. compound // triple compound // double compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 3 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1a, simple//compound//simple (indivisible)
Set 1b, simple//compound//compound (indivisible)
Set 1 compound // triple compound // double compound
(grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A, B, and C lines

Summarizing comment: AAA (and ABB and AAB) triplet

1QH 10:32, COUPLE

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w[ ] 'ml
B. wybwl kns lpny [ ]

Comment: This unit is excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

Translation
A. And [ ] sorrow
B. And it withers like a blossom before [ ].

1QH 10:33, COUPLE

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wythwil lby bhIlh
B. wmwtny br'dh

Translation
A. And my heart was mad with anguish,
B. And my loins with trembling.

Comment: Apparently the author's heart and loins were "mad" in the sense that both were overcome with fear (cf. the use of this verb in 3:33).
Grammatical Structure

A. & Vpa S-s PP
B. & S-s PP

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vpa
B. & S-s
A. wythwil(w) lby bhlhlh
B. wmtwtny br'dh

Comment: The A-line verb must be adjusted to the plural when read with the B line.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a
B. b
C. c

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. That B-line mtwtny can be understood with the A-line verb and prepositional phrase is suggested by the use of this same noun with ḡalḥālāh in Nah. 2:11 and Is. 21:3.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. S-s // & S-s (lby/wmtwtny): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. PP//PP (bhlhlh//br'dh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b//b' (lby/wmtwtny): paradigmatic
Set 2. c//c' (bhlhlh//br'dh): general-specific

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. S-s // & S-s: identical
Set 2. PP//PP: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b/b': paradigmatic
Set 2. c/c': general-specific

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Vpa (wythwil), + 0.

1QH 10:33-34, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wnhmt 'd thwm tbw'
B. wbhdry š'wl thpś yhd

Translation

A. And my groaning reaches to the abyss,
B. And likewise penetrates into the chambers of Sheol.

Comment: The meaning of the B-line verb seems to be an extension of its usual meaning "search, search out." The verb appears to be used the same way in 8:29.

Grammatical Structure

A. & S-s PP Vin
B. & PP-C Vin ptcl

Comment: I take B-line thpś as a Piel, although it could also be a Qal. Note that the A line has more syllables, but fewer grammatical units, than the B line. Alternatively B-line yḥd could be analyzed as a grammatical element, yielding a 3:3 grammatical unit count.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & S-s
B. & PP-C
A. wnhmy 'd thwm
B. wbhdry š'wl

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a
B. b'2

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP // & PP-C ('d thwm // wbhdry š'wl): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Set 2. Vin // Vin ptcl (tbw' // thps yhd): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b//b'2 ('d thwm // wbhdry š'wl): paradigmatic
Set 2. c//c'2 (tbw' // thps yhd): general-specific

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP // & PP-C: equivalent
Set 2. Vin // Vin ptcl: equivalent
Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound
Set 2. simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b//b'2: paradigmatic
Set 2. c//c'2: general-specific
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
    Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
    Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)
    Set 2, simple//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: & S-s (wnhnty), + 1 GU

---

1QH 10:34-35. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'phdh bšwm' y mšptykh 'm gbwry kwh
B. wrybkh 'm šb' qdwšyk h b[

Comment: It is unclear whether the word after qdwšyk h belongs to the B line, or is the first word of a new line. In the latter case it would probably, although not necessarily, begin with a waw. Because of uncertainty about this matter, this unit is excluded from the corpus.

Translation

A. And I am terrified when I hear of your judgments against the strong warriors,
B. And your case against the host of your holy ones [

---

1QH 10:35-11:2

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the fragmentary nature of the text.

---

1QH 11:3. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'wdkh 'ly ky hplth 'm 'pr
B. wbyṣr hmr hgbṛth mwdḥ mwdḥ
Comment: Metrical considerations suggest that the introductory formula is not anacrustic in this triplet. On the spelling of hpith from pl', cf. Qimron § 100.61. Scholars are divided over the meaning of B-line mwdh mwdh (whether the words are equivalent to m²'dd or from the root ydh "to praise"), whether to attach the words here or to the following clause, and whether the second mwdh should be read (it is written interlinearly). However, Kittel's arguments (113) and Hoenig's observation (315) that hgbbrth mwdh mwdh is based on Gen. 7:19 combine to provide a sure basis for the interpretation followed here (cf. also Qimron § 200.11 on the elision of the 'aleph).

Translation

A. I praise you, my God, for you have worked wonders with dust,
B. And in a thing formed of clay you have shown your might exceedingly.

Grammatical Structure
A. Vtr-s Voc ptcl Vin PP
B. & PP-C Vin M M

Grammatical Units 4:5

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. Vtr-s Voc ptcl Vin PP
B. & PP-C Vin M M

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c d e
B. c' d'2 e

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1. ptcl Vin // Vin (ky hpith // hgbbrth): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. PP // & PP-C ('m 'pr // wbysr hmr): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound
Set 3.  
M/M (mwdh/mwdh): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1.  
c//c' (ky hplth // hgbrth): synonymous
Set 2.  
d//d'2 ('m 'pr // wbyṣr ḫmr): synonymous
Set 3.  
e/e (mwdh/mwdh): repetition

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1.  
ptcl Vin // Vin: identical
Set 2.  
PP // & PP-C: equivalent
Set 3.  
M/M: identical
Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//compound
Set 3. simple/simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  
c//c': synonymous
Set 2.  
d//d'2: synonymous
Set 3.  
e/e: repetition
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 3, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 3, B line

Repetition: Set 3, mwdh

Compounds: Set 2, simple//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: Vtr-s ('wdkh), + M (mwdh)
Voc ('ly), + M (mwdh)
1QH 11:3-4. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w'ny mh
B. ky'[tny bswd 'mtkh
C. wtyknly bm'sy pl'kh

Comment: The common B-line reconstruction [hwd]tny seems eminently reasonable, since elsewhere in the Hodayot (1) yd' is used with swd 'mtkh and (2) yd' and skl are parallel (cf. ll. 9-10 in this same poem, where both phenomena are found). However, the fragmentary letter visible on the plate before -tny looks to me more like a waw or yod than an 'ayin. Perhaps for this reason Lohse reconstructs [hbynw]tny. Another possibility would be [hkynw]tny (cf. 7:13-14; frg. 2:15). Since this textual uncertainty affects the analysis of parallelism, I exclude this unit from the corpus.

Translation
A. And what am I,
B. That you should [ ] me in the counsel of your truth,
C. And give me insight into your marvellous works?

1QH 11:4-5. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wttn bpy hwdwt
B. wblswny [th]lh
C. wml spty bmkwn mh

Comment: Sukenik transcribes only the final letter of the last B-line word. However, as Carmignac 1960, 553, observes, the lamed can be seen, making virtually certain a restoration already accepted by most scholars. On the basis of 1QSb 3:27, some read the first word of the C line as wmlz. This question affects the analysis only in the syllable count, and then only slightly.

Translation
A. And you placed in my mouth praises,
B. And on my tongue, a psalm,
C. And the circumcision of my tongue in the place of rejoicing.
Grammatical Structure

A. & Vtr PP-s DO
B. & PP-s DO
C. & DO-C-s PP-C

Comment: The lines are more symmetrical syllabically than in terms of grammatical units.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vtr PP-s DO
B. & PP-s DO
C. PP-C & DO-C-s

A. wttn bpy hwdwt
B. wblśwny [th]lh
C. bmkwn rnh wmwł śpty

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c
B. b' c'
C. b"2 c"2

A. wttn (b)py hwdwt
B. w(b)śwny [th]lh
C. wmwł śpty (b)mkwn rnh

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to reversal of prepositional object. Concerning this phenomenon, see on 3:25.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP-s // & PP-s // PP-C (bpy // wblśwny // bmkwn rnh): identical, equivalent
      Set structure: simple//simple//compound

Set 2. DO // DO // & DO-C-s (hwdwt // [th]lh // wmwł śpty): identical, equivalent
      Set structure: simple//simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 3. b//b'//b"2 (bpy // wblśwny // wmwł śpty): whole-part, paradigmatic
       b // b', b"2 (bpy // wblśwny, wmwł śpty): whole-part
       b'/b"2 (wblśwny // wmwł śpty): paradigmatic
      Set structure: simple//simple//compound

Set 4. c//c'//c"2 (hwdwt // [th]lh // bmkwn rnh): synonymous
      Set structure: simple//simple//compound
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP-s // & PP-s // PP-C: identical, equivalent
Set 2. DO // DO // & DO-C-s: identical, equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple//compound
Set 2. simple//simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 3. b//b'/b"2: whole-part, paradigmatic
Set 4. c//c'/c"2: synonymous

Set structures: Set 3. simple//simple//compound
Set 4. simple//simple//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial (A,B//C),
due to reversal of prepositional object; complete (A//B)

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
(A//B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 2 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 2: 3 grammatically parallel units
Set 3: 3 semantically parallel units
Set 4: 3 semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, simple//simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 2, simple//simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 3, simple//simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 4, simple//simple//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Vtr (wttn) (A line), + 0 (B line), + 1 GU (C line)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also AAB) triplet

1QH 11:5-7, PENTASTICH

Comment: Grammatical and semantic parallelism among the A, B, and E lines
indicates that this unit should be taken as a pentastich rather than as a couplet
followed by a triplet. This parallelism also favors analyzing the pentastich as
AABBA, rather than AAAAA. For further comments on this pentastich, see Kittel, 114.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'zmrh bhsdykh
B. wbgbwrtkh 'swhhh
C. kwl hywm tmyd 'brkh šmkh
D. w'sprh kbwdkh btwk bny 'dm
E. wbrwb ţwbkh tštš' npšy

Comment: Most scholars connect kwl hywm to the B-line clause. I attach it to the C-line clause because (1) the B and C lines are parallel only to a secondary degree; and (2) when attached to the C line, the phrase makes the C line roughly the same length as the D line, to which it is primarily parallel. The expressions kwl hywm and tmyd are used in the same poetic line in Is. 51:13, and in the same prose clause in Is. 52:5.

Translation

A. And I praise your faithful deeds,
B. And of your might I sing;
C. All the day continually I bless your name,
D. And I declare your glory among the children of men;
E. And in the abundance of your goodness I take delight.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Vin PP-s
B. & PP-s Vin
C. ptcl M M Vtr DO-s
D. & Vtr DO-s PP-C
E. & PP-C-s Vpa S-s

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema, A, B, and E lines

A. & Vin PP-s
B. Vin & PP-s
E. Vpa S-s & PP-C-s
A. w'zmrh bhsdykh
B. 'swhhh wbgbwrtkh
E. tštš' npšy wbrwb ţwbkh

Semantic Parallelism Schema, A, B, and E lines

A. a b
B. a' b'
E. a"2 b"2
Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema, C and D lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C</th>
<th>ptcl M</th>
<th>Vtr</th>
<th>DO-s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>&amp; Vtr</td>
<td>DO-s</td>
<td>PP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>kwł hywm</td>
<td>'brkḥ</td>
<td>šmkḥ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tmyd</td>
<td>w'sprḥ</td>
<td>kbwdkh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semantic Parallelism Schema, C and D lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>d'2</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>kwł hywm</td>
<td>'brkḥ šmkḥ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tmyd</td>
<td>w'sprḥ kbwdkh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & Vin // Vin // Vpa S-s (w'zmrḥ // šwhḥḥ // tštš' npsy): identical, equivalent
Set structure: simple//simple//compound

Set 2. PP-s // & PP-s// & PP-C-s (bḥṣdykh // wbgbwrtkh // wbrwb ṭwbkḥ): identical, equivalent
Set structure: simple//simple//compound

Set 3. ptcl M / M (kwł hywm / tmyd): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Set 4a. Vtr // & Vtr ('brkḥ//w'sprḥ): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 4b. DO-s//DO-s (šmkḥ//kbwdkh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a'/a''2 (w'zmrḥ // šwhḥḥ // tštš' npsy): synonymous, paradigmatic
a//a' (w'zmrḥ/'šwhḥḥ): synonymous
a, a'' (w'zmrḥ, 'šwhḥḥ // tštš' npsy): paradigmatic (distinct joyous reactions)
Set 2.  
\[ b//b'//b'' (bhsdykh // wbgbwrtkh // wbrwb twbkh): \text{paradigmatic, synonymous} \]
\[ b, b'2 // b' (bhsdykh, wbrwb twbkh // wbgbwrtkh): \text{paradigmatic} \]
\[ b//b'' (bhsdykh // wbrwb twbkh): \text{synonymous} \]

Set 3.  
\[ c/c' (kwlywm / tmyd): \text{synonymous} \]

Set 4.  
\[ d2//d'2 ('brkh šmkh // w'sprh kbwdkh): \text{synonymous} \]

Set structure: compound//compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1.  
\& Vin // Vin // Vpa S-s: identical, equivalent
Set 2.  
PP-s// & PP-s// & PP-C-s: identical, equivalent
Set 3.  
ptcl M / M: identical
Set 4a.  
Vtr // & Vtr: identical
Set 4b.  
DO-s//DO-s: identical

Set structures:  
Set 1. simple//simple//compound
Set 2. simple//simple//compound
Set 3. simple/simple
Set 4a. simple/simple
Set 4b. simple/simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  
a//a''//a''2: synonymous, paradigmatic
Set 2.  
b//b''//b''2: paradigmatic, synonymous
Set 3.  
c/c': synonymous
Set 4.  
d2//d'2: synonymous

Set structures:  
Set 1. simple//simple//compound
Set 2. simple//simple//compound
Set 3. simple/simple
Set 4. compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete (A//B//E); partial (C//D), due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically (A//B//E); partial, grammatically and semantically (C//D)

Number of sets of parallel units: 5 grammatical and 4 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 4a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 4b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 4: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 3, C line

Compounds: Set 1, simple//simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 2, simple//simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 4, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: ptcl M (kwI hywm) (C line), + PP (btwk bny) (D line)
M (tmyd) (C line), + -C (’dm) (D line)

Summarizing comment: AABBA (also AAAAA) pentastich with an extraordinary amount of rhyme.

1QH 11:7, TRIPLET

Comment: This and the following triplet can be combined to form an ABBBBBB hexastich, and the hexastich can be joined to the triplet following it to form an ABBBBBBBB nine-lined strophe. On this unit of nine lines, see Kittel, 110-114.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w’ny yd’ty
B. ky ’mt pykh
C. wbydkh šdqh

Translation
A. And I know
B. That your mouth is truth,
C. And in your hand is righteousness,

Grammatical Structure
A. & Spr Vtr
B. DO(ptcl S P-s)
C. & DO(S(PP-s) P)

Grammatical Units 2:2:2
Syllables 5:5:7

Comment: Alternatively the A and B lines could be combined. The expression w’ny yd’ty ky occurs also in 4:30; 15:22, 25-26. In 4:30 symmetry of line length suggests that w’ny yd’ty should be in the same line as the clause introduced by ky. Here the same criterion indicates that w’ny yd’ty should be in a separate line. The passages in column 15 are too fragmented to allow a decision concerning line lengths. In light of the semantic parallelism, I analyze the C-line prepositional phrase as a subject, rather than as a predicate, contrary to my usual practice. For some biblical examples of prepositional phrases that function as subjects, cf. Andersen, 64-65. See also his discussion on p. 21 about how to identify the subject and the predicate.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Spr Vtr
B. DO(ptcl P & DO(P)
C. w'ny yd'ty

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b
B. c d
C. c' d'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. ptcl P // & P (ky 'mt // sdqh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. S-s // S(PP-s) (pykh//wbydkh): equivalent
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c//c' (ky 'mt // sdqh): paradigmatic
Set 2. d//d' (pykh//wbydkh): paradigmatic

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. ptcl P // & P: identical
Set 2. S-s // S(PP-s): equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c//c': paradigmatic
Set 2. d//d': paradigmatic

Set structures: same as grammatical
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically (A::B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Summarizing comment: ABB triplet

1QH 11:7-8, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wbmhšbtkh kwk d’h
B. wbkhkh kwk gbwrh
C. wkwl kbwd ’tkh hw’

Translation
A. And in your planning is all knowledge,
B. And in your strength is all might,
C. And all glory is with you.

Grammatical Structure

A. & P(PP-s) ptcl S
B. & P(PP-s) ptcl S
C. & ptcl S P(P(PP-s) Spr)

Grammatical Units 2:2:3

Syllables 8:8:8

Comment: For the grammatical analysis of C-line ’tkh hw’, cf. GK, § 141g.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & P(PP-s) ptcl S
B. & P(PP-s) ptcl S
C. P(P(PP-s) Spr) & ptcl S

A. wbmhšbtkh kwk d’h
B. wbkhkh kwk gbwrh
C. ’tkh hw’ wkwl kbwd
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a2
B. a'2
C. a"3

A. wbmhšbtkh kwl d'h
B. wbkwhkh kwl gbwrh
C. wkwl kbwd 'tkh hw'

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & P(PP-s) // & P(PP-s) // P(PP-s) S) (wbmhšbtkh // wbkwhkh // 'tkh hw'): identical, equivalent
    Set structure: simple//simple//compound

Set 1b. ptcl S // ptcl S // & ptcl S (kwl d'kh // kwl gbwrh // wkwl kbwd): identical
    Set structure: simple//simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a2//a'2//a"3 (wbmhšbtkh kwl d'kh // wbkwhkh kwl gbwrh // wkwl kbwd 'tkh hw'): paradigmatic, part-whole
    a2//a'2 (wbmhšbtkh kwl d'kh // wbkwhkh kwl gbwrh): paradigmatic
    a2, a'2 // a"3 (wbmhšbtkh kwl d'kh, wbkwhkh kwl gbwrh // wkwl kbwd 'tkh hw'): part-whole
    Set structure: compound // compound // double compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1b. ptcl S // ptcl S // & ptcl S: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple//compound
            Set 1b. simple//simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a2//a'2//a"3: paradigmatic, part-whole

Set structures: Set 1. compound // compound // double compound
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1a: 3 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1b: 3 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1: 3 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria B-line wbkwhkh and gbwrh could be considered parallel.

Repetition: Set 1b, all three lines, kw/, kw/, wkwl

Compounds: Set 1b, simple//simple//compound (indivisible)
  Set 1, compound // compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A, B, and C lines

Summarizing comment: AAA (also AAB) triplet

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1QH 11:8-9. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. b'pkh kwl mšpty ng'
B. wbtwbkh rwb slyhwt
C. wrhmykh lkwli bny ršwnkh

Translation

A. In your wrath are all judgments of affliction,
B. But in your goodness is abundance of pardon,
C. And your compassion for all the children of your favor.

Comment: Almost all scholars except Burrows translate the C line as a complete nominal clause. This is certainly possible, but the parallelism favors the syntax followed here.
Grammatical Structure

A. P(PP-s) ptcl S-C
B. & P(PP-s) S-C
C. & S-s prep ptcl OP-C-s

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. P(PP-s) ptcl S-C
B. & P(PP-s) S-C
C. & S-s prep ptcl OP-C-s
A. b'pkh kwl mšpty ng'
B. wbwbkh rwb slyhwt
C. wrhmykh lwj lwj lwj

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a3
B. a'3(b c2)
C. a"3(c d e)
A. b'pkh kwl mšpty ng'
B. wbwbkh rwb slyhwt
C. wrhmykh lwj lwj lwj

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. The A and B lines are semantic compounds due to the antithetical nature of the parallelism. The method does not show the clearly antithetical relationship between the subline units of the A and B lines. The B and C lines, when considered apart from the A line, can be divided into three columns, with climactic parallelism. If the C line were taken as a complete nominal sentence, it would be unclear whether wrhmykh would be parallel to wbwbkh or to slyhwt. Parallelism between rhym and twb is found in 7:30 and 13:16-17, and perhaps also in 10:14 and 18:14. On the other hand, rhym is parallel to slyh in 6:9; 7:29-30, 35; 10:21-22; and probably also in 9:33-34. In favor of taking wrhmykh as parallel to wbwbkh here are their suffixes, but the semantic parallelism schema would be unusual and there would be no congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism in the B and C lines. Probably we should recognize a play on both parallelisms. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism between the B and C lines.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. P(PP-s) // & P(PP-s) (b'pkh//wbwbkh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. ptcl S-C // S-C // & S-s prep ptcl OP-C-s (kwl mšpty ng' // rwb slyhwt // wrhmykh lwj lwj lwj): identical, equivalent
Set structure: compound // compound // double compound
Set 1b₁. ptcl S // S (kwI mšpty // rwb): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b₂. -C//C (ng'//slyhwt): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b₃. S-C // S (rwb slyhwt // wrhmkykh): equivalent
Set structure: compound//simple

Comment: B-line rwb slyhwt is parallel to A-line kwI mšpty ng' in one way (Sets 1b₁ and 1b₂), and, in light of semantic parallelism, to C-line wrhmkykh in a different way (Set 1b₃).

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a₃//a'₃//a''₃ (b'pkh kwI mšpty ng' // wbtwbkh rwb slyhwt // wrhmkykh IkwI bny ršwnkh): antithetic, part-whole
   a₃ // a'₃, a''₃ (b'pkh kwI mšpty ng' // wbtwbkh rwb slyhwt, wrhmkykh IkwI bny ršwnkh): antithetic
   a'₃//a''₃ (wbtwbkh rwb slyhwt // wrhmkykh IkwI bny ršwnkh): part-whole
Set structure: double compound // double compound // double compound

Set 1b₃. c₂//c' (rwb slyhwt // wrhmkykh): part-whole
Set structure: compound//simple

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. P(PP-s) // & P(PP-s): identical
Set 1b. ptcl S-C // S-C // & S-s prep ptcl OP-C-s: identical, equivalent
Set 1b₁. ptcl S // S: identical
Set 1b₂. -C//C: identical
Set 1b₃. S-C // & S-s: equivalent

Set structures:
Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. compound // compound // double compound
Set 1b₁. simple//simple
Set 1b₂. simple//simple
Set 1b₃. compound//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a₃//a'₃//a''₃: antithetic, part-whole
Set 1b₃. c₂//c': part-whole

Set structures:
Set 1. double compound // double compound // double compound
Set 1b. compound//simple
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial grammatically and complete semantically (A,B//C); complete, grammatically and semantically (A//B).

Number of sets of parallel units: 5 grammatical and 2 semantic.

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1b: 3 grammatically (and 2 semantically) parallel units
- Set 1b1: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1b2: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1b3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 1: 3 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1, A and C lines, kwl, lkw (not really parallel)

Compounds: Set 1b compound //compound // double compound (indivisible; when the A and B lines are considered apart from the C line, or the B and C lines apart from the A line, the compounds are grammatically divisible.)
- Set 1, double compound // double compound // double compound (grammatically divisible; the B- and C-line compounds are also semantically divisible when considered apart from the A line.)

Whole line semantic parallelism: the A line is parallel to the B and C lines, and vice versa, only at the whole line level.

Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABB and AAB) triplet

1QH 11:9-10. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ky hwd'tm bswd 'mtkh
B. wbrzy pl'kh hškl.tm

Translation

A. For you have given them knowledge of the secret of your truth,
B. And into your marvelous mysteries you have given them insight.
Grammatical Structure
A. ptcl Vtr-s PP-C
B. & PP-C Vtr-s

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. ptcl Vtr-s PP -C
B. Vtr-s & PP -C
A. ky hwd'tm bswd 'mtkh
B. hškltm wbrzy pl'kh

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b2
B. a' b'2
A. ky hwd'tm bswd 'mtkh
B. hškltm wbrzy pl'kh

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds; ‘mtkh and pl'kh are not parallel to each other independently of bswd and wbrzy. Moreover rzy pl' appears to be a stereotyped expression; it occurs repeatedly in the Hodayot, but rzy 'mt is never found either in the Hodayot, or, to my knowledge, elsewhere in the DSS.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1. ptcl Vtr-s // Vtr-s (ky hwd'tm // hškltm): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2a. PP // & PP (bswd//wbrzy): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2b. -C//-C ('mtkh//pl'kh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units
Set 1. a//a' (ky hwd'tm // hškltm): synonymous
Set 2. b2//b'2 (bswd 'mtkh // wbrzy pl'kh): synonymous
Set structure: compound//compound
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1.  ptcl Vtr-s // Vtr-s: identical
Set 2a.  PP // & PP: identical
Set 2b.  -C//-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1.  simple//simple
Set 2a.  simple//simple
Set 2b.  simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  a//a': synonymous
Set 2.  b2//b'2: synonymous

Set structures: Set 1.  simple//simple
Set 2.  compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 2 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 2b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 2:  2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds:  Set 2, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Summarizing comment: rhyme is clear.

1QH 11:10-11. COUPLET

Comment:  The B-line infinitive construct is the first of a series of five, which can be combined to form a decastich.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A.  wlm'n kbwdkh thrh 'nwš mpš'
B.  ihtqsš lkh mkwl tw'bwtn dh jwšmt m'l
Translation

A. And for your glory’s sake you have cleansed man from sin,
B. So that he may consecrate himself to you from all impure abominations and guilt of unfaithfulness;

Grammatical Structure

A. & PP-s Vtr DO PP
B. prep InfC(pa) PP-s prep ptcl OP-C & OP-C

Grammatical Units 5:6

Syllables 13:17

Comment: I take A-line lm’n as a grammatical unit. The lines are exceptionally long but fairly well balanced. Alternatively, the last two words of the B line could constitute a C line, but the new line would be very short in comparison with the others. The resulting grammatical unit and syllable counts would be 5:4:2 (or 4:4:2, if A-line lm’n is not taken as a grammatical unit) and 13:13:4.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & prep OP-s Vtr DO PP
B. prep ptcl OP-C & OP-C

B. prep lnfC(pa) PP-s prep ptcl OP-C & OP-C

Syntactic Parallelism Schema

A. wlm’n kbwdkh thrth ‘nwš mps’
B. {qdšt} lkh mkwl tw’bwt ndh wšmt m’l

Comment: The B-line rewrite converts the passive infinitive construct into a transitive finite verb.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c d e
B. c’ e’ e’2
e”2

A. wlm’n kbwdkh thrth ‘nwš mps’
B. lhtqdš lkh mkwl tw’bwt ndh wšmt m’l

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical, but without rewrite. When B-line mkwl tw’bwt ndh and wšmt m’l are compared apart from A-line mps’, the B-line phrases appear to be grammatically divisible semantic compounds. (The nouns of the first phrase are semantically associated with each other in Ezra 9:11; cf. also 1QS 4:5. The other phrase is found in 4:30, and its words are parallel to each other in 4:34 and 1QS 9:4, and perhaps also in frg. 3:15. On the other hand I do not find tw’bwt and m’l associated in the DSS, nor ’šmh and ndh.) Perhaps B-line lkh could be placed in a separate column in both schemata, but I understand it as part of an idiom with lhtqdš.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. Vtr // {Vtr} PP-s (thrth // {qdśth} lk): equivalent after rewrite
   Set structure: simple/compound

Set 2. PP // prep ptcl OP-C / & OP-C (mpś // mkwl tw'bwt ndh / wšmt m'1): equivalent, identical
   Set structure: simple//compound/compound

Set 2a. prep ptcl OP / & OP (mkwl tw'bwt / wšmt): identical
   Set structure: simple/simple

Set 2b. -C/-C (ndh/m'1): identical
   Set structure: simple/simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c//c' (thrth // lhtqdś lk): cause-effect

Set 2. e//e'2/e"2 (mpś // mkwl tw'bwt ndh / wšmt m'1): synonymous, whole-part
   e//e'2 (mpś // mkwl tw'bwt ndh): synonymous
   e//e"2 (mpś // wšmt m'1): whole-part
   e'2/e"2 (mkwl tw'bwt ndh / wšmt m'1): whole-part

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. Vtr // {Vtr} PP-s: equivalent after rewrite
Set 2. PP // prep ptcl OP-C / & OP-C: equivalent, identical
Set 2a. prep ptcl OP / & OP: identical
Set 2b. -C/-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound
               Set 2. simple//compound/compound
               Set 2a. simple/simple
               Set 2b. simple/simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c//c': cause-effect
Set 2. e//e'2/e"2: synonymous, whole-part

Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound
               Set 2. simple//compound/compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete (A/B);
   partial (B/B) due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 4, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 3 (2 internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2a: 2 (internal) grammatically parallel units
- Set 2a: 2 (internal) grammatically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 2, B line

Rewrites: B line, prep InfC(pa) (lhtqdš) --> prep InfC(tr) (lqdš) --> Vtr (qdšth)

Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)
- Set 2, simple//compound/compound (indivisible; when considered apart from the A-line unit the B-line compounds are grammatically divisible.)

Ellipsis, Compensation:
- & prep (wlm'n), + & OP (w'smt)
- OP-s (kbwdkh), + -C (m'I)
- DO ('nwš), + 1 GU

1QH 11:11-12. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. lhyhd ['m] bny 'mtk
B. wbgwr 'm qdwšykh

Comment: A number of scholars read the first word of the A line as lhwhd. There is unanimous agreement on the restoration of A-line ['m], cf. frg. 2:10; 1QS 5:14. Neither of these questions affects the analysis significantly.

Translation
A. So that he may be united [with] the children of your truth,
B. And in the same lot with your saints;

Grammatical Structure
A. prep InfC(pa) [PP]-C-s
B. & PP PP-s

Comment: A-line lhyhd is probably either a Niphal or Hithpael (so Qimron § 311.5) infinitive. Kittel, 116, takes all the infinitive phrases of 11:10-14 as long "double lines". The infinitive phrase of the preceding couplet does seem to be
one long line, but the other four infinitive phrases can be divided into two fairly well-balanced lines.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. prep InfC(pa) [PP]-C-s
B. & PP PP-s
A. Ihyhd ['m] bny 'mtk
B. wbgwr 'm qdwšykh

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b2
B. c b'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. [PP]-C-s // PP-s ([‘m] bny ‘mtk // ‘m qdwšykh): equivalent
Set structure: compound//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b2//b’ ([‘m] bny ‘mtk // ‘m qdwšykh): epithet

Comment: If the B-line unit refers to angels (so Carmignac 1961), the relationship between the units would be paradigmatic.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. [PP]-C-s // PP-s: equivalent
Set structures: Set 1. compound//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b2//b’: epithet
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1, ['m], 'm

Compounds: Set 1, compound/simple (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: prep InfC(pa) (lhyh)'d), + & PP (wbwrq)

1QH 11:12. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. lhrym m'pr twl't mtym Iswd [ ]
B. wmrwh n'wh lbynt[kh]

Comment: The spacing and the traces make the B-line restoration fairly certain. The chief contenders to fill the A-line lacuna are 'wlm, on the basis of 3:20-21, and 'mt, on the basis of the parallelism and 1:27; 2:10; 5:9, 26; 11:4, 9, 16. Since this moot point affects the analysis of the parallelism, I exclude this couplet from the corpus. Note that the grammatical unit and syllable counts would be 6:3 and 14:10. The grammatical unit count might favor Kittel's analysis of the infinitive phrases as double lines, but the syllable count and the parallelism favor the division into two lines.

Translation
A. To raise up from the dust the worm of men to the council [ ],
B. And from a perverted spirit to [your] insight;

Comment: Opinion is divided over whether A-line mtym should be translated "men" or "the dead." The parallelism suggests that A-line "dust" refers not to the abode of the dead, but to human weakness (cf. 3:20-21), which in turn favors the translation of mtym as "men."

1QH 11:13. COUPLET

Comment: The grammatical unit and syllable counts of this couplet are 3:4 and 11:8 or 11:9. The grammatical unit count and the parallelism suggest that this unit could be analyzed as an ABB triplet. However, in light of the syllable count I take it as a couplet with no parallelism between the lines, but internal parallelism in the B line.
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. \(\text{wlhtysb bm/md lpnykh}\)
B. \(\text{rm sb' d wrwhy[ ]}\)

Comment: Suggested completions of the B line include \(d't\) (cf. 3:22-23), \(qwd\̄\) (cf. 8:12), and, on the basis of 1:11 and the parallelism here, \(\text{wrwm}\). Since this question affects the analysis of parallelism, especially the degree of congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism, I exclude this unit from the corpus.

Translation

A. And so that he might take his stand in the post before you
B. With the eternal host and the spirits of \[\]\;

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\textbf{1QH 11:13-14, COUPLEt}

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. \(\text{lhtdš 'm kwl[ ] nhyh}\)
B. \(\text{w'm yd'ym byhd rnh}\)

Comment: A-line \(\text{kwl}\) is the last word visible in l. 13, and there is difference of opinion among scholars about whether a missing word followed \(\text{kwl}\). Likewise scholars disagree about whether a letter is missing before \(\text{nhyh}\). Most of those who believe that something is missing reconstruct [\(\text{hwwh w}\\text{nhyh}\)] (cf. 1QS 3:15; 1QM 17:5; CD 2:10), although Carmignac 1960, 553, states, correctly in my opinion, that the manuscript has an interlinear \(\text{lamed}\) above the missing word. On the textual problem, see especially Holm-Nielsen. Since the textual uncertainty affects the analysis, I exclude the couplet from the corpus. If a word is reconstructed, the grammatical unit count would be 3:3 (2:3 without the reconstruction), and the syllable count approximately 11:9 (8:9 without the reconstruction).

Translation

A. That he might be renewed with all [ ] that exists,
B. And with those who know in a community of rejoicing.
These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 11:14-26

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w'rmthk twpy'
B. lkbwd 'd
C. wšlwm 'wlwm

Comment: A-line w'rmthk is preceded by a lacuna. It is perhaps possible that the lacuna contained a word parallel to 'mt, in which case the verb twpy' would have to be interpreted transitively. However, elsewhere in the Hodayot the Hiphil of yp' always appears to be intransitive. If it is intransitive here also, the A line must begin with w'rmthk. On the spelling of C-line ‘wlwm, perhaps influenced by the contiguous šlwm, cf. Qimron § 200.26.

Translation
A. And your truth shall shine
B. To eternal glory,
C. And everlasting well-being.

Grammatical Structure

A. & S-s Vin
B. PP-C
C. & OP-C

Syllables 6:3:4

Comment: Alternatively, this unit could be analyzed as a 4:2 couplet with a 9:4 syllable count. Symmetry of line length favors the approach followed here.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & S-s Vin
B. PP-C
C. & OP-C

Grammatical Units 2:2:2

A. w'rmthk twpy'
B. lkbwd 'd
C. wšlwm 'wlwm

Comment: Alternatively, this unit could be analyzed as a 4:2 couplet with a 9:4 syllable count. Symmetry of line length favors the approach followed here.
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b
B. c d
C. c' d'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP // & OP (lkbdw//wšlwrm): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. -C//-C ('d//'wlwm): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c//c' (lkbdw//wšlwrm): paradigmatic
Set 2. d//d' ('d//'wlwm): synonymous

Comment: The units of Set 1 could also be classified as a merism, cf. Luke 2:14.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP // & OP: identical
Set 2. -C//-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c//c': paradigmatic
Set 2. d//d': synonymous

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically
(A::B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Ellipsis, Compensation: & S-s (w'mtkh), + 0
   Vin (twpy'), + 0

Summarizing comment: ABB triplet

1QH 11:27-28
These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 11:29-30. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. brwk 'th 'l hrrhym whhynh
B. kgdw[1 kw]khk wrwb 'mtkh
C. whmw[n] ḥsdykh bkwl mš'ykh

Comment: The first line may not be an introductory formula, for the formula usually is followed by a clause introduced by ky()' or, as is apparently the case in l. 27, by 'ṣr. Scholars disagree over whether the first letter of the B line is b or k (cf. Carmignac 1960, 554, for the evidence in favor of the k), but this question does not affect the analysis. There is universal agreement on the restoration of B-line gdw[1]. Sukenik transcribes the following word as [ ]wkh, but no one has suggested a restoration based either on that transcription or on [ ]ykh. The only possibility that occurs to me is kgdw[1w][y]kh, a noun to my knowledge unattested elsewhere with suffix. However, the letter after the lacuna does not appear to me to be either a waw or a yod. The majority restore [kw]khk (cf. 14:23). The size of the lacuna and the traces of the letter after the lacuna do not seem to leave room for any other option. The C-line restoration is universally accepted.

Translation
A. May you be blessed, God of compassion and mercy,
B. According to the greatness of your [migh]t and the abundance of your
   truth,
C. And the multitu[de] of your loyal deeds in all your works.

Comment: Whether the last phrase of the C line is translated "among all your
   creatures" or as above does not affect the analysis.
Grammatical Structure

A. P Spr Voc-C & -C
B. PP-C-s & OP-C-s
C. & OP-C-s prep ptcl OP-s

Comment: In light of the syllable counts, I take C-line *bkwl* as a grammatical unit. Alternatively, each line could be analyzed as a couplet, the B and C lines forming an AAAB quatrain. The grammatical unit counts would be 2:3, 2:2, and 2:2, and the syllable counts, 4:9, 5:6, and 5:6. The fact that the first couplet would be enjambed with an unusual syllable count argues in favor of the present analysis. For the analysis of B-line *gdw[l]* as a substantive, cf. GK § 132c; BDB; and Qimron § 200.24.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. P Spr Voc -C & -C
B. PP -C-s & OP -C-s
C. & OP -C-s prep ptcl OP-s

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c d d'
B. e2 e'2 e"2
C. brwk 'th 'l hrhmym whhynh
B. kgdw[l kw]kh
wrwb 'mtkh
whmw[n] ḥsdykḥ bkwl m'ṣykh
C. kgdw[l kw]kh
wrwb 'mtkh
whmw[n] ḥsdykḥ bkwl m'ṣykh

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. The compounds are semantically indivisible because C-line *hmw[n]* with the meaning "abundance" requires a plural or collective genitive; *bhwmn kw̄hw* does occur in 3:34, but means something like "the roaring of his strength." Moreover, the unattested combination *gdwl 'mt* may have been unacceptable. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. -C / & -C (hrhmym/whhnynh): identical
  Set structure: simple/simple

Set 2a. PP / & OP // & OP (kgdw[l] / wrwb // whmw[n]): identical
  Set structure: simple/simple//simple

Set 2b. -C-s/-C-s/-C-s ([kw]~kh/'mtkh//~sdykh): identical
  Set structure: simple/simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. d/d' (hrhmym/whhnynh): synonymous

  Set structure: compound/compound//compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. -C / & -C: identical
Set 2a. PP / & OP // & OP: identical
Set 2b. -C-s/-C-s/-C-s: identical

Set structures:  Set 1. simple/simple
                Set 2a. simple/simple//simple
                Set 2b. simple/simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. d/d': synonymous
Set 2. e2/e'2//e''2: paradigmatic

Set structures:  Set 1. simple/simple
                Set 2. compound/compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically (A::B,C); partial, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 2 semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1:  2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2a: 3 (2 internal) grammatically parallel units
Set 2b: 3 (2 internal) grammatically parallel units
Set 2: 3 (2 internal) (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1, A line
Set 2a, B line
Set 2b, B line
Set 2, B line
With broader criteria A-line 'th and 'l hrhmym whhnygh could be considered parallel.

Compounds: Set 2, compound/compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: PP (B line) (kgdw[ll]), + prep ptcl (C line) (bkwl)
-C-s (B line) ([kw]hkh, + OP-s (m'sykh)

Summarizing comment: ABB triplet

1QH 11:30-31, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. šmh npš 'bdkh b'mtkh
B. wthmy b'sdqtkh

Translation
A. Gladden your servant by your truth,
B. And cleanse me by your righteousness,

Grammatical Structure
A. Vtrl DO-C-s PP-s
B. & Vtrl-s PP-s

Comment: The lines are imbalanced in terms of grammatical units, but not in terms of syllables.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. Vtrl DO-C-s PP-s
B. & Vtrl-s PP-s
A. šmh npš 'bdkh b'mtkh
B. wthmy b'sdqtkh
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a3  b
B. a'  b'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. Vtrl DO-C-s // & Vtrl-s (şmh npš 'bdkh // wthrny): equivalent
       Set structure: double compound // simple

Set 2. PP-s//PP-s (b'mtkh//bsdqtkh): identical
       Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a3//a' (şmh npš 'bdkh // wthrny): paradigmatic
Set 2. b//b' (b'mtkh//bsdqtkh): paradigmatic

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. Vtrl DO-C-s // & Vtrl-s: equivalent
Set 2. PP-s//PP-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1. double compound // simple
                Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a3//a': paradigmatic
Set 2. b//b': paradigmatic

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Compounds: Set 1, double compound // simple (indivisible)

1QH 11:31. COUPL ET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. k'sr yhlyt ltwbkh
B. wlhsdykh 'qwh

Translation
A. Inasmuch as I have hoped in your goodness,
B. And in your loyal deeds I have placed my confidence.

Grammatical Structure
A. ptcl Vin PP-s
B. & PP-s Vin

Comment: I have awarded the status of a grammatical unit to A-line k'sr.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. ptcl  Vin  PP-s
B. & PP-s  Vin

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a  b  c
B. b'  c'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1. Vin/Vin (yhlyt/'qwh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2. PP-s // & PP-s (ltwbkh/wlhsdykh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1.  \( b/b' \) (yhtly/qwkh): synonymous
Set 2.  \( c/c' \) (ltwbkh/wlsdykh): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1.  \( \text{Vn/Vn: identical} \)
Set 2.  \( \text{PP-s } // \& \text{ PP-s: identical} \)

Set structures:  Set 1.  simple//simple
Set 2.  simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  \( b/b' \): synonymous
Set 2.  \( c/c' \): synonymous

Set structures:  same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines:  partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units:  2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Ellipsis, Compensation:  ptcl (k'sr), + 0

1QH 11:31-32, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A.  wislyhty[k]h pthth msbry
B.  wbygwny nhmtny
C.  ky' n's<x\>nty brhmykh

Comment: A few scholars attach the first word of the A-line to the preceding phrase. However, the B line of the preceding couplet would then consist of a verb preceded and followed by parallel prepositional phrases, an unusual
construction. There is universal agreement on the A-line restoration and almost no dissent from the C-line emendation (cf. 4:36; 7:18; 10:17; frgs. 1:8; 4:13; however, it is possible that nšnty is simply an aberrant spelling reflecting the weakened pronunciation of the gutturals, cf. Qimron § 200.11). The last word in the A line is more troublesome. It is usually transcribed mšbry, but the second letter is smudged and the third letter is written above the line. Gaster ignores the interlinear bet and reads msry "bonds" after Ps. 116:16, but such a defective spelling is unlikely (cf. Qimron § 100.2). Those who read mšbry understand it as a reference to suffering, although they differ concerning the precise interpretation of the word. My transcription and translation follow the hypothesis of Carmignac 1960, 554, although the translation would be equally valid if the second letter were read as š. Since the interpretive uncertainties concerning this word affect the analysis, I omit this triplet from the corpus.

Translation

A. And by your pardon you have opened my hope,
B. And in my affliction you have comforted me,
C. For I have leaned on your compassion.

1QH 11:32-33, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. brwk ‘t[h] ‘dwny
B. ky ‘th p’tth ‘ lh

Comment: The A-line reconstruction is universally accepted. The B line appears to be followed by two closely parallel lines, to which the B line can be considered parallel only in a loose sense. To take the A line as anacrustic would probably require taking the B line as a single line.

Translation

A. May yo[u] be blessed, Lord,
B. For it is you who have done these things.

Grammatical Structure

A. P [Spr] Voc
B. ptcl Spr Vtr DOpr

RESULTS

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically
Repetition: 'ṭ[h], ky 'ṭh. Although the lines are not parallel, the repetition gives a feeling of parallelism.

Summarizing comment: nonparallel couplet with repetition. The lines are joined by the conjunction ky.

1QH 11:33-34. TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wŧšm bpy 'b[dkh]
B. [hwďwt]
C. wthnh wm'nh lšwn

Comment: The restoration of the last word of the A line and the first word of the B line is reasonably certain, as the tops of the letters are visible. However at least one word is completely missing in the lacuna, for which reason this triplet is excluded from the corpus.

Translation

A. And you placed in the mouth of [your] ser[vant]
B. [Praises]
C. And supplication and the answer of the tongue.

1QH 11:34-12:4

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 12:4-9

Comment: These lines, composed almost entirely of prepositional phrases, constitute part of a single long phrase (if the reconstruction in the first line is correct) or sentence. The phrase apparently is the heading of a new section of the Hodayot (cf. Puech, JJS 1988, 50, 52-53). The meaning of a number of repeated words, apparently terms with a technical meaning for the sect, is unclear. The grammatical structure and the lexical uncertainty make difficult the analysis of parallelism and the division into basic units and poetic lines. For these reasons I omit these lines from the corpus (Kraft, 16, observes that these lines "defy poetic analysis"). However, I offer here a tentative division into basic units and translation.
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. [lm'sky]l hwdw t wtp lh
B. lntpl wthnnn
C. tmyd mqš lqs

Comment: The reconstruction follows Puech's suggestion.
A. 'm mbw 'wr mm'[wntw]
B. btqwpt ywm ltkwnw
C. lhqwqtm w'mrw gdwl
A. bpnwt 'rb
B. wms'w'wr
A. bršyt mmšlt hwšk
B. lmw'd lyyh btqwptw
C. lnpwt bwqr
D. wbqš h'spw 'l m'wntw mpny 'wr
A. lmws' lyih
B. wmbw' ywmm tmyd
A. bkwl mwl dy 't
B. yswdy qš
A. wtqwpt mw'dym btkwnm
B. b'wtwtn lkw lmmšltm
A. btkwn n'mnh mpy 'l
B. wt'wtd hwwh

Translation
A. Hymns and prayer [for the enlightened one],
A. Prostrating oneself and praying for favor continually,
B. From one period to another,
A. At the coming of light from [its] dw[elling],
B. Through the course of the day according to its law,
C. According to the decrees of the great luminary,
A. At the turn of the evening
B. And the departure of light,
A. At the beginning of the rule of darkness,
B. At the time appointed for night, during its course,
C. At the turn of the morning,
D. And at the hour of its withdrawal before the light to its dwelling place.
A. At night's exit,
B. And day's entrance, continually,

A. At the births of every time,
B. The foundations of every period,

A. And the course of the appointed seasons according to their law,
B. According to their signs for all their rule,

A. According to a firm law from the mouth of God,
B. And an ordinance for that which exists.

1QH 12:9-10. COUPLET

Comment: Alternatively, this couplet could be joined to the following unit and taken as the A line of either a couplet or a triplet. The syllable count weighs against the first of these alternatives, and the grammatical unit count against the other. Elliot-Hogg usually joins pairs of sentences like those found in this unit in the same poetic line, but the resulting syllable and grammatical unit counts are unusual (see his analysis of Isa. 45:5, 6b, 14d, 18b, 22). This and the following two couplets can be combined to form an AAAAAA hexastich.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. why'h thyh
B. w'yn 'ps


Translation
A. And it shall endure,
B. And there shall be no other.

Comment: Alternatively the B line could be translated "and there shall be no end." There may be a play on both meanings, but the translation followed here is supported by the parallelism with the A line and the lines of the following couplet.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Spn QV
B. & QV S

Comment: The lines are very short syllabically.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Spn  QV
B. S   & QV
A. why'h  thyh
B. 'ps  w'yn

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a2
B. a'+2'
A. why'h thyh
B. w'yn 'ps

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & Spn // S (why'h//'ps): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. QV // & QV (thyh/w'yn): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a2//a'+2 (why'h thyh // w'yn 'ps): positive-negative
Set structure: compound//compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. & Spn // S: identical
Set 1b. QV // & QV: identical
Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a2//a'+2: positive-negative
Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines

1QH 12:10. COUPLET

Comment: This couplet can be joined to the preceding and following couplets to form an AAAAAA hexastich.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wzwlth lw' hyh
B. w/w yhyh 'wd

Translation
A. And apart from it there has been no other,
B. Nor shall there ever be another.

Comment: The last word appears to be a double entendre. The combination lw' . . . 'wd suggests "shall not ever," but the parallelism with A-line zwlth indicates that 'wd here means "another" (cf. the same parallelism in Is. 45:5, where however the negative is not l0' but 'en, and the use of 'ød in Is. 45:6, 14, 18, 22; 46:9; Jo. 2:27). I have incorporated both meanings in the translation, but the analysis of parallelism will be based on the latter.

Grammatical Structure
A. & PP-s neg QV
B. & neg QV M

Grammatical Units 2:2
Syllables 7:5
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & PP-s  neg QV
B. M        & neg QV
A. wzwth   lw' hyh
B. 'wd      wlw' yhyh

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a         b
B. a'        b'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & PP-s // M (wzwth//wd): equivalent
       Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2. neg QV // & neg QV (lw' hyh // wlw' yhyh): identical
       Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a' (wzwth//wd): synonymous
Set 2. b//b' (lw' hyh // wlw' yhyh): repetition, merism

Comment: The roots in Set 2 are repeated, but the tenses form a merism.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & PP-s // M: equivalent
Set 2. neg QV // & neg QV: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
                Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a': synonymous
Set 2. b//b': repetition, merism

Set structures: same as grammatical
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:

Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 2, lw', wlw'
Set 2, hyh, yhyh

1QH 12:10-11. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ky 'l hd'wt hkynh
B. w'yyn 'hr 'mw

Comment: Martin's theory that the third word in the A line was originally hwdywt "songs" (II, 485) does not affect the analysis.

Translation

A. For the God of knowledge has established it,
B. And there was no other with Him.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl S-C Vtr-s
B. & QV S PP-s

Comment: I here treat B-line 'yn as a quasi-verb, rather than a predicate, in order to facilitate the analysis of parallelism.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl S-C Vtr-s
B. S PP-s & QV
A. ky 'l hd'wt hkynh
B. 'hr 'mw w'yyn

Grammatical Units 3:3

Syllables 8:6
Comment: The parallelism of a transitive verb and a quasi-verb is unusual. Alternatively B-line 'yn could be analyzed as a predicate, and the A-line verb could be rewritten as a participle, converting the A line verbal sentence into a nominal sentence.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a3
B. a'3
A. ky 'l hd'wt hkynh
B. w'yn 'hr 'mw

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. I have not divided the semantic compounds, because although 'yn 'l hd'wt and 'hr 'mw hkynh are not unintelligible sentences, they would not be used by the poet.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. ptcl S-C // S PP-s (ky 'l hd'wt // 'hr 'mw): equivalent
Set structure: compound//compound

Set 1b. Vtr-s // & QV (hkynh//w'yn): equivalent
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a3//a'3 (ky 'l hd'wt hkynh // w'yn 'hr 'mw): positive-negative
Set structure: double compound // double compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. ptcl S-C // S PP-s: equivalent
Set 1b. Vtr-s // & QV: equivalent
Set structures: Set 1a. compound//compound
Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a3//a'3 (ky 'l hd'wt hkynh // w'yn 'hr 'mw): positive-negative
Set structures: Set 1. double compound // double compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds
Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1a, compound//compound (indivisible)
Set 1, double compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines

1QH 12:11-12, QUATRAIN

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w'ny mškyl yd'tyk ly
B. brwh 'šr nttb by
C. wn'mnh šm'ty lswd pl'kh
D. brwh qwdškh

Comment: Sukenik's transcription of the second A-line word shows doubt about the š and indicates a missing letter between the y and the l. The plate does show a small smudge between the y and the l, but there does not seem to be room enough for a letter, and although Carmignac 1961 posits a possible supplementary letter in mškyl here and in 1QS 9:21, I have found no scholar who suggests a restoration. I cannot make out the second letter, but almost all scholars read š. Holm-Nielsen is an exception; he refuses to reconstruct the word because he (1) deems it too erased, (2) does not find elsewhere the expression w'ny mškyl, and (3) considers unusual the construction with following verb without conjunction. He appears to prefer reading an adverbial prepositional phrase with min, parallel to C-line n'mnh. I, too, take the word as adverbial and parallel to n'mnh, but with almost all scholars I read mškyl. The translations of Lohse and Maier reflect this same view.

Translation
A. And I, as an enlightened one, have known you, my God,
B. By the spirit which you have placed in me;
C. And faithfully I have listened to your wondrous counsel
D. By your holy spirit.

Comment: C-line n'mnh is taken variously as an adjective modifying A-line rwh, as the direct object of B-line šm'ty, and, as here, as an adverb. Most scholars opt for the adverbial interpretation, which is favored by the parallelism and the
sentence structure. For the interpretation of B-line šm' l as "listen (attentively) to," cf. especially Prov. 8:34.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Spr M Vtr-s Voc-s
B. PP , -R(ptcl Vtr PP-s)
C. & M Vin PP-C-s
D. PP-C-s

Comment: Alternatively, this unit could be analyzed as a couplet with grammatical unit and syllable counts of 7:6 and 18:17. Symmetry of line length favors this alternative, but the lines would be unusually long (cf. sections 1.1.2 and 1.6 of Chapter III). On the possibility of taking A-line mškyl and B-line n’mnh as adverbial, cf. GK §§ 100d; 118n, p; and the comments on the text above. If A-line mškyl is taken as an adjective, or as an appositional substantive, the grammatical parallelism is affected slightly, but not the semantic parallelism.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & S M Vtr-s Voc-s
B. PP -R(ptcl Vtr PP-s)
C. & M Vin PP-C-s
D. PP-C-s

Comment: B-line šm’ty I forms a compound verb. Even if A-line mškyl were labelled an attributive rather than a modifier, mškyl and wn’mnh would have to be considered grammatically parallel.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c d e f g
C. b’ c’3 e’2

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Alternatively, the second and third columns could be combined as semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. M // & M (mškyl//wn’mnh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. Vtr-s // Vin PP-C (yd’tykhl // šm’ty lswd pl’kh): equivalent
Set structure: simple // double compound
Set 3. PP // PP-C (brw // brw qwdškh): equivalent
   Set structure: simple//compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b//b' (mškyl//wn'nmh): paradigmatic
Set 2. c//c'3 (yd'łykh // šm'ty lswd pl'kh): paradigmatic
Set 3. e//e'2 (brw // brw qwdškh): repetition

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. M // & M: identical
Set 2. Vtr-s // Vin PP-C: equivalent
Set 3. PP // PP-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
   Set 2. simple//double compound
   Set 3. simple//compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b//b': paradigmatic
Set 2. c//c'3: paradigmatic
Set 3. e//e'2: repetition

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line 'ły and the suffix of yd'łykh could be considered parallel.

Repetition: Set 3, B and D lines, brw

Compounds: Set 2, simple//double compound (indivisible)
   Set 3, simple//compound (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: D line
Ellipsis, Compensation: & Spr (w'ny) (A line), + 1 GU (C line) Voc-s ('ly) (A line), + 1 GU (C line) ptcl Vtr ('ıth) (B line), + 1 GU (D line) PP-s (by) (B line), + 0 (D line)

Summarizing comment: ABAB quatrain

1QH 12:13-30, COUPLET

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 12:30-31, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w'yn lhšyb 'l twkhtkh
B. ky' sdqth w'yn ingdkh

Translation
A. And there is none who can answer your rebuke,
B. For you are righteous, and there is none who can stand before you.

Comment: Alternatively the second B-line clause could be translated "and there is none who can oppose you." However both the A line and the line preceding it (wlhtysb lpny 'pkh) suggest that the interpretation given here is to be preferred. Holm-Nielsen takes ingdkh in the sense of "comparable to you," but neither in the Bible nor elsewhere in the DSS, unless it be in 10:10, do I find ingd used with this meaning. For the expression w'yn ingd, cf. Prov. 21:30.

Grammatical Structure

A. & S P(prep InfC PP-s)  
B. ptcl Vin & S P(PPP-s)

Comment: Alternatively what I have labeled as subjects could be called predicates, and vice-versa. This question does not affect the analysis.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & S P(prep InfC PP-s)
B. ptcl Vin & S P(PP-s)
A. w'yn lhşyb 'l twkḥtkh
B. ky' şdqth w'yn lngdkh

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b2
B. c a b'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Retroactive ellipsis of the first B-line word is exceptional.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & S // & S (w'yn//w'yn): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2. P(prep InfC PP-s) // P(PP-s) (lhşyb 'l twkḥtkh // lngdkh): equivalent
Set structure: compound//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a (w'yn//w'yn): repetition
Set 2. b2//b' (lhşyb 'l twkḥtkh // lngdkh): paradigmatic

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & S // & S: identical
Set 2. P(prep InfC PP-s) // P(PP-s): equivalent
Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. compound//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a: repetition
Set 2. b2//b': paradigmatic
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1, w'yn

Compounds: Set 2, compound/simple (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: 1 GU, + ptcl Vin (ky' sdqth)

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1QH 12:31, SINGLE LINE

Comment: Perhaps this line could be joined to the preceding couplet to form a triplet. However it is parallel neither grammatically nor semantically to either of the previous two lines, and its content (the shift from the apparent reference to the angels in II. 29-31 to the reference to mortal man) suggests that it should be taken as a single line used to conclude a strophe. Nor should this line be joined in a unit with the following line, for the next word, w'ny, normally marks the beginning of a new strophe in the Hodayot. Another alternative would be to take this unit as an enjambed couplet, but the brevity of the resulting lines argues against this option.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wmh 'phw šb 'l 'prw

Comment: On 'phw, cf. the comment on 10:10-12 and Qimron, § 321.13.

Translation

A. And what then is he who returns to his dust?

Grammatical Structure

A. & P? ptcl Spr Att(ptcp PP-s)

Comment: Lohse and Maier translate this unit as two independent sentences: "Und was ist er denn? Er kehrt zu seinem Staub zurück." However the use of almost the same expression in 10:12 argues against this interpretation.
RESULTS

Summarizing comment: single line with no parallel units.

1QH 12:32A. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. w'ny n'lmy
B. wmh 'dbr 'l zwf

Translation
A. And I am mute.
B. And how can I speak about this?

Grammatical Structure
A. & Spr Vpa
B. & Mpr? Vin PP

Grammatical Units 2:3
Syllables 6:7

Comment: Alternatively, B-line '/ zwf could be taken with the next unit, yielding here grammatical unit and syllable counts of 2:2 and 6:5. However, then the A line of the next unit would begin with two nonparallel prepositional phrases, an unusual construction.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Spr Vpa
B. & Mpr? Vin PP

Comment: Alternatively the B-line rhetorical question could be converted into a declarative sentence by rewriting the interrogative adverbial pronoun as a negative particle, its deep level equivalent.

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a
B. b'2

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note the pattern of climactic parallelism.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1. Vpa // & Mpr? Vin (n'imty // wmh 'dbr): equivalent
Set structure: simple/compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units
Set 1. b/b'2 (n'imty // wmh 'dbr): rhetorical question

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism
Set 1. Vpa // & Mpr? Vin: equivalent
Set structures: Set 1. simple/compound

Semantic Parallelism
Set 1. b/b'2: rhetorical question
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism
Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, simple/compound (indivisible)
Ellipsis, Compensation: & Spr (w'ny), + PP (l zwt)

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. kd'ty dbry
B. mšyrwq ysr hmr
Comment: Sukenik, followed by many scholars, transcribes the first B-line word as msydwq, the same transcription that he gives in frg. 2:16. However what must be the same word occurs in 1QS 11:21, where all agree that the fourth letter is r. It seems fairly clear to me on the plate that the fourth letter is r here and in frg. 2:16 as well, transcriptions given by a few scholars (cf. especially the discussion in Carmignac 1960, 555). Unfortunately, no one has made a convincing suggestion about the meaning of this word, whether spelled with r or d, nor is there any certainty about its grammatical function. For these reasons I exclude this unit from the corpus.

Translation

A. According to my knowledge I have spoken,
B. ...?... a formation of clay.

1QH 12:32-33, COUPLET

Comment: This and the following couplet can be combined to form an AAAA quatrain. Perhaps the quatrain could also be joined to the lines following it to form an AAAAAA hexastich, but the text is too broken to decide this question.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wmh 'db r ky' 'm pthth p y
B. w'ykh 'byn ky' 'm hškltny

Translation

A. And how can I speak unless you open my mouth?
B. And how can I understand unless you give me insight?

Comment: The parallelism suggests that A-line mh should be taken adverbially, although in the rhetorical question there is very little difference between "what?" and "how?".

Grammatical Structure

A. & M? Vin M(ptcl ptcl Vtr DO-s) Syllables 11:11
B. & M? Vin M(ptcl ptcl Vtr-s) Grammatical Units 4:3

Comment: If ky' 'm were awarded the status of a grammatical unit in each line, the couplet could be taken as a quatrain with grammatical unit and syllable counts of 2:3:2:2 and 5:6:5:6. The grammatical parallelism would be ABAB, but the semantic compounds suggest that the basic unit is best treated as a couplet.
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & M?  Vin  M(ptcl ptcl Vtr DO-s)
B. & M?  Vin  M(ptcl ptcl Vtr-s)
A. wmh  'dbr  ky' 'm pthth py
B. w'ykh  'byn  ky' 'm hškltny

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a  b3
B. a'  b'2
A. wmh  'dbr ky' 'm pthth py
B. w'ykh  'byn ky' 'm hškltny

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & M? // & M? (wmh//w'ykh): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2a. Vin/Vin ('dbr//'byn): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2b. M(ptcl ptcl Vtr DO-s) // M(ptcl ptcl Vtr-s) (ky' 'm pthth py // ky' 'm hškltny): equivalent
   Set structure: compound // simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a/a' (wmh//w'ykh): synonymous
Set 2. b3//b'2 ('dbr ky' 'm pthth py // 'byn ky' 'm hškltny): paradigmatic
   Set structure: double compound // compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & M? // & M?: identical
Set 2a. Vin/Vin: identical
Set 2b. M(ptcl ptcl Vtr DO-s) // M(ptcl ptcl Vtr-s): equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
   Set 2a. simple//simple
   Set 2b. compound//simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a/a': synonymous
Set 2. b3/b'2: paradigmatic

Set structures:
- Set 1. simple//simple
- Set 2. double compound // compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 2 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2a: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 2b: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line 'dbr and pthth py, as well as B-line 'byn and hškitny, could be considered parallel.

Repetition: Set 2b, ky' 'm

Compounds: Set 2b, compound//simple (indivisible)
- Set 2, double compound // compound (grammatically divisible)

1QH 12:33-34, COUPLETE(?)

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wmh 'w[ ] blw' glyth lby
B. w'ykh 'yšr drk ky' 'm hky[nwth]

Comment: The B-line restoration seems very probable. I suspect that the last word of the line was s'dy, cf. 15:13, 21; 1QS 11:10. However, there can be no certainty about this, nor about how to restore the second A-line word, for which reasons I exclude this unit from the corpus.
Translation
A. And how can I [   ] unless you uncover my heart?
B. And how can I walk a straight path unless [you] make firm [   ]?

1QH 12:34-13:9
These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 13:9-10, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. lkwl qsy 'wlm
B. wpqwdt 'd

Translation
A. For all the eternal times,
B. And the eternal visitation.

Grammatical Structure
A. prep ptcl OP-C
B. & OP-C

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. prep ptcl OP -C
B. & OP -C
A. lkwl qsy 'wlm
B. wpqwdt 'd

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a2
B. a'2
A. lkwl qsy 'wlm
B. wpqwdt 'd

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. prep ptcl OP // & OP (lkwl qsy // wpqwdt): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. -C/-C (wkml/'d): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a2/a’2 (lkwl qsy ‘wkml // wpqwdt ‘d): general-specific
Set structure: compound//compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. prep ptcl OP // & OP: identical
Set 1b. -C/-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a2/a’2: general-specific

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines
These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 13:13, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wbrzy šlk pl[g]th kwl 'lh
B. lhwdy' kbwdkh


Translation

A. And in the mysteries of your insight you have app[oi]nted all these,
B. To make known your glory.

Comment: For a discussion of the meaning of the A-line verb, see Holm-Nielsen. This question does not affect the analysis.

Grammatical Structure

A. & PP-C-s Vtr ptcl DOpr
B. prep InfC(tr) DO-C

RESULTS

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically

Summarizing comment: nonparallel and enjamed couplet

1QH 13:13-14, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wmh '[p] hw' nwh bsr lhbyn bkwl 'lh
B. wliškyl bswd [ ]gwl
C. wmh ylwd 'šh bkwl m'sykh hnr'r'y

Comment: On the text of all three lines, see Puech, RQ 1988, pp. 65, 66, 75-76. This unit is omitted from the corpus due to the B-line lacuna.
Translation

A. And what indeed is a spirit of flesh to understand all these,
B. And to have insight into the great counsel [ ]?
C. And what is one born of a woman among all your awe-inspiring works?

1QH 13:14-15, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. whw' mbnh 'pr
B. wmgbl mym

Translation

A. And he is a structure of dust,
B. And a thing kneaded with water.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Spr P-C
B. & P-C

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Spr  P  -C
B.  & P  -C
A. whw'  mbnh  'pr
B. wmgbl  mym

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a  b2
B. b'2
A. whw'  mbnh 'pr
B. wmgbl  mym

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. P // & P (mbnh//wmgbl): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. -C//-C ('pr//mym): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b2//b'2 (mbnh ‘pr // wmgbl mym): paradigmatic
Set structure: compound//compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. P // & P: identical
Set 1b. -C//-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b2//b'2: paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Spr (whw'), + 0
1QH 13:15-17

These lines are omitted from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 13:17, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. bhdrk tp'rnw
B. wtmšylh[w] brwb 'dnym


Translation
A. With your glory you beautify him,
B. And you cause [him] to rule over an abundance of delights,

Grammatical Structure
A. PP-s Vtr-s
B. & Vtr-[s] PP-C

Grammatical Units 2:3
Syllables 9:10

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. PP-s Vtr-s
B. PP-C & Vtr-[s]
A. bhdrk tp'rnw
B. brwb 'dnym wtmšylh[w]

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a2
B. a'3
A. bhdrk tp'rnw
B. wtmšylh[w] brwb 'dnym

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. PP-s // PP-C (bhdrk // brwb 'dnym): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Set 1b. Vtr-s // & Vtr[-s] (tp'rnw//wtsylh[w]): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1a. a2//a'3 (bhdrk tp'rnw // wtsylh[w] brwb 'dnym): paradigmatic
Set structure: compound // double compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. PP-s // PP-C: equivalent
Set 1b. Vtr-s // & Vtr[-s]: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//compound
Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1a. a2//a'3: paradigmatic

Set structures: Set 1. compound // double compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria A-line bhdrk and tp'rnw could be considered parallel.

Compounds: Set 1a, simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 1, compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)
Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines

1QH 13:17-18, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'm šlwm 'wlm
B. w'wrk yymym

Translation

A. With everlasting peace,
B. And length of days.

Grammatical Structure

A. PP-C
B. & OP-C

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. PP
B. & OP
A. 'm šlwm
B. w'wrk

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a2
B. a'2
A. 'm šlwm
B. w'wrk

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. PP // & OP ('m šlwm // w'wrk): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. -C//-C (wlm/ymym): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a2//a'2 (‘m šlwm ‘wl ′m // w’wrk ymym): specific-general
   Set structure: compound//compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. PP // & OP: identical
Set 1b. -C//-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
                Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a2//a'2: specific-general

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
   Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
   Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines

1QH 13:18. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ky [ ]
B. wdbrk l' yšwb 'hwr
Comment: This couplet is omitted from the corpus due to the A-line lacuna.

Translation
A. For [ ]
B. And your word will not turn back.

---

1QH 13:18-19, COUPLE

Comment: This couplet is followed immediately by a lacuna with room for two or three words. It seems almost certain that the lacuna contains a clause which functions as direct object of *yd’ty*, and which would then be grammatically parallel to the clause following the lacuna, *wsdq kw l m’syk h*. Assuming that these two clauses form a couplet, I take the present sentence as an enjamed couplet.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. *w’ny ‘bdkh yd’ty*
B. *brwh ’sr ntth by*

Translation
A. And I, your servant, know,
B. By the spirit which you have placed in me,

Grammatical Structure
A. & Spr , S-s Vtr
B. PP , -R(ptcl Vtr PP-s)

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Spr , S-s Vtr
B. w’ny ‘bdkh yd’ty
A. PP , -R(ptcl Vtr PP-s)
B. brwh ’sr ntth by

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a
B. b c d e
Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & Spr / =S-s (w'ny'/bdkh): identical
Set structure: simple/simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a/a' (w'ny'/bdkh): pronoun-epithet

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & Spr / =S-s: identical
Set structures: Set 1. simple/simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a/a': pronoun
Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 (internal) grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1, A line

Summarizing comment: nonparallel enjambed couplet with A-line internal parallelism

1QH 13:19-14:3

These lines are excluded from the corpus due the condition of the text.
1QH 14:3-4. COUPLET

Comment: This unit apparently is part of a 14-line strophe, each line of which contains an epithet for the righteous.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. mzwqqy 'wny
B. wbrwry msrp


Translation

A. Those who are refined by affliction,
B. And purified in the crucible,

Grammatical Structure

A. S-C
B. & S-C

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. S -C
B. & S -C
A. mzwqqy 'wny
B. wbrwry msrp

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b
B. a' b'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets ofGrammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. S // & S (mzwqqy//wbrwry): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. -C/-C ('wny//msrp): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( a//a' \) (mzwqqy//wbrwry): synonymous

Set 2. \( b//b' \) ('wny//mšrp): metaphor

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. \( S//& S \): identical
Set 2. \( -C/-C \): identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \( a//a' \): synonymous
Set 2. \( b//b' \): metaphor

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

1QH 14:4, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. rhwm[y
B. [ ]

Comment: On the text, cf. Puech, RQ 1988, 59-65, 80. Due to the condition of the text, this couplet is excluded from the corpus.
Translation

A. Those who are compassionate
B. 

1QH 14:4-5, COUPLET

Comment: This unit apparently concludes a 14-line strophe, each line of which contains an epithet for the righteous. As far as the text is preserved, the other lines all express the epithet through a plural construct phrase. The changed pattern here marks closure.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. mt'pqym 'd qs mšpykh
B. wswpym lyšw'tk


Translation

A. Those who restrain themselves until the time of your judgments,
B. And who watch for your salvation.

Comment: The precise meaning of the A-line participle is difficult to ascertain, but the use of the same verb in l. 9 (and nowhere else in the Hodayot) suggests that it refers to resisting evil.

Grammatical Structure

A. S PP-C-s
B. S PP-s

Grammatical Units 3:2

Syllables 10:8

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. S PP-C-s
B. S PP-s

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b2
B. a’ b'
Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. In order for B-line yšw’tk to be understood with A-line mt’pqym, it must be read with the A-line preposition.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1.  S//S (mt’pqym//wswpqym): identical
       Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2.  PP-C-s // PP-s (‘d qš mšptykḥ // lyšw’tk): equivalent
       Set structure: compound//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1.  a//a’ (mt’pqym//wswpqym): paradigmatic

Set 2.  b2//b’ (‘d qš mšptykḥ // lyšw’tk): whole-part

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1.  S//S: identical
       Set 2.  PP-C-s // PP-s: equivalent

Set structures:  
Set 1.  simple//simple
Set 2.  compound//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1.  a//a’: paradigmatic

Set 2.  b2//b’: whole-part

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2:  2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds:  Set 2, compound//simple (indivisible)
1QH 14:5-13

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 14:13-14, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wlpy qwrby qn'ty
B. 'I kwI pw'ly rs'
C. w'nšy rmyh

Translation
A. And as I come near, I am zealous
B. Against all workers of wickedness
C. And men of deceit.

Grammatical Structure

A. & prep InfC-s Vin
B. prep ptcl OP-C
C. & OP-C

Comment: Symmetry of line length indicates the lineation followed here, although I have found no other scholar who divides in exactly the same way. The A line is exceptional in that it contains both an infinitive construct and a finite verb.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & prep InfC-s Vin
B. prep ptcl OP-C
C. & OP-C

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a
B. b
C. c2
A. wlpy qwrby qn'ty
B. 'I kwI pw'ly rs'
C. w'nšy rmyh
Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. The nouns *pw'ly* and *'nšy* are semantically parallel only within the compound.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. prep ptcl OP // & OP (*'I kwI pw'ly // w'nšy*): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. -C//-C (rš'//rmyh): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. c2//c'2 (*'I kwI pw'ly rš' // w'nšy rmyh*): epithet
   Set structure: compound//compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. prep ptcl OP // & OP: identical
Set 1b. -C//-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//simple
               Set 1b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. c2//c'2: epithet

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically (A::B,C), complete, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
   Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
   Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (grammatically divisible)
Summarizing comment: ABB triplet

1QH 14:14-15, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ky kwl qrwbk l' ymrw pyk
B. wkwl ywd'yk l' yšnw dbryk

Translation
A. For none of those who are near to you rebel against your command,
B. And none of those who know you alter your words.

Comment: Kittel takes A-line *ymrw* as from the root *myr* "change," yielding synonymous parallelism with B-line *yšnw*. This interpretation ignores normal spelling in the Hodayot as well as the use of *mrh py* as a fixed phrase (cf. 1QS 6:26; Num. 20:24; 27:14; 1 Sa. 12:15; 1 K. 13:21, 26; La. 1:18). There may, though, be a play on the root *myr* in the A line, and another on the root *šn* "hate" (so Dupont-Sommer) in the B-line.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptcl ptcl S-s neg Vtr DO-s
B. & ptcl S-s neg Vtr DO-s

Grammatical Units 3:3

Syllables 11:14

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl ptcl S-s neg Vtr DO-s
B. & ptcl S-s neg Vtr DO-s

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a
B. a'
A. ky kwl qrwbk l' ymrw pyk
B. wkwl ywd'yk l' yšnw dbryk

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. The verbs *ymrw* and *yšnw* are not semantically parallel when separated from their direct objects. Furthermore, A-line *ymrw pyk* is a fixed phrase (cf. passages cited above), and although the verb occurs with dbr as object in Ps. 105:28, the text is there doubtful. B-line *yšnw dbryk* may also have
been a fixed phrase (cf. 15:14), and I know of no occurrence of the verb with \textit{ph} as object.

**ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS**

**Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units**

Set 1. ptcl ptcl S-s \& ptcl S-s (ky kwł qrwbyk / wkwl ywd'yk): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2a. neg Vtr \& neg Vtr (l' ymrw / l' yšnw): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2b. DO-s//DO-s (pyk/dbryk): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

**Sets of Semantically Parallel Units**

Set 1. a/a' (ky kwł qrwbyk / wkwl ywd'yk): epithet
Set 2. b2/b'2 (l' ymrw pyk / l' yšnw dbryk): whole-part
Set structure: compound//compound

Comment: The relationship between the units of Set 1 is classified as epithet because each appears to be an epithet for the members of the Qumran sect.

**RESULTS**

**Grammatical Parallelism**

Set 1. ptcl ptcl S-s \& ptcl S-s: identical
Set 2a. neg Vtr \& neg Vtr: identical
Set 2b. DO-s//DO-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2a. simple//simple
Set 2b. simple//simple

**Semantic Parallelism**

Set 1. a/a': epithet
Set 2. b2/b'2: whole-part

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. compound//compound

**Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism**

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.
Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 2 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2a: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 2b: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1, kwl, wkwl
            Set 2, I’

Compounds: Set 2, compound/compound (grammatically divisible)
           I’ (A line), I’ (B line): intentional
           ymnw (A line), ysnw (B line): intentional

Summarizing comment: there is an extraordinary amount of rhyme.

1QH 14:15. COUPLET

Comment: Alternatively, this unit could be taken as a line and combined with the preceding couplet to form an AAB triplet. However, ky ’th usually marks the beginning of a basic unit.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ky ’th sdyq
B. w’mt kwl bhyryk

Translation
A. For you are just,
B. And all your elect are truth.

Comment: Alternatively, the B line could be translated "and the truth of all your elect." However, the above interpretation seems best in light of the preceding lines. Kittel, 150, sees sdyq w’mt as a hendiadys parallel to ‘wth wrš’ in the following line. This is quite unlikely, for the remainder of the following line is parallel neither grammatically nor semantically with the present unit. One of the clear conclusions of this thesis is that parallelism between lines in the Hodayot almost always involves lines that can be fitted into grammatical and semantic schemata.

Grammatical Structure
A. ptcl Spr P
B. & P ptcl S-s

Grammatical Units 2:2

Syllables 5:7
Comment: The lines are short, especially in comparison with the surrounding lines. If this unit were taken as a line and combined with the previous couplet to form a triplet, the grammatical unit and syllable counts of the triplet would be 3:3:4 and 11:14:12.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. ptcl Spr  
P  
B. ptcl S-s & P

A. ky 'th  
 B. kwl bhyryk  

sdyy (sdyyym)  
 w'mt

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a  
 B. a'  

b  
 b'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note that A-line sdyy, in order to be understood with the B-line subject, would have to be grammatically adjusted to the plural sdyyym.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. ptcl Spr // ptcl S-s (ky 'th // kwl bhyryk): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. P // & P (sdyy//w'mt): identical  
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a' (ky 'th // kwl bhyryk): paradigmatic, each referring to a distinct class of being on God's side  
Set 2. b//b' (sdyy//w'mt): paradigmatic

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. ptcl Spr // ptcl S-s: identical  
Set 2. P // & P: identical

Set structures:  
Set 1. simple//simple  
Set 2. simple//simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a/a': paradigmatic
Set 2. b/b': paradigmatic

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:

Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

1QH 14:15-16. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wkwl 'wih [wrjš' tšmyd l'd
B. wngth šdqtk ́yny kwI m'syk

Comment: There is general agreement concerning the A-line restoration. In fact, Puech seems to indicate that the letters in brackets are visible in recent photographs (JJS 1988, 53; RQ 1988, 63).

Translation

A. And you shall destroy all unrighteousness [and wi]ckedness forever;
B. And your righteousness shall be revealed to the eyes of all your creatures.

Grammatical Structure

A. & ptcl DO [& DO] Vtr PP
B. & Vpa S-s PP ptcl -C-s

Grammatical Units 4:4
Syllables 10:15
PARALLELISM SCHEMATAS

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & ptcl DO
[& DO] Vtr PP
B. {DO-s} & {Vtr}...PP ptcl -C-s
A. wkwl 'wlh
[wr]š' tšmyd I'd
B. šdqtk {wglyth}...l'yny kwI m'šyk

Comment: The B-line rewrite converts the passive and its subject into a transitive verb (Piel, cf. Ps. 98:2) and its direct object. I join the B-line prepositional phrase to the verb in a grammatical compound rather than taking it as parallel to the A-line prepositional phrase because of the semantic parallelism.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a3(b b' c) d
B. a'4
A. wkwl 'wlh [wr]š' tšmyd I'd
B. wnglth šdqtk l'yny kwI m'šyk

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. Alternatively, B-line l'yny kwI m'šyk could be placed in a column by itself, yielding a climactic parallelism pattern. I have followed the analysis above because the link between the phrase and wnglth is very strong in comparison to its possible association with tšmyd.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & ptcl DO / [& DO] // {DO-s} (wkwl 'wlh / [wr]š' // šdqtk): identical,
equivalent after rewrite
Set structure: simple/simple/simple
Set 1b. Vtr // & {Vtr}...PP ptcl -C-s (tšmyd // {wglyth}...l'yny kwI m'šyk):
equivalent after rewrite
Set structure: simple // double compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a3//a'4 (wkwl 'wlh [wr]š' tšmyd // wnglth šdqtk l'yny kwI m'šyk):
converse
Set structure: double compound // triple compound
Set 1a. b/b' (wkwl 'wlh / [wr]š'):
synonymous
Set structure: simple/simple
RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. \& ptcl DO /[\& DO]// {DO-s}: identical, equivalent after rewrite
Set 1b. Vtr // {\& Vtr}...PP ptcl -C-s: equivalent after rewrite

Set structures: Set 1a. simple/simple//simple
                Set 1b. simple // double compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a3//a'4: contrast
Set 1a. b/b': synonymous

Set structures: Set 1. double compound // triple compound
                Set 1a. simple/simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial after rewrite, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1a: 3 (2 internal) grammatically and 2 (internal) semantically parallel units
  Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: Set 1a, A line

Repetition: Set 1, wkwl, kw/, nonparallel

Rewrites: B line, Vpa S-s (wngltth šdqtk) --&gt; Vtr DO-s (wglyth šdqtk)

Compounds: Set 1b, simple // double compound (indivisible)
  Set 1, double compound // triple compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

Ellipsis, Compensation: PP (I'd), + 1 GU

1QH 14:17, COUPLET

Comment: Alternatively, the A line of this couplet could be taken as a single line, and the B line could be joined to the following couplet as the A line of a triplet.
However, since (1) single lines are rare in the Hodayot, (2) there is clear grammatical parallelism between the lines, (3) each line has the same number of syllables, and (4) each can be understood as introducing the following infinitive phrases, I prefer to take these lines as a couplet.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. [w']ny yd'ty brwb twbk
B. wbšbw'h hqymwty 'l npšy

Comment: There is general agreement concerning the A-line restoration. In fact, Puech seems to indicate that the letters in brackets are visible in recent photographs (JJS 1988, 53; RQ 1988, 63).

Translation

A. [But I] know by the abundance of your goodness,
B. And with an oath I have sworn upon my life,

Comment: For the B-line expression, cf. 1QS 5:8; CD 15:5, 12; 16:1, 4, 7-9.

Grammatical Structure

A. [& Spr] Vtr PP-C-s
B. & PP Vtr PP-s

Grammatical Units 4:3
Syllables 11:11

PARALLELISM SCHEMATICA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. [w']ny yd'ty brwb twbk
B. wbšbw'h hqymwty 'l npšy

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b3
B. b'3
A. [w']ny yd'ty brwb twbk
B. wbšbw'h hqymwty 'l npšy

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. Alternatively, the lines could be taken as semantically nonparallel. However the grammatical parallelism gives the impression that the cause-effect relationship between the lines is semantic parallelism. This impression is reinforced by the fact that both lines can be taken as introducing the following infinitive phrases.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. Vtr // Vtr PP-s (yd'ty // hqymwty 'l npšy): equivalent
Set structure: simple//compound

Set 1b. PP-C-s // & PP (brwb twbk // wbšbw'h): equivalent
Set structure: compound//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b3//b’3 (yd’ty brwb twbk // wbšbw’h hqymwty ‘l npšy): cause-effect
Set structure: double compound // double compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. Vtr // Vtr PP-s: equivalent
Set 1b. PP-C-s // & PP: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//compound
               Set 1b. compound//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b3//b’3: cause-effect

Set structures: Set 1. double compound // double compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1a, simple//compound (indivisible)
           Set 1b, compound//simple (indivisible)
           Set 1, double compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: [ & Spr] ([w']ny), + 0
Whole line semantic parallelism: B line

1QH 14:17-18, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. lblty htw' lk
B. [wl]lblty 'śwtn mkwl hr' b'ynyk

Comment: There is general agreement concerning the B-line restoration. In fact, Puech seems to indicate that the letters in brackets are visible in recent photographs (JJS 1988, 53; RQ 1988, 63).

Translation

A. Not to sin against you,
B. [And n]ot to do anything evil in your eyes.

Grammatical Structure

A. neg InfC(in) PP-s
B. [& n]eg InfC(in) prep ptcl OP PP-s

Comment: Syllabically the lines are remarkably imbalanced.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. neg
B. [& n]eg InfC(in) prep ptcl OP

Comment: The A-line prepositional phrase is placed in a column with the second, rather than the first, B-line prepositional phrase in light of the semantic parallelism.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a
B. [a'] b'3

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. \textit{neg} // [\& n\textit{eg}] (l\textit{blt}y//l[w]l\textit{blt}y): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2a. InfC(in) // InfC(in) prep ptcl OP (htw' // 'śwt mkwl hr'): equivalent
   Set structure: simple//compound

Set 2b. PP-s//PP-s (lk/b'y\textit{n}yk): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//l[a'] (l\textit{blt}y//l[w]l\textit{blt}y): repetition

Set 2. b2//b'3 (htw' lk // 'śwt mkwl hr' b'y\textit{n}k): synonymous
   Set structure: compound // double compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. \textit{neg} // [\& n\textit{eg}]: identical
Set 2a. InfC(in) // InfC(in) prep ptcl OP: equivalent
Set 2b. PP-s//PP-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
   Set 2a. simple//compound
   Set 2b. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//l[a']: repetition
Set 2. b2//b'3: synonymous

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
   Set 2. compound // double compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 2 semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2a: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 2b: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 2: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1, lbtty, [wl]btty

Compounds: Set 2a, simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 2, compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

1QH 14:18-19, TRIPLET

Comment: Alternatively, the A line of this unit could be analyzed as an enjambed couplet. Line length would favor this alternative, as would the prosaic nature of the A line. On the other hand, the approach followed here is favored by the parallelism.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wkn h<>gšty byhd kwl 'nšy swd
B. lpy [šk]lw'gyšnw
C. wkrwb nḥltw 'hb nw

Comment: The A-line verb is spelled hwgšty in the manuscript, suggesting that it is a Hophal. However, the context of the following lines indicates that it should be a Hiphil, and I emend it accordingly (cf. Maier; see also Qimron, § 310.16 on the scarcity of the Hophal in the DSS). Perhaps the scribe intended hygšty, confusing the initial nun and initial yod patterns. Concerning the B-line restoration there is general agreement (cf. 1:31; 11:25; 12:22-23; frgs. 10:4; 11:4; 1QS 5:21, 23, 24; 6:18; 9:15; Pr. 12:8). In fact, Puech seems to indicate that the letters in brackets are visible in recent photographs (JJS 1988, 53; RQ 1988, 63).

Translation

A. And thus I have brought near in the community all the men of my council:
B. In proportion to his insight I bring him near,
C. And according to the abundance of his inheritance I love him.

Comment: This unit is usually interpreted as referring either to initiation into the community, or advancement within the community. The latter makes better sense here and seems more probable in the light of ll. 13-15; 1QS 5:21-24; 9:15-16. However, the choice between these options does not affect the analysis. There is dissonance between the plural in the A line and the singular suffixes in the B and C lines. Whether A-line swd should be translated "council," "counsel," or in some other manner does not affect the analysis. The "inheritance" mentioned in the C line apparently is an inheritance consisting of virtues (cf. 1QS 4:16, 24).
Grammatical Structure

A. & M Vtr PP ptcl DO-C-s
B. PP-C-s Vtr-s
C. & PP-C-s Vtr-s

Comment: I have analyzed B-line /py as a prepositional phrase, rather than as a preposition, because of the grammatical parallelism with the C line. If the A line were treated as a couplet, its grammatical unit and syllable counts would be 3:2 and 7:5 respectively.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & M Vtr...ptcl DO-C-s PP
B. PP-C-s Vtr-s
C. & PP-C-s Vtr-s

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b...3 c
B. a'2(d e) b'
C. a''2(d' e') b"

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & M // PP-C-s // & PP-C-s (wkn // lpy [šk]lw // wkrwb nhltw): equivalent, identical
Set structure: simple//compound//compound

Set 1a. PP // & PP (lpy//wkrwb): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. -C-s // -C-s ([šk]lw//nhltw): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. Vtr...ptcl DO-C-s // Vtr-s // Vtr-s (h<>gšty...kwl 'nšy swdy // 'gyšnw // 'hbnw): equivalent, identical
Set structure: double compound // simple // simple
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( a/a'2/a''2 \) (wkn // lpy [šk]lw // wkrwb nhltw): demonstrative adverb, part-whole
   \( a // a'2, a''2 \) (wkn // lpy [šk]lw, wkrwb nhltw): demonstrative adverb
   \( a'2/a''2 \) (lpy [šk]lw // wkrwb nhltw): part-whole

Set 1a. \( d//d' \) (lpy//wkrwb): general-specific

Set 1b. \( e//e' \) ([šk]lw//nhltw): part-whole

Set 2. \( b...3 // b' // b'' \) (h<>gšt...kwl 'nšy swdy // 'gyšnw // 'hbnw): repetition, part-whole
   \( b...3 // b' \) (h<>gšt...kwl 'nšy swdy // 'gyšnw): repetition
   \( b...3, b' // b'' \) (h<>gšt...kwl 'nšy swdy, 'gyšnw // 'hbnw): part-whole

Comment: In Set 1 I have labeled the relationship between the A-line unit and the other units "demonstrative adverb" because the adverb kn relates to the prepositional phrases of the other two lines in much the same way as a proleptic demonstrative pronoun would relate to following substantives (note that BDB and GK § 100 derive this adverb from the demonstrative pronoun). See the comments above on the meaning of "bring near" and "inheritance." B-line [šk]lw designates one of the virtues that make up the inheritance mentioned in the C line.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. \& M // PP-C-s // & PP-C-s: equivalent, identical
Set 1a. PP // & PP: identical
Set 1b. -C-s // -C-s: identical
Set 2. Vtr...ptcl DO-C-s // Vtr-s // Vtr-s: equivalent, identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound//compound
   Set 1a. simple//simple
   Set 1b. simple//simple
   Set 2. double compound // simple // simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \( a/a'2/a''2 \): demonstrative adverb, part-whole
Set 1a. \( d//d' \): general-specific
Set 1b. \( e//e' \): part-whole
Set 2. \( b...3 // b' // b'' \): repetition, part-whole

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically (A//B,C); complete, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 4, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1:  3 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 1a: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 1b: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 3 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 2, A and B lines, h<>gšty, 'gyšnw

Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound//compound (indivisible; grammatically and semantically divisible when the B- and C-line units are considered apart from the A line simple unit)
  Set 2, double compound // simple // simple (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: PP (byħd) (A line), + 1 GU (B line), + 1 GU (C line)

Summarizing comment: AAA (also ABB and AAB) triplet


1QH 14:19, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wľ 'š' pny r'
B. wšhd b[w]šl l' kyr

Comment: For the text, see Puech, JJS 1988, 53.

Translation
A. And I will not lift up the face of the wicked,
B. And the sh[a]meful gift will I not regard.

Grammatical Structure
A. & neg Vtr DO-C
B. & DO[-C] neg Vtr

Grammatical Units 3:3
Syllables 7:7
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & neg Vtr
B. neg Vtr
A. wl' 'ś'
B. I' 'kyr

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a3
B. a'3
A. wl' 'ś' pny r'
B. I' 'kyr wšhd b[w]šh

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. & neg Vtr // neg Vtr (wl' 'ś' // I' 'kyr): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1b. DO // & DO (pny//wšhd): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 1c. -C//[C] (r'//b[w]šh): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a3//a'3 (wl' 'ś' pny r' // wšhd b[w]šh I' 'kyr): whole-part
Set structure: double compound // double compound

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. & neg Vtr // neg Vtr: identical
Set 1b. DO // & DO: identical
Set 1c. -C//[C]: identical

Set structures:
Set 1a. simple//simple
Set 1b. simple//simple
Set 1c. simple//simple
Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a3//a'3: whole-part

Set structures: Set 1. double compound // double compound

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 1 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
- Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1c: 2 grammatically parallel units
- Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1a, w'l', l'

Compounds: Set 1, double compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: A and B lines

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1QH 14:20, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. [wl'] 'myr bhwn 'mtk
B. wbshwd kwl mstpyk

Comment: There is general agreement on the A-line restoration. I think that Carmignac 1960, 268, and Puech (JSS 1988, 53) are correct that the top of the lamed is visible.

Translation

A. [And] I will [not] barter your truth for wealth,
B. Nor for a bribe any of your laws.

Grammatical Structure

A. [& neg] Vtr PP DO-s
B. & PP ptcl DO-s

Grammatical Units 3:2

Syllables 10:7
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. \([\& \text{neg}] \text{Vtr}\) PP DO-s
B. & PP ptcl DO-s
A. \([\text{wl}'] \text{myr}\) bhwn 'mtk
B. wbšwhd kwl mšptyk

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c
B. b' c'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. PP // & PP (bhwn//wbšwhd): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. DO-s // ptcl DO-s ('mtk // kwl mšptyk): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. b//b' (bhwn//wbšwhd): whole-part
Set 2. c//c' ('mtk // kwl mšptyk): whole-part

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP // & PP: identical
Set 2. DO-s // ptcl DO-s: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. b//b': whole-part
Set 2. c//c': whole-part

Set structures: same as grammatical
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete
Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Ellipsis, Compensation: [& neg] Vtr ([wl'] 'myr), + 0

1QH 14:20-15:14

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 15:14-15. COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. rq 'th [ ]th sdyq
B. wmrhm hkyntw lmw'd rswn

Comment: Most scholars restore [br]th in the A line on the basis of wrš'y m br'th in l. 17. It is true that there are a number of correspondences between the sections concerning the righteous (ll. 14-17) and the wicked (ll. 17-21), but these correspondences involve the repetition of only a few words. For example, the B line of the present couplet has only one word in common with the corresponding clause in l. 17. Due to the uncertainty concerning the restoration, I exclude this couplet from the corpus.

Translation
A. You alone have [ ] the just,
B. And from the womb you have established him for the time of favor.
1QH 15:15, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A.  lhšmr bbrytkh
B.  withlk bkwl <  ? >

Comment: On the omission of the he in B-line withlk, cf. Qimron § 310.145. It seems likely that something has dropped out of the text after bkwl, perhaps something like drkykh (cf. I. 18) or drk lbkh (cf. 4:21, 24; 6:6). Due to uncertainty concerning this matter I exclude the couplet from the corpus.

Translation
A.  To be kept in your covenant,
B.  And to walk in all <  ? >

1QH 15:15-16, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A.  whl[  ] 'lyw bhmwn rhmyk
B.  wiptwh kwī šr npsw

Comment: For a convenient summary of proposed A-line restorations, see Qimron 1989, 127, n. 1. Qimron's defense of whl[gy] is quite persuasive, but I think that there is enough uncertainty to exclude the unit from the corpus.

Translation
A.  And to [  ] upon him with the multitude of your mercies,
B.  And to unloose all the distress of his soul,

1QH 15:16, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A.  lyšw't 'wlm
B.  wšlwm 'd
C.  w'yn mhšwr
Translation
A. For eternal salvation,
B. And perpetual wellbeing,
C. And there will be no lack.

Grammatical Structure
A. PP-C
B. & PP-C
C. & P S

Comment: The lines are very short.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. PP -C
B. & PP -C
C. & P S
A. lyšw't 'wlm
B. wšlwm 'd
C. w'yn mhšwr

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b
B. a' b'
C. a"2
A. lyšw't 'wlm
B. wšlwm 'd
C. w'yn mhšwr

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to semantically, but not grammatically, parallel units. When the C line is read with the words in the second column, a grammatical adjustment must be made, supplying the preposition /.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1. PP // & PP (lyšw't/wšlwm): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. -C/-C ('wlm/'d): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Translation
A. For eternal salvation,
B. And perpetual wellbeing,
C. And there will be no lack.

Grammatical Structure
A. PP-C
B. & PP-C
C. & P S

Comment: The lines are very short.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. PP -C
B. & PP -C
C. & P S

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b
B. a' b'
C. a''2

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to semantically, but not grammatically, parallel units. When the C line is read with the words in the second column, a grammatical adjustment must be made, supplying the preposition /.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1. PP // & PP (lyśw't//wšlwm): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2. -C//-C (wšlwm//"d): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. $a/a'/a''$ (lyšw't // wšlwm // w'yn mḥswr): synonymous, positive-negative
   $a/a'$ (lyšw't // wšlwm): synonymous
   $a, a' / a''$ (lyšw't, wšlwm // w'yn mḥswr): positive-negative
   Set structure: simple//simple//compound

Set 2. $b/b'$ ('wlm//d): synonymous

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. PP // & PP: identical
Set 2. -C//-C: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
               Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. $a/a'/a''$: synonymous, positive-negative
Set 2. $b/b'$: synonymous

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple//compound
                Set 2. simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial (A,B//C),
   due to semantically, but not grammatically, parallel units; complete (A//B)

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and
   semantically (A//B), none grammatically, but complete semantically (A,B::C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 2, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Compounds: Set 1, simple//simple//compound (indivisible)

Whole line semantic parallelism: C line

Ellipsis, Compensation: -C ('wlm) (A line) // -C ('d) (B line), + 1 GU (C line)

Summarizing comment: grammatically AAB and semantically AAA triplet
1QH 15:16-17, SINGLE LINE

Comment: This line seems to conclude the strophe which describes God's benefits toward the just. Since it is not parallel to any of the preceding lines, I assume that it is a single line, functioning as a closure device.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wtrm mbśr kbwdw

Translation
A. And you shall raise up his glory from flesh.

Comment: Whether B-line mbśr should be translated "more than flesh" or as above does not affect the analysis.

Grammatical Structure
A. & Vtr PP DO-s

Grammatical Units 3

Syllables 9

RESULTS

Summarizing comment: single line with no parallel units.


1QH 15:17, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wrš'y mbr th l[wkh
B. wmrhm hqdśm lymm hrgh

Comment: In the light of the correspondence with 1. 15, it is highly likely that the end of the A line should be restored [qs] (or [mw'd], [lyw], or something similar) [ws]wnkh (or [hw]wnkh). The general idea is clear, but there is no certainty about the exact terms used, for which reason I exclude this unit from the corpus.

Translation
A. But the wicked you have created for [ ] of your [ ],
B. And from the womb you set them apart for the day of slaughter.
1QH 15:18, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ky hlkw bdrk l' twb
B. wym'sw bb[rytk]
C. [w ]k t'bh npšm

Comment: There is general agreement on the B-line restoration. However there is no certainty about the word that is missing from the C line, for which reason I exclude this unit from the corpus.

Translation
A. For they have walked in the way that is not good,
B. And they have despised [your] covenant,
C. [And] their soul has detested your [ ].

1QH 15:18-19, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wl' rsw bkwl 'šr swyth
B. wybhrw b'šr sn'th

Translation
A. And they have not delighted in all that you have commanded;
B. Rather they have chosen what you have hated.

Grammatical Structure
A. & neg Vin prep ptcl -R(ptcl Vtr)
B. & Vin prep ,-R(ptcl Vtr)

Comment: I take B-line b'šr as a grammatical unit since it is parallel to bkwl 'šr.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & neg Vin prep ptcl ,R(ptcl Vtr)
B. & Vin prep ,-R(ptcl Vtr)
A. wl' rsw bkwl 'šr swyth
B. wybhrw b'šr sn'th
Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. \( a \) \hspace{.5cm} b \hspace{.5cm} c
B. \( a' \) \hspace{.5cm} b' \hspace{.5cm} c'

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. \& neg Vin // & Vin (wl' rsw // wybhrw): identical
  Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. prep ptcl , -R(ptcl // prep , -R(ptcl (bkwl 'sr // b'sr): identical
  Set structure: simple//simple

Set 3. Vtr/Vtr (swyth/šn'th): identical
  Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. \( a/a' \) (wl' rsw // wybhrw): antithetic
Set 2. \( b/b' \) (bkwl 'sr // b'sr): repetition
Set 3. \( c/c' \) (swyth/šn'th): antithetic

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. \& neg Vin // & Vin: identical
Set 2. prep ptcl , -R(ptcl // prep , -R(ptcl: identical
Set 3. Vtr/Vtr: identical

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
Set 2. simple//simple
Set 3. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. \( a/a' \): antithetic
Set 2. \( b/b' \): repetition
Set 3. \( c/c' \): antithetic

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and semantically
Number of sets of parallel units: 3, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
  Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria B-line wybrw and šn' th could be considered parallel.

Repetition: Set 2, bkwl 'śr, b'śr

Summarizing comment: rhyme is pervasive.

1QH 15:19-20, TRIPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. kwl(?) [ ] k hkynwtm
B. l'swt bm šptym gdwl ly m'y kwl m'šyk
C. wlywt I'wt [ ] lwlm

Comment: This unit appears to be an ABB triplet, but there are too many uncertainties about the text to include it in the corpus.

Translation
A. All(?) [ ] your [ ] you have established
B. To execute great judgments on them before the eyes of all your creatures,
C. And that they might be a sign [ ] forever.

1QH 15:20-21, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ld't [kw] 't kbwdk
B. w't kwhk lgdwl

Comment: There is general agreement on the A-line restoration, as kwl fits both the traces and the context. Some scholars (Carmignac 1961 and Maier, for example) do not even enclose the translation within brackets. At any rate the precise identification of the missing word affects the analysis only slightly.
Translation
A. That [all] may know your glory
B. And your great power.

Grammatical Structure
A. prep InfC(tr) [S] ptcl DO-s
B. & ptcl DO-s Att

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. prep InfC(tr) [S] ptcl DO-s
B. & ptcl DO-s Att

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c
d B. c' d

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical. Note the climactic parallelism pattern.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS
Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units
Set 1. ptcl DO-s // & ptcl DO-s ('t kbwdk // w't kwhk): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units
Set 1. c//c' ('t kbwdk // w't kwhk): whole-part

RESULTS
Grammatical Parallelism
Set 1. ptcl DO-s // & ptcl DO-s: identical
Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism
Set 1. c//c': whole-part
Set structures: same as grammatical
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial, grammatically and semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 1, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1, 't, w't

Ellipsis, Compensation: prep lnfC(tr) (ld'†), + Att (hgdl)
  [S] ([kwj]), + 0

____________________________

1QH 15:21-23

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

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1QH 15:23-24, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'd'h ky bm hbrth mkwl
B. w'l'd hm yʃrtwk

Translation

A. And I know that you have chosen them from among all,
B. And forever they shall serve you.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Vtr DO(ptcl PP-s Vin PP
B. & PP S Vtr-s)

Grammatical Units 4:3

Syllables 11:9
PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vtr  ptcl PP-s Vin PP
B.  S Vtr-s & PP
A. w’d’h  ky bm bhrth mkwl
B.  hm yšrtwk w’d

Comment: In the A line the intransitive verb and the first preposition form a compound verb.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

None

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ because the lines are grammatically, but not semantically, parallel. There is a reciprocal semantic relationship between the direct object clauses, and perhaps this should be considered a kind of semantic parallelism.

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. ptcl PP-s Vin // S Vtr-s (ky bm bhrth // hm yšrtwk): equivalent
Set structure: compound//compound

Set 2. PP // & PP (mkwl//w’d): identical
Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

There are no sets of semantically parallel units.

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. ptcl PP-s Vin // S Vtr-s: equivalent
Set 2. PP // & PP: identical

Set structures: Set 1. compound//compound
                 Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

There are no sets of semantically parallel units.
Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: none, due to grammatically, but not semantically, parallel units.

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial grammatically and none semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical and 0 semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically parallel units

Repetition: Set 1, A line, bm, hm. In section 5 of Chapter III on repetition I will not include this example, since one of the repeated elements is a pronominal suffix.

Compounds: Set 1, compound//compound (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: & Vtr (w'd'h), + 0

Summarizing comment: grammatically, but not semantically, parallel couplet with lines joined by the coordinate conjunction

1QH 15:24-16:10

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

1QH 16:10-11, COUPLET

Comment: Almost all scholars take the first word of this couplet as the introduction to an apodosis whose protasis begins with the first word of l. 10, read as bd’ty. That analysis would require taking the lines of this unit as the B and C lines of a triplet. This issue cannot be settled with absolute certainty, because the end of l. 9 is missing. However, since (1) w’ny almost always initiates a new strophe, (2) w’ny here indicates a change of subject, and (3) the proposed protasis structure bd’ty ky..., is without analogy in the Hodayot (and, to my knowledge, in the DSS), I assume that w’ny here initiates a new sentence and a new basic unit. For a proposed reconstruction of the preceding lines that reads the first word of l. 10 as bd’tw and results in a much better parallelism than the common reconstruction, cf. Dupont-Sommer 1959.
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'ny bhrty lhbr kpy krsw[nk]
B. wnps 'bdk t'bh'h kwl m'sh 'whl

Comment: There is general agreement on the A-line restoration. The B-line restoration is accepted by most scholars (cf. 10:29; 14:26; 15:18), although Sukenik transcribes h[ Jh. I am unable to resolve this question from the plate, although the first letter there looks to me to be a he. There can be little doubt, though, that the word is a verb at least roughly synonymous with t'bh (and therefore semantically antithetical to bhrty).

Translation

A. And I have chosen to purify my hands according to your will,
B. And the soul of your servant abhor[s] every wicked deed.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Spr Vtr DO(prep InfC(tr) DO-s PP[-s])
B. & S-C-s [Vtr] ptcl DO-C

Comment: Alternatively the unit could be analyzed as an ABAB quatrain, with a 2:3:3:2 grammatical unit count. However the resulting syllable count (6:9:8:5) suggests that the unit is best analyzed as a couplet.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATAS

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Spr Vtr DO(prep InfC(tr) DO-s PP[-s])
B. & S-C-s [Vtr] ptcl DO-C

Comment: The verbs must undergo a grammatical adjustment in order to be read with the subject of the other line.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b c3
B. a'2 b' c'2

Comment: Parallelism schema same as grammatical.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1. & Spr // & S-C-s (w'ny // wnpś 'bdk): equivalent
   Set structure: simple//compound

Set 2. Vtr/[Vtr] (bhrty/'t'b'h): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 3. DO(prep InfC(tr) DO-s PP[-s]) // ptcl DO-C (lhbr kpy krsw[nk] // kwI
   m'tśh 'whh): equivalent
   Set structure: double compound // compound

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. a//a'2 (w'ny // wnpś 'bdk): pronoun-epithet
Set 2. b//b' (bhrty/'t'b'h): antithetic
Set 3. c3//c'2 (lhbr kpy krsw[nk] // kwI m'tśh 'whh): antithetic

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1. & Spr // & S-C-s: equivalent
Set 2. Vtr/[Vtr]: identical
Set 3. DO(prep InfC(tr) DO-s PP[-s]) // ptcl DO-C: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple//compound
   Set 2. simple//simple
   Set 3. double compound // compound

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. a//a'2: pronoun-epithet
Set 2. b//b': antithetic
Set 3. c3//c'2: antithetic

Set structures: same as grammatical

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: complete

Degree of parallelism between the lines: complete, grammatically and
   semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 3, grammatical and semantic

Parallel unit distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
   Set 3: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units
Compounds: Set 1, simple//compound (indivisible)
Set 3, double compound // compound (indivisible)

1QH 16:11, COUPLET

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. w'd'h ky l' yṣdq 'yš mbl'dyk
B. w'hln ṣḏk b'rḥ 'ṣr nṯḥ [by]

Comment: There is general agreement on the B-line restoration, cf. 12:11-12;
13:19; 17:17; frg. 3:14.

Translation

A. And I know that no man can be righteous apart from you;
B. Therefore I entreat your favor through the spirit which you have placed [in
me],

Grammatical Structure

Grammatical Units 4:5

A. & Vtr DO(ptcl neg Vin S PP-s)
B. & Vtr DO-s PP ,-R(ptcl Vtr [PP-s])

Syllables 14:13

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vtr DO(ptcl neg Vin S PP-s)   PP   ,-R(ptcl Vtr [PP-s])
B. & Vtr DO-s PP   brwḥ   'ṣr nṯḥ [by]

Semantic Parallelism Schema

None

ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1.  & Vtr // & Vtr (w'd'h//w'hln): identical
Set structure: simple//simple
Set 2. DO(ptcl neg Vin S PP-s) // DO-s (ky l’ yṣdq ’yṣ mbl’dyk // pnyk): equivalent
   Set structure: double compound // simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units
There are no sets of semantically parallel units.

RESULTS
Grammatical Parallelism
Set 1. & Vt // & Vt: identical
Set 2. DO(ptcl neg Vin S PP-s) // DO-s: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1. simple//simple
               Set 2. double compound // simple

Semantic Parallelism
There are no sets of semantically parallel units.

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism
Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: none, because the lines are grammatically, but not semantically, parallel

Degree of parallelism between the lines: partial grammatically and none semantically

Number of sets of parallel units: 2 grammatical

Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically parallel units

Compounds: Set 2, double compound // simple (indivisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: 1 GU, + PP (brwh)
                     1 GU, + ptcl Vt (ʾṣr nthh)
                     0, + [PP-s] ([by])

Summarizing comment: grammatically, but not semantically, parallel couplet with lines joined by the coordinate conjunction
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A.  lhšlym [hs]dyk ‘m ‘b[dk] l[‘d]
B.  ltθrny bθrw qwdšk
C.  wihgyšny bršwnk kgdwł ʰsdyk

Comment: There is general agreement concerning the A-line restorations, but the reconstructions of the second word and especially the last word do not rest on a firm basis. All scholars link kgdwł ʰsdyk to the C-line infinitive phrase, but it is possible that they belong to the following clause. There is no way of deciding this matter with confidence since the text becomes quite defective after ʰsdyk. Because of these uncertainties I exclude this unit from the corpus.

Translation
A.  To fulfill your [fav]ors with [your] serv[ant] for[ever],
B.  Purifying me by your holy spirit,
C.  And bringing me near by your will according to the greatness of your favors.

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A.  wtpth mq[wr]
B.  lhkwkýh lysr hmr drkw
C.  w’smwt yiw’d ʰsh km’šyw

Comment: There is general agreement on the A-line restoration (cf. l. 10; 2:18; 8:21; 11:19; Puech, RQ 1988, 83 claims that the waw is visible), although some reconstruct mq[wry] or mq[wwr]. There does not appear to me to be enough space in the lacuna for the suffix (so also Puech). The addition of the suffix would affect the analysis only in the syllable count. The analysis is not affected at all by the question whether or not the first C-line noun should be read as singular or plural (see ibid.).
Translation

A. And you open a fountain
B. To rebuke the clay formation with respect to his way,
C. And the guilt of the one born of a woman, according to his deeds.

Comment: For the translation of the B line, see the comment below on the grammatical structure.

Grammatical Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. &amp; Vtr DO</th>
<th>B. prep InfC(in) PP-C M-s</th>
<th>C. &amp; DO-C-C PP-s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syllables 5:9:10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The A line is considerably shorter than the other two; an alternative would be to combine the A and B lines, yielding grammatical unit and syllable counts of 6:4 and 14:10. Most scholars take B-line *lysr hmr* as a genitive and *drkw* as a direct object, translating "to rebuke the way of the clay formation" or the like. However the preposition / probably should be understood as introducing the person rebuked, as it does in Prov. 9:7, 8; 15:12; 19:25, for which reason I take *drkw* as an adverbial accusative. The parallelism favors this analysis, which is also reflected in Vermes' translation. The B-line infinitive is intransitive, for its object is introduced by a preposition, but when it is read with the C line it becomes transitive, for its object there is in the accusative.

PARALLELISM SCHEMATA

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. &amp; Vtr DO</th>
<th>B. InfC(in) prep OP -C M-s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. &amp; DO-C-C PP-s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The B-line infinitive and following preposition constitute a compound verbal form.

Semantic Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d2</th>
<th>e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. d'3</td>
<td>e'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. wtpth mq[wr]</td>
<td>B. lhwyk l</td>
<td>ysr hmr</td>
<td>drkw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. w'šmwt ylwd 'šh</td>
<td>kmšyw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Parallelism schemata differ due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. When the B-line infinitive is read with the C line, a grammatical adjustment must be made, suppressing the preposition /.
ANALYSIS OF SETS OF PARALLEL UNITS

Sets of Grammatically Parallel Units

Set 1a. OP // & DO-C (ysr // w'smw ylwJ): equivalent
   Set structure: simple//compound

Set 1b. -C//-C (hmJ//šh): identical
   Set structure: simple//simple

Set 2. M-s // PP-s (drkw//km'syw): equivalent
   Set structure: simple//simple

Sets of Semantically Parallel Units

Set 1. d2//d'3 (ysr hmr // w'smw ylwJ šh): general-specific, epithet
   Set structure: compound // double compound

Set 2. e//e' (drkw//km'syw): metaphor

RESULTS

Grammatical Parallelism

Set 1a. OP // & DO-C: equivalent
Set 1b. -C//-C: identical
Set 2. M-s // PP-s: equivalent

Set structures: Set 1a. simple//compound
   Set 1b. simple//simple
   Set 2. simple//simple

Semantic Parallelism

Set 1. d2//d'3: general-specific, epithet
Set 2. e//e': metaphor

Set structures: Set 1. compound // double compound
   Set 2. simple//simple

Grammatical Parallelism / Semantic Parallelism

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism: partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds

Degree of parallelism between the lines: none, grammatically or semantically (A::B,C); partial, grammatically and semantically (B//C)

Number of sets of parallel units: 3 grammatical and 2 semantic
Parallel unit distribution:
  Set 1a: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1b: 2 grammatically parallel units
  Set 1: 2 (grammatically and) semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism: With broader criteria C-line \( w'smwt \) and \( km'syw \) could be considered parallel.

Compounds: Set 1, compound // double compound (grammatically divisible)

Ellipsis, Compensation: prep lnfC(in) (lhwkyh), + 1 GU

Summarizing comment: ABB triplet

\[ 1QH 18:13-33 \]

These lines are excluded from the corpus due to the condition of the text.
CHAPTER III: RESULTS

This chapter will statistically summarize the main results of the analyses performed in Chapter II. The chapter begins with a discussion of the basic units, with special attention to line length, degree of parallelism between the lines, and congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism. Subsequent sections will deal with grammatical rewrites, internal parallelism, ellipsis, repetition, set structures, semantic categories, and strophes of parallel lines.

1. BASIC UNITS

The corpus from the Hodayot analyzed in Chapter II consists of 647 verse lines, which form 266 basic units. The following table lists the five kinds of basic units and indicates with what frequency they occur.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit type</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% of lines</th>
<th>% of units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Couplets</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triplets</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quatrains</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentastichs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single lines</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.1 Couplets

The following table presents data gleaned from Chapter II about the couplets. The key at the end interprets the various abbreviations.

Since I normally round off all percentages to the nearest whole percent, the sum of the percentages is not always exactly 100%. Such is the case in the third and fourth columns here. The rounding also explains the 0% in the final row.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passage</th>
<th>Gram. Units</th>
<th>Syllables</th>
<th>Parallelism</th>
<th>Congruence</th>
<th>Wisp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:21A</td>
<td>3:4</td>
<td>10:10</td>
<td>full</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:21B</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>6:5</td>
<td>full</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:22-23</td>
<td>4:3</td>
<td>10:9</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:23</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>8:8</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:23-24</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>8:5</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:25</td>
<td>2:3</td>
<td>5:10</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:26-29</td>
<td>3:4</td>
<td>8:10</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:29</td>
<td>3:3</td>
<td>9:10</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:31</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>9:5</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:34-35</td>
<td>4:4</td>
<td>9:10</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:8</td>
<td>2:2</td>
<td>6:4</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:9-9</td>
<td>3:3</td>
<td>8:8</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:9-10</td>
<td>4:5</td>
<td>13:9</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:12-13</td>
<td>2:3</td>
<td>7:6</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:13</td>
<td>4:4</td>
<td>10:8</td>
<td>full</td>
<td>pc(gbnsppp)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:17</td>
<td>4:3</td>
<td>10:13</td>
<td>full</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>A,B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:17-18</td>
<td>3:4</td>
<td>7:10</td>
<td>full</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>A,B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:18-19</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>7:5</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:19</td>
<td>2:2</td>
<td>5:8</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:20-21</td>
<td>4:4</td>
<td>10:11</td>
<td>full</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>A,B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:21-22</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>9:7</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:22</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>5:5</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:25-26</td>
<td>5:4</td>
<td>12:11</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:26</td>
<td>4:5</td>
<td>10:10</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:27</td>
<td>5:4</td>
<td>10:8</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:28</td>
<td>4:3</td>
<td>8:9</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:29-30</td>
<td>3:3</td>
<td>9:11</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:33</td>
<td>2:2</td>
<td>6:8</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:33-34</td>
<td>3:3</td>
<td>10:9</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:7</td>
<td>2:3</td>
<td>6:8</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:8-9</td>
<td>4:4</td>
<td>10:11</td>
<td>full</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>A,B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:12</td>
<td>4:4</td>
<td>9:12</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:12-13</td>
<td>6:4</td>
<td>15:10</td>
<td>full</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>A,B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:14-15</td>
<td>4:4</td>
<td>12:10</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:15-16</td>
<td>3:4</td>
<td>8:9</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td>3:24-25</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>9:8</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:25</td>
<td>5:3</td>
<td>12:10</td>
<td>full</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:27</td>
<td>5:3</td>
<td>12:7</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:27-28</td>
<td>3:3</td>
<td>6:8</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>pc(gbnsppp)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:28</td>
<td>3:3</td>
<td>9:9</td>
<td>full</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:28-29</td>
<td>5:5</td>
<td>11:15</td>
<td>full</td>
<td>pc(gdsc,gbnsppp)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30-31</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>7:6</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:31</td>
<td>3:4</td>
<td>8:10</td>
<td>full</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:31-32</td>
<td>3:4</td>
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14:17 4:3 11:11 partial pc(gdsc) B
14:17-18 3:4 7:13 full pc(gdsc) no
14:19 3:3 7:7 full pc(gdsc) A,B
14:20 3:2 10:7 partial complete no
15:18-19 3:3 10:9 full complete no
15:20-21 3:2 8:8 partial complete no
15:23-24 4:3 11:9 ppnp none no
16:10-11 5:5 15:13 full complete no
16:11 4:5 14:13 ppnp none no

KEY
fppp = fully parallel grammatically and partially parallel semantically
gbrnsppp = grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases
gdsc = grammatically divisible semantic compounds
np(ip) = internal parallelism, but no parallelism between the lines
pc = partial congruence
ppnp = partially parallel grammatically and nonparallel semantically
sdgc = semantically divisible grammatical compounds
Wisp = whole line semantic parallelism

1.1.1 Frequency

The couplet is the most frequently occurring basic unit. There are 168 couplets, accounting for 52% of the lines and 63% of the basic units.

1.1.2 Line length

The following table lists the grammatical unit counts in the couplets.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>13</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:4</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>37</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>3:4</td>
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<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:3</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:4</td>
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<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>2%</td>
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<td>5:6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most frequently occurring patterns are 3:2 and 3:3, in that order. Other fairly common patterns are 4:3, 3:4, 4:4, and 2:2, in that order. Of the 336 lines in the couplets, 146 (43%) have 3 grammatical units, 86 (26%) have 4, 76 (23%) have 2, 26 (8%) have 5, and 2 (1%) have 6.
If the five AA triplets were analyzed as couplets, there would be two more 2:4 couplets (2:9; 6:9-10) and one each of the patterns 3:5 (4:29), 8:4 (8:10-11), and 9:4 (2:34-35).

1.1.3 Parallel couplets

For the statistics that will be presented in this chapter, couplets are considered to be parallel if they meet the following three conditions: (1) there is semantic parallelism, (2) the semantic parallelism involves grammatical units from both lines, and (3) it is possible to arrange the lines in a semantic parallelism schema. Thus, in these statistics couplets that are grammatically, but not semantically, parallel are considered to be nonparallel; couplets that have internal semantic parallelism, but no semantic parallelism between the lines, are considered to be nonparallel; and couplets that cannot be arranged in a semantic parallelism schema are considered to be nonparallel, even though the two lines may contain semantically parallel grammatical units. Where there is whole line semantic parallelism, I take the couplet to be parallel.

There are 142 parallel couplets in the corpus, accounting for 85% of all the couplets.

1.1.3.1 Fully parallel couplets

Parallel couplets are considered to be fully parallel if every grammatical unit, whether singly or as part of a compound, is semantically parallel to one or more grammatical units of the other line. There are 54 fully parallel couplets, accounting for 38% of the parallel couplets and 32% of all the couplets.

---

2 See the discussion of AA triplets in section 1.2.3.5 below.

3 On this point I follow the procedure established by Worgul and Elliot-Hogg, cf. Malcolm E. Elliot-Hogg, "The Poetry of Isaiah 40-45: A Typology of Parallelism" (Ph. D. dissertation, Dropsie College, Philadelphia, 1986), 526. However, if couplets that are parallel only grammatically were considered to be parallel, the statistics would be affected very little, as there are only two such couplets (cf. section 1.1.4.1 below).
In 22 (41%) of the fully parallel couplets congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is complete. In these couplets the sets of grammatically parallel units are identical to the sets of semantically parallel units. An example is 4:20-21.

A. ky 'yn hwll bkwl m'syk
B. wl' rmyh [b]mzmt lbkh

A. For there is no insanity in all your works,
B. And no deceit in the intent of your heart.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. ptcl neg S P(prep ptcl OP-s)
B. & neg S P(PP-C-s)
A. ky 'yn hwll bkwl m'syk
B. wl' rmyh [b]mzmt lbkh

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c
B. a' b' c'2

A. ky lw' hplth gwrly b'dt šw
B. wbswd n'lmym l' śmth hwqy

A. For you did not cast my lot with the congregation of wickedness,
B. And with the council of the hidden you did not place my prescribed portion.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. ptcl neg Vtr DO-s PP -C
B. neg Vtr DO-s & PP -C
A. ky lw' hplth gwrly b'dt šw
B. l' śmth hwqy wbswd n'lmym

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a2 b c
B. a'2 b' c'
A. ky lw' hplth gwrly b'dt šw
B. l' śmth hwqy wbswd n'lmym

In 31 (57%) of the fully parallel couplets congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is partial. In these couplets the sets of grammatically parallel units differ to some degree from the sets of semantically parallel units, but there are at least two grammatical units that, whether singly or as parts of compounds, are parallel to each other both grammatically and semantically. An example is 7:34.

A. ky lw' hplth gwrly b'dt šw
B. wbswd n'lmym l' śmth hwqy

A. For you did not cast my lot with the congregation of wickedness,
B. And with the council of the hidden you did not place my prescribed portion.
In 30 (97%) of these partially congruent couplets, including the example given above, the partial congruence is due to the parallelism of grammatically divisible semantic compounds, and in the other, 10:10, to the parallelism of semantically divisible grammatical compounds.

Among the fully parallel couplets, only in 3:25 is there no congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism. In this couplet, due to the reversal of prepositional object, there are no two grammatical units that are parallel both grammatically and semantically.

A. wtgwr npš 'bywn 'm mhwmwt rbh
B. whwwt mdhbh 'm ms'dy

A. And the poor one sojourns amid the tumults of the great one,
B. And threats of oppression dog my steps.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Vin S -C PP-C
B. & S {QV} -C P(PP-s)
A. wtgwr npš 'bywn 'm mhwmwt rbh
B. w{hyw} hwtt mdhbh 'm ms'dy

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a3 b2
B. a' b'2
A. wtgwr npš 'bywn ('m) mhwmwt rbh
B. ('m) ms'dy whwwt mdhbh

1.1.3.2 Partially parallel couplets

Parallel couplets are considered to be partially parallel if at least one grammatical unit has no parallel in the corresponding line, but can be understood there elliptically. There are 88 partially parallel couplets, accounting for 62% of the parallel couplets and 52% of all the couplets. In 59 (67%) of the partially parallel couplets there is complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism; in 28 (32%) there is partial congruence; and in 1 (1%) there is no congruence.

The following table presents data gleaned from Chapter II about the partially parallel couplets.
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<tr>
<th>Passage</th>
<th>Gram. Units</th>
<th>Syllables</th>
<th>Congruence</th>
<th>Ellips. &amp; Compens.</th>
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<td>10:9</td>
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<td>e+gu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:23</td>
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<td>8:8</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>e+0</td>
</tr>
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<td>7:5</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>e+0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:9</td>
<td>3:3</td>
<td>11:11</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>e+gu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:9-10</td>
<td>2:3</td>
<td>6:7</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>0+c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:10-11</td>
<td>5:6</td>
<td>13:17</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>e+ip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:11-12</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>11:8</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>e+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:3</td>
<td>4:5</td>
<td>12:11</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>e+c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:31</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>9:8</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>e+0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-31</td>
<td>3:3</td>
<td>10:10</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>0+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:32A</td>
<td>2:3</td>
<td>6:7</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>e+c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:14-15</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>6:4</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>e+0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:15-16</td>
<td>4:4</td>
<td>10:15</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>e+gu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:17</td>
<td>4:3</td>
<td>11:11</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>e+0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:20</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>10:7</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>e+0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:20-21</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>8:8</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>e+c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEY**
- 0+1 = no ellipsis, but nonclimactic retroactive ellipsis
- 0+c = no ellipsis, but climactic retroactive ellipsis
- e+0 = ellipsis with no addition
- e+1 = ellipsis with nonclimactic retroactive ellipsis
- e+c = ellipsis with climactic retroactive ellipsis
- e+gu = ellipsis with grammatical unit addition
- e+ip = ellipsis with B-line internal parallelism
- gbnsppp = grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases
- gdsc = grammatically divisible semantic compounds
- nc = no congruence
- pc = partial congruence
- sbngpl = semantically, but not grammatically, parallel lines
- sdgc = semantically divisible grammatical compounds
1.1.3.2.1 Partially parallel couplets with both ellipsis and retroactive ellipsis

In 23 (26%) of the partially parallel couplets there is at least one A-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the B line and also at least one B-line grammatical unit that can be understood retroactively as elliptical in the A line. In 19 (83%) of these couplets the retroactively elliptical unit occurs in climactic position, that is, at the end of the B line.

In 17 (74%) of the couplets with both ellipsis and retroactive ellipsis there is complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism, as in, for example, 3:14-15.

A. ky tbl' kwl hkmtm bhmwt yymym
B. brtw h thwmwt 'I nbwky mym

A. For all their wisdom will be swallowed up in the roaring of the seas,
B. In the boiling of the depths over the springs of the waters.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. ptcl Vpa ptcl S-s prep InfC(in) S PP -C
B. ky tbl' kwl hkmtm bhmwt yymym
B. brtw h thwmwt 'I nbwky mym

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c d
B. c' d' e f

In 6 (26%) of the couplets with both ellipsis and retroactive ellipsis there is partial congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism. An example is 3:27-28.

A. bnpwl qw 'I mšpt
B. wgwr 'p 'I n'zbym

A. When the measuring line falls for judgment,
B. And the lot of anger upon the abandoned,
In 4 of these couplets (4:32-33; 6:17-18; 7:6-7; 9:33-34) the partial congruence is due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. In 5:33-34 it is due to semantically divisible grammatical compounds, and in 3:27-28 (the example given above), to grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases.

1.1.3.2.2 Partially parallel couplets with ellipsis and B-line internal parallelism

In 3 (3%) of the partially parallel couplets there is at least one A-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the B line, no retroactive ellipsis, but B-line internal parallelism. In all three of these couplets there is complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism. The following example is from 11:10-11.

A. wlm'n kbwdkh thrth 'nwš mpš'
B. lhtqdš lkh mkwš tw'bwt ndh wšmt m'l

A. And for your glory's sake you have cleansed man from sin,
B. So that he may consecrate himself to you from all impure abominations and guilt of unfaithfulness;

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A: &amp; prep</th>
<th>OP-s</th>
<th>Vtr</th>
<th>DO</th>
<th>PP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B: {Vtr} PP-s</td>
<td>{Vtr} PP-s</td>
<td>'nwš mpš'</td>
<td>mkwl tw'bwt ndh wšmt m'l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semantic Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A: a b c d</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>e'2</th>
<th>e&quot;2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B: c'</td>
<td>mkwl tw'bwt ndh wšmt m'l</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.1.3.2.3 Partially parallel couplets with ellipsis and grammatical unit addition

In 27 (31%) of the partially parallel couplets there is at least one A-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the B line, no retroactive ellipsis, but at least one set of semantically parallel units in which the B-line parallel unit has more grammatical units than the corresponding A-line parallel unit.

In 17 (63%) of these couplets there is complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism, as in, for example, 1:28-29.

A. wtšm dbrym 'l qw
B. wmb' nwḥ šptym bmdḥ

A. And you set words on a measuring line,
B. And the flow of the lips' breath by measure.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Vtr DO PP
B. & DO-C-C PP
A. wtšm dbrym 'l qw
B. wmb' nwḥ šptym bmdḥ

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c
B. b'3 c'

In 10 (37%) of the couplets with ellipsis and grammatical unit addition congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is partial. An example is 1:22-23.

A. rwh htw'h wn'wh bl' bynh
B. wnb'th bmšptq šdq

A. A spirit of error, and perverted without insight,
B. And terrified by righteous judgments.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. P -C & Att(ptcp) PP
B. & Att(ptcp) PP-C
A. rwh htw'h wn'wh bl' bynh
B. wnb'th bmšptq šdq
Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c2
B. c'3
A. rwh htw'h wn'wh bl' bynh
B. wnb'th bmśp ty sdq

In all 10 of these partially congruent couplets the B line is semantically parallel to the A line only as a whole line. The partial congruence is due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds in 8 (80%) of the couplets, to grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases in 1 (2:13), and to both grammatically divisible semantic compounds and grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases in 1 (3:28-29).

1.1.3.2.4 Partially parallel couplets with ellipsis but without addition

In 30 (34%) of the partially parallel couplets there is at least one A-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the B line, but no compensating grammatical unit in the B line.

In 18 (60%) of these couplets there is complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism. The following example is from 1:23.

A. mh 'dbr bl' nwd'
B. w'šmy'h bl' swpr

A. What can I utter that is not foreknown,
B. And announce that is not foretold?

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. DO? Vtr PP
B. & Vtr PP
A. mh 'dbr bl' nwd'
B. w'šmy'h bl' swpr

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c
B. b' c'

In 11 (37%) of the couplets with ellipsis but without addition there is partial congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism, as in, for example, 2:28.
A. "w'ny bmws lby kmym
B. wthzq npšy bbrytk

A. Now as for me, when my heart melted like water,
B. Then my soul was strengthened by your covenant.

**Grammatical Parallelism Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. &amp; -Cpr_ &amp; {Vpa}</th>
<th>S-&lt;s</th>
<th>PP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp; Vin</td>
<td>S-&lt;s</td>
<td>PP-s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. w'ny {nms}</th>
<th>lby kmym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. wthzq npšy</td>
<td>bbrytk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Semantic Parallelism Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. a b...2</th>
<th>c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. b'...2</td>
<td>c'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. w'ny bmws...kmym lby</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. wthzq...bbrytkh npšy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 10 (91%) of these 11 couplets the partial congruence is due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. In the other, 7:8, it is due to semantically divisible grammatical compounds.

Of the couplets with ellipsis but without addition, only in 4:14 is there no congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism. The incongruence is due to semantically, but not grammatically, parallel lines.

A. wydrşwkh blb wlbf
B. wl' nkwnw b'mtkh

A. And they seek you with a divided heart,
B. And they are not firmly established in your truth.

**Grammatical Parallelism Schema**

None

**Semantic Parallelism Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. a  b2(c c)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. b'2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. wydrşwkh blb wlbf</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. wl' nkwnw b'mtkh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1.1.3.2.5 Partially parallel couplets without ellipsis but with retroactive ellipsis**

In 5 (6%) of the partially parallel couplets there is at least one B-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the A line, but no A-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the B line. In 4 (80%) of
these couplets (1:25; 3:31-32; 4:36; 10:9-10) the retroactively elliptical unit occurs in climactic position.

Also in 4 (80%) of these couplets (1:25; 4:36; 10:9-10; 12:30-31) there is complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism. The example is drawn from 1:25.

A. \( \text{wlw'} \ n\text{strw} \)  
B. \( \text{wl'} \ n\text{drw mlpnykh} \)

**Translation**  
A. And they are not concealed,  
B. Nor are they missing from your presence.

**Grammatical Parallelism Schema**  
A. \( \& \ n\text{eg Vpa} \)  
B. \( \& \ n\text{eg Vpa PP-s} \)  
A. \( \text{wlw'} \ n\text{strw} \)  
B. \( \text{wl'} \ n\text{drw mlpnykh} \)

**Semantic Parallelism Schema**  
A. \( a \quad b \)  
B. \( a \quad b' \quad c \)

In the fifth couplet (3:31-32) congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is partial due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

A. \( \text{wt'wkl 'd thwm rbh} \)  
B. \( \text{wybq'w l'bdwn nhly bly'l} \)

A. And it shall devour right down into the great deep,  
B. And the torrents of Belial shall burst into the abyss.

**Grammatical Parallelism Schema**  
A. \( \& \ \text{Vin PP Att} \)  
B. \( \& \ \text{Vin PP S-Cpn} \)  
A. \( \text{wt'wkl 'd thwm rbh} \)  
B. \( \text{wybq'w l'bdwn nhly bly'l} \)

**Semantic Parallelism Schema**  
A. \( a^3 \)  
B. \( a'^2 \quad b \quad c \)  
A. \( \text{wt'wkl 'd thwm rbh} \)  
B. \( \text{wybq'w l'bdwn nhly bly'l} \)
1.1.4 Nonparallel couplets

There are 26 nonparallel couplets in the corpus, 15% of the total number of couplets. Of these, 6 (23%) have internal parallelism, 4 in the A line and 2 in the B line.

The following table presents data gleaned from Chapter II about the nonparallel couplets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passage</th>
<th>Gram. Units</th>
<th>Syllables</th>
<th>Parallelism</th>
<th>Line relations</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Internal Parallels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:23-24</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>8:5</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>enjambed</td>
<td>NS:PP</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:31</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>9:5</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>enjambed</td>
<td>VS:PP</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:8</td>
<td>2:2</td>
<td>6:4</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>enjambed</td>
<td>VS:PP</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:12-13</td>
<td>2:3</td>
<td>7:6</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>enjambed</td>
<td>InfP:VS</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:19</td>
<td>2:2</td>
<td>5:8</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>enjambed</td>
<td>PP:InfP</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:29-30</td>
<td>3:3</td>
<td>9:11</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>parataxis</td>
<td>VS:VS</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:33</td>
<td>2:2</td>
<td>6:8</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>enjambed</td>
<td>VS:DO</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:33-34</td>
<td>3:3</td>
<td>10:9</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>enjambed</td>
<td>VS:PP</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:15</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>8:5</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>enjambed</td>
<td>VS:PP</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:16-17</td>
<td>2:3</td>
<td>8:10</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>enjambed</td>
<td>VS:InfP</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:19</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>11:9</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>enjambed</td>
<td>V:S</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:35</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>9:8</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>enjambed</td>
<td>VSPP:VS</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:25</td>
<td>3:4</td>
<td>6:9</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>enjambed</td>
<td>PP:VS</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:8-9</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>11:9</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>ky</td>
<td>VS:NS</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:3-4</td>
<td>4:4</td>
<td>9:11</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>ky</td>
<td>VS:NS</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:5</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>9:5</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>enjambed</td>
<td>VS:PP</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:10A</td>
<td>3:3</td>
<td>9:6</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>enjambed</td>
<td>VS:PP</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:32-33</td>
<td>5:4</td>
<td>9:14</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>enjambed</td>
<td>NS:InfP</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:11</td>
<td>4:3</td>
<td>9:6</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>enjambed</td>
<td>VS:PP</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>7:6</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>enjambed</td>
<td>VS:Att</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:32-33</td>
<td>3:3</td>
<td>7:8</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>ky</td>
<td>NS:VS</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:13</td>
<td>4:2</td>
<td>12:7</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>enjambed</td>
<td>VS:InfP</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:18-19</td>
<td>3:3</td>
<td>9:7</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>enjambed</td>
<td>VS:PP</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:23-24</td>
<td>4:3</td>
<td>11:9</td>
<td>pnp pnp</td>
<td>coordinate</td>
<td>VS:VS</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:11</td>
<td>4:5</td>
<td>14:13</td>
<td>pnp pnp</td>
<td>coordinate</td>
<td>VS:VS</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEY**

DO = direct object
InfP = infinitive phrase
NS = nominal sentence
PP = prepositional phrase
pnp = partially parallel grammatically but nonparallel semantically
S = subject
V = verb
VS = verbal sentence
1.1.4.1 Coordinate nonparallel couplets

There are 2 nonparallel couplets whose lines are joined by the coordinate conjunction waw, 15:23-24 (the example presented below) and 16:11. They are the only two semantically nonparallel couplets in which the lines are grammatically parallel. In both these couplets both lines are verbal clauses.

A. 
B. 

A. And I know that you have chosen them from among all,
B. And forever they shall serve you.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Vtr ptcl PP-s Vin PP
B. S Vtr-s & PP
A. w’d’h ky bm bhrth mkwl
B. hw’d hm yšrtwk

Semantic Parallelism Schema

None

1.1.4.2 Nonparallel couplets with ky(‘)

In the corpus there are 3 nonparallel couplets whose lines are joined by the conjunction ky(‘): 6:8-9, 7:3-4, and 11:32-33 (the example presented below).

In all 3, one line is a verbal clause and the other a nominal clause.

A. 
B. 

A. May yo[u] be blessed, Lord,
B. For it is you who have done these things.

Even though in this example the repeated pronoun ‘th may be considered an instance of semantic parallelism, the lines are not considered to be parallel, for they cannot be arranged in a semantic parallelism schema. 4

4See the definition of parallel couplets above in section 1.1.3.
1.1.4.3 Paratactic nonparallel couplets

The only nonparallel_couplet in which the lines are simply juxtaposed without any syntactic connection is 2:29-30. Both lines are verbal clauses.

A. wrgly 'mdh bmyšwr
B. mqlhm 'brkh šmkh

A. But my foot stands on level ground;
B. Away from their assembly I will bless your name.

1.1.4.4 Enjambed nonparallel couplets

Couplets are considered to be enjambed when one line is a continuation of the clause of the other line, or when one line is a clause subordinated to the clause of the other line. Twenty (77%) of the nonparallel couplets are enjambed. In 12 of these (60%), one of the lines is a prepositional phrase which completes the clause of the other line. In another 5, one of the lines is an independent clause and the other an infinitive phrase. Since the infinitive phrases are introduced by prepositions, one could say that in 17 (85%) of the enjambed couplets one of the lines is a prepositional phrase of one kind or another that completes the clause of the other line. An example is 1:23-24.

A. hkwl hqwq lpnykh
B. bhrt zkrwn

A. All is written before you
B. With ink of remembrance

Five (25%) of the enjambed couplets have internal parallelism, 3 in the A line and 2 in the B line.

1.1.5 Summary of parallelism in the couplets

I. Parallel couplets: 142 (85%) (81 completely congruent, 59 partially congruent, 2 incongruent)

A. Fully parallel couplets: 54 (38%)

1. Completely congruent: 22 (41%)
2. Partially congruent: 31 (57%)
3. Incongruent: 1 (2%)

B. Partially parallel couplets: 88 (62%)
1. Congruence
   a) Completely congruent: 59 (67%)
   b) Partially congruent: 28 (32%)
   c) Incongruent: 1 (1%)

2. Ellipsis
   a) With both ellipsis and retroactive ellipsis: 23 (26%), 19 (83%) climactic
      (1) Completely congruent: 17 (74%)
      (2) Partially congruent: 6 (26%)
   b) With ellipsis and B-line internal parallelism: 3 (3%), all completely congruent
   c) With ellipsis and grammatical unit addition: 27 (31%)
      (1) Completely congruent: 18 (67%)
      (2) Partially congruent: 9 (33%)
   d) With ellipsis but without addition: 30 (34%)
      (1) Completely congruent: 18 (60%)
      (2) Partially congruent: 11 (37%)
      (3) Incongruent: 1 (3%)
   e) Without ellipsis but with retroactive ellipsis: 5 (6%), 4 (80%) climactic
      (1) Completely congruent: 4 (80%)
      (2) Partially congruent: 1 (20%)

II. Nonparallel couplets: 26 (15%), 6 with internal parallelism
   A. Lines joined by coordinate conjunction: 2 (8%), both VS:VS
B. Lines joined by particle *ky(‘)*: 3 (12%)
   1. VS:NS--2
   2. NS:VS--1

C. Lines paratactically juxtaposed: 1 (4%), VS:VS

D. Lines enjambed: 20 (77%)
   1. One line a prepositional phrase: 17 (85%)
   2. Other syntactic relationships: 3 (15%)

1.2 Triplets

The following table presents data gleaned from Chapter II about the triplets.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passage</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Gram. Units</th>
<th>Syllables</th>
<th>Paratelicness</th>
<th>Congruence</th>
<th>Wisp</th>
<th>Int. Par.</th>
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**KEY**
gnsp = grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases
gdsc = grammatically divisible semantic compounds
Int. Par. = internal parallelism
pc = partial congruence
revob = reversal of prepositional object
sbngpl = semantically, but not grammatically, parallel lines
sdgc = semantically divisible grammatical compounds
Wlsp = whole line semantic parallelism

1.2.1 Frequency

The triplet is the second most frequently occurring basic unit. There are 76 triplets, accounting for 35% of the lines and 29% of the basic units.

1.2.2 Line length

The following table lists the grammatical unit counts in the triplets.

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<th>Percent</th>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5:3:3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:2:4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5:3:4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:3:2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5:4:4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:3:3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5:4:5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:3:4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5:4:6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:4:2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5:5:4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:4:3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5:5:2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:4:4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6:3:4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:5:5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6:4:4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:2:2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6:5:3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:2:3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The only frequently occurring pattern is 2:2:2. Of the 228 lines, 75 (33%) have 3 grammatical units, 75 (33%) have 2, 53 (23%) have 4, 21 (9%) have 5, and 4 (2%) have 6. If the AAA and AAB quatrains were analyzed as triplets, there would be another 3:4:2 triplet (4:10-11) and one each of the patterns 3:5:2 (7:31-32, which could also be analyzed as 3:4:2) and 4:8:3 (3:9-10).\(^5\)

---

\(^5\)See the discussion of AAA and AAB quatrains in sections 1.3.3.3 and 1.3.3.4 below.
1.2.3 Parallelism among the lines

For the criteria that are applied to determine if lines are parallel, see section 1.1.3 above.

1.2.3.1 AAA triplets

AAA triplets are those in which all three lines are parallel. Forty (53%) of the triplets fall into this category.

1.2.3.1.1 Fully parallel AAA triplets

Twelve (30%) of the AAA triplets display full parallelism among all three lines. An example is 5:12-13.

A. ky brt npşy I' 'zbtry
B. wşw'ty şm'th bmrwry npşy
C. wrnt ygwny hkrth b'nhty

A. For in my soul's distress you did not abandon me,
B. And you heard my call in the bitterness of my soul,
C. And you paid heed to my agonizing cry in my groaning.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. pp cl PP-C-s neg Vtr-s
B. PP-C-s & DO-s Vtr
C. PP-s & DO-C-s Vtr
A. ky brt npşy I' 'zbtry
B. bmrwry npşy wşw'ty şm'th
C. b'nhty wrnt ygwny hkrth

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a2(b c) d
B. a'2(b' c) d'2(e f)
C. a" d"3(e'2 f')

In 2 of the fully parallel AAA triplets there is complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism, as in the example above. In the other 10 examples, congruence is partial. Of these 10, the partial congruence is due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds in 8, to semantically, but not grammatically, parallel lines in 1, and to both grammatically divisible semantic compounds and semantically, but not grammatically, parallel lines in 1.
In 7 (58%) of the fully parallel AAA triplets there is whole line semantic parallelism, and in 6 of these all three lines are parallel to each other only as whole lines.

1.2.3.1.2 Partially parallel AAA triplets

Twenty eight (70%) of the AAA triplets display partial parallelism between at least two of the lines. The following example comes from 1:25-26.

A. And what can a man say with respect to his sin,
B. And what can he argue concerning his iniquities,
C. And what can he answer to all just judgment?

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & DO? Vtr S M-s
B. & DO? Vtr PP-s
C. & DO? Vtr prep ptcl OP -C
A. wmh yspr 'nwš hť'tw
B. wmh ywiky'h 'l 'wwnwtyw
C. wmh yšyb 'l kwî mšpt hšdq

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c d
B. a b' c d'
C. a b' e f

In 16 (57%) of the partially parallel AAA triplets, there is complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism. In the other 12 (43%), congruence is partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds in 9 triplets, to semantically, but not grammatically, parallel lines in 2 (3:29-30; 15:16), and to reversal of prepositional object in 1 (11:4-5).

1.2.3.1.3 Secondary patterns in AAA triplets

In all but two (3:29-30; 9:6-7) of the AAA triplets a secondary pattern can be detected. Even though all three lines are parallel, some feature makes two lines more closely related to each other than to the third line, yielding a secondary pattern of AAB, ABA, or ABB. In a number of cases, more than one of
these secondary patterns is present in the same triplet. A certain feature may closely relate the A and B lines, for example, while another indicates a close tie between the A and C lines.


Seventeen of the 38 triplets mentioned in the previous paragraph display at least two secondary patterns. Six of them exhibit both the AAB and ABA patterns (3:32-33; 4:30-31; 5:7-8; 7:29-31; 9:5); 7, the ABA and ABB patterns (3:32-33; 4:12-13, 30-31; 7:29-31; 8:30-31; 9:7-8, 35-36); and 11, the AAB and ABB patterns (3:32-33; 4:11-12; 26-27, 30-31; 5:11-12, 12-13, 32-33; 7:29-31; 10:31-32; 11:8-9; 14:18-19). The figures in the preceding sentence total more than 17 because three triplets (3:32-33; 4:30-31; 7:29-31) are repeated in each category. That is, each of these three exhibits all three secondary patterns: AAB, ABA and ABB.

1.2.3.2 AAB triplets

AAB triplets are those in which the A and B lines are parallel to each other, but not to the C line. Only 6 (6%) of the triplets fall into this category. In all 6 there is complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism.

---

6 The secondary pattern ascribed in the preceding paragraph to these 15 triplets is the one that I consider dominant.

7 AAB, ABA and ABB triplets are distinct from AAA triplets with secondary AAB, ABA, and ABB patterns, for in the AAA triplets all three lines are parallel.
1.2.3.3 ABA triplets

ABA triplets are those in which the A and C lines are parallel to each other, but not to the B line. Only 3 (4%) of the triplets fall into this category. In all 3 there is complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism.

1.2.3.3.1 Fully parallel ABA triplets

In 4:31-32 (the example below) and 5:15-16 there is full parallelism between the A and C lines.

A. wdrk 'nwš lw' tkwn
B. ky 'm brwh ysr 'l lw
C. lhtm drk lbny 'dm

A. And the way of man is not ordered aright,
B. Except by the spirit which God has formed for him,
C. To perfect the way of the sons of man.

1.2.3.3.2 Partially parallel ABA triplets

The only ABA triplet with partial parallelism between the A and C lines is 8:6-7.
A. And they shall sprout a shoot
B. To become an eternal plant,
C. Taking root before they sprout.

**Grammatical Parallelism Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. &amp; QV</th>
<th>prep InfC(tr) DO</th>
<th>PP</th>
<th>-C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>prep InfC(in) M(ptcl Vtr)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>whyw lhpry nhsr</td>
<td>Imt't 'wlm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. whyw lhpry nhsr</td>
<td>Imt't 'wlm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>lhpry nhsr</td>
<td>Imt't 'wlm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>lhpry nhsr</td>
<td>Imt't 'wlm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Semantic Parallelism Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. a</th>
<th>b2</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. b'2</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2.3.4 ABB triplets

ABB triplets are those in which the B and C lines are parallel to each other, but not to the A line. Twenty two (29%) of the triplets fall into this category.

1.2.3.4.1 Fully parallel ABB triplets

Half the ABB triplets display full parallelism between the B and C lines, as in the following example from 1:27.

A. wbny h'dm
B. 'bwdt h'wwn
C. wm'sy hrmyh

A. But to the sons of man
B. Belong the service of iniquity
C. And deeds of deceit.

**Grammatical Parallelism Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. &amp; P(PP -C)</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>-C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>&amp; S</td>
<td>-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. wbny h'dm</td>
<td>'bwdt h'wwn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. wbny h'dm</td>
<td>'bwdt h'wwn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. wbny h'dm</td>
<td>'bwdt h'wwn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 8 (73%) of the fully parallel ABB triplets there is complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism (as in the example above). In the other 3 (27%), congruence is partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

In 8 (73%) of the fully parallel ABB triplets the A and B lines are enjambed. In 4:14-15 the coordinate conjunction connects them; in 5:20 the conjunction ky fulfills this function; and in 10:5-6 the A and B lines are juxtaposed paratactically.

1.2.3.4.2 Partially parallel ABB triplets

In the other half of the ABB triplets, parallelism between the B and C lines is partial, as in, for example, 4:23-24.

A. And you did not daub with shame
B. The faces of any of those who were examined by me,
C. Those who gathered in community to your covenant.

In 4 (36%) of the partially parallel ABB triplets there is complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism. In 6 (55%), there is
partial congruence, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds in 5 cases (as in the example above), and, in the other (2:35-36), to both grammatically divisible semantic compounds and grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases. In 5:10-11 there is no congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism, due to semantically, but not grammatically, parallel lines.

In 10 (91%) of the partially parallel ABB triplets, the A and B lines are enjambed. In the exception, 10:5-6, these lines are paratactically juxtaposed.

1.2.3.5 AA triplets

AA triplets have the parallelism of a couplet but the meter of a triplet. In these triplets there are only two parallel clauses or phrases, but one of them is approximately twice as long as the other, both in terms of grammatical units and syllables. I have analyzed the longer clause/phrase as two enjambed nonparallel lines. Part of the shorter clause/phrase is parallel to one of these enjambed lines, and the other part is parallel to the other enjambed line. That is, the shorter clause/phrase, constituting one line of the triplet, is parallel to the other two lines of the triplet combined. 8 Five (7%) of the triplets fall into this category. In 2 of them the first clause is the long one, and in the other 3, the second clause. 9

1.2.3.5.1 Fully parallel AA triplets

In 4 (80%) of the AA triplets there is full parallelism between the two clauses or phrases. An example is 6:9-10.

A. wkpykh lhwrwtm
B. wkywšwr 'mtkh
C. lhkynm b'štkh

8 See also the explanation of AA triplets in section 3.1.3 of Chapter I.
9 Another possible example of an AA triplet is 10:10-12, which I have analyzed as a quatrain.
A. And to teach them according to your word,
B. And according to the uprightness of your truth
C. To establish them in your counsel

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & PP-s prep InfC(tr)-s
B. & PP-C-s
C. wkpykh lhwrwtm
A. wkywšwr 'mtkh
B. lhkynm b'ștkh

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a
B. a'2
C. b'2

Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is complete in 3 of the fully parallel AA triplets (as in the example above). In 2:9 it is partial, due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

1.2.3.5.2 Partially parallel AA triplets

In 2:34-35 there is partial parallelism between the two clauses and complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism.

A. w'th 'ly 'zrth npš 'ny wrš
B. myd hzq mmnw
C. wtpd npšy myd 'dyrym

A. But you, my God, rescued the oppressed and poor
B. From the hand of him who was stronger than he,
C. And you redeemed my life from the hand of the mighty.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Spr Voc-s Vtr DO-C & -C PP -C PP-s
B. & Vtr DO-s PP -C
C. w'th 'ly 'zrth npš 'ny wrš myd hzq mmnw
A. wtpd npšy myd 'dyrym

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b c d3 (e f f')
B. g h i
C. c' d' g h'
1.2.4 Summary of parallelism in the triplets

I. Parallelism among the lines

A. AAA triplets: 40 (53%)

1. Degree of parallelism between the lines in AAA triplets
   a) Fully parallel AAA triplets: 12 (30%)
      (1) Congruence
         (a) Completely congruent: 2 (17%)
         (b) Partially congruent: 10 (83%)
      (2) Whole line semantic parallelism: 7 (58%)
         (a) In the C line: 1 (14%)
         (b) In all three lines: 6 (86%)
   b) Partially parallel AAA triplets: 28 (70%)
      (1) Completely congruent: 16 (57%)
      (2) Partially congruent: 12 (43%)

2. AAA triplets that also exhibit other patterns: 38 (95%)
   a) AAA triplets that are also AAB: 14
   b) AAA triplets that are also ABA: 8
   c) AAA triplets that are also ABB: 16
   d) AAA triplets that are also AAB and ABA: 2
   e) AAA triplets that are also ABA and ABB: 4
   f) AAA triplets that are also AAB and ABB: 8
   g) AAA triplets that are also AAB, ABA, and ABB: 3

B. AAB triplets: 6 (8%), all with complete congruence

1. AAB triplets with full parallelism between A and B: 1 (17%)
2. AAB triplets with partial parallelism between A and B: 5 (83%)
C. ABA triplets: 3 (4%), all with complete congruence
1. ABA triplets with full parallelism between A and C: 2 (67%)
2. ABA triplets with partial parallelism between A and C: 1 (33%)
D. ABB triplets: 22 (29%)
1. ABB triplets with full parallelism between B and C: 11 (50%)
a) Completely congruent: 8 (73%)
b) Partially congruent: 3 (27%)
2. ABB triplets with partial parallelism between B and C: 11 (50%)
a) Completely congruent: 4 (36%)
b) Partially congruent: 6 (55%)
c) Incongruent: 1 (9%)
E. AA triplets: 5 (7%), 2 with long first clause, 3 with long second clause
1. Fully parallel: 4 (80%)
a) Completely congruent: 3 (75%)
b) Partially congruent: 1 (25%)
2. Partially parallel with complete congruence: 1 (20%)

II. Relationships between nonparallel lines
A. Enjambment: 4 AAB + 3 ABA + 18 ABB + 5 AA = 30 (83%)
B. Coordination: 2 AAB + 1 ABB = 3 (8%)
C. Parataxis: 2 ABB = 2 (6%)
D. Joined by ky: 1 ABB = 1 (3%)

1.3 Quatrains
Quatrains with AAAA, AAAB, and ABBB parallel patterns can be analyzed as two consecutive couplets, and I have so treated them in Chapter II.\textsuperscript{10} There I

\textsuperscript{10}AAAA, AAAB and ABBB quatrains are discussed in section 8.1 of this chapter. In theory the ABAA and AABA patterns of parallelism are also possible, but I found none of these in the corpus.
have analyzed as quatrains only those four-line units that display the parallel patterns of ABAB, ABBA, AAA or ABB.

Some of these quatrains could be analyzed as couplets, by combining the A and B lines and the C and D lines. This is especially the case with the two quatrains that have a 2:2:2:2 pattern of grammatical units. However, in most cases to analyze the quatrains as couplets would yield unusually long lines. In those few cases in which the analysis as couplets would yield lines of normal length, the syntactical structure (four clauses or phrases) justifies the four-line analysis.

The following table presents data gleaned from Chapter II about the quatrains.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passage</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Gram. Units</th>
<th>Syllables</th>
<th>Wisp</th>
<th>Parallelism</th>
<th>Congruence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:22</td>
<td>ABBA</td>
<td>2:2:2:2</td>
<td>4:5:4:6</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>fp,fp</td>
<td>cc,cc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:9-10</td>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>4:5:3:3</td>
<td>10:11:8:9</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>pp</td>
<td>cc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:10-12</td>
<td>ABBA</td>
<td>3:3:2:5</td>
<td>11:9:8:16</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>pp,pp</td>
<td>cc,cc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:34-35</td>
<td>ABAB</td>
<td>4:5:4:4</td>
<td>8:12:11:13</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>fp,pp</td>
<td>pc,pcc(gdsc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:10-11</td>
<td>ABB</td>
<td>3:2:2:2</td>
<td>8:7:7:7</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>pp</td>
<td>nc(sbnpgpl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:31-32</td>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>3:2:3:2</td>
<td>6:6:8:6</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>fp</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:32-33</td>
<td>ABBA</td>
<td>3:3:3:4</td>
<td>11:8:9:10</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>fp,fp</td>
<td>pc(gnsppp),pc(gdsc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:9-10</td>
<td>ABB</td>
<td>2:2:2:2</td>
<td>8:8:7:8</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>fp,fp</td>
<td>cc,cc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:11-12</td>
<td>ABAB</td>
<td>4:3:4:2</td>
<td>11:7:12:5</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>pp,pp</td>
<td>cc,cc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEY**
- **cc** = completely congruent
- **fp** = fully parallel
- **gnsppp** = grammatically, but not semantically, parallel
- **gdsc** = grammatically divisible semantic compounds
- **nc** = no congruence
- **pc** = partial congruence
- **pp** = partially parallel
- **sbnpgpl** = semantically, but not grammatically, parallel lines
- **sdgc** = semantically divisible grammatical compounds
- **Wisp** = whole line semantic parallelism
In this table two abbreviations, separated by a comma, are found in the parallelism and congruence columns. The first abbreviation in each column pertains to the pair of lines that includes the A line, and the other abbreviation refers to the other pair.

1.3.1 Frequency

There are 15 quatrains, accounting for 9% of the lines and 6% of the basic units.

1.3.2 Line length

The following table lists the grammatical unit counts in the quatrains.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:2:2:2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>3:4:4:3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:3:4:2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4:2:3:2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:2:2:2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4:3:4:2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:2:3:2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4:4:4:2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:3:2:5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4:5:3:3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:3:3:4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4:5:4:4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No pattern occurs more than twice. Of the 60 lines, 21 (35%) have 2 grammatical units, 20 (33%) have 4, 15 (25%) have 3, and 4 (7%) have 5. There are no lines of 6 grammatical units.

1.3.3 Parallelism among the lines

For the criteria that are applied to determine if lines are parallel, see section 1.1.3 above.

1.3.3.1 ABAB quatrains

ABAB quatrains are those in which parallelism is alternating. That is, the A and C lines are parallel to each other, as are the B and D lines. Five (33%) of the quatrains fall into this category, including the following example from 2:29.11

---

11 This example could be treated as a 6:5 couplet. However lines with 6 grammatical units are rare in the corpus, and the presence of 4 clauses in the unit (2 relative clauses and 2 independent clauses) favors the analysis as a quatrain.
A. But as for them, the net they spread for me
B. Catches their foot,
C. And the snares they laid for me,
D. They fall in them.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & -Cpr> S , -R(Vtr) PP-s) Vtr DO-<\$  
B. & {S} , -R(Vtr) PP-s) {Vtr-s} PP-<\$  
C. whm ršt prśw ly tlkd rglm  
D. wphym tmnw lnpsy {hplw} bm

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a b2 c d2  
B. b'2' c' d'2  
C. whm ršt prśw ly tlkwd rglm  
D. wphym tmnw lnpsy nplw bm

Three ABAB quatrains display full parallelism in one pair of lines and partial parallelism in the other. In two of these there is complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism in one pair and partial congruence in the other. In the third quatrain congruence is partial in both pairs of lines. In every case, the partial congruence is due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

In the other two ABAB quatrains there is partial parallelism in both pairs of lines, with complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism.
1.3.3.2 ABBA quatrains

ABBA quatrains are those in which parallelism is chiastic. That is, the A and D lines are parallel to each other, as are the B and C lines. Seven (47%) of the quatrains fall into this category, including the following example from 5:23-24.

A. g[m 'w]kly lhmy
B. 'ly hgdylw 'qb
C. wylyzw 'ly b'spt 'wl
D. kwl nṣmdy swdy

A. All[so those who have ea]ten my bread
B. Have lifted up their heel against me,
C. And they sneered against me with evil lips,
D. All those who were members of my intimate circle.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>[ptcl S]</td>
<td>-C-s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>ptcl S</td>
<td>-C-s</td>
<td>PP-s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td></td>
<td>PP-s</td>
<td>Vtr DO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>g[m 'w]kly</td>
<td>lhmy</td>
<td>'ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>'ly</td>
<td>hgdylw 'qb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td></td>
<td>'ly</td>
<td>wylyzw...b'spt 'wl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td></td>
<td>'ly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>kwl nṣmdy</td>
<td>swdy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semantic Parallelism Schema

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>a2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c'...3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>a'2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>g[m 'w]kly lhmy</td>
<td></td>
<td>'ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td></td>
<td>'ly</td>
<td>hgdylw 'qb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td></td>
<td>'ly</td>
<td>wylyzw...b'spt 'wl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>kwl nṣmdy swdy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Four of the ABBA quatrains are fully parallel in both pairs of lines. Of these, 2 have complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism in both pairs of lines, 1 has complete congruence in one pair and partial congruence in the other, and the fourth has partial congruence in both pairs. In two cases the partial congruence is due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. In the third case, the A and D lines of 8:32-33, the incongruence is due to grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases.
One of the ABBA quatrains exhibits full parallelism in one pair of lines and partial parallelism in the other. Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is complete in both pairs.

The remaining two quatrains display partial parallelism in both pairs of lines. In one there is complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism in both pairs of lines, while in the other quatrain there is complete congruence in one pair of lines and partial congruence in the other due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

1.3.3.3 AAA quatrains

AAA quatrains have the parallelism of a triplet but the meter of a quatrain. In these quatrains there are only three parallel clauses, but one of them is approximately twice as long as the others, both in terms of grammatical units and syllables. I have analyzed the long clause as two enjambed nonparallel lines. Part of each of the shorter clauses is parallel to one of these enjamed lines, and the other part of each of the shorter clauses is parallel to the other enjamed line. That is, each of the shorter clauses, constituting one line of the quatrain, is parallel to the two enjamed lines of the quatrain combined, and also to the other shorter clause.12 Two (13%) of the quatrains fall into this category. In both of these the middle clause is the long one. The following example is from 3:9-10.

A. ky' bmšbry mwt tmlyt zkr
B. wbhbly š'wl ygyh mkwr hryh
C. pl' yw's 'm gbwrtw
D. wypít gbr mmšbrym

A. For it is in the throes of death that she gives birth to a male,
B. And it is in the pains of Sheol that there bursts forth from the crucible of the pregnant one
C. A wonderful counselor with his might,
D. And a man is delivered from the breakers.

12 See also the explanation of AA triplets and AAA quatrains in section 3.1.3 of Chapter I.
Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. ptcl PP-C Vtr DO
B. & PP-C {Vtr} PP -C (DO)-C PP-s
C. PP & {Vtr} {DO}
D. ky' bmšbry mwt tmlyt mkwr hryh
A. wbbhly š'wl {tgylh} pl' yw's 'm gbwr tw
gbr
B. wbbhly š'wl {tgylh} pl' yw's 'm gbwr tw
gbr
C. mmšbrym w{tpyl} pl' yw's 'm gbwr tw
gbr

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a2 b c
B. a'2 b' d' e c'
C. c'3
d. a" b" c" c''
A. ky' bmšbry mwt tmlyt mkwr hryh
B. wbbhly š'wl ygyh mkwr hryh
C. mmšbrym w{tpyl} pl' yw's 'm gbwr tw
gbr

In this example there is full parallelism between the first and third clauses, but each of these is parallel only partially to the second clause. Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is complete. In 7:31-32, there is full parallelism among all three clauses, but congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is partial due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

1.3.3.4 ABB quatrain
The ABB quatrain is like the AAA quatrains, except that the first line is not parallel to the others. The only ABB quatrain in the corpus is 4:10-11. As in the case of the two AAA quatrains, the middle member is the long one. The second and third members are partially parallel, and there is no congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism, due to semantically, but not grammatically, parallel lines.

A. zmmw 'ly bly'l
B. lhmyr twrtkh
C. 'šr šnnth bibby
D. bělqwt 'rmkh
A. They plotted wickedness against me,
B. To exchange your Law
C. Which you have taught in my heart
D. For smooth words for your people.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
None

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. ab c
B. C. d e3
D. 
A. zmmw 'ly bly'l
B-C. lhmyr twrtkh 'shr šnth blby
D. bhlqwt l'mkh

In this ABB quatrain there are three "clauses" (an independent clause, an infinitive phrase, and a relative clause), although they do not correspond precisely to the three members of the quatrain.

1.3.4 Summary of parallelism in the quatrains

I. ABAB quatrains: 5 (33%)
   A. ABAB quatrains with full parallelism in one pair of lines and partial parallelism in the other: 3
      1. Completely congruent in one pair of lines and partially congruent in the other: 2
      2. Partially congruent in both pairs of lines: 1
   B. ABAB quatrains with partial parallelism in both pairs of lines: 2, completely congruent in both pairs of lines

II. ABBA quatrains: 7 (47%)
   A. ABBA quatrains with full parallelism in both pairs of lines: 4
      1. Completely congruent in both pairs of lines: 2
      2. Completely congruent in one pair of lines and partially congruent in the other: 1
      3. Partially congruent in both pairs of lines: 1
B. ABBA quatrains with full parallelism in one pair of lines and partial parallelism in the other: 1, completely congruent in both pairs of lines

C. ABBA quatrains with partial parallelism in both pairs of lines: 2
   1. Completely congruent in both pairs of lines: 1
   2. Completely congruent in one pair of lines and partially congruent in the other: 1

III. AAA quatrains: 2 (13%)
   A. Parallelism is partial (A,D // B-C) and full (A/D) with full congruence: 1
   B. Parallelism is full (A // B-C // D) and congruence is partial: 1

IV. ABB quatrain: 1 (7%), with partial parallelism and no congruence.

1.4 Pentastichs

The following table presents data gleaned from Chapter II about the pentastichs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passage</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Gram. Units</th>
<th>Syllables</th>
<th>Parallelism</th>
<th>Congruence</th>
<th>Wisp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:10-12</td>
<td>ABBBA 4:2:2:2:4</td>
<td>11:7:7:8:9</td>
<td>fp,fp</td>
<td>pc(gdsc),cc</td>
<td>AE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:5-7</td>
<td>AABBA 2:2:4:4:4</td>
<td>8:10:11:14:10</td>
<td>fp,pp</td>
<td>cc,pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEY
cc = completely congruent
fp = fully parallel
gdsc = grammatically divisible semantic compounds
pc = partial congruence
pp = partially parallel
Wisp = whole line semantic parallelism

In this table two abbreviations, separated by a comma, are found in the parallelism and congruence columns. The first abbreviation in each column pertains to the pair/trio of lines that includes the A line, and the other abbreviation refers to the pair/trio that does not include the A line.
1.4.1 Frequency

There are 4 pentastichs, accounting for 3% of the lines and 2% of the basic units. The following example is from 3:23-24.  

A. w'ny ysr hhmr
B. mh 'ny
C. mgbl bmym
D. lmy nhšbty
E. wmh kwh ly

A. But I, a creature of clay,
B. What am I?
C. A thing kneaded with water,
D. And what am I considered to be worth?
E. And what strength do I have?

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Spr, =S-C>
B. C. =S(ptcp(pa) PP)>
Ppr? & (P(PPr?))
D. & Ppr?
E. _ S(InfC(tr)- s)_

S Att(PP-<_s>)

A. w'ny ysr hhmr
B. mh 'ny
C. mgbl bmym
D. wlmny {hwšby}
E. wnh ly

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a b2
B. c d
C. b'2
D. c' d'
E. c" d"2

A. w'ny ysr hhmr
B. mh 'ny
C. mgbl bmym
D. wlmny nhšbty
E. wnh ly

13 The lines are short in this example, and one might argue that the first two pairs of lines should be combined in one line each, so that the unit would be a triplet. However the short E line, clearly parallel to the B and D lines, favors the analysis as a pentastich.
1.4.2 Line length

No line length pattern is repeated. Of the 20 lines, 12 (60%) have 2 grammatical units, 5 (20%) have 4, and 3 (15%) have 3. There are no lines of either 5 or 6 grammatical units.

1.4.3 Parallelism among the lines

For the criteria that are applied to determine if lines are parallel, see section 1.1.3 above.

There is no repeated pattern of parallelism among the lines, but all the patterns group the lines into a pair and a trio.

Only in 9:10-12 is there full parallelism in both the pair and the trio. In 3:23-24 and 11:5-7 there is partial parallelism between the lines of the pair and full parallelism among the lines of the trio, and in 5:16 parallelism is partial both in the pair and in the trio.

In 5:16 a unique phenomenon occurs, in that the B line is parallel to the C line, and the C line to the E line, but the B and C lines are not parallel. I have found this type of parallelism nowhere else in the corpus.

In two of the pentastichs, congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is complete in both the pair and the trio, while in the other two congruence is partial in the pair and complete in the triplet. In both cases the partial congruence is due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds.

1.5 Single lines

There are three lines (10:12; 12:31; and 15:16-17) which do not appear to be grouped with any other lines in a basic unit. All of these occur at the end of a strophe, suggesting that the single line was used as a closure device. Other

possible examples are 3:36; 9:5, 32 and 34. The single lines found in 10:12 and 12:31 both have 4 grammatical units; the single line in 15:16-17 has 3.

1.6 Totals of data

Some of the data presented in section 1 of this chapter are not totaled here, but are the subject of further study in other sections. Thus, ellipsis is discussed in section 4, and whole line semantic parallelism in section 6.

1.6.1 Line length

Of the 647 lines in the corpus, 240 (37%) have 3 grammatical units, 184 (28%) have 2, 166 (26%) have 4, 51 (8%) have 5, and 6 (1%) have 6.

1.6.2 Degree of parallelism

Of the 168 couplets, 142 (85%) are parallel couplets. Thus, of the 336 lines in the couplets, 284 (85%) are parallel to another line. Of the 142 parallel couplets, 54 (38%) are fully parallel and 88 (62%) are partially parallel.

All 76 triplets have at least two parallel lines, and in 40 (53%) of them all three lines are parallel. Of the 228 lines in the triplets, 192 (84%) are parallel to another line. Of the 76 triplets, 30 (39%) display full parallelism among the parallel lines, and 46 (61%) display partial parallelism.15

Of the 15 quatrains, all have at least two parallel lines. Of the 60 lines in the quatrains, 59 (98%) are parallel to another line, the only exception being the first line of the ABB quatrain. Of the 24 pairs of parallel lines in the 12 ABAB and ABBA quatrains, 12 (50%) display full parallelism, and 12 (50%) display partial parallelism. All 3 of the AAA and ABB quatrains have at least two parallel members, and in 2 (67%) of them all three members are parallel. Only 1 (33%) of

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15 I classify as partially parallel those AAA triplets that show full parallelism between some lines, but partial parallelism between others.
these three-member quatrains (an AAA) displays full parallelism among the parallel lines; the other 2 (67%) display partial parallelism.

All 20 lines of the 4 pentastichs are parallel to another line. Of the 4 pairs of parallel lines, 1 (25%) displays full parallelism, and 3 (75%) display partial parallelism. Of the 4 trios of parallel lines, 3 (75%) display full parallelism, and 1 (25%) displays partial parallelism.

Of the 647 total lines in the corpus, 555 (86%) are parallel to another line.

Of the 253 pairs or trios of parallel lines, 161 (40%) are fully parallel, and 152 (60%) are partially parallel. Of the 207 pairs of parallel lines, 85 (41%) are fully parallel, and 122 (59%) are partially parallel. Of the 46 trios of parallel lines, 16 (35%) are fully parallel, and 30 (65%) are partially parallel.

Of the 55 couplets, triplets, and three-member quatrains in which there are nonparallel lines, the lines are joined by the coordinate conjunction waw in 5 (9%), joined by the conjunction ky(') in 4 (7%), juxtaposed paratactically in 3 (5%), and enjambed in 43 (78%).

1.6.3 Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism

Of the 142 parallel couplets, complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is found in 81 (57%), partial congruence in 59 (42%), and no congruence in only 2 (1%). Of the 76 triplets, complete congruence is

---

16 Here the trios of lines include the AAA quatrains (even though metrically they have four lines) as well as AAA triplets and trios of parallel lines in the pentastichs. The pairs of lines include parallel couplets, the parallel lines in AAB, ABA, ABB, and AA triplets (even though AA triplets metrically have three lines), and pairs of parallel lines in the quatrains (including the parallel members of the ABB quatrains) and pentastichs.

17 I exclude from this paragraph ABA and AA triplets, AAA quatrains, ABAB and ABBA quatrains, and pentastichs, since the relationship between nonparallel lines is different in these structures than in nonparallel couplets, AAB and ABB triplets and the ABB quatrains. Moreover, in this paragraph I treat the ABB quatrains as if it had only three lines, ignoring the nonparallelism between the two enjambed lines that form the long parallel member.
found in 43 (57%), partial congruence in 32 (42%), and no congruence in only 1 (1%).

Of the 24 pairs of parallel lines found in the ABAB and ABBA quatrains, complete congruence is found in 16 (67%) and partial congruence in 8 (33%). Of the 3 AAA and ABB quatrains, complete congruence is found in 1, partial congruence in another, and no congruence in the third. Thus, of the 27 pairs and trios of parallel lines in the quatrains, complete congruence is found in 17 (63%), partial congruence in 9 (33%), and no congruence in 1 (4%).

Of the 4 pairs of parallel lines found in the pentastichs, complete congruence is found in 2 and partial congruence in the other 2. Complete congruence is found in all 4 trios of parallel lines found in the pentastichs. Thus, of the 8 pairs and trios of parallel lines in the pentastichs, complete congruence is found in 6 (75%), and partial congruence in 2 (25%).

Of the 253 pairs or trios of parallel lines, complete congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is found in 147 (58%), partial congruence in 102 (40%), and no congruence in 4 (2%). Of the 207 pairs of parallel lines, 124 (60%) display complete congruence, 79 (38%) display partial congruence, and 4 (2%) display no congruence. Of the 46 trios of parallel lines, 23 (50%) display complete congruence, and 23 (50%) display partial congruence.

Of the 101 fully parallel pairs and trios of lines, 49 (49%) display complete congruence, 51 (50%) partial congruence, and 1 (1%) no congruence. Of the 152 partially parallel pairs and trios, 98 (64%) display complete congruence, 51 (34%) partial congruence, and 3 (2%) no congruence.

Of the 102 pairs or trios of parallel lines in which there is partial congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism, the partial congruence between some lines, but partial congruence between others.
congruence is due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds in 89 (87%), to semantically divisible grammatical compounds in 3 (3%), to grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases in 3 (3%), to both grammatically divisible semantic compounds and grammatically, but not semantically, parallel prepositional phrases in 2 (2%), to semantically, but not grammatically, parallel lines in 3 (3%), to both grammatically divisible semantic compounds and semantically, but not grammatically, parallel lines in 1 (1%), and to reversal of prepositional object in 1 (1%).

Of the 6 basic units in which there is no congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism, the incongruence is due to reversal of prepositional object in 1, to grammatically, but not semantically, parallel lines in 2, and to semantically, but not grammatically, parallel lines in 3.

1.7 Observations

1.7.1 Types of basic units

The couplet is by far the most common basic unit, accounting for more than half the poetic lines and almost two thirds all the basic units.

AAA triplets are far more common than the other four types of triplets (AAB, ABA, ABB, and AA), alone accounting for 53% of all the triplets. However almost all the AAA triplets display at least one of the other patterns as a secondary pattern.

There are 8 basic units—5 AA triplets, 2 AAA quatrains, and 1 ABB quatrain—in which the number of lines, as indicated by the meter, is one more than the number of parallel members. This phenomenon is found in only 3% of the basic units in the corpus.
1.7.2 Line length

Lines of 2, 3, and 4 grammatical units are quite common in the corpus. Lines of 5 units are relatively rare, and lines of 6 units are very rare, not being found at all in the quatrains and pentastichs. The fewer the number of lines in the basic unit, the greater the frequency of lines of 3 grammatical units, and the lesser the frequency of lines of 2 units. 19

1.7.3 Degree of parallelism

Curiously, the percentage of lines that are parallel in the couplets (85%), in the triplets (84%), and in the whole corpus (86%) is almost the same.

Almost all the AA triplets (4 out of 5) display full parallelism, and almost all the AAB triplets (5 out of 6) display partial parallelism. However in both cases the number of triplets involved is insufficient to assure that the data are significant.

Full parallelism occurs with slightly more frequency in parallel pairs of lines than in parallel trios (41% versus 35%). This is to be expected, since trios are classified as fully parallel only if all three lines are fully parallel. That is, a fully parallel trio has 3 pairs of fully parallel lines: A//B, B//C, and A//C. In light of this one would expect the difference between the rate of full parallelism in the pairs and in the trios to be even greater. Surprisingly, in the pentastichs full parallelism occurs thrice as often in trios of lines as in pairs (75% versus 25%). However the number of pentastichs is insufficient to assure that these data are significant.

Nonparallel lines are rare, accounting for only 14% of all lines. The vast majority of them (78%) are connected to another line in their basic unit by enjambment.

19 Lines of 3 grammatical units account for 43% of the lines in the couplets, 33% of the lines in the triplets, 25% of the lines in the quatrains, and 15% of the lines in the pentastichs. On the other hand, lines of 2 grammatical units account for 23% of the lines in the couplets, 33% of the lines in the triplets, 35% of the lines in the quatrains, and 60% of the lines in the pentastichs. Due to the extremely limited number of single lines, I exclude these from consideration.
1.7.4 Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism

Complete and partial congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism, as well as incongruence, occur with exactly the same frequencies in the couplets as in the triplets. Furthermore, these frequencies are almost the same as those found in the corpus as a whole. In each case complete congruence is found almost 50% more often than partial congruence, and incongruence is extremely rare.

Complete congruence is somewhat more frequent in pairs of parallel lines than in trios (60% versus 50%). This is to be expected, since trios are classified as completely congruent only if the complete congruence extends through all three lines. On the other hand, all 4 examples of incongruence are found in the pairs, which is not unexpected, since trios are classified as incongruent only if the incongruence extends through all three lines.

In fully parallel sets (pairs and trios) of parallel lines complete congruence and partial congruence occur with almost equal frequency (49% versus 50%). On the other hand, in partially parallel pairs and trios complete congruence occurs almost twice as often as partial congruence (64% versus 34%). These trends are especially significant in the 142 parallel couplets, where the rate of partial congruence is almost twice as high in fully parallel couplets as in partially parallel couplets (57% versus 32%), and in the 40 AAA triplets, where again partial congruence is almost twice as common in fully parallel units as in partially parallel ones (83% versus 43%).

That complete congruence should be found with less frequency in fully parallel pairs and trios than in partially parallel ones is to be expected, since fully parallel groupings tend to have more grammatical units in parallelism than do those that are only partially parallel. The more grammatical units there are in parallelism, the greater the chances are that there will be some difference
between grammatical and semantic parallelism. It is somewhat surprising, then, that an opposite trend is found in the non-AAA triplets, the quatrains, and the pentastichs. Of the 35 pairs and trios of fully parallel lines in these basic units, 25 (71%) display complete congruence, and only 10 (29%) display partial congruence. Of the 36 pairs and trios of partially parallel lines, 23 (64%) display complete congruence, 11 (31%) display partial congruence, and 2 (6%) display no congruence. Thus, in these basic units, complete congruence is actually slightly more common in fully parallel pairs and trios than in partially parallel ones.

By far the most common cause of partial congruence is the parallelism of grammatically divisible semantic compounds. This phenomenon is found in 91 (89%) of the pairs and trios of parallel lines that display partial congruence, and in 36% of all the 253 pairs and trios of parallel lines.

The lack of all incongruence is usually due to the lines being parallel only grammatically or semantically, but not both.

2. GRAMMATICAL REWRITES

2.1 Frequency

Grammatical rewrites were performed in 47 (18%) of all the basic units: in 17 (12%) of the parallel couplets, 22 (29%) of the triplets, 6 (40%) of the quatrains, and 2 (50%) of the pentastichs. Eighteen (45%) of the AAA triplets have rewrites. Rewrites were performed in only 11% of the other triplet types.

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The 17 couplets with rewrites make up 10% of all the couplets, parallel and nonparallel. However, the more meaningful statistic is the one given above, since there is no need to perform rewrites in nonparallel couplets.
2.2 Categories

2.2.1 Transitive --> intransitive, and Intransitive --> transitive

In these rewrites a transitive verbal form is converted into an intransitive (including passives), or vice versa. When a transitive is rewritten as intransitive, the direct object and subject of the former respectively become the subject and a prepositional phrase of means or agency in relation to the latter. On the other hand, when an intransitive form is made transitive, the subject of the former becomes the direct object of the latter. I found no cases where a prepositional phrase of an intransitive verbal form had to be rewritten as the subject of a transitive form.

An example of the transitive to intransitive rewrite is found in 14:15-16.

A. wkwl 'wlh [wr]š' tšmyd l'id
B. wngltlt šdqtk l'yny kwł m'syk

A. And you shall destroy all unrighteousness [and w]ickedness forever;
B. And your righteousness shall be revealed to the eyes of all your creatures.

Grammatical Structure
A. & ptcl DO [& DO] Vtr PP
B. & Vpa S-s PP ptcl -C-s

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & ptcl DO
   [ & DO] Vtr PP
B. {DO-s} & {Vtr}...PP ptcl -C-s
A. wkwl 'wlh
   [wr]š' tšmyd l'id
B. šdqtk {wglyth}...l'yny kwł m'syk

This rewrite converts the B-line passive and its subject into a transitive verb (Piel, cf. Ps. 98:2) and its direct object.

I have performed the transitive to intransitive rewrite in 7 basic units, and the intransitive to transitive rewrite in 10.
There are 10 basic units in which a verbal clause is converted into a nominal clause, and 6 in which a nominal clause is converted into a verbal clause. The former involves rewriting the verb as a participle (5 basic units) \(^{21}\) or as an infinitive (5 basic units) \(^{22}\) and the latter is achieved by adding the implied quasi-verb *hy*h (5 basic units) \(^{23}\) or by rewriting an infinitive as a verb (1 basic unit). \(^{24}\) Rewriting the verb as an infinitive, often requires rewriting some of the line’s nominal constructions as well.

The following example is from 2:11-12.

A. *w’ny hyyty ngynh lpwś{ym*
B. *w’ly qhlt rś{ym ttrgs*
C. *wyhmw knhśwy yymym*

A. And I have become a taunting song to transgressors.
B. And against me the assembly of the wicked rages,
C. And they roar like the gales of the seas.

**Grammatical Structure**
A. & Spr QV P PP
B. & PP-s S-C Vpa
C. & Vin PP-C

\(^{21}\) The 5 units are 4:13-14; 7:28, 31-32; 9:5, 35-36.

\(^{22}\) The 5 units are 2:11-12, 22-23; 3:23-24; 5:36-37; 8:8-9.

\(^{23}\) The 5 units are 3:25, 26; 4:22; 5:34-35; and 10:31-32.

\(^{24}\) The unit is 2:23-25.
Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Spr QV P
B. & {Spr} P(InfC(pa)) PP-C
C. & {P(InfC(In) PP-C)}

A. w'ny hyyty ngynh
B. w{'ny htrgs
C. w{hmwt knhswly yymy

In this example, the verbal clauses of the B and C lines are converted into nominal sentences by rewriting the verbs of both lines as infinitive constructs. It has also been necessary to rewrite the subject and prepositional phrase of the B line as a prepositional phrase and subject, respectively.

Verbal clause --> Nominal clause Nominal clause --> Verbal clause

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Couplets</th>
<th>Triplets</th>
<th>Quatrain</th>
<th>Couplets</th>
<th>Triplets</th>
<th>Quatrain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5:36-37</td>
<td>2:22-33*</td>
<td>7:28*</td>
<td>5:34-35</td>
<td>4:22</td>
<td>10:31-32*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:8-9*</td>
<td>Pentastich</td>
<td></td>
<td>3:23-24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:5*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9:35-36*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* = AAA triplet

2.2.3 Infinitive phrase --> verbal clause, and verbal clause --> infinitive phrase

In these rewrites the infinitive construct with preposition is converted into a finite verb, and vice versa. An example is 11:10-11.

A. wlm'n kbwdkh thrth 'nwš mpš'
B. lhtqdš lkh mkwl tw'bwt ndh w'smt m'l

A. And for your glory's sake you have cleansed man from sin,
B. So that he may consecrate himself to you from all impure abominations and guilt of unfaithfulness;

Grammatical Structure

A. & PP-s Vtr DO PP
B. prep InfC(pa) PP-s prep ptcl OP-C & OP-C

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & prep OP-s Vtr DO PP
B. {Vtr} PP-s

A. wlm'n kbwdkh thrth 'nwš mpš'
B. {qdšth} lkh mkwl tw'bwt ndh w'smt m'l
The rewrite of the B-line infinitive involves two conversions: from infinitive construct with preposition to finite verb, and from intransitive to transitive.

The rewrite of a verbal clause as an infinitive phrase occurs only in the couplet found in 6:22-23, but the opposite transformation is found in 11 basic units. I could have avoided rewriting the finite verb in 6:22-23 as an infinitive by taking the unrewritten finite verb as a temporal expression grammatically equivalent to the preceding infinitive with preposition (cf. GK § 114r and the comment on the grammatical parallelism schema of 3:26). However, the rewrites of the infinitives as finite verbs are unavoidable, for although finite verbs are often grammatically equivalent to preceding temporal or causal infinitives with prepositions (the phenomenon described in GK § 114r), infinitives with prepositions are ordinarily considered to be subordinate, rather than grammatically equivalent, to the finite verbs of contiguous independent clauses. Most of the infinitive phrases that are rewritten, as in the example above from 11:10-11, express purpose, but are at the same time semantically parallel to the verbal clause. The rewrite is justified because the same tension between purpose and semantic parallelism can be expressed through the finite verb in Hebrew, with or without the coordinating conjunction. Even when the B line of 11:10-11 is rewritten with a finite verb, it still is capable of expressing purpose and subordination to the previous clause.

Infinitive phrase --> verbal clause

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Couplets</th>
<th>Triplets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:17-18</td>
<td>4:18-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:28</td>
<td>4:31-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:12</td>
<td>5:11-12*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:33</td>
<td>5:15-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:10-11</td>
<td>7:29-31*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8:30-31*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* = AAA triplet
2.2.4 Infinitive construct --> participle

The infinitive construct is rewritten as a participle in 4:25-26 (couplet), 3:29-30 (AAA triplet), and 5:16 (pentastich).

2.2.5 Relative clause --> independent clause

This rewrite occurs in 2:17 (couplet) and 2:32-33 (AAA triplet).

2.2.6 Others

In 4:26-27, an AAA triplet, I have rewritten an infinitive phrase as a substantive by removing the preposition from the infinitive. In 10:10-12, a quatrain, I have rewritten a subject as a predicate by assuming that the subject of the C line can be understood as the subject of the A line as well.

2.3 Totals of data

Of the 179 basic units in which there are only two parallel lines, 25 rewrites were performed in 21 (12%). Of the 58 basic units that display three or more parallel lines, 26 (45%) require a rewrite.

Of the 52 rewrites, 11 are infinitive phrase to verbal clause, 10 are intransitive to transitive, 10 are verbal clause to nominal clause, 7 are transitive to intransitive, 6 are nominal clause to verbal clause, 3 are infinitive construct to participle, 2 are relative clause to independent clause, 1 is verbal clause to infinitive phrase, 1 is infinitive phrase to substantive, and 1 is subject to predicate.

Combining categories, one finds that 87% of the rewrites fall into 3 major groups. Seventeen (33%) are either intransitive to transitive or vice versa, 16 (31%) are verbal clause to nominal clause or vice versa, and 12 (23%) are

---

25 These units include 142 parallel couplets, 36 non-AAA triplets, and 1 ABB quatrain.

26 There are 52 rewrites, found in 47 basic units (see section 2.1). That is, there are 5 basic units (4:31-32; 5:11-12, 16; 8:33; 11:10-11) in which there are two different kinds of rewrites.
infinitive phrase to verbal clause or vice versa. The other 7 (13%) are distributed among 4 non-related categories.

Of the 24 rewrites performed in basic units with only two parallel lines, 8 (33%) correspond to the first group (intransitive to transitive or vice versa), 5 (21%) to the second group (verbal clause to nominal clause or vice versa), 9 (38%) to the third group (infinitive phrase to verbal clause or vice versa), and 2 (8%) to the others. Of the 28 rewrites performed in basic units with more than two parallel lines, 9 (32%) correspond to the first group, 11 (39%) to the second group, 3 (11%) to the third group, and 5 (18%) to the others.

2.4 Observations

Rewrites are required almost four times as often in basic units with three or more parallel lines than in those that have only two parallel lines (45% versus 12%). Apparently in those units that have more parallel lines the poet sought to avoid monotony by varying the grammatical form of the sentences.

An exception to the above occurs in the case of the rewrite from infinitive phrase to verbal clause or vice versa. This kind of rewrite is required in 9 (5%) of the basic units that have only two parallel lines and in 3 (5%) of the basic units that display three or more parallel lines.

There are only three significant types of rewrites. About 1/3 involve transitivity, both in those basic units that have only two parallel lines and in those that have more. However, the rewrite from infinitive phrase to verbal clause or vice versa makes up a much larger percentage of the rewrites in basic units with two parallel lines than in those that have three or more parallel lines (38% versus 11%), while the opposite is true of the rewrite from verbal clause to nominal clause or vice versa (21% versus 39%).
3. INTERNAL PARALLELISM

Since the main focus of this dissertation is parallelism between the lines, I have limited internal parallelism to grammatical units that are parallel both grammatically and semantically. To admit internal parallelism that is grammatical but not semantic, or vice versa, would complicate the study of the relationship between interlinear grammatical and semantic parallelism.

Internal parallelism that is both grammatical and semantic occurs in 43 (7%) of the lines and 38 (14%) of the basic units. It is found in 21 (13%) of the couplets, 13 (17%) of the triplets, 3 (19%) of the quatrains, and 1 (25%) of the pentastichs. Thus, the frequency of internal parallelism increases as the size of the basic unit increases, which is to be expected, since the longer the unit, the more lines there are in which internal parallelism can occur.

The following lists indicate the basic units that display internal parallelism, and the lines in which it is found.

### Couplets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lines</th>
<th>1:34-35, A line</th>
<th>4:33, A line</th>
<th>7:10A, B line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lines</td>
<td>2:9-10, A &amp; B lines</td>
<td>4:36, A line</td>
<td>7:12, B line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines</td>
<td>2:12-13, B line</td>
<td>5:23, A &amp; B lines</td>
<td>7:32-33, A line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines</td>
<td>2:17, B line</td>
<td>5:28-29, A line</td>
<td>11:3, B line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines</td>
<td>2:27, B line</td>
<td>5:34-35, A line</td>
<td>11:10-11, B line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines</td>
<td>2:33-34, A line</td>
<td>6:8-9, A line</td>
<td>13:18-19, A line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines</td>
<td>3:12, B line</td>
<td>6:22-23, B line</td>
<td>14:15-16, A line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Triplets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lines</th>
<th>1:26-27, A line</th>
<th>4:14-15, A line</th>
<th>9:7-8, B line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lines</td>
<td>2:34-35, A line</td>
<td>4:18-19, C line</td>
<td>10:5-6, A line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines</td>
<td>3:29-30, B line</td>
<td>4:22, B line</td>
<td>10:14-15, C line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines</td>
<td>4:12-13, B line</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Quatrains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lines</th>
<th>3:34-35, D line</th>
<th>4:8-9, C line</th>
<th>5:14-15, B line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pentastich

| Lines | 11:5-7, C line | |
|-------|----------------| |
Of the 23 examples of internal parallelism in the couplets, 12 (52%) occur in the A line and 11 (48%) in the B line. Of the 16 examples in the triplets, 6 (38%) occur in the A line, 7 (44%) in the B line, and 3 (19%) in the C line. Thus in the couplets internal parallelism occurs with about equal frequency in the two lines; in the triplets it occurs with similar frequency in the A and B lines, but with significantly less frequency in the C line of the triplets.27

Of the 43 instances of internal parallelism, 31 (72%) involve expressions joined by the coordinate conjunction waw; 5 (12%) are juxtaposed antithetical prepositional phrases (7:12; 9:6-7, 7-8);28 4 (9%) involve apposition (1:26-27; 3:12; 7:10A; 13:18-19); 1 (6:8-9) consists of a verb and an infinitive construct; 1 (4:12-13), of a *casus pendens* and its resumption; and 1 (11:3), of two adverbial expressions.

4. ELLIPSIS

The phenomenon of ellipsis, or gapping, occurs when a grammatical unit from one line has no counterpart in a parallel line, but can be understood elliptically there. Ellipsis is found in 147 (62%) of the basic units that display semantic parallelism (55% of all the basic units): in 88 (62%) of the parallel couplets (52% of all the couplets), 46 (61%) of the triplets, 10 (67%) of the quatrains, and 3 (75%) of the pentastichs.

4.1 Ellipsis in couplets

The 88 couplets in which ellipsis occurs are the same "partially parallel" couplets that were discussed in section 1.1.3.2. Some of the information offered

27 In the quatrains and pentastichs there are not enough examples of internal parallelism to provide significant statistics concerning line distribution.

28 The 5 juxtaposed antithetical prepositional phrases are found in only three basic units, because two basic units (9:6-7, 7-8) each display two examples of this type of internal parallelism.
here has already been given in that section, to which the reader is referred for examples and further information.

4.1.1 Couplets with both ellipsis and retroactive ellipsis

In 23 (26%) of the partially parallel couplets there is at least one A-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the B line and also at least one B-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the A-line. In 19 (83%) of these couplets the first A-line grammatical unit is elided in the B line, and in the same number the retroactively elliptical unit occurs in climactic position, that is, at the end of the B line.

In 12 (52%) of these couplets there is only 1 elided A-line grammatical unit; in 9 (39%) there are 2 elided units; in 1 there are 3; and in 1 there are 4. In 12 (52%) of the couplets (including all 4 non-climactic couplets) there is only 1 B-line grammatical unit that is retroactively elliptical; in 10 (43%) there are 2 retroactively elliptical units; and in 1 there are 3.

Of the 37 A-line elided grammatical units, 13 (35%) are verbs, 12 (32%) are subjects (including 3 genitives bound to subjects in a construct relationship; 2 of the subjects are pronouns), 4 (11%) are prepositional phrases, 2 are vocatives, 4 (11%) are infinitives, and 2 are particles. Of the 35 retroactively elliptical B-line units, 20 (57%) are prepositional phrases (including 6 genitives bound to prepositional phrases), 5 are adverbs, 3 are infinitives, 2 are attributives, and there is 1 particle, direct object, verb, predicate and subject.

4.1.2 Couplets with ellipsis and B-line internal parallelism

In 3 (3%) of the partially parallel couplets there is at least one A-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the B line, no retroactive ellipsis, but B-line internal parallelism. In all 3 of these couplets the first A-line
grammatical unit is elided in the B line, and in 2 the second B-line internally parallel unit includes the last grammatical unit of the line.

In 1 of these couplets there are 2 elided A-line grammatical units; in the other 2 there are 3 elided units. The second B-line internally parallel unit consists of 1 grammatical unit in 1 of these couplets, and of 2 grammatical units in the other 2.

Of the 8 A-line elided grammatical units, 1 (13%) is a verb, 2 (25%) are subjects (including 1 genitive bound to a subject), 3 (38%) are prepositional phrases (2 of these grammatical units constitute a single prepositional phrase in which both the preposition and its object have been taken as grammatical units), 1 is a direct object, and 1 is an attributive.

4.1.3 Couplets with ellipsis and grammatical unit addition

In 27 (31%) of the partially parallel couplets there is at least one A-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the B line, no retroactive ellipsis, but at least one set of semantically parallel units in which the B-line parallel unit has more grammatical units than the A-line counterpart. In 22 (81%) of these couplets the first A-line grammatical unit is elided in the B line. Since the compensating B-line grammatical unit is part of a semantic compound, it is not possible to determine the precise position of that unit in the line, but in 24 (89%) of the couplets the semantic compound includes the last grammatical unit of the line.

In 16 (59%) of these couplets there is only 1 elided A-line grammatical unit; in 8 (30%) there are 2 elided units; in 2 there are 3; and in 1 there are 4.

Of the 42 A-line elided grammatical units, 17 (40%) are verbs, 5 (12%) are subjects (2 of which are pronouns), 10 (24%) are prepositional phrases (including 3 genitives bound to prepositional phrases), 4 are predicates
(including 1 genitive bound to a predicate), 4 are direct objects (including 2 genitives bound to direct objects), 1 is a vocative and 1 is a particle.

4.1.4 Couplets with ellipsis but without addition

In 30 (34%) of the partially parallel couplets there is at least one A-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the B line, but no compensating grammatical unit in the B line. In 28 (93%) of these couplets the first A-line grammatical unit is elided in the B line.

Also in 28 (93%) of these couplets there is only 1 elided A-line grammatical unit; in the other 2 there are 2 elided units.

Of the 32 A-line elided grammatical units, 13 (41%) are verbs, 10 (31%) are subjects (including a genitive bound to a subject; 8 of these subjects are pronouns), 2 (6%) are prepositional phrases, 2 are infinitives, 1 is a direct object, 2 are casus pendens, and 2 are particles.

4.1.5 Couplets without ellipsis but with retroactive ellipsis

In 5 (6%) of the partially parallel couplets there is at least one B-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the A line, but no A-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the B-line. In 2 of these couplets there is A-line grammatical unit addition; that is, there is at least one set of semantically parallel units in which the A-line parallel unit has more grammatical units than the corresponding B-line parallel unit. In the other 3 couplets there is no offsetting grammatical unit in the A line. In 4 (80%) of the couplets the retroactively elliptical unit occurs in climactic position.

In 4 (80%) of these couplets, including the nonclimactic one, there is only 1 B-line grammatical unit that is retroactively elliptical, and in the other there are 2.
Of the 6 retroactively elliptical B-line units, 3 (50%) are prepositional phrases, 2 are a subject and its genitive, and 1 is a verb.

4.2 Ellipsis in triplets

The 46 triplets in which ellipsis occurs are the same "partially parallel" triplets that were discussed in sections 1.2.3.1.2, 1.2.3.2.2, 1.2.3.3.2, 1.2.3.4.2, and 1.2.3.5.2. The reader is referred to those sections for examples and further information.

Twenty eight (61%) of the partially parallel triplets are AAA triplets; 11 (24%) are ABB; 5 are AAB; only 1 ABA triplet and 1 AA triplet are partially parallel. In AAB, ABA, ABB, and AA triplets, there is only one pair of parallel lines, and thus only one pair of lines in which ellipsis can occur. However, in AAA triplets there are three pairs of parallel lines--A//B, A//C, and B//C--which means that ellipsis can occur in more than one pair of lines in these triplets. Thus the high percentage of partially parallel AAA triplets is due not only to the fact that 53% of all the triplets in the corpus are AAA, but also to the presence of three pairs of parallel lines in every AAA triplet.

Of the 28 partially parallel AAA triplets, 8 display ellipsis in all three pairs of lines (1:25-26; 2:11-12; 3:29-30; 4:12-13, 26-27; 5:7-8; 7:8-9, 28); 19 show it in 2 pairs (1:27-28; 2:32-33; 3:13-14, 21-22; 4:30-31; 5:11-12; 5:32-33; 6:9; 7:29-31; 8:9-10, 30-31; 9:5, 6-7, 7-8, 13, 35-36; 11:4-5; 14:18-19; 15:16); only 2:22-23 has ellipsis in only one pair of lines. Thus, in the 46 partially parallel couplets there are 81 pairs of lines where some kind of ellipsis is found.

4.2.1 Pairs of lines in the triplets with both ellipsis and retroactive ellipsis

In 18 (22%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines found in the triplets there is at least one grammatical unit in the first line that can be understood elliptically in the second line and vice versa. In 10 (55%) of these pairs of lines the first
grammatical unit of the first line is elided in the second line, and in 13 (72%) the retroactively elliptical unit occurs in climactic position, that is, at the end of the second line.

In 12 (67%) of these pairs there is only 1 elided first-line grammatical unit; in 4 (22%) there are 2 elided units; in 1 there are 3; and in 1 there are 4. In 11 (61%) of the pairs, including 4 of the 5 nonclimactic pairs, there is only 1 second-line grammatical unit that is retroactively elliptical; in 5 there are 2 retroactively elliptical units; and in 2 there are 3.

Of the 27 first-line elided grammatical units, 4 (15%) are verbs, 9 (33%) are subjects (including 2 genitives bound to subjects), 9 (33%) are prepositional phrases (including 1 genitive bound to a prepositional phrase), 3 are vocatives, 1 is an attributive and 1 is a particle. Of the 27 retroactively elliptical second-line units, 20 (74%) are prepositional phrases (including 4 genitives bound to prepositional phrases and one preposition that is taken as a grammatical unit), 2 are verbs, 2 are attributives, 2 are direct objects, and 1 is an infinitive.

4.2.2 Pairs of lines in the triplets with ellipsis and second-line internal parallelism

Only in the A and B lines of 4:12-13 (1% of the pairs of partially parallel lines found in the triplets) are there grammatical units in the first line that can be understood elliptically in the second line, no retroactive ellipsis, but internal parallelism in the second line. In this triplet the first A-line grammatical unit is elided in the B line, but the second B-line internally parallel unit does not include the last grammatical unit of the line.

There are 2 elided A-line grammatical units in this triplet, a pronoun subject and a vocative, and the second B-line internally parallel unit consists of 1 grammatical unit, also a pronoun subject.
4.2.3 Pairs of lines in the triplets with ellipsis and grammatical unit addition

In 32 (40%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines found in the triplets there is at least one grammatical unit in the first line that can be understood elliptically in the second line, no retroactive ellipsis, but at least one set of semantically parallel units in which the second-line parallel unit has more grammatical units than the first-line counterpart. In 21 (66%) of these pairs of lines the first grammatical unit of the first line is elided in the second line, and in 25 (78%) of the pairs the compensating second-line semantic compound includes the last grammatical unit of the line.

In 18 (56%) of these pairs of lines there is only 1 elided first-line grammatical unit; in 8 (25%) there are 2 elided units; and in 6 (19%) there are 3.

Of the 52 first-line elided grammatical units, 15 (29%) are verbs, 13 (25%) are subjects (including 3 genitives bound to subjects; 5 of the subjects are pronouns), 15 (29%) are prepositional phrases (including 4 genitives bound to prepositional phrases), 2 are vocatives, 3 are attributives, 3 are direct objects, and 1 is an infinitive.

4.2.4 Pairs of lines in triplets with ellipsis but without addition

In 13 (16%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines that are found in triplets there is at least one first-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the second line, but no compensating grammatical unit in the second line. In 8 (62%) of these pairs the first grammatical unit of the first line is understood elliptically in the second line.

In 9 (69%) of these pairs of lines there is only 1 elided first-line grammatical unit; in 3 (23%) there are 2 elided units; and in 1 there are 3.

Of the 18 first-line elided grammatical units, 2 (11%) are verbs, 6 (33%) are subjects (including 1 genitive bound to a subject; 3 of the subjects are
pronouns), 3 (17%) are prepositional phrases, 5 (28%) are vocatives, and 2 are *casus pendens*.

4.2.5 Pairs of lines in triplets without ellipsis but with retroactive ellipsis

In 17 (21%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines found in triplets there is at least one grammatical unit in the second line that can be understood elliptically in the first line, but no first-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the second line. In 9 (53%) of these pairs there is first-line grammatical unit addition; that is, there is at least one set of semantically parallel units in which the first-line parallel unit has more grammatical units than the second-line counterpart. In 2 (12%) of these pairs the retroactive ellipsis is balanced by internal parallelism in the first line. In the other 6 pairs (35%) there is no offsetting grammatical unit in the first line. In 11 (65%) of these pairs of lines the retroactively elliptical unit occurs in climactic position.

In 9 (53%) of these pairs of lines, including 5 of the 6 nonclimactic pairs, there is only 1 B-line grammatical unit that is retroactively elliptical, and in the other 8 (47%) there are 2.

Of the 25 retroactively elliptical second-line units, 17 (68%) are prepositional phrases (including 3 genitives bound to prepositional phrases), 2 are adverbs, 2 are verbs, 2 are particles, 1 is a subject, and 1 is an infinitive.

4.3 Ellipsis in quatrains

The 10 quatrains in which partial parallelism occurs were discussed in sections 1.3.3.1, 1.3.3.2, 1.3.3.3, and 1.3.3.4. The reader is referred to those sections for examples and further information.

Five (50%) of the partially parallel quatrains are ABAB quatrains; 3 (30%) are ABBA; 1 is AAA; and 1 is ABB. In 2 of the ABAB quatrains (10:10-12; 12:11-12) ellipsis is found in both pairs of lines, and in 3 (2:29; 3:34-35; 5:14-15) it is
found only in one pair. There are also 2 ABBA quatrains (3:10-12; 4:8-9) with ellipsis in both pairs of lines, and 1 (2:23-25) with ellipsis in only one pair. In the AAA quatrain (3:9-10) ellipsis occurs in two pairs of lines; in the ABB quatrain (4:10-11), in one pair. Thus, in the 10 partially parallel quatrains there are 15 pairs of lines where some kind of ellipsis is found.

4.3.1 Pairs of lines in the quatrains with both ellipsis and retroactive ellipsis

In 3 (20%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines found in the quatrains there is at least one grammatical unit in the first line that can be understood elliptically in the second line and vice versa. In 2 (67%) of these pairs of lines the first grammatical unit of the first line is elided in the second line, and in all 3 the retroactively elliptical unit occurs in climactic position.

In each of these pairs there is only 1 elided first-line grammatical unit: a particle, a prepositional phrase and an infinitive. In 2 of the pairs there is only 1 second-line grammatical unit that is retroactively elliptical; in the other there are 2 retroactively elliptical units. All 4 retroactively elliptical grammatical units are prepositional phrases (including a genitive bound to a prepositional phrase).

4.3.2 Pairs of lines in the quatrains with ellipsis and second-line internal parallelism

Only in the B and D lines of 3:34-35 (7% of the pairs of partially parallel lines found in the quatrains) are there grammatical units in the first line that can be understood elliptically in the second line, no retroactive ellipsis, but internal parallelism in the second line. In this quatrain the fourth and fifth B-line grammatical units are elided in the D line, and the second D-line internally parallel unit is the second grammatical unit of the four that are found in the line.
There are 2 elided B-line grammatical units in this quatrain, a prepositional phrase and its genitive, and the second D-line internally parallel unit consists of 1 grammatical unit.

4.3.3 Pairs of lines in the quatrains with ellipsis and grammatical unit addition

In 5 (33%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines found in the quatrains there is at least one grammatical unit in the first line that can be understood elliptically in the second line, no retroactive ellipsis, but at least one set of semantically parallel units in which the second-line parallel unit has more grammatical units than the first-line counterpart. In 2 (40%) of these pairs of lines the first grammatical unit of the first line is elided in the second line, and in 4 (80%) the last grammatical unit of the first line is elided. In all 5 of the pairs the compensating second-line semantic compound includes the last grammatical unit of the line.

Likewise in all 5 of these pairs of lines there are 2 elided first-line grammatical units. Of the 10 first-line elided grammatical units, 1 is a verb, 2 are pronoun subjects, 4 are prepositional phrases, 2 are vocatives, and 1 is an infinitive.

4.3.4 Pairs of lines in quatrains with ellipsis but without addition

In 3 (20%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines that are found in quatrains there is at least one first-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the second line, but no compensating grammatical unit in the second line. In 1 (33%) of these pairs the first grammatical unit of the first line is elided in the second line, and in 2 (67%) the last grammatical unit is elided.

In 1 of these pairs of lines there is only 1 elided first-line grammatical unit, and in the other 2 there are 2 elided units. Of the 5 first-line elided grammatical
units, 3 are prepositional phrases (including a genitive bound to a prepositional phrase), one is a *casus pendens*, and 1 is an infinitive.

### 4.3.5 Pairs of lines in quatrains without ellipsis but with retroactive ellipsis

In 3 (20%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines found in quatrains there is at least one grammatical unit in the second line that can be understood elliptically in the first line, but no first-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the second line. In 1 of these pairs there is first-line grammatical unit addition. In the other 2 pairs there is no offsetting grammatical unit in the first line. In 1 (33%) of these pairs of lines the retroactively elliptical unit occurs in climactic position.

In 2 of these pairs of lines (both the nonclimactic pairs) there is only 1 B-line grammatical unit that is retroactively elliptical, and in the other there are 2.

Of the 4 retroactively elliptical second-line units, 3 are prepositional phrases (including a genitive bound to a prepositional phrase), and 1 is a pronoun subject.

### 4.4 Ellipsis in pentastichs

The 3 pentastichs in which partial parallelism occurs were discussed in section 1.3. The reader is referred to that section for further information and to section 1.4.1. for an example.

In 5:16 ellipsis occurs in 3 pairs of lines; in 3:23-24 and 11:5-7, in only one pair. Thus, in the 3 partially parallel pentastichs there are 5 pairs of lines where ellipsis is found.

#### 4.4.1 Pairs of lines in pentastichs with both ellipsis and retroactive ellipsis

In 4 (80%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines found in the pentastichs there is at least one grammatical unit in the first line that can be understood
elliptically in the second line and vice versa. In 3 (75%) of these pairs of lines the first grammatical unit of the first line is elided in the second line, and in all 4 the retroactively elliptical unit occurs in climactic position. In 2 of these pairs there is only 1 elided first-line grammatical unit, and in the other 2 there are 2 elided units. In 3 of the pairs there there is only 1 second-line grammatical unit that is retroactively elliptical, and in the other there are 2.

Of the 6 first-line elided grammatical units, 1 is a verb, 3 are prepositional phrases (including 1 genitive bound to a prepositional phrase), and 2 are other adverbial modifiers. Of the 5 retroactively elliptical second-line units, 3 are prepositional phrases (including 2 genitives bound to prepositional phrases), 1 is an adverb, and 1 is an attributive.

4.4.2 Pairs of lines in pentastichs with ellipsis but without addition

In the A and C lines of 3:23-24 (20% of the pairs of partially parallel lines that are found in pentastichs) the first A-line grammatical unit, a casus pendens, can be understood elliptically in the C line, but there is no compensating grammatical unit in the C line.

4.5 Totals of data

There are a total of 189 pairs of partially parallel lines in the corpus: 88 in the couplets, 81 in the triplets, 15 in the quatrains, and 5 in the pentastichs.

In 164 (87%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines there is at least one first-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the second line. In 121 (74%) of these pairs of lines the first grammatical unit of the first line is elided in the second line. In 102 (62%) there is only 1 elided first-line grammatical unit; in 46 (28%) there are 2 elided units; in 13 (8%) there are 3; and in 3 (2%) there are 4.
In 73 (39%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines found in the corpus there is at least one second-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the first-line. In 55 (75%) of these pairs of lines the retroactively elliptical unit occurs in climactic position, that is, at the end of the second line. In 43 (59%), including 16 of the 18 nonclimactic pairs (89%), there is only 1 second-line grammatical unit that is retroactively elliptical; in 27 (37%) there are 2 retroactively elliptical units; and in 3 (4%) there are 3.

Of the 245 first-line elided grammatical units, 67 (27%) are verbs, 60 (24%) are subjects (including 11 genitives bound to subjects; 25 of the subjects are personal pronouns), 59 (24%) are prepositional phrases (including 11 genitives bound to prepositional phrases and 1 preposition taken as a grammatical unit), 16 (7%) are vocatives, 10 (4%) are infinitives, 9 (4%) are direct objects (including 2 genitives bound to direct objects), 7 (3%) are particles, 6 (2%) are *casus pendens*, 5 (2%) are attributives, 4 (2%) are predicates (including 1 genitive bound to a predicate), and 2 (1%) are adverbs.

Of the 106 retroactively elliptical second-line units, 70 (66%) are prepositional phrases (including 17 genitives bound to prepositional phrases and 1 preposition taken as a grammatical unit), 8 (8%) are adverbs, 6 (6%) are verbs, 5 (5%) are infinitives, 5 (5%) are subjects (including 1 genitive bound to a subject; 1 of the subjects is a personal pronoun), 5 (5%) are attributives, 3 (3%) are direct objects, 3 (3%) are particles, and 1 (1%) is a predicate.

4.5.1 Totals by basic units

4.5.1.1 Totals for couplets

In 83 (94%) of the partially parallel couplets there is at least one A-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the B line. In 72 (87%) of these couplets the first A-line grammatical unit is elided in the B line. In 56 (67%)
there is only 1 elided A-line grammatical unit; in 20 (24%) there are 2 elided units; in 5 (6%) there are 3; and in 2 (2%) there are 4.

In 28 (32%) of the partially parallel couplets there is at least one B-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the A-line. In 23 (82%) of these couplets the retroactively elliptical unit occurs in climactic position. In 16 (57%) of the couplets (including all 5 non-climactic couplets) there is only 1 B-line grammatical unit that is retroactively elliptical; in 11 (39%) there are 2 retroactively elliptical units; and in 1 (4%) there are 3.

Of the 119 A-line elided grammatical units, 44 (37%) are verbs, 29 (24%) are subjects (including 2 genitives bound to subjects; 12 of the subjects are personal pronouns), 19 (16%) are prepositional phrases (including 3 genitives bound to prepositional phrases), 3 are vocatives, 6 are infinitives, 6 are direct objects (including 2 genitives bound to direct objects), 5 are particles, 2 are casus pendens, 1 is an attributive, and 4 are predicates (including 1 genitive bound to a predicate).

Of the 41 retroactively elliptical B-line units, 23 (56%) are prepositional phrases (including 6 genitives bound to prepositional phrases), 5 are adverbs, 2 are verbs, 3 are infinitives, 3 are subjects (including 1 genitive bound to a subject), 2 are attributives, and there is 1 direct object, particle, and predicate.

4.5.1.2 Totals for triplets

In 64 (79%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines found in triplets there is at least one first-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the second line. In 40 (63%) of these pairs of lines the first grammatical unit of the first line is elided in the second line. In 39 (62%) there is only 1 elided first-line grammatical unit; in 16 (25%) there are 2 elided units; in 8 (13%) there are 3; and in 1 (2%) there are 4.
In 35 (43%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines found in triplets there is at least one second-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the first-line. In 24 (69%) of these pairs of lines the retroactively elliptical unit occurs in climactic position. In 20 (57%), including 9 of the 11 nonclimactic pairs, there is only 1 second-line grammatical unit that is retroactively elliptical; in 13 (37%) there are 2 retroactively elliptical units; and in 2 (6%) there are 3.

Of the 99 first-line elided grammatical units, 21 (21%) are verbs, 29 (29%) are subjects (including 6 genitives bound to subjects; 11 of the subjects are personal pronouns), 27 (27%) are prepositional phrases (including 5 genitives bound to prepositional phrases), 11 are vocatives, 1 is an infinitive, 3 are direct objects, 1 is a particle, 2 are *casus pendens*, and 4 are attributives.

Of the 52 retroactively elliptical second-line units, 37 (71%) are prepositional phrases (including 7 genitives bound to prepositional phrases), 2 are adverbs, 4 are verbs, 2 are infinitives, 1 is a subject, 2 are attributives, 2 are direct objects, and 2 are particles.

**4.5.1.3 Totals for quatrains**

In 12 (80%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines found in quatrains there is at least one first-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the second line. In 5 (42%) of these pairs of lines the first grammatical unit of the first line is elided in the second line. In 4 (33%) there is only 1 elided first-line grammatical unit, and in 8 (66%) there are 2 elided units.

In 6 (40%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines found in quatrains there is at least one second-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the first line. In 4 (67%) of these pairs of lines the retroactively elliptical unit occurs in climactic position. In 4 (67%), including both of the nonclimactic pairs, there is only 1 second-line grammatical unit that is retroactively elliptical, and in 2 (33%) there are 2 retroactively elliptical units.
Of the 20 first-line elided grammatical units, 1 is a verb, 2 are subjects (both personal pronouns), 10 (50%) are prepositional phrases (including 2 genitives bound to prepositional phrases), 2 are vocatives, 3 are infinitives, 1 is a particle, and 1 is a casus pendens.

Of the 8 retroactively elliptical second-line units, 7 (87%) are prepositional phrases (including 2 genitives bound to prepositional phrases) and 1 is a pronoun subject.

4.5.1.4 Totals for pentastichs

In all 5 pairs of partially parallel lines found in pentastichs there is at least one A-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the B line. In 4 (80%) of these pairs of lines the first A-line grammatical unit is elided in the B line. In 3 (60%) there is only 1 elided A-line grammatical unit, and in 2 (40%) there are 2 elided units.

In 4 (80%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines found in triplets there is at least one second-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the first-line. In all 4 of these pairs of lines the retroactively elliptical unit occurs in climactic position. In 3 (75%) there is only 1 second-line grammatical unit that is retroactively elliptical, and in 1 (25%) there are 2 retroactively elliptical units.

Of the 7 first-line elided grammatical units, 1 is a verb, 3 (43%) are prepositional phrases (including 1 genitive bound to a prepositional phrase), 2 are adverbs, and 1 is a particle.

Of the 5 retroactively elliptical B-line units, 3 are prepositional phrases (including 2 genitives bound to prepositional phrases), 1 is an adverb, and 1 is an attributive.
4.5.2 Totals by categories of ellipsis

4.5.2.1 Totals for pairs of lines with both ellipsis and retroactive ellipsis

In 48 (25%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines found in the corpus there is at least one grammatical unit in the first line that can be understood elliptically in the second line and vice versa. In 34 (71%) of these pairs of lines the first grammatical unit of the first line is elided in the second line, and in 39 (81%) the retroactively elliptical unit occurs in climactic position.

In 29 (60%) of these pairs there is only 1 elided first-line grammatical unit; in 15 (31%) there are 2 elided units; in 2 (4%) there are 3; and in 2 (4%) there are 4. In 28 (58%) of the pairs, including 8 of the 9 nonclimactic pairs, there is only 1 second-line grammatical unit that is retroactively elliptical; in 17 (35%) there are 2 retroactively elliptical units; and in 3 (6%) there are 3.

Of the 73 first-line elided grammatical units, 18 (25%) are verbs, 21 (29%) are subjects (including 5 genitives bound to subjects; 4 of the subjects are personal pronouns), 17 (23%) are prepositional phrases (including 2 genitives bound to prepositional phrases), 5 are vocatives, 5 are infinitives, 4 are particles, 1 is an attributive, and 2 are adverbs.

Of the 71 retroactively elliptical second-line units, 47 (66%) are prepositional phrases (including 13 genitives bound to prepositional phrases and 1 preposition taken as a grammatical unit), 6 are adverbs, 4 are infinitives, 1 is a subject, 5 are attributives, 3 are verbs, 3 are direct objects, 1 is a predicate, and 1 is a particle.

4.5.2.2 Totals for pairs of lines with ellipsis and second-line internal parallelism

In 5 (3%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines found in the corpus there is at least one grammatical unit in the first line that can be understood elliptically in the second line, no retroactive ellipsis, but second-line internal parallelism. In 4
(80%) of these pairs of lines the first grammatical unit of the first line is elided in
the second line, and in 2 (40%) the second internally parallel unit of the second
line includes the last grammatical unit of the line.

In 3 (60%) of these pairs there are 2 elided first-line grammatical units, and
in the other 2 (40%) there are 3 elided units. The second internally parallel unit of
the second line consists of 1 grammatical unit in 3 (60%) of these pairs, and of 2
grammatical units in the other 2 pairs.

Of the 12 first-line elided grammatical units, 1 (8%) is a verb, 3 (25%) are
subjects (including 1 genitive bound to a subject; 1 of the subjects is a personal
pronoun), 5 (41%) are prepositional phrases (including genitive bound to a
prepositional phrase and 1 preposition taken as a grammatical unit), and there is
1 vocative, direct object, and attributive.

4.5.2.3 Totals for pairs of lines with
ellipsis and grammatical unit addition

In 64 (34%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines found in the corpus there
is at least one grammatical unit in the first line that can be understood elliptically
in the second line, no retroactive ellipsis, but at least one set of semantically
parallel units in which the second-line parallel unit has more grammatical units
than the first-line counterpart. In 45 (70%) of these pairs of lines the first
grammatical unit of the first line is elided in the second line, and in 64 (84%) of
the pairs the compensating second-line semantic compound includes the last
grammatical unit of the line.

In 34 (53%) of these pairs of lines there is only 1 elided first-line
grammatical unit; in 21 (33%) there are 2 elided units; in 8 (16%) there are 3; and
in 1 there are 4.

Of the 104 first-line elided grammatical units, 33 (32%) are verbs, 20 (19%) are
subjects (including 3 genitives bound to subjects; 9 of the subjects are
pronouns), 29 (28%) are prepositional phrases (including 7 genitives bound to prepositional phrases), 5 are vocatives, 2 are infinitives, 7 are direct objects (including 2 genitives bound to direct objects), 1 is a particle, 3 are attributives, and 4 are predicates.

4.5.2.4 Totals for pairs of lines with ellipsis but without addition

In 47 (25%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines that are found in the corpus there is at least one first-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the second line, but no compensating grammatical unit in the second line. In 38 (81%) of these pairs the first grammatical unit of the first line is elided in the second line.

In 39 (83%) of these pairs of lines there is only 1 elided first-line grammatical unit; in 7 (15%) there are 2 elided units; and in 1 there are 3.

Of the 56 first-line elided grammatical units, 15 (27%) are verbs, 16 (29%) are subjects (including 2 genitives bound to subjects; 11 of the subjects are pronouns), 8 (14%) are prepositional phrases (including 1 genitive bound to a prepositional phrase), 5 are vocatives, 6 are casus pendens, 3 are infinitives, 2 are particles, and 1 is a direct object.

4.5.2.5 Totals for pairs of lines without ellipsis but with retroactive ellipsis

In 25 (13%) of the pairs of partially parallel lines found in the corpus there is at least one grammatical unit in the second line that can be understood elliptically in the first line, but no first-line grammatical unit that can be understood elliptically in the second line. In 12 (48%) of these pairs there is first-line grammatical unit addition; that is, there is at least one set of semantically parallel units in which the first-line parallel unit has more grammatical units than the second-line counterpart. In 2 (8%) of the pairs the retroactive ellipsis is balanced
by internal parallelism in the first line. In the remaining 11 pairs (44%) there is no offsetting grammatical unit in the first line. In 16 (64%) of these pairs of lines the retroactively elliptical unit occurs in climactic position.

In 15 (60%) of these pairs of lines, including 8 of the 9 nonclimactic pairs, there is only 1 B-line grammatical unit that is retroactively elliptical, and in the other 10 (40%) there are 2.

Of the 35 retroactively elliptical second-line units, 23 (66%) are prepositional phrases (including 4 genitives bound to prepositional phrases), 2 are adverbs, 3 are verbs, 1 is an infinitive, 4 are subjects (including 1 genitive bound to a subject; 1 of the subjects is a personal pronoun), and 2 are particles.

4.6 Observations

Ellipsis of one kind or another is found in the majority of the basic units in the corpus and in almost 2/3 of the basic units that display parallelism. It occurs in a higher percentage of quatrains and pentastichs, which is to be expected, since in these units there are more pairs of parallel lines between which ellipsis can occur.

The three main categories of partial parallelism are ellipsis with grammatical unit addition (34%), ellipsis with retroactive ellipsis (25%), and ellipsis without addition (25%). Retroactive ellipsis without ellipsis is less common (13%), and ellipsis with second-line internal parallelism is rare (3%).

The ellipsis of a first-line word in the second line is more than twice as common as the retroactive ellipsis of a second-line word in the first line (87% versus 39%). In the couplets it is almost three times as common (94% versus 32%).

In almost exactly 3/4 of the examples, the elided first-line unit includes the first grammatical unit of the line, and the retroactively elliptical unit occurs at the end of the second line. Apart from the pentastichs, which are too few to be of
much statistical value, these phenomena occur with greatest frequency in the
couplets (87% and 82%, respectively) and with least frequency in the quatrains
(42% and 67%).

In the majority of the cases, the elision, whether from the first or second
line, consists of only 1 grammatical unit. Elisions of 3 or 4 grammatical units are
relatively rare, especially when the elision is retroactive. In pairs of lines with
ellipsis but without addition 83% of the elisions from the first line (93% in the
couplets with ellipsis but without addition) consist of only 1 grammatical unit.
This high percentage of "short" elisions is probably due to the lack of any
compensation in the second line (or the lack of compensation is due to the
shortness of the elision). Nonclimactic retroactively elliptical units, which are not
very common (occurring in only 10% of all pairs of partially parallel lines), are
almost always limited to only 1 grammatical unit.

Of the first line elided grammatical units, 3/4 are verbs (27%), subjects
(24%), or prepositional phrases (24%). In the couplets the percentage of verbs
(37%) is considerably higher and the percentage of prepositional phrases (16%)
significantly lower. Eleven (69%) of the 16 examples of elided vocatives are
found in the triplets. In the quatrains only 5% of the first-line elided units are
verbs, and 10% are subjects, while 50% are prepositional phrases.

In the 5 pairs of lines with ellipsis and second-line internal parallelism,
verbs make up only 8% of the first-line elided grammatical units, while
prepositional phrases account for a high 41% of these units. On the other hand,
in the pairs of lines with ellipsis but without addition only 14% of the first-line
elided grammatical units are prepositional phrases. Curiously, all 6 of the
examples of casus pendens that are elided from the first line are found in pairs of
lines without addition.

More than 40% of the elided first-line subjects are pronouns.
Almost 2/3 of the retroactively elliptical units are prepositional phrases. No other grammatical form appears with any significant degree of frequency. In the couplets the percentage of prepositional phrases is only 56%, but it is still by far the most frequent grammatical construction.

In general the tendencies which are indicated by the statistics for all the basic units are most pronounced in the couplets, whereas the quatrains often depart from these tendencies. Whether or not these departures are significant is difficult to determine, since there are only 12 pairs of partially parallel lines in the quatrains.

5. REPETITION

Repetition of grammatical units and grammatical elements occurs in 81 (30%) of the basic units in the corpus: in 40 (24%) of the couplets, 29 (38%) of the triplets, 10 (67%) of the quatrains, and 2 (50%) of the pentastichs. I do not take into account in this discussion the repetition of inseparable elements, such as the inseparable prepositions, the conjunction waw, and pronominal suffixes.29

5.1 Repetition in the couplets

The following chart presents data concerning repetition in the couplets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passage</th>
<th>Repeated Words</th>
<th>Particle?</th>
<th>Parallel?</th>
<th>Word/ Root?</th>
<th>Lines</th>
<th>Gram. Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:23</td>
<td>bl'</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>PP(neg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:25</td>
<td>lw', l'</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>neg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:8-9</td>
<td>pwš'yym, pš'</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>OP, (OP)-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:17-18</td>
<td>bynh, mbynym</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>DO, OP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:27</td>
<td>rbym</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>Adj, DO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:33</td>
<td>ky</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>conj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:25</td>
<td>'m</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>prep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:27</td>
<td>l'yn</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>PP(neg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:27-28</td>
<td>l'</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>prep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:11</td>
<td>mšqh, yšqw</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>DO, Vtr</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>šm'ym, šm'm</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>OP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29 For examples of personal pronouns that are parallel to a pronominal suffix that is object of a preposition, see 1:26-27, 2:11-12, and 15:23-24.
The third column indicates whether or not the repeated words are particles. For present purposes I take as particles: conjunctions (ky), prepositions (‘m, ‘l, ky’ ‘m, lbly), negative particles (‘yn, l’yn, lw’, blw), the relative pronoun ‘śr, the substantive k(w)l in construct, and the accusative particle ‘t. The fourth column indicates whether or not the repeated words are parallel to each other; the fifth

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30 The A-line preposition is restored, but seems fairly certain. See the comment in Chapter II.

31 In Chapter II most, but not all, of these “particles” are considered to be grammatical elements, rather than grammatical units.
column, whether the same word is repeated, or only the same root;\textsuperscript{32} the sixth column, the line or lines in which the repeated words are found.

There are 43 instances of repetition in the couplets. Of these, 31 (72\%) involve repetition of particles. Of the 12 remaining cases, 5 involve the same root (4 times in parallelism), but not the same word; 2 are repetitions of the same word in the same line;\textsuperscript{33} 3 are occurrences of the same word in both lines but not in parallelism; and in only 2 (5\% of the repetitions in the couplets and 1\% of the parallel couplets) is the same word found in parallelism in both lines (the noun \textit{pl’} in 4:27-28 and the verb \textit{hyh} in 12:10). There are 9 couplets in which non-particles are repeated between the lines. Of the 12 repeated non-particles, 7 are nouns (including objects of prepositions) or adjectives, 2 are cases where a verb parallels a noun of the same root, 1 is a personal pronoun, 1 is an adverb, and 1 is a verb.

\textbf{5.2 Repetition in the triplets}

The following chart presents data concerning repetition in the triplets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passage</th>
<th>Repeated Words</th>
<th>Partic-</th>
<th>Paral-</th>
<th>Word/</th>
<th>Lines</th>
<th>Triplet Type</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>Words</td>
<td>le?</td>
<td>llet?</td>
<td>Root?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>\textit{kw}</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>AC</td>
<td>AAB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:25-26</td>
<td>\textit{mh}</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>ABC</td>
<td>AAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:22-23</td>
<td>\textit{‘l}</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>BC</td>
<td>AAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:34-35</td>
<td>\textit{m’tkh}</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>AC</td>
<td>AAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:34-35</td>
<td>\textit{npš, npšy}</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>AC</td>
<td>AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:21-22</td>
<td>\textit{myd}</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>BC</td>
<td>AA</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:26</td>
<td>\textit{kl, kw}</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>AAA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{32}By "same word" I do not necessarily mean the precise same form. In 12:10 I consider \textit{hyh} and \textit{yhyh} to be the same verb, although they are not the same form. On the other hand, in 2:8-9 \textit{pwšym} and \textit{pš} are not the same noun, but they have the same root.

\textsuperscript{33}In both cases (\textit{blb wlb} in 4:14 and \textit{mwdbh mwdbh} in 11:3) the repeated words may be considered internally parallel or simply parts of a fixed expression.

\textsuperscript{34}More precisely the form repeated is \textit{pl’kh}, including the second person masculine singular pronominal suffix.
There are 36 instances of repetition in the triplets. Of these, 17 (47\%) involve repetition of particles. One is a case of repetition in the same line (the B line); in 2 there is repetition in the A and B lines; in 5, in the A and C lines; in 6, in the B and C lines; and in 3, all repetitions of the substantive $k(w)/3$ in construct chains, in the A, B, and C lines. Thirteen (76\%) of the repetitions of particles occur in AAA triplets, 2 in ABB triplets, 1 in an AAB triplet, and 1 in an AA triplet. The only repeated particle found among the triplets but not among the couplets is the preposition ‘d’.

Nineteen (53\%) of the repetitions are of non-particles. All of these involve repetition not only of the same root, but also of the same word.\(^{36}\) Repetition in

\(^{35}\)This particle accounts for 8 (47\%) of the repeated particles. In the couplets it accounted for only 6 (19\%) of the repeated particles.

\(^{36}\)A possible exception is 8:6-7.
the same line is found only in 9:7-8. In the other 18 instances (50% of the repetitions in the triplets), the repeated word occurs in at least two lines, and always in parallelism. This type of repetition is found in 17 triplets (there are 2 repeated words in 2:34-35), 22% of all triplets.

Of the 18 repetitions of non-particles in more than one line, 3 occur in the A and B lines; 11 (61%), in the A and C lines; 2, in the B and C lines; and 2 (both repetitions of interrogative pronouns) in the A, B and C lines. Thirteen (72%) are found in AAA triplets, 2 in ABA triplets, 2 in an AA triplet, and 1 in an ABB triplet.

Of the 19 repeated non-particles, 9 are nouns (including objects of prepositions), 4 are prepositional phrases (3 of them consisting of only the preposition and a pronominal suffix), 3 are interrogative pronouns, and 3 are verbal forms.

5.3 Repetition in the quatrains

The following chart presents data concerning repetition in the quatrains.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passage</th>
<th>Repeated Words</th>
<th>Particle?</th>
<th>Parallel?</th>
<th>Word/Root?</th>
<th>Lines</th>
<th>Quatr. Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:9-10</td>
<td>bmšbry, mmšbrym</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>AAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'m gbwrw, gbr</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>CD</td>
<td>AAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:10-12</td>
<td>hryh, hwrwt</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes^41</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>ADC</td>
<td>ABBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kw</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>ABBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bmwldyhm, bmwldyw</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes^42</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>ABBA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^37 In the expression [mlqs lqš the repeated words may be considered internally parallel or simply parts of a fixed expression.

^38 Again 8:6-7 is a possible exception.

^39 I make a distinction between repetition of a complete prepositional phrase and parallelism of only the object of the preposition.

^40 Two verbs and an infinitive.

^41 The quatrain found in 3:10-12 has been analyzed as ABBA, because the closest parallels are between the A and D lines on the one hand, and the B and C lines on the other. However the quatrain could be analyzed as AAAA, showing that C-line hwrwt is parallel to hryh in the A and D lines.

^42 As the preceding note indicates, it would be possible to analyze 3:10-12 as an AAAA
There are 15 instances of repetition in the quatrains. Of these, only 2 (13%) involve repetition of particles. Both cases occur in the A and D lines of ABBA quatrains.

Thirteen (87%) of the repetitions are of non-particles. Twelve involve repetition not only of the same root, but also of the same word. Repetition in the same line is found only in 7:31-32. Thus there are 11 repetitions (73% of the repetitions in the quatrains) of the same word in more than one line, always in parallelism. This type of repetition is found in 8 quatrains (there are 2 repeated words in 3:10-12; 4:8-9; and 10:10-12), 53% of all quatrains.

Of the 12 interlinear repetitions of non-particles, 3 occur in the A and D lines; 2, in the B and C lines; 5, in the B and D lines; and 1 in the A, C, and D lines. Six (50%) are found in ABBA quatrains, 4 in ABAB triplets, and 2 in an AAA quatrain.

Of the 13 repeated non-particles, 8 are nouns (including objects of prepositions), 2 are prepositional phrases, and 3 are verbs.

---

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:8-9</td>
<td>yhšbwny</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>ABBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:14-15</td>
<td>ydyhny, ndhw</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>BC</td>
<td>ABBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:23-24</td>
<td>ly</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>BC</td>
<td>ABBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:31-32</td>
<td>nsh, [n]sh[y]ym</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>AAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:32-33</td>
<td>m'wzy, m'wz</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>ABBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:9-10</td>
<td>ky</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>ABBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:10-12</td>
<td>y'swr</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>ABAB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:11-12</td>
<td>brwh</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>ABAB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

43 The D-line substantive is restored, but seems to be certain. See the comment in Chapter II.

44 In one of these, 3:10-12, there is a three member repetition, 2 of which are the same noun, hryh, while the other, the participle hwrwt, appears to be a different form of the same root.

45 In the expression lns [n]sh[y]ym the repeated words may be considered internally parallel or simply parts of a fixed expression.
The B and D lines of 10:10-12 are the only pair of lines in the whole corpus in which there are 2 distinct same-word repetitions of non-particles.\(^{46}\)

### 5.4 Repetition in the pentastichs

The following chart presents data concerning repetition in the pentastichs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passage</th>
<th>Repeated Words</th>
<th>Particle?</th>
<th>Parallel?</th>
<th>Word/Root?</th>
<th>Lines</th>
<th>Pent. Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:23-24</td>
<td>'ny</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes(^{47})</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>ABABB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mh</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>ABABB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:10-12</td>
<td>'l'</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>BCD</td>
<td>ABBBBA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are 3 instances of repetition in the pentastichs, 2 (67\%) of which are of nonparticles (a personal pronoun and an interrogative pronoun). Both of these involve repetition not only of the same root, but also of the same word, in each case in parallelism and in two lines. This type of repetition is found in only 1 pentastich (both examples are found in 3:23-24), 25\% of all pentastichs.

### 5.5 Totals of data

There are 97 instances of repetition in the corpus: 51 (53\%) of particles and 46 (47\%) of non-particles. Of the repeated non-particles, 24 (52\%) are nouns (including objects of prepositions) or adjectives, 7 are verbs, 6 are prepositional phrases, 4 are interrogative pronouns, 2 are personal pronouns, 2 are cases where a verb parallels a noun of the same root, and 1 is an adverb.

There are 33 repetitions of the same non-particle word in parallelism in more than one line: 2 in the couplets, 18 in the triplets, 11 in the quatrains, and 2

---

\(^{46}\) In the two lines of the couplet found in 4:11 there are two distinct same-root, but not same-word, repetitions of non-particles. There are two distinct same-word repetitions in the B and D lines of the AAAA quatrain found in 1:28-29 (see section 8.1 of this chapter). However, in Chapter II these two lines have been analyzed as belonging to two different couplets.

\(^{47}\) The pentastich found in 3:23-24 has been analyzed as ABABB, because the closest parallels are between the A and C lines on the one hand, and the B, D and E lines on the other. However the pentastich could be analyzed as AAAAA, showing that 'ny in the A and B lines is parallel.
At least 65% of the repeated non-particles are nominal forms: nouns, adjectives, and pronouns. The percentage would be slightly higher if the two nouns that parallel verbs of the same root were included in this group.

6. SET STRUCTURES

6.1 Set structures in the couplets

The set structures of semantically parallel units in the couplets, and the frequency with which they occur, are detailed in the following list: 50

- simple//simple: 117
- compound//compound: 31
- simple//compound: 27
- simple/simple: 20
- compound//simple: 9
- compound // double compound: 9
- double compound // compound: 8
- double compound // double compound: 7
- simple // double compound: 4
- simple // triple compound: 4
- compound // triple compound: 4
- compound/compound: 3
- double compound // quadruple compound: 3
- triple compound // double compound: 3
- simple/compound: 2
- double compound // simple: 2
- double compound // triple compound: 2
- triple compound // triple compound: 2
- compound/simple: 1
- double compound // quadruple compound: 1
- quadruple compound // double compound: 1
- quadruple compound // quadruple compound: 1
- quintuple compound // triple compound: 1

Of the 524 parallel units, 323 (62%) are simple, i.e., they consist of only one grammatical unit; 128 (24%) are compounds consisting of two grammatical units; 47 (9%) are double compounds, with three grammatical units; 18 (3%) are triple compounds of 4 grammatical units; 7 (1%) are quadruple compounds of

---

50 In this section, when a set includes both internal parallelism in one of the lines and also parallelism between the lines, I first count the internal parallelism as one set. Then I count as another set the parallelism between the lines, treating the internally parallel units as a compound parallel to the other line's unit. Thus, for example, I count the pattern double compound // simple/simple (found in 2:27) as two sets: simple/simple and double compound // compound.
five grammatical units; and there is 1 quintuple compound of six grammatical units.

Of the 262 sets, parallelism between simple units is found in 137 (52%), between compounds in 34 (13%), and between a simple and a compound in 39 (15%). All the other combinations account for 52 sets, 20% of the total. The structure simple//compound (or simple/compound) occurs almost thrice as often as compound//simple (or compound/simple), 29 times versus 10.

Of the 34 sets in which a compound parallels a compound, 25 (74%) are grammatically divisible into two sets of simple//simple or simple/simple; 5 (15%) are indivisible both grammatically and semantically; 3 are not grammatically divisible because they involve words that are semantically, but not grammatically, parallel; and in Set 1 of 5:23 the compounds are divisible both grammatically and semantically, since the set structure is simple/simple//simple//simple.

Of the 52 sets in which a compound or larger unit parallels a double compound or larger unit, 42 (81%) are grammatically divisible into two or more sets, and 10 (19%) are indivisible both grammatically and semantically.

Whole line semantic parallelism (parallelism in which at least one of the whole lines is a semantic compound) is found in 47 sets, 38% of the sets having at least one compound or larger parallel unit. In 19 (40%) of these 47 sets, both whole lines constitute semantic compounds that are parallel to each other, and in 28 (60%) the whole B line is a semantic compound parallel to only part of the A line. There are no couplets in which the whole A line forms a semantic
compound parallel to only part of the B line.\footnote{51} In 34 (72\%) of the sets the compounds are grammatically divisible into two or more sets.

In the couplets there are only 3 semantically divisible grammatical compounds: Set 1 of 5:33-34, Set 1 of 7:8, and Set 2 of 10:10. In each case the grammatical compounds consist of two grammatical units, and the sets of grammatically parallel units are divisible into two sets of semantically parallel units.

\section*{6.2 Set structures in the triplets}

\subsection*{6.2.1 Two-member set structures in the triplets}

The two-member set structures of semantically parallel units in the triplets, and the frequency with which they occur, are detailed in the following list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>simple//simple</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simple//compound</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simple/simple</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compound//compound</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compound//simple</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compound // double compound</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compound // triple compound</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simple/compound</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compound/compound</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double compound // simple</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double compound // compound</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triple compound // compound</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quadruple compound // simple</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the 222 parallel units, 164 (74\%) are simple, 48 (22\%) are compounds, 6 (3\%) are double compounds, 3 (1\%) are triple compounds, and 1 is a quadruple compound.

Of the 111 sets, parallelism between simple units is found in 70 (63\%), between compounds in 9 (8\%), and between a simple and a compound in 22

\footnote{51} I do not count as whole line parallelism those cases where one of the lines consists of two internally parallel expressions, each of which is parallel to the same part of the other line. Otherwise, in 3:12 the whole B line could be considered a semantic compound parallel to the A line, in 4:36 the whole A line could be considered a semantic compound parallel to part of the B line, and in 5:28-29 both lines could be considered to be parallel to each other as semantic compounds.
(20%). All the other combinations account for 10 sets, 9% of the total. The structure simple//compound (or simple/compound) occurs more than four times as often as compound//simple, 18 times versus 4.

Of the 9 sets in which a compound parallels a compound, 5 (56%) are grammatically divisible into two sets of simple//simple or simple/simple; 3 (33%) are indivisible both grammatically and semantically; and Set 1 of 5:10-11 is not grammatically divisible because it involves words that are semantically, but not grammatically, parallel.

Of the 8 sets which have a compound or larger unit in parallelism with a double compound or larger unit, 7 (88%) are grammatically divisible into two or more sets, and Set 1 of 3:19-20 is indivisible both grammatically and semantically.

Whole line semantic parallelism is found in 14 sets, 34% of the sets having at least one compound or larger parallel unit. Of these 14 sets, the whole C line is a semantic compound parallel to only part of another line; in 4 (29%) the B and C lines constitute semantic compounds; in 2 the whole B line is a semantic compound parallel to only part of another line; in 8:10-11, an AA triplet, the whole A line is a semantic compound parallel to part of another line; and in 2:9, an AA triplet, the B and C lines together constitute a semantic compound which parallels the whole A line. In 7 (50%) of the sets the compounds are grammatically divisible into two or more sets.

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52 Four (29%) of these are found in AA triplets.

53 One of the triplets involved, 4:29, is an AA triplet.

54 In three of these the B and C lines are parallel to each other. In the fourth, the AA triplet in 6:9-10, the whole B line parallels part of the A line, and the whole C line parallels the rest of the A line.

55 Six of the sets are indivisible both grammatically and semantically, 5 of them because one of the members is simple. The seventh set is indivisible grammatically because its members are not grammatically parallel.
Among the two-member sets in the triplets there are no semantically divisible grammatical compounds.

6.2.2 Three-member set structures in the triplets

The three-member set structures of semantically parallel units in the triplets, and the frequency with which they occur, are detailed in the following list.

simple//simple//simple: 12
simple//compound//compound: 7
simple//simple//compound: 5
compound//compound//simple: 3
compound//compound//compound: 3
compound // compound // double compound: 3
compound // double compound // compound: 2
double compound // compound // double compound: 2
double compound // double compound // compound: 2
simple // simple // double compound: 1
simple//compound//simple: 1
simple // compound // double compound: 1
simple // double compound // simple: 1
simple // double compound // double compound: 1
simple // triple compound // simple: 1
compound//simple//simple: 1
compound//simple//compound: 1
compound // double compound // double compound: 1
compound // triple compound // double compound: 1
compound // triple compound // quadruple compound: 1
double compound // simple // simple: 1
double compound // compound // triple compound: 1
double compound // double compound // double compound: 1
double compound // double compound // triple compound: 1
triple compound // compound // compound: 1
triple compound // compound // double compound: 1
quadruple compound // triple compound // compound: 1
quadruple compound // quadruple compound // triple compound: 1

Of the 174 parallel units found in three-member sets, 71 (41%) are simple; 61 (35%) are compounds; 29 (17%) are double compounds; 9 (5%) are triple compounds; and 4 (2%) are quadruple compounds.

Of the 58 three-member sets, parallelism between three simple units is found in 12 (21%), between simples and compounds in 18 (31%), and between compounds and double compounds in 10 (17%). All the other combinations account for 18 sets, 31% of the total.
Of the 23 three-member sets in which all the members are compounds or larger units, 19 (83%) are grammatically divisible into two or more sets; 3 (13%) are indivisible both grammatically and semantically; and 1, Set 1 of 7:11-12, is not grammatically divisible because one of the parallel units is semantically, but not grammatically, parallel to the other two.

Whole line semantic parallelism is found in 21 sets, 46% of the sets having at least one compound or larger parallel unit. In 6 (29%) of these 21 sets all three lines constitute parallel semantic compounds, in 7 (33%) the B and C lines constitute parallel semantic compounds, in 2 the A and B lines are parallel semantic compounds, in 3 the whole B line is a semantic compound parallel to only part of another line, and in 3 the whole C line is a semantic compound parallel to only part of another line. There are no three-member sets in the triplets in which the whole A line forms a semantic compound parallel to only part of another line. In 14 (67%) of the sets the compounds are grammatically divisible into two or more sets.

Among the three-member sets in the triplets there are no semantically divisible grammatical compounds.

6.3 Set structures in the quatrains

6.3.1 Two-member set structures in the quatrains

The two-member set structures of semantically parallel units in the quatrains, and the frequency with which they occur, are detailed in the following list.

- simple//simple: 24
- compound//compound: 5
- simple//compound: 4
- compound//simple: 3
- simple/simple: 2
- simple // double compound: 2
- compound // double compound: 2
- compound // triple compound: 2
Of the 96 parallel units, 63 (66%) are simple, 23 (24%) are compounds, 8 (8%) are double compounds, and 2 (2%) are triple compounds.

Of the 48 sets, parallelism between simple units is found in 26 (54%), between compounds in 5 (10%), and between a simple and a compound in 7 (15%). All the other combinations account for 10 sets, 21% of the total. The structure simple//compound occurs only once more than compound//simple, 4 times versus 3.

Of the 5 sets in which a compound parallels a compound, 4 (80%) are grammatically divisible into two sets of simple//simple, and Set 3 of 2:29 is indivisible both grammatically and semantically.

Of the 6 sets in which a compound or larger unit parallels a double compound or larger unit, 3 (50%) are grammatically divisible into two or more sets; 2 (33%) are indivisible both grammatically and semantically; and in Set 1 of 8:32-33 the semantic compounds are grammatically divisible, but one of the words of the set is grammatically parallel to a word found in another semantic set.

Whole line semantic parallelism is found in 6 sets, 27% of the sets having at least one compound or larger parallel unit. In 5:23-24 the A and D lines constitute parallel semantic compounds, in 2:29 the B and D lines are parallel semantic compounds, in 4:10-11 and 5:14-15 the whole C line is a semantic compound parallel to only part of another line, and in 4:8-9 and 12:11-12 the whole D line is a semantic compound parallel to only part of another line. In 2 (33%) of these 6 sets the compounds are grammatically divisible into two or more sets.

In 4:10-11, an AAA quatrain, the whole C line together with half the B line parallels part of the D line.
Among the two-member sets in the quatrains there are no semantically divisible grammatical compounds.

### 6.3.2 Three-member set structures in the quatrains

There are 4 three-member set structures of semantically parallel units in the quatrains:

- simple//simple//simple: 1
- compound//compound//simple: 1
- simple // double compound // simple: 1
- double compound // quadruple compound // compound: 1

Of the 12 parallel units found in three-member sets, 6 (50%) are simple; 3 (25%) are compounds; 2 (17%) are double compounds; and 1 is a quadruple compound.

Of the 4 three-member sets, parallelism between three simple units is found in 1 (25%), and between simples and compounds in 1 (25%). All the other combinations account for 2 sets, 50% of the total.

The only three-member set in which all the members are compounds or larger units is grammatically divisible into two sets.

Whole line semantic parallelism is found in 2 sets, 67% of the sets having at least one compound or larger parallel unit. In Set 1 of 7:31-32, the A and D lines each constitute semantic compounds that are parallel to each other and to the combined B and C lines. In Set 3 of 3:9-10, the whole C line is a semantic compound parallel to only part of the A and D lines. There are no three-member sets in the quatrains in which the whole A line forms a semantic compound parallel to only part of another line. In Set 1 of 7:31-32 the compounds are grammatically divisible into two or sets.

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57 All 4 three-member sets are found in AAA quatrains, 3 of them in 3:9-10, and the other in 7:31-32.

58 The C-line double compound in Set 3 of 3:9-10 is not grammatically divisible because it is parallel to simple units in the A and C lines.
Among the three-member sets in the quatrains there are no semantically divisible grammatical compounds.

6.4 Set structures in the pentastichs

6.4.1 Two-member set structures in the pentastichs

There are 7 two-member set structures of semantically parallel units in the pentastichs:

- simple/simple: 3
- compound/compound: 2
- simple/simple: 1
- triple compound/triple compound: 1

Of the 14 parallel units, 8 (57%) are simple, 4 (29%) are compounds, and 2 (14%) are triple compounds. Of the 7 sets, parallelism between simple units is found in 4 (57%), between compounds in 2 (14%), and between triple compounds in 1 (7%).

In 1 of the 2 sets of parallel compounds, Set 4 of 11:5-7, the compounds are grammatically divisible into two sets of simple/simple; the other, Set 1 of 3:23-24, is indivisible both grammatically and semantically.

Set 1 of 9:10-12, consisting of parallel triple compounds, is grammatically divisible into three sets.

Whole line semantic parallelism is found in 2 two-member sets, 67% of the sets having at least one compound or larger parallel unit. In 9:10-12 the A and E lines constitute parallel semantic compounds, and in 3:23-24 the whole C line is a semantic compound parallel to only part of the A line. In 1 (50%) of the sets the compounds are grammatically divisible into two or more sets.

Among the two-member sets in the pentastichs there are no semantically divisible grammatical compounds.
6.4.2 Three-member set structures in the pentastichs

There are 6 three-member set structures of semantically parallel units in the pentastichs:

- simple//simple//simple: 3
- simple//simple//compound: 3

Of the 18 parallel units found in three-member sets, 15 (83%) are simple, and 3 (17%) are compounds. Of the 6 three-member sets, parallelism between three simple units is found in 3 (50%), and between two simples and a compound in 3 (50%).

In the pentastichs there are no three-member sets in which all the members are compounds or larger units. Nor are there any examples of whole line semantic parallelism or semantically divisible grammatical compounds.

6.5 Totals of data

6.5.1 Totals of data concerning two-member set structures

All the two-member set structures of semantically parallel units, and the frequency with which they occur, are detailed in the following list.

- simple//simple: 203
- simple//compound: 48
- compound//compound: 46
- simple/simple: 34
- compound//simple: 16
- compound//double compound: 15
- double compound//compound: 11
- compound//triple compound: 8
- double compound//double compound: 7
- simple//double compound: 6
- double compound//simple: 5
- simple//triple compound: 4
- compound/compound: 4
- simple/compound: 3
- double compound//quadruple compound: 3
- triple compound//double compound: 3
- triple compound//triple compound: 3
- double compound//triple compound: 2
- compound/simple: 1
- double compound//quadruple compound: 1
- triple compound//compound: 1
quadruple compound // simple: 1
quadruple compound // double compound: 1
quadruple compound // quadruple compound: 1
quintuple compound // triple compound: 1

Of the 856 parallel units, 558 (65%) are simple, 203 (24%) are compounds, 61 (7%) are double compounds, 25 (3%) are triple compounds, 8 (1%) are quadruple compounds, and 1 is a quintuple compound.

Of the 428 sets, parallelism between simple units is found in 237 (55%), between compounds in 50 (12%), and between a simple and a compound in 68 (16%). All the other combinations account for 73 sets, 17% of the total. The structure simple//compound (or simple/compound) occurs thrice as often as compound//simple (or compound simple), 51 times versus 17.

Of the 50 sets in which a compound parallels a compound, 35 (70%) are grammatically divisible into two sets of simple//simple or simple/simple; 10 (20%) are indivisible both grammatically and semantically; 4 (8%) are not grammatically divisible because they involve words that are semantically, but not grammatically, parallel; and 1 is divisible both grammatically and semantically, since the set structure is simple/simple//simple//simple.

Of the 67 sets in which a compound or larger unit parallels a double compound or larger unit, 53 (79%) are grammatically divisible into two or more sets; 13 (19%) are indivisible both grammatically and semantically; and the semantic compounds of 1 set are grammatically divisible but one of its words is grammatically parallel to a word found in another semantic set.

Whole line semantic parallelism is found in 69 sets, 36% of the 191 sets that have at least one compound or larger parallel unit. Of these 69 sets, only in Set 1 of 8:10-11, an AA triplet, is the whole A line a semantic compound parallel to only part of another line. In 44 (64%) of the sets the compounds are grammatically divisible into two or more sets.
Among the two-member sets in the corpus there are only 3 semantically
divisible grammatical compounds, all found in the couplets.

6.5.2 Totals of data concerning
three-member set structures

All the three-member set structures of semantically parallel units, and the
frequency with which they occur, are detailed in the following list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>simple//simple//simple</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simple//simple//compound</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simple//compound//compound</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compound//compound//simple</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compound//compound//compound</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compound // compound // double compound</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simple // double compound // simple</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compound // double compound // compound</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double compound // compound // double compound</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double compound // double compound // compound</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simple // simple // double compound</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simple//compound//simple</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simple // compound // double compound</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simple // double compound // double compound</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simple // triple compound // simple</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compound//simple//simple</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compound//simple//compound</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compound // double compound // double compound</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compound // triple compound // quadruple compound</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double compound // simple // simple</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double compound // compound // triple compound</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double compound // double compound // double compound</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double compound // double compound // triple compound</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double compound // quadruple compound // compound</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triple compound // compound // compound</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triple compound // compound // double compound</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quadruple compound // triple compound // compound</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quadruple compound // quadruple compound // triple compound</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the 204 parallel units found in three-member sets, 92 (45%) are simple;
67 (33%) are compounds; 31 (15%) are double compounds; 9 (4%) are triple
compounds; and 5 (2%) are quadruple compounds.

Of the 68 three-member sets, parallelism between three simple units is
found in 16 (24%), between simples and compounds in 22 (32%), and between
compounds and double compounds in 10 (15%). All the other combinations account for 20 sets, 29% of the total.

Of the 24 three-member sets in which all the members are compounds or larger units, 20 (83%) are grammatically divisible into two or more sets; 3 (13%) are indivisible both grammatically and semantically; and Set 1 of 7:11-12 is not grammatically divisible because one of the parallel units is semantically, but not grammatically, parallel to the other two.

Whole line semantic parallelism is found in 23 sets, 44% of the 52 sets having at least one compound or larger parallel unit. There are no three-member sets in the corpus in which the whole A line forms a semantic compound parallel to only part of another line. In 15 (65%) of the sets in which there is whole line parallelism the compounds are grammatically divisible into two or more sets.

Among the three-member sets in the corpus there are no semantically divisible grammatical compounds.

6.6 Observations

6.6.1 Observations concerning two-member sets

Two-member sets occur in sufficient quantities in the couplets, triplets, and quatrains, but not in the pentastichs, to provide significant statistical data.

The shorter the parallel unit, the more frequently it occurs, with simple units accounting for around 2/3 of all the examples, and compounds another 1/4. Among the different kinds of basic units (couplets, triplets, and quatrains), there is little difference in the frequency of occurrence of the various lengths of parallel units. The one exception is that double compounds occur only about 1/3 as often in the triplets as in the couplets and quatrains.

The frequency of parallelism between simple units, between compounds, and between a simple and a compound varies little among the various kinds of basic units. Sets that include at least one double compound or longer unit occur
less than half as often in the triplets as in the couplets and quatrains. The fact that the structures simple//compound and simple/compound occur thrice as often as the reverse order may be due to the frequency with which compensation for ellipsis occurs in the second of two parallel lines.\textsuperscript{59} Apparently this phenomenon occurs not only between the lines, but in internal parallelism as well.

More than 3/4 of all semantic sets in which a compound or larger unit parallels another compound or larger unit are grammatically divisible into two or more sets. This percentage does not vary much among the different kinds of basic units.

The frequency of whole line semantic parallelism does not vary significantly among the different kinds of basic units. The whole A line almost never parallels only part of another line.

\textbf{6.6.2 Observations concerning three-member sets}

Three-member sets occur in sufficient quantity to provide significant statistical data only in the triplets.

The shorter the parallel unit, the more frequently it occurs, but compounds occur almost as often as simple units.\textsuperscript{60}

Parallelism between compounds and double compounds occurs with surprising frequency in the triplets.

Whole line semantic parallelism occurs in almost half the sets having at least one compound or larger parallel unit. The whole A line never parallels only part of another line.

\textsuperscript{59} Cf. section 6.4 above on ellipsis and compensation.

\textsuperscript{60} Compounds occur 73\% as often as simple units.
6.6.3 Observations concerning both two- and three-member sets

The shorter the parallel unit, the more frequently it occurs, with simple units accounting for 61% of all the examples, compounds for 25%, double compounds for 9%, triple compounds for 3%, and quadruple compounds for 1%.

Of the 141 semantic sets in which all the parallel units are compounds or larger units, 108 (77%) are grammatically divisible into two or more sets.

In three-member sets with at least one compound, whole line semantic parallelism occurs at a slightly higher rate than in two-member sets with at least one compound. This difference is to be expected, since three-member sets involve 50% more lines than do two-member sets (i.e. 3 lines versus 2 lines). There is only one basic unit in the corpus in which the whole A line parallels only part of another line.

7. CATEGORIES OF SEMANTIC PARALLELISM

7.1 Categories of semantic parallelism in the couplets

The following list indicates the number of times that the various categories of semantic parallelism occur in the couplets.61

synonymous: 78
paradigmatic: 58
whole-part: 27
metaphor: 18
antithetic: 13
repetition: 13
part-whole: 12
general-specific: 9
cause-effect: 8
epithet: 7
merism: 4
abstract-concrete: 3
concrete-abstract: 3
positive-negative: 3

61 The number of occurrences of the categories of semantic parallelism do not correspond exactly to the number of sets of semantically parallel units, because in some sets more than one category of semantic parallelism is found. See, for example, Set 1 of 2:27 and Set 2 of 3:27.
Of the 264 occurrences of the various categories of semantic parallelism, 30% are synonymous, 22% are paradigmatic, and 19% are either part-whole, whole-part (the latter outnumbering the former by more than 2 to 1), specific-general, or general-specific (the latter outnumbering the former by 9 to 1). No other category or group of closely related categories accounts for more than 8% of the total.

### 7.2 Categories of semantic parallelism in the triplets

The following list indicates the number of times that the various categories of semantic parallelism occur in the triplets.\(^{\text{62}}\)

- synonymous: 58
- paradigmatic: 32
- repetition: 21
- metaphor: 16
- whole-part: 11
- antithetic: 11
- epithet: 11
- general-specific: 8
- part-whole: 7
- effect-cause: 6
- merism: 3
- positive-negative: 3
- pronoun: 3
- cause-effect: 2
- negative-positive: 2
- specific-general: 2
- abstract-concrete: 1
- demonstrative adverb: 1
- pun: 1
- sequence: 1
- whole-part-whole: 1

---

\(^{\text{62}}\) In the triplets the number of occurrences of the categories of semantic parallelism corresponds even less to the number of sets of semantically parallel units than is the case in the couplets. Many of the semantic sets in the triplets have three members, among which there are usually at least two categories of semantic parallelism.
Of the 201 occurrences of the various categories of semantic parallelism, 29% are synonymous; 16% are paradigmatic; 14% are either part-whole, whole-part (the latter outnumbering the former by more than 3 to 2), whole-part-whole, specific-general, or general-specific (the latter outnumbering the former by 4 to 1); and 10% are repetition. No other category or group of closely related categories accounts for more than 8% of the total.

7.3 Categories of semantic parallelism in the quatrains

The following list indicates the number of times that the various categories of semantic parallelism occur in the quatrains.

- synonymous: 16
- paradigmatic: 12
- repetition: 10
- whole-part: 5
- antithetic: 4
- general-specific: 3
- epithet: 2
- merism: 2
- metaphor: 2
- positive-negative: 1
- specific-general: 1
- general-specific-general: 1

Of the 59 occurrences of the various categories of semantic parallelism, 27% are synonymous; 20% are paradigmatic; 17% are either whole-part (there are no examples of part-whole), specific-general, general-specific (the latter outnumbering the former by 3 to 1), or general-specific-general; and 17% are repetition. No other category or group of closely related categories accounts for more than 7% of the total.

7.4 Categories of semantic parallelism in the pentastichs

The following list indicates the number of times that the various categories of semantic parallelism occur in the pentastichs.
Of the 18 occurrences of the various categories of semantic parallelism, 39% are synonymous; 39% are paradigmatic; 17% are whole-part; and 6% is repetition.

7.5 Totals of data

The following list indicates the number of times that the various categories of semantic parallelism occur in the corpus.

synonymous: 159
paradigmatic: 109
whole-part: 46
repetition: 45
metaphor: 36
antithetic: 28
epithet: 20
general-specific: 20
part-whole: 19
cause-effect: 10
merism: 9
effect-cause: 7
positive-negative: 7
pronoun: 6
abstract-concrete: 4
specific-general: 4
concrete-abstract: 3
negative-positive: 2
contrast: 1
material: 1
rhetorical question: 1
demonstrative adverb: 1
pun: 1
sequence: 1
whole-part-whole: 1
general-specific-general: 1

Of the 542 occurrences of the various categories of semantic parallelism, 29% are synonymous; 20% are paradigmatic; 17% are either part-whole, whole-part (the latter outnumbering the former by more than 2 to 1), whole-part-whole, specific-general, general-specific (the latter outnumbering the former by 5 to 1),
or general-specific-general; and 8% are repetition. No other category or group of closely related categories accounts for more than 7% of the total.

7.6 Observations

In the couplets, triplets, and quatrains, but not in the pentastichs, the categories of semantic parallelism occur in sufficient numbers to provide significant statistical data.

The relative frequency of the various categories varies very little among the basic units. In the couplets, triplets, and quatrains, synonymous parallelism is the most frequent, followed by paradigmatic parallelism, and then the group of whole-part, part-whole, whole-part-whole, general-specific, specific-general and general-specific-general parallelisms. The pentastichs follow this general pattern as well. The one significant difference among the basic units is found in repetitive parallelism, which accounts for 5% of the occurrences in the couplets, 10% in the triplets and 17% in the quatrains. The longer the basic unit, the more frequently repetitive parallelism is used. 63

When there is parallelism between a whole and a part or a general term and a more specific designation, there is a marked tendency for the more comprehensive term to occur first. This tendency appears in all the basic units. Specifically, the more comprehensive term appears first 66 times; the more limited term, only 23 times. 64

8. STROPHES

In a number of places in the Hodayot the lines of two or more consecutive basic units are parallel. These groupings of basic units united by parallelism may

63 See section 5.6 above.

64 These numbers do not include the single occurrences of whole-part-whole and general-specific-general parallelisms.
be called strophes, but I do not use the word to imply that the structure of these groupings is regular, or even that they are the major subdivisions of the individual Hodayot. 65

8.1 Quatrains

In Chapter II I have analyzed as quatrains only those four-line units that display the parallel patterns of ABAB, ABBA, AAA or ABB. These quatrains are further discussed in section 1.3 of this chapter. They total 15: 5 with the ABAB pattern of parallelism, 7 with the ABBA pattern, 2 with the AAA pattern, and 1 with the ABB pattern.

Those four-line units with the parallel patterns of AAAA, AAAB and ABBB have been analyzed as two consecutive couplets in Chapter II. 66 If they were analyzed as quatrains, there would be 14 more quatrains (12 AAAA quatrains, 1 AAAB, and 1 ABBB), yielding a total of 29 quatrains in the corpus.

The following table presents data about the AAAA, AAAB, and ABBB quatrains. 67

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66 In theory the ABAA and AABA patterns of parallelism are also possible, but I did not find them in the corpus.

67 Ten of these 14 quatrains--1:28-29; 3:27-28, 30-31; 4:33-34; 7:2-4, 4-5, 6-8; 8:33-34; 10:6-7; and 12:9-10--can be combined with other basic units to form even larger strophes. See below.
8.1.1 Line length

The 3:3:3:3 grammatical unit count is found twice. No other pattern occurs more than once. Thus, as was the case with the quatrains analyzed in section 1.3, there is no dominant pattern of line lengths. Among all 29 quatrains, the 2:2:2:2 count occurs 3 times, the 3:3:3:3 and 4:5:4:4 are found twice, and all the other patterns occur only once.

Of the 56 lines found in the 14 AAAA, AAAB and ABBB quatrains, 24 (43%) have 3 grammatical units, 13 (23%) have 4, 12 have 2 (21%), and 7 (13%) have 5. In comparison with the quatrains analyzed in section 1.3, lines of 3 grammatical units occur significantly more often (43% versus 25%), and lines of 2 grammatical units significantly less often (21% versus 35%). Of the 116 lines in all the quatrains, 39 (34%) have 3 grammatical units, 33 (28%) have 4, 33 (28%) have 2, and 11 (9%) have 5.
8.1.2 Parallelism among the lines

For the criteria that are applied to determine if lines are parallel, see section 1.1.3

8.1.2.1 AAAA quatrains

AAAA quatrains all those in which each line is parallel to all the others.

Twelve quatrains fall into this category. This is the largest of all the quatrain categories, accounting for 41% of all quatrains found in the corpus. Most of these AAAA quatrains fall into one of two types.

This first type is the AAAA quatrain with no whole line semantic parallelism and at least one instance of repetition between the lines, as in, for example, 1:28-29.

A. 
B. 
C. 
D. 

A. And you set words on a measuring line,
B. And the flow of the lips' breath by measure.
C. And you have brought forth sounds according to their secrets,
D. And outpourings of breath according to their plan,

**Grammatical Parallelism Schema**

A. & Vtr & DO & PP
B. & DO-C-C & PP
C. & Vtr & DO & PP-s
D. & DO-C & PP-s

**Semantic Parallelism Schema**

A. b c
B. b3' c'
C. b" d
D. b" d'

Other AAAA quatrains of this first type are 3:24-25, 3:27-28, 10:6-7, 10:8, 10:9-10, and 12:9-10. Among the 7 quatrains of this type, parallelism among the
lines is full in 3 and partial in 4. Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is complete in 3 and partial in 4.

The second type is the AAAA quatrain with at least one whole line that functions as a semantic compound and with no repetition between the lines. An example is 8:33-34.

A. And my arm is broken from its socket,
B. [And it is impossible to extend my hand.
C. [And] my [foot] has been caught in the fetter,
D. And my knees flow like water.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. & Vpa S-s PP-s
B. & {neg Vpa S
C. Vpa & S-s...PP
D. & Vin S-s PP
A. wtšbr zrw'y mqnyh
B. [w'y]n ln hyp yd
C. [wrg]ly nlkdh bkbl
D. wylkw kmym brky

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a"3
B. a"3
C. a""3
D. a"""3
A. wtšbr zrw'y mqnyh
B. [w'y]n ln hyp yd
C. [wrg]ly nlkdh bkbl
D. wylkw kmym brky

Even though in this example all the lines are treated as semantic compounds, there is paradigmatic semantic parallelism among the parts of the body mentioned in each line, and also among the sufferings that those parts undergo.

Other AAAA quatrains of this second type are 3:30-31; 4:33-34; and 7:4-5. The lines of these last two, like those of 8:33-34, are bound together by references to a different part of the poet's body in each line. Similarly, the lines of
3:30-31 are bound together by references to different parts of the earth in each line. These kinds of series are not found in the AAAA quatrains of the first type.

Among the 4 AAAA quatrains of this second type, parallelism among the lines is full in 2 and partial in 2. Congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is complete in 1 and partial in 3.

The only AAAA quatrain which does not fit in either of these types is 7:6-8, which has neither whole line semantic parallelism nor repetition. Parallelism among the lines is partial, as is congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism.

8.1.2.2 AAAB and ABBB quatrains

In the AAAB quatrain, 7:2-4, the first three lines are parallel to each other, but not to the fourth line. Like the first type of AAAA quatrain, this unit displays repetition but not whole line semantic parallelism; like the second type, it includes a reference to a part of the poet's body in each of the parallel lines. Parallelism among the first three lines is partial, as is congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism.

In the ABBB quatrain, 8:11-12, the last three lines are all parallel to each other, but not to the first line. Like the second type of AAAA quatrain, this unit has whole line semantic parallelism and no repetition. Parallelism among the last three lines is partial, as is congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism.

8.1.3 Repetition

Of the 14 AAAA, AAAB, and ABBB quatrains, repetition occurs in 8 (57%). Thus, just as was the case among the units analyzed as quatrains in Chapter II,68

68 See section 5 of this chapter, and especially section 5.3.
repetition is a device frequently used to bind together the lines of these quatrains.

8.2 Pentastichs

In Chapter II I have analyzed as pentastichs only those five-line units in which (1) the lines can all be assigned to two sets of semantically parallel lines and (2) the order of the parallel lines does not allow the unit to be split into a triplet and a couplet. I found only 4 such pentastichs in the corpus; they are discussed in section 1.4 of this chapter.

There are 5 other 5-line units which could be considered pentastichs. The following chart sums up some of the data about these pentastichs.69

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passage</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Gram. Units</th>
<th>Parallellism</th>
<th>Congruence</th>
<th>Wisp</th>
<th>Repetition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:7-8</td>
<td>ABBAC</td>
<td>2:2:2:2:2</td>
<td>part.</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:8-9</td>
<td>AAAAA</td>
<td>3:3:2:2:2</td>
<td>part.</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>BC</td>
<td>BEge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:32-34</td>
<td>AAAAA</td>
<td>6:5:3:3:3</td>
<td>part.</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>AC, BE, BDge, CDge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:8-9</td>
<td>AAAAA</td>
<td>3:2:3:3:3</td>
<td>part.</td>
<td>pc(gdsc)</td>
<td>ABCD</td>
<td>BE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:13-14</td>
<td>AAAAA</td>
<td>2:2:3:4:3</td>
<td>part.</td>
<td>pc(sbngpl)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>AC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key**
gdsc = grammatically divisible semantic compounds
gdsc = repetition of grammatical element only, not grammatical unit
pc = partial congruence
sbngpl = semantically, but not grammatically, parallel lines
Wisp = whole line semantic parallelism

8.2.1 Line length

Among all 9 pentastichs (those discussed in section 1.4 and those listed above) no line length pattern is repeated. Of the 25 lines found in the pentastichs listed above, 11 (44%) have 2 grammatical units, 10 (40%) have 3 grammatical units, 2 (8%) have 4, 1 (4%) has 5, and 1 (4%) has 6. In comparison with the pentastichs analyzed in section 1.4, lines of 3 grammatical units occur significantly more often (40% versus 15%), and lines of 4 grammatical units

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69 Three of these 5 pentastichs--2:8-9, 3:32-34, and 7:8-9--can be combined with other lines to form even larger strophes. See below.
significantly less often (8% versus 20%). Of the 45 lines in all the pentastichs, 23 (51%) have 2 grammatical units, 13 (29%) have 3, 7 (16%) have 4, 1 (2%) has 5, and 1 (2%) has 6.

8.2.2 Parallelism among the lines

Three of the 5 pentastichs listed above display an AAAAA pattern of semantic parallelism; each of the lines is semantically parallel to all the others. One of 5 pentastichs has an AAAA pattern; i.e., there are only four parallel phrases, but one of them, due to its length, is distributed over two metrical lines. None of these 4 pentastichs meets either of the criteria used in Chapter II to identify pentastichs; i.e., none of them has more than one set of parallel lines, and all of them can easily be split into a triplet and a couplet.

The lone ABBAC pentastich, on the other hand, meets the second requirement. Splitting it into a triplet and a couplet ignores the parallelism between and A and D lines and leaves an enjambed couplet with nonparallel lines. Moreover, all the lines can be assigned to two sets of grammatically parallel lines, for the pattern of grammatical parallelism in these lines is ABBAB. Perhaps, then, I should have analyzed these 5 lines as a pentastich in Chapter II. I did not do so because it does not meet the first requirement; not all the lines can be assigned to the two sets of semantically parallel lines.

Parallelism among the lines is partial in all 5 of the pentastichs listed above, and congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is complete in only 1. Thus, the degree of parallelism and of congruence is similar to that seen in the pentastichs discussed in section 1.4.
8.2.3 Repetition

Of the 5 pentastichs listed here, repetition occurs in 4 (80%). This high frequency accords with the observation in section 5.6 that repetition tends to increase in frequency with the increasing number of lines in the basic unit.

8.3 Longer strophes

In Chapter II no units longer than five lines were isolated, because any such units could be divided into smaller basic units. However, in some cases these smaller units can be combined to form strophes which can be displayed in parallelism schemata similar to those used in the analysis of the basic units in Chapter II.

8.3.1 Hexastichs

In 1:26-27 (the example below) two triplets can be combined to form an ABBABB hexastich, and in 3:30-32 and 12:9-11 three couplets can be combined to form AAAAAA hexastichs.70

A. lkh 'th 'l hd'wt
B. kwI m'sy hsdqh
C. wswd h'mt
D. wlbny h'dm
E. 'bwdt h'wwn
F. wms'y hrmlyh

A. To you alone, O God of knowledge,
B. Belong all righteous works
C. And the secret of truth.
D. But to the sons of man
E. Belong the service of iniquity
F. And deeds of deceit.

---

70 The hexastich in 3:30-32 is semantically AAAAAA, but grammatically AABBBAA.
Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. P(PP-s, =OP(pr)) Voc -C
B. ptdl S -C
C. & S -C
D. & P(PP-C)
E. S -C
F. & S -C

A. lkh 'th 'l hd'wt
B. kwI m'sy hsdqh
C. wswd h'mt
D. wlbny h'dm
E. 'bwdt h'wwn
F. wm'sy hrmyh

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a
B. a' b c
C. d2
D. d'^2
E. d'2
F. d''2

A. lkI 'th 'l hd'wt
B. kwI m'sy hsdqh
C. wswd h'mt
D. wlbny h'dm
E. 'bwdt h'wwn
F. wm'sy hrmyh

In addition, it is probable that two triplets can be combined in 1:29-31 and in 2:31-33 to form respectively an AABAAB and an AAAABB hexastich. However, in these passages the condition of the text does not allow complete certainty.

8.3.2 Heptastichs

In 1:27-29 and in 10:5-7 (the example below) a triplet and two couplets can be combined to form respectively an AAAAAAA and an ABBBBBB heptastich.

A. w'ny 'pr w'pr
B. mh 'zwm blw' hpsth
C. wmh 'hšb b'yn ỉswnkI
D. mh 'thzq bl' h'mdtIy
E. w'ykh 'š<sk>yl bI' yrsIty
F. wmh 'dbr bl' pthth py
G. w'ykh 'šyb blw' hškIty
A. And I am but dust and ashes.
B. How can I devise without your desiring it?
C. And how can I plan apart from your will?
D. How can I be firm unless you cause me to stand?
E. And how shall I prosper unless you ordain it for me?
F. And how can I speak unless you open my mouth?
G. And how can I respond unless you give me insight?

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>C.</th>
<th>D.</th>
<th>E.</th>
<th>F.</th>
<th>G.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&amp; P</td>
<td>Vtr</td>
<td>Vtr</td>
<td>Vpa</td>
<td>Vin</td>
<td>Vin</td>
<td>Vin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>prep neg Vtr</td>
<td>prep neg noun-s</td>
<td>prep neg Vtr-s</td>
<td>prep neg Vtr-s PP-s</td>
<td>prep neg Vtr DO-s</td>
<td>prep neg Vtr-s</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Semantic Parallelism Schema

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>B.</th>
<th>C.</th>
<th>D.</th>
<th>E.</th>
<th>F.</th>
<th>G.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>c'</td>
<td>d'3</td>
<td>c''</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b'</td>
<td>d3</td>
<td>d''3</td>
<td>d''4</td>
<td>d''''4</td>
<td>d''''''4</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, it is probable that a triplet and two couplets can be combined

in 1:34-37 and 5:6-8 to form respectively an AAAAAAA and an ABFBFFFFB (or possibly AAAAAAAA) heptastich. However, in these passages the condition of the text does not allow complete certainty.
8.3.3 Octostichs

AAAAAAA octostichs can be identified in 1:21-23 and 8:32-34, an

AAAAABBAAB octostich in 4:34-37, and an ABBAABB octostich in 5:23-25.\footnote{Although metrically there are 8 lines in 5:23-25, there are only 7 parallel expressions, since the G and H lines together form one parallel expression. The G line is parallel to half the B and C lines, and the H line is parallel to the other half. A further complication in this octostich is the fact that the description ABBAABB is not entirely accurate, for the E line, labeled "A" in the ABBAABB description, is parallel not only to the other two lines labeled "A," but also to the four lines labeled "B."}

A. g[w]'w]kly lhmy
B. 'ly hgydw 'qb
C. wylyzw 'ly bspt 'wl
D. kwI nsmdy swdy
E. w'n's[y [ ]ly swrrym
F. wmlnym sbyb
G. wbrz hbth by
H. ylkw rkyl lbny hwwt

Translation
A. Al[so those who have ea]ten my bread
B. Have lifted up their heel against me,
C. And they sneered against me with evil lips,
D. All those who were members of my intimate circle.
E. And the men of my [ ] were rebelling
F. And grumbling all around.
G. And it was against the secret you hid in me,
H. That they went as slanderers to the children of destruction.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. [ptcl S] -C-s
B. PP-s Vtr DO
C. PP-s
D. ptcl S -C-s
E. & S -C-s
F. & {Vin} PP-C
G. & PP,-R(Vtr PP-s)
H. Vin M PP-C

Comment: B-line hgydw 'qb is an idiomatic expression which may be taken as grammatically equivalent to the C-line intransitive verb. The rewrites in the E and F lines convert the participles into finite verbs and the nominal sentences into verbal sentences.
following example is from 1:21-23.

A. w'ny yrs hhmrm
B. wmgbl hmym
C. swd h'rnwh
D. wmqwr hndh
E. kwr h'wwn
F. wmbnh hht'h
G. nw htw'h wn'wh bl' bnyh
H. wn'bth bmşpt šdq

A. But I am a formation of clay
B. And a thing kneaded with water,
C. A foundation of shame
D. And a spring of impurity,
E. A furnace of iniquity
F. And an edifice of sin,
G. A spirit of error, and perverted without insight,
H. And terrified by righteous judgments.

Grammatical Parallelism Schema

A. & Spr P -C
B. & P -C
C. P -C
D. & P -C
E. P -C
F. & P -C
G. P -C & Att(ptcp)
H. & Att(ptcp) PP & Att(ptcp) PP-C

Semantic Parallelism Schema

A. a2
B. b c2
C. b c'...3
D. a'2
E. c"2
F. c"2
G. b'3 c"4
H. H

A. g[m 'w]kly lhmy
B. 'ly hgdylw 'qb
C. 'ly wlyzw...bšpt 'wl
D. kw lnsmdy swdy
E. w'nšy [ ]ly swrrym
F. wmslynym sbyb
G. wbrz hbtb by ylkw rky lbn y hwwt
Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a   b\textsuperscript{2}  
B. b''\textsuperscript{2}  
C. b''\textsuperscript{2}  
D. b''\textsuperscript{2}  
E. b'''\textsuperscript{2}  
F. b'''\textsuperscript{2}  
G. b'''\textsuperscript{2}  
H. w'ny

8.3.3 Strophes of nine lines

Four nine-line strophes can be identified: 3 with AAAAAAAAAA parallelism (3:26-28, 32-35; 7:6-9), and 1 with ABBBBBBB parallelism (11:7-9). The following example is from 3:26-28

A. bhpt~ kl ph y sht  
B. wyprsw kw l msdw wt r'sh  
C. wmkmr tk'mym 'l pny mym  
D. bht wpp kw l hsy sht ' l'yn h'sb  
E. wywrt 'lyn t'qh  
F. bnpw 'l m'spt  
G. wgwr 'p l n'zbym  
H. wmtk hm h 'l n'lmyym  
I. wqs hrwn lkwl b'y'l

A. When all the traps of the pit are set opened,  
B. And all the nets of wickedness are spread,  
C. And the drag of evildoers is upon the face of the waters;  
D. When all the arrows of the pit fly forth without being repelled,  
E. And they are shot so that there is no hope.  
F. When the measuring line falls for judgment,  
G. And the lot of anger upon the abandoned,  
H. And the outpouring of fury upon the hidden,  
I. And the time of wrath for all wickedness,
### Grammatical Parallelism Schema

| A. | prep InfC(pa) | ptcl S | -C |
| B. | & Vpa | ptcl S | -C |
| C. | (QV) PP-C & S | -C | PP-C |
| D. | prep InfC(pa) | ptcl S | -C | PP-C |
| E. | & Vpa | -C | PP |
| F. | prep InfC(in) | S | -C | PP |
| G. | & S | S | -C | PP |
| H. | & S | -C | PP |
| I. | & S | prep ptcl-OP |

| A. | bhpth | kl phy | šht |
| B. | wyprśw | kwł mswdwt | rš'h |
| C. | {thyh} 'l pny mym | wmkmrt | hlk'yym |
| D. | bht'wpp | kwł ḥsy | šht |
| E. | wywrw | qw |
| F. | bnpwl | qw |
| G. | wgwrł | 'p |
| H. | wmtk | hmh |
| I. | qs | ḩrnw |

### Semantic Parallelism Schema

| A. | a3 |
| B. | a'3 |
| C. | a"4 |
| D. | a"5 |
| E. | a""3 |
| F. | a"""3 |
| G. | a""""2 |
| H. | a""""2 | b' |
| I. | a"""""2 | b" |

| A. | bhpth | kl phy | šht |
| B. | wyprśw | kwł mswdwt | rš'h |
| C. | wmkmrt | hlk'yym |
| D. | bht'wpp | kwł ḥsy | šht |
| E. | wywrw | 'l ṭqwh |
| F. | bnpwl | 'l mšpt |
| G. | wgwrł | 'p |
| H. | wmtk | hmh |
| I. | qs | ḩrnw |

### 8.3.4 Strophes longer than 9 lines

The condition of the text does not allow certain identification of any strophes of more than 9 parallel lines. However, it seems likely that there are several: one of ten lines in 11:10-14, twelve lines in 7:2-5, fourteen lines in 14:2-5, and twenty two lines in 2:8-15.
8.3.4.1 A strophe of 10 lines

Apparently in 11:10-14 five couplets can be combined to form an

ABBBBBBBB 10-line strophe.

A. wlm'n kbwdkh thrh 'nwš mpš'
B. lhqdš lk'h mkwl twbwt ndh wšmt ml'
C. lhyhfd '[m] bny 'ntk
D. wšgrl 'm qdwšykh
E. Ihrym m'pr tw't mtym lswd [ ]
F. wmrwh n'wh lbynt[kh]
G. wltysb bm'md lirykh
H. 'm sb 'd wrwy[ ]
I. lhthdš 'm kw'l [ ] nhyh
J. w'm yd'ym byhd nh

Translation
A. And for your glory's sake you have cleansed man from sin,
B. So that he may consecrate himself to you from all impure abominations and
guilt of unfaithfulness;
C. So that he may be united [with] the children of your truth,
D. And in the same lot with your saints;
E. To raise up from the dust the worm of men to the council [ ],
F. And from a perverted spirit to [your] insight;
G. And so that he might take his stand in the post before you
H. With the eternal host and the spirits of [ ];
I. That he might be renewed with all [ ? ] that exists,
J. And with those who know in a community of rejoicing.
### Grammatical Parallelism Schema

| A. | prep InfC(pa) PP-s & PP-s Vtr DO PP | prep ptcl OP-C & OP-C |
| B. | prep InfC(pa) [PP]-C-s | PP PP-s |
| C. | prep InfC(pa) & PP PP-s | PP PP [-s] |
| D. | prep InfC(tr) ...DO-C | PP-C |
| E. | & prep InfC(pa) PP PP-s & OP[-C] |
| F. | prep InfC(pa) prep ptcl [?] OP & PP PP-C |

### Semantic Parallelism Schema

| A. | a5 | b2 | c2 |
| B. | b1 | c1'2 | c'2 |
| C. | b' | c''2 | c'' |
| D. | b''3 | c''''2 | c''''2 |
| E. | b...3 | c''''''2 | c''''''2 |
| F. | b'' | c''''''2 | c''''''2 |
| G. | b'' | c''''''2 | c''''''2 |
| H. | b'' | c''''''2 | c''''''2 |
| I. | b'' | c''''''2 | c''''''2 |
| J. | b'' | c''''''2 | c''''''2 |

A strict application of the criteria followed in Chapter II would probably require uniting the second and third columns in some lines as semantic compounds, which in turn would require doing the same in all the other lines. I have applied the criteria more loosely here in order to show the essential parallelism.
8.3.4.2 A strophe of 12 lines

Apparently in 7:2-5 six couplets can be combined to form a semantically AAAA strophe. There are 12 metrical lines, but only 11 parallel expressions, since the K and L lines combine to form one parallel expression. There is very little textual uncertainty concerning this strophe, and what little uncertainty there is comes in the A and B lines, leaving at the very least a textually certain 10-line strophe. In the grammatical parallelism schema below the F line is written to the right to indicate that it is not parallel to the other lines. Due to lack of space it is necessary to divide the line into two parts; this division does not imply any internal parallelism.

A. [zrw]' nšbrt mqnyh
B. wttb' b<>bs rgly
C. š'w 'yny mr'wt r'
D. 'wzny mšmw' dmym
E. hšm lbby mmhšbt rw'
F. ky bly'l 'm hwpy' yr hwwtm
G. wyrn'w kwh 'wšy mbnyty
H. w'smy ytprdw
I. wtkmy 'lw k'wnyh bz'p ḥryšyt
J. wyhm lb yklh
K. wrwh 'w'yym tbl'ny
L. mhwwt pš'm

A. [ar]m is broken from its shoulder joint,
B. And my foot is sunk in the mire;
C. My eyes are plastered over from seeing evil;
D. My ears, from hearing of bloodshed.
E. My heart was appalled from thinking of wickedness,
F. For Belial is joined with the manifestation of their bent to evil deeds.
G. And all the foundations of my structure tremble,
H. And my bones are out of joint.
I. And my entrails heaved like a ship in the raging of a deafening wind,
J. And my heart was in a complete uproar.
K. And a whirlwind engulfs me,
L. Because of their sinful threats.

72 Actually the F line, while semantically parallel to lines that are parallel to the A line, is not in itself parallel to the A line.
Grammatical Parallelism Schema
A. [ S] Vpa PP-s
B. S-s Vpa PP
C. S-s Vin
D. S-s S-s prep InfC(tr) DO
E. S-s Vpa prep InfC(tr) DO
F. ptcl S P(PP-C-C-s)
G. ptcl S-C-s & Vin
H. & S-s Vpa
I. & S-s Vin PP Att(PP-C)
J. S-s & Vin PP
K. & S-C Vtr-s
L. [ zrw] nšbrt mqnyh
A. rgly wttb' b<>bš
B. 'yny ŕ's'w
C. 'wzny mr'wt t'
D. Ibby mršmbt
E. hšm mšmw' dmym
F. ky bly'l 'm hwpy' yrs hwwtm
G. kwl 'wšy mbnty wyrw'w
H. w'smy ytprdw
I. wt㎞my 'lw k'wnyh bz'p hryšyt
J. lby wyhm lklh
K. wrwš 'w'yym tbl'ny
L. mhwwt pš'm

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a4
B. a'3
C. a"3 b
D. a''2 b'
E. a'''3 b''
F. b''4
G. a''''3
H. a''''2
I. a''''5
J. a''''''3
K. a''''''''3
L. [ zrw] nšbrt mqnyh
A. wttb' b<>bš rgly
B. š'w ř'ny mr'wt (m)r'
C. 'wzny mšmw' (m)dmym
D. hšm lby mmhšbt (m)rw'
E. ky bly'l 'm hwpy' yrs hwwtm
F. G. wyrw'w kwl 'wšy mbnty
H. w'smy ytprdw
I. wt㎞my 'lw k'wnyh bz'p hryšyt
J. wyhm lby lklh
K. wrwš 'w'yym tbl'ny
L. mhwwt pš'm
Alternatively, in the semantic parallelism schema the F line could be placed in a separate column, just as it is in the grammatical parallelism schema.

8.3.4.3 A strophe of 14 lines

Apparently in 14:2-5 seven couplets can be combined to form a 14-line strophe, in which each line is parallel to all the others and each line contains an epithet for the righteous.73

A. [ ] nṣy ‘mt
B. wḥyṛy s[ḍq]
C. [d]w[rš]y škl
D. wmbqṣy bynh
E. bwn[y ]
F. [ ]
G. [w]ḥby rhym
H. w’nwy rwḥ
I. mzwqṣy ‘wny
J. wbrwṛy mṣrp
K. rhwm[y]
L. [ ]
M. mt’pqym ‘d qṣ mšpyḥ
N. wswpym lyšw’tk

A. [ ] men of truth,
B. And the chosen ones of righteousness;
C. Those who [se]a[rch] for insight,
D. And the seekers for understanding;
E. The build[ers of]
F. [And the ]
G. Those who [l]ove compassion
H. And the poor in spirit;
I. Those who are refined by affliction,
J. And purified in the crucible;
K. Those who are compassionate [ ]
L. [ ]
M. Those who restrain themselves until the time of your judgments,
N. And who watch for your salvation.

## Grammatical Parallelism Schema

<p>| | | |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>&amp; S</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>S &amp; S</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>S &amp; S</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
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<td>H.</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.</td>
<td>S &amp; S</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>PP-C-s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>PP-s</td>
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### Samples

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<tbody>
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<td>[ ]</td>
<td>'mšy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>wbyry</td>
<td>s[dq]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>d[w[rš]y</td>
<td>bynh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>wmbqšy</td>
<td>bynh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>bwn[y]</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>'[w]hby</td>
<td>rhymym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.</td>
<td>w'nwy</td>
<td>rwh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>mzwqqqy</td>
<td>'wny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.</td>
<td>wbrwry</td>
<td>msrp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.</td>
<td>rhwm[y]</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>mt'pqym</td>
<td>'d q s mšptykh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>wswpymym</td>
<td>lyšw'tk</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
8.3.4.4 A strophe of 22 lines

Apparently 2:8-15 contains a 22-line strophe in which 18 of the lines are parallel to each other. Of the remaining four lines, two are enjambed and two are parallel to each other. In two of the 18 lines the text does not permit absolute certainty about the parallelism. In the schemata below the N, O, R, and S lines are written to the right to indicate that they are not parallel to the other lines. No attempt has been made to integrate them into the schemata. There are no textual problems in the first seven lines, which means that this strophe includes a textually certain heptastich.
E. And I have been a trap for transgressors,
F. But healing for all those who turn from transgression,
G. Prudence for the simple,
H. And a steadfastness
I. For the anxious.
J. And you have made me scorn and ridicule to the traitors,
K. A counsel of truth and understanding to those whose way is straight.
L. And I have become < > on the eye of the wicked,
M. Slander on the lip of the violent;
N. Mockers gnash their teeth.
O. And I have become a taunting song to transgressors.
P. And against me the assembly of the wicked rages,
Q. And they roar like the gales of the seas.
R. When their waves rage,
S. They toss up mud and mire.
T. And you made me a banner for the chosen of righteousness,
U. A mediator of knowledge with marvelous secrets,
V. To test [the ] of truth,
W. And to try the lovers of correction.
X. And I have been a man of strife to the mediators of error,
Y. Peace to all the seers of what is right,
Z. And I have been a zealous spirit against all those who seek smooth things.
### Grammatical Parallelism Schema

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</tr>
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<td>&amp; QV</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B.</strong></td>
<td>&amp; P</td>
<td>prep ptc OP-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C.</strong></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>PP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D.</strong></td>
<td>&amp; P Att</td>
<td>prep ptc OP-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E.</strong></td>
<td>{Vpa}</td>
<td>{P}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F.</strong></td>
<td>{P}</td>
<td>PP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G.</strong></td>
<td>&amp; {P}</td>
<td>PP-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H.</strong></td>
<td>&amp; QV</td>
<td>PP-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I.</strong></td>
<td>&lt;P&gt;</td>
<td>{PP}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>J.</strong></td>
<td>&amp; Spr QV</td>
<td>{P(InfC)-C}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K.</strong></td>
<td>&amp; {Spr}</td>
<td>{P(InfC)}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L.</strong></td>
<td>&amp; {P(InfC PP-C)}</td>
<td>{PP}-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>M.</strong></td>
<td>{P:-C}</td>
<td>prep InfC S-s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N.</strong></td>
<td>&amp; {P}</td>
<td>DO &amp; DO Vtr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>O.</strong></td>
<td>&amp; QV</td>
<td>PP-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P.</strong></td>
<td>&amp; {P}-C Att(PP-C)</td>
<td>&amp; prep InfC DO-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Q.</strong></td>
<td>&amp; {P} PP-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R.</strong></td>
<td>&amp; {Vpa} PP-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S.</strong></td>
<td>&amp; QV PP-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T.</strong></td>
<td>&amp; QV [P-C] PP-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.</strong></td>
<td>&amp; QV P(PP)-C prep ptc OP-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>V.</strong></td>
<td>w'hyh ph</td>
<td>lwps'ym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>W.</strong></td>
<td>&amp; wmrp'</td>
<td>lkwł śby pś'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>X.</strong></td>
<td>'rmh</td>
<td>lptyym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Y.</strong></td>
<td>wyśr smwk</td>
<td>lkwł nmhry lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Z.</strong></td>
<td>w'{wśm}</td>
<td>hṛph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AA.</strong></td>
<td>wqls</td>
<td>lwgwldym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BB.</strong></td>
<td>swd 'mt</td>
<td>lkwł nmhry lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CC.</strong></td>
<td>wbynh</td>
<td>lwps'ym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DD.</strong></td>
<td>&lt; &gt;</td>
<td>lkwł śby pś'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EE.</strong></td>
<td>dbh</td>
<td>lwps'ym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FF.</strong></td>
<td>hṛφ</td>
<td>hkwł śby pś'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GG.</strong></td>
<td>hṛqs</td>
<td>hkwł śby pś'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HH.</strong></td>
<td>ngr{</td>
<td>QW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II.</strong></td>
<td>ngr{</td>
<td>QW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JJ.</strong></td>
<td>ngr{</td>
<td>QW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KK.</strong></td>
<td>hṛqs</td>
<td>lwps'ym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LL.</strong></td>
<td>ngr{</td>
<td>QW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MM.</strong></td>
<td>ngr{</td>
<td>QW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NN.</strong></td>
<td>ngr{</td>
<td>QW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OO.</strong></td>
<td>ngr{</td>
<td>QW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PP.</strong></td>
<td>ngr{</td>
<td>QW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>QQ.</strong></td>
<td>ngr{</td>
<td>QW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RR.</strong></td>
<td>ngr{</td>
<td>QW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SS.</strong></td>
<td>ngr{</td>
<td>QW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TT.</strong></td>
<td>ngr{</td>
<td>QW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UU.</strong></td>
<td>ngr{</td>
<td>QW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VV.</strong></td>
<td>ngr{</td>
<td>QW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The rewrite of the F and G lines converts the second person transitive verb with a first person accusative suffix and the four following direct objects respectively into a first person passive verb and four predicates. The same kind of rewrite is performed in the P and Q lines. The J-line rewrite converts the verbal...
sentence into a nominal sentence by rewriting the finite verb and its subject as an
infinitive construct and a prepositional phrase respectively. The rewrite of the L
and M lines converts the verbal clauses into nominal sentences by rewriting the
verbs of both lines as infinitive constructs, and the subject and prepositional
phrase of the L line as a prepositional phrase and subject, respectively.

Semantic Parallelism Schema
A. a 
b2
B. a 
b3
C. a 
b"2
D-E. a' 
b"4
F. a' 
b"3
G. a 
b"5
H. a 
b"3
I. a"2 
b"2
J. a"2 
b"3
K. a"2 
b"3
L. a"2 
b"3
M. a"2 
b"3
N. a' 
b"4
O. a' 
b"4
P. a' 
b"4
Q. a' 
b"4
R. a' 
b"4
S. a b"4
T. a b"4
U. a b"4
V. a b"5
A. w'hyh ph lpwš'yym
B. w'ny hytyt wnmpl ikwi šby pš'
C. 'rmh lptyym
D-E. wysr smwk ikwi nmhry lb
F. wšymny hrhp wqsl lbwgyrm
G. swd 'mt wbynh lyšry drk
H. w'hyh < 'l 'yn rš'yym
I. w'ly' ttrgš
J. w'ly' ttrgš
K. w'tly' ttrgš
L. w'tly' ttrgš
M. wyhmy kmhswly yymy
N. bhrgs glyhm
O. rpš wtyt ygryšw
P. lbhwn [ y] 'mt
Q. wlnswt 'whby mwsr
R. lybšny sdq
S. wmlys d't brzy pl'
T. w'hyh yš nyb lmlysy t'wt
U. w'hyh [ ŝl]wm ikwi hwzy nkwhwt
V. w'hyh lw'ly nngd kl dwršy ḫ[=qwt]
8.4 Observations

Probably there are 21 strophes of more than 5 lines that can be displayed in parallelism schemata. These 21 strophes account for 184 lines of poetry, a number equal to 28% of all the lines analyzed from the corpus. This percentage is somewhat inflated, since some of the lines included in the 21 strophes were excluded from the analysis in Chapter II due to textual problems. However, it gives sufficient basis for the conclusion that in the Hodayot parallelism is used to bind together not only basic units (couplets, triplets, quatrains, and pentastichs), but also larger units.
CHAPTER IV: COMPARISON WITH BIBLICAL POETRY

This section will compare the data obtained from the analysis of parallelism in the Hodayot with that obtained from similar studies in early Hebrew poetry,¹ Isaiah 1-18,² and Isaiah 40-45.³

1. BASIC UNITS

The following tables compare the frequency with which the various types of basic units occur in the four corpora.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early poetry:⁴</th>
<th>Unit type</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% of lines</th>
<th>% of units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Couplets</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Triplets</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single lines</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Isaiah 1-18:⁶</th>
<th>Unit type</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% of lines</th>
<th>% of units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Couplets</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Triplets</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quatrains</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hexastichs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single lines</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


⁴These figures are based on my own counting of Geller's units.

⁵I count Ps. 29:1-2 as two couplets. Geller treats these verses as an AAAA quatrains (Early Biblical Poetry, 201-02), which would be taken as two couplets in the method followed in the other three studies.

⁶Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 517.
In all four corpora couplets account for more than 60% of all basic units, and triplets are the second most common type of basic unit.

In early Hebrew poetry a full 90% of the basic units are couplets. No units of more than three lines were found. At the other chronological extreme, only 63% of the basic units in the Hodayot are couplets, and 8% of the units have more than three lines. Between these two extremes, Isaiah 40-45 is more like early poetry, with a high percentage of couplets and only 3% of the units having more than three lines, and Isaiah 1-18 is more like the Hodayot, with a slightly lower percentage of couplets than Isaiah 40-45 and 10% of the units having more than three lines.

A chronological progression through all four corpora can be observed in the number and frequency of triplets, which constitute 10% of all basic units in early poetry, 13% in Isaiah 1-18, 18% in Isaiah 40-45, and 29% in the Hodayot. On the other hand, in early Hebrew poetry the percentage of triplets varies considerably from poem to poem. For example, of the 17 basic units from Exodus 15 that Geller analyzed, 6 (35%) are triplets, whereas he found no triplets among the 21 units from Numbers 23 and 24.8

Only in Isaiah 1-18 are hexastichs found, and pentastichs appear only in the Hodayot.

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7 Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 523.
8 In the Hodayot, too, the percentage of triplets varies from poem to poem.
1.1 Couplets

1.1.1 Line length

The following table lists the most common grammatical unit counts in the four corpora. The percentages tell what proportion of all couplets display the pattern.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Poetry</th>
<th>Is. 1-18</th>
<th>Is. 40-45</th>
<th>Hodayot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:3 (50%)</td>
<td>3:3 (28%)</td>
<td>3:3 (29%)</td>
<td>3:2 (22%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:2 (15%)</td>
<td>3:2 (23%)</td>
<td>3:2 (22%)</td>
<td>3:3 (17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:4 (14%)</td>
<td>2:2 (16%)</td>
<td>4:3 (14%)</td>
<td>4:3 (13%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In all four corpora the two most common patterns are 3:3 and 3:2. The frequency of occurrence of the 3:2 pattern does not vary much, and is almost identical in the three later corpora. However the frequency of occurrence of the 3:3 pattern clearly decreases with time, although the percentage is virtually identical for Isaiah 1-18 and Isaiah 40-45. The biggest gap in this respect is found between early poetry and the three later corpora.

There is a chronological development in variety of line length patterns. There are 8 different patterns in early poetry, 12 in Isaiah 1-18, 12 in Isaiah 40-45, and 15 in the Hodayot.

---

9 The percentages for early poetry are calculated from the data in Geller, Early Biblical Poetry, 291-94. The data given there pertains only to parallel lines and does not distinguish between couplets, triplets, and the one quatrain. In order to obtain totals for the couplets I have first of all totaled the data given by Geller on pp. 291-294, and then subtracted from those totals the data for the triplets and for the couplet composed of the B and C lines of the quatrain. I have obtained the data for the triplets by examining Geller's analysis of each one of them, without, however, distinguishing between parallel and nonparallel lines. As a result of this process there is a slight amount of imprecision in the comparison of the data from early poetry with that from the other three corpora, but this imprecision should have no significant effect on the comparison.

10 Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 518.

11 The percentages for Isaiah 40-45 are calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 524. Elliot-Hogg lists 197 grammatical unit counts, even though on p. 523 he states that there are only 193 couplets. This slight discrepancy will have no significant effect on the percentages.
The following table shows the frequency with which the various line lengths occur in the couplets of the four corpora.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
<th>Early Poetry 12</th>
<th>Is. 1-18 13</th>
<th>Is. 40-45 14</th>
<th>Hodayot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 grammatical units</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 grammatical units</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 grammatical units</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 grammatical units</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 grammatical units</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lines of 3 grammatical units are the most common in all four corpora, but they clearly occur with less frequency in the Hodayot than in early poetry. The two Isaiah corpora occupy middle ground, although lines of 3 units occur slightly more often in Isaiah 40-45 than in Isaiah 1-18. Long lines of 5 or 6 grammatical units occur with much more frequency in the Hodayot than in the other corpora, although even in the Hodayot they account for only 9% of all the lines. The comparative infrequency of lines of 2 grammatical units in early poetry is due in part to the fact that Geller analyzes as lines of 4 grammatical units with internal parallelism what the other three writers analyze as 2 parallel lines of 2 grammatical units each.15

1.1.2 Parallelism

A comparative categorization of the couplets from the four corpora in terms of degree of parallelism between the lines and of congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is shown in the following outline.

---

12 The percentages for early poetry are calculated from the data in Geller, *Early Biblical Poetry*, 291-94, with the adjustments mentioned in n. 9 above.

13 The percentages for Isaiah 1-18 are calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 518.

14 The percentages for Isaiah 40-45 are calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 524.

I. Parallel couplets: early poetry, 180, 91% of all couplets;\textsuperscript{16} Isaiah 1-18, 132, 77%;\textsuperscript{17} Isaiah 40-45, 162, 84%;\textsuperscript{18} Hodayot, 142, 85%. Of the parallel couplets 86% (155) are completely congruent in early poetry, 93% (123) in Isaiah 1-18,\textsuperscript{19} 71% (115) in Isaiah 40-45, and 57% (81) in the Hodayot; 13% (23) are partially congruent in early poetry, 7% (9) in Isaiah 1-18, 28% (46) in Isaiah 40-45, and 42% (59) in the Hodayot; 1% (2) are incongruent in early poetry, 0% (0) in Isaiah 1-18, 1% (1) in Isaiah 40-45, and 1% (2) in the Hodayot.

A. Fully parallel couplets: early poetry, 66, 37% of all parallel couplets; Isaiah 1-18, 62, 47%;\textsuperscript{20} Isaiah 40-45, 54, 33%;\textsuperscript{21} Hodayot, 59, 42%.\textsuperscript{22}

\textsuperscript{16}This percentage is calculated from my own counting of Geller's units, and harmonizes with the data in Geller, \textit{Early Biblical Poetry}, 30. Except where I indicate otherwise, all the other data given in this outline concerning early poetry are calculated from my own counting of Geller's units. Worgul (cf. "Isaiah 1-18," 573-74) and Elliot-Hogg (cf. "Isaiah 40-45," 609-11) drew their data for early poetry by adding up the number of basic units that Geller assigned to his various unit formulae. However, since Geller's method differs in several particulars from the method used in the other three studies, it seems to be more accurate to count Geller's units, classifying them according to the categories used in the other three studies. In so doing, I have made some relatively minor adjustments in Geller's data to make his results more truly comparable to those of the other studies. (1) Geller analyzed his whole corpus as if it consisted only of couplets. He treated all triplets as a sequence of two couplets, and his lone quatrain (Ps. 29:1-2) as a sequence of three couplets. In his statistics he made no distinction between data from couplets, triplets, quatrains. I have isolated the triplets, including in the present outline only the data from the couplets and from the quatrain, which I treat as a sequence of two couplets. (2) Geller treated all construct chains as grammatical compounds. Hence for him parallel construct chains that are semantic compounds are indivisible both grammatically and semantically. I take them as grammatically divisible, yielding only partial congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism. (3) Geller does not take internal parallelism into account in his analysis. Because of this, in a few units he treats as elliptical what the other studies would take to be both internally parallel and also parallel to the other line (cf. for example, Geller's analysis of Ps. 89:12). This difference in methodology sometimes determines whether a unit is to be considered fully or partially parallel. I have reanalyzed these few units in accordance with the methodology of the three later studies.

\textsuperscript{17}Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 520.

\textsuperscript{18}This percentage is calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 523.

\textsuperscript{19}In this sentence all the data for Isaiah 1-18 and 40-45 are calculated by adding the various figures given in the rest of the outline. However, the figures for complete congruence in Isaiah 1-18 are somewhat inflated, as there are at least 16 parallel couplets classified by Worgul as completely congruent which are in reality only partially congruent. See my comments following the outline.

\textsuperscript{20}This percentage is calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 520-21.

\textsuperscript{21}Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 614.

\textsuperscript{22}This percentage includes 5 couplets in which there is retrospective ellipsis but no
1. Completely congruent: early poetry, 50, 76% of all fully parallel couplets; Isaiah 1-18, 55, 89%;\(^{23}\) Isaiah 40-45, 43, 80%;\(^{24}\) Hodayot, 26, 44%.

2. Partially congruent: early poetry, 14, 21% of all fully parallel couplets; Isaiah 1-18, 7, 11%;\(^{25}\) Isaiah 40-45, 11, 20%;\(^{26}\) Hodayot, 32, 54%.

3. Incongruent: early poetry, 2, 3% of all fully parallel couplets; Isaiah 1-18, 0; Isaiah 40-45, apparently 0; Hodayot, 1, 2%.

B. Partially parallel couplets: early poetry, 114, 63% of all parallel couplets; Isaiah 1-18, 70, 53%;\(^{27}\) Isaiah 40-45, 109, 67%;\(^{28}\) Hodayot, 83, 58%.

1. Congruence
   a) Completely congruent: early poetry, 105, 92% of all partially parallel couplets; Isaiah 1-18, 68, 97%; Isaiah 40-45, 75, 69%; Hodayot, 55, 66%.
   b) Partially congruent: early poetry, 9, 8% of all partially parallel couplets; Isaiah 1-18, 2, 3%; Isaiah 40-45, 33, 30%; Hodayot, 27, 33%.

prospective ellipsis. In section 1.1.3.2.5 of Chapter III I classify them as partially parallel. However, here I include them among the fully parallel couplets in order to make my statistics more comparable to those of the other studies. Elliot-Hogg treats couplets of this type as fully parallel (cf. "Isaiah 40-45," 528, where 6 such couplets are listed as completely parallel). Worgul makes no reference in his conclusions to couplets without ellipsis but with retroactive ellipsis. I find 5 such couplets in Geller's analysis of early poetry (Ex. 15:5; Dt. 32:10b; 2 S. 22:44b-c; Ps. 29:2; 69:6). He includes three of them (Ex. 15:5; 2 S. 22:44b-c; Ps. 29:2) among his non-replacement formulae (cf. Early Biblical Poetry, 243, 244, 272), which correspond to what the other three studies call fully parallel couplets, although he takes note of them in a remark about non-replacement units that display compensation without deletion (p. 318). According to Geller's method, which does not take into account internal parallelism, the other two couplets display ellipsis as well as retroactive ellipsis.

\(^{23}\)This percentage is calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 521.

\(^{24}\)This percentage is calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 528, 530.

\(^{25}\)This percentage is calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 521.

\(^{26}\)This percentage is calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 528, 530.

\(^{27}\)This percentage is calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 520-21.

\(^{28}\)Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 614.
c) Incongruent: early poetry, 0; Isaiah 1-18, 0; Isaiah 40-45 1, 1%; Hodayot, 1, 1%.

2. Ellipsis

a) With both ellipsis and retroactive ellipsis: early poetry, 36, 32% of all partially parallel couplets (27 [75%] climactic); Isaiah 1-18, 14, 20% (7 [50%] climactic); Isaiah 40-45, 35, 32% (33 [94%] climactic); Hodayot, 23, 28% (19 [83%] climactic).

   (1) Completely congruent: early poetry, 34, 94%; Isaiah 1-18, 13, 93%; Isaiah 40-45, 21, 60%; Hodayot, 17, 74%.

   (2) Partially congruent: early poetry, 2, 6%; Isaiah 1-18, 1, 7%; Isaiah 40-45, 14, 40%; Hodayot, 6, 26%.

b) With ellipsis and B-line internal parallelism: early poetry, 1 (completely congruent), 1% of all partially parallel couplets; Isaiah 1-18, 2 (both completely congruent), 3%; Isaiah 40-45, 9 (all completely congruent), 8%; Hodayot, 3 (all completely congruent), 4%.

---

29 This percentage is calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 520-21, 526. On p. 526 Worgul states that only one of these couplets displays climactic parallelism, but he defines this phenomenon in a more limited way than I do, as "the classical form ... with an ab cand c'd semantic structure."

30 This percentage is calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 534.

31 This percentage is calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 526.

32 This percentage is calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 534.

33 This percentage is calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 526.

34 The two couplets are 9:16A-B and 10:14:E-F. Worgul does not list couplets with ellipsis and B-line internal parallelism as a separate category of partially parallel couplets, but rather includes them among couplets with ellipsis but without addition, cf. "Isaiah 1-18," 524.

c) With ellipsis and grammatical unit addition: early poetry, 47, 41% of all partially parallel couplets; Isaiah 1-18, 16, 23%; Isaiah 40-45, 32, 29%; Hodayot, 27, 33%.

(1) Completely congruent: early poetry, 43, 91%; Isaiah 1-18, 16, 100%; Isaiah 40-45, 20, 63%; Hodayot, 18, 67%.

(2) Partially congruent: early poetry, 4, 9%; Isaiah 1-18, 0; Isaiah 40-45, 11, 34%; Hodayot, 9, 33%.

(3) Incongruent: early poetry, 0; Isaiah 1-18, 0; Isaiah 40-45, 1, 3%; Hodayot, 0.

d) With ellipsis but without addition: early poetry, 30, 26% of all partially parallel couplets; Isaiah 1-18, 38, 54%; Isaiah 40-45, 33, 30%; Hodayot, 30, 36%.

(1) Completely congruent: early poetry, 27, 90%; Isaiah 1-18, 37, 97%; Isaiah 40-45, 25, 76%; Hodayot, 18, 60%.

---

36 This percentage is calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 520-21, 525.

37 This percentage is calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 532-33. Nine of the couplets listed by Elliot-Hogg among the partially parallel couplets with grammatical unit addition have B-line internal parallelism (cf. n. 35 above), for which reason I exclude them from the calculations here.

38 This percentage is calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 525.

39 This percentage is calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 532-33.

40 This percentage is calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 525.

41 This percentage is calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 532-33.

42 This percentage is calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 532-33.

43 This percentage is calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 520-21, 524. Among Worgul's partially parallel couplets with ellipsis but without addition are two (9:16A-B; 10:14:E-F) that have B-line internal parallelism (cf. n. 34 above); I exclude them from the calculations here.

44 This percentage is calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 531.

45 This percentage is calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 524.

46 This percentage is calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 531.
(2) Partially congruent: early poetry, 3, 10%; Isaiah 1-18, 1, 3%;\(^{47}\) Isaiah 40-45, 8, 24%;\(^{48}\) Hodayot, 11, 13%.

(3) Incongruent: early poetry, 0; Isaiah 1-18, 0; Isaiah 40-45, 0; Hodayot, 1, 1%.

II. Nonparallel couplets: early poetry, 18, 9% of all couplets;\(^{49}\) Isaiah 1-18, 39, 23%;\(^{50}\) Isaiah 40-45, 31, 16%;\(^{51}\) Hodayot, 26, 15%.

A. Lines joined by coordinate conjunction: early poetry 6, 33% of all nonparallel couplets; Isaiah 1-18, 10, 26%;\(^{52}\) Isaiah 40-45, 9, 29%;\(^{53}\) Hodayot, 2, 8%.

B. Lines joined by particle \(ky()\): early poetry, 0; Isaiah 1-18, 0; Isaiah 40-45, 0; Hodayot, 3, 12%.

C. Lines paratactically juxtaposed: early poetry, 7, 39%; Isaiah 1-18, 5, 13%;\(^{54}\) Isaiah 40-45, 10, 32%;\(^{55}\) Hodayot, 1, 4%.

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\(^{47}\) This percentage is calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 524.

\(^{48}\) This percentage is calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 531.

\(^{49}\) Geller, Early Biblical Poetry, 30, states that there are 17 nonparallel couplets. I count 18. In either case, the percentage is 9%.

\(^{50}\) Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 520, 526, 580. There are 39 nonparallel couplets, the figure that Worgul gives on pp. 520 and 580. His figure of 38 on p. 526 is mistaken.

\(^{51}\) Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 535. On this page, as well as on pp. 523 and 613, Elliot-Hogg states that there are 31 nonparallel couplets. However, on pp. 535-536 he lists 32 nonparallel couplets. This discrepancy will slightly inflate the percentages for the various categories of nonparallel couplets (coordination, parataxis, and enjambment), as the sum of the percentages is 103% rather than 100%, but this difference does not significantly affect the comparison among the various corpora.

\(^{52}\) This percentage is calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 520, 528, 580.

\(^{53}\) This percentage is calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 535-36.

\(^{54}\) This percentage is calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 520, 529, 580.

\(^{55}\) This percentage is calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 535-36.
D. Lines enjambed: early poetry, 5, 28%; Isaiah 1-18, 24, 63%; Isaiah 40-45, 13, 42%; Hodayot, 20, 77%.

More than 75% of the couplets are parallel in all four corpora, the highest percentage occurring in early poetry (91%), and the lowest (77%) in Isaiah 1-18.

Incongruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is very rare among the couplets in all four corpora.

Complete congruency is found in the majority of the parallel couplets in all four corpora, but with significantly less frequency in the Hodayot than in the other three. In fact, the difference between Isaiah 40-45 and the Hodayot is greater than the respective percentages given above (71% versus 57%) indicate. I would analyze as completely congruent many of the examples in Elliot-Hogg's types 2-5 of partial congruence, raising the percentage of completely congruent couplets in Isaiah 40-45 to a figure similar to that for early poetry. At the same time, I would lower the 93% figure given above for Isaiah 1-18, for there are at least 16 couplets that Worgul has classified as completely congruent which are really only partially congruent due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds. When these 16 couplets are reclassified as partially congruent, only 81% of the parallel couplets in Isaiah 1-18 are found to be completely congruent.

In all four corpora between 1/3 and 1/2 of all the parallel couplets are fully parallel, with full parallelism occurring less often in early poetry and in Isaiah 40-45 than in the other two corpora. Among the fully parallel couplets complete

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56 This percentage is calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 520, 526, 580.
57 This percentage is calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 535.
59 The couplets are 1:22; 3:24A-B, C-D; 4:1C-D; 5:2C-D, 23A-B, 24C-D, 28A-B, C-D; 6:10D-E; 7:8A-B, 9A-B; 9:15A-B, 16A-B; 18:3C-D, 5A-B. Besides these, the following parallel couplets, all classified by Worgul as completely congruent, could possibly be considered partially congruent due to grammatically divisible semantic compounds: 5:3A-B, 20A-B, C-D, E-F, 25E-F; 6:11C-D; 9:16C-D; 10:1A-B; 17:3A-B.
congruence occurs with far less frequency and partial congruence with far more frequency in the Hodayot than in the other three corpora.  

Among the partially parallel couplets complete congruence occurs with markedly more frequency and partial congruence with correspondingly less frequency in early poetry and in Isaiah 1-18 than in the other two corpora. A chronological development is perceptible, although the major gap comes between Isaiah 1-18 and 40-45. On the other hand when the percentages are calculated in terms of all parallel couplets, the chronological development is perceived to be more even; partially parallel and completely congruent couplets account for 58% of all parallel couplets in early poetry, 45% in Isaiah 1-18, 46% in Isaiah 40-45, and 39% in Hodayot.

In Isaiah 1-18 more than half the partially parallel couplets display ellipsis without addition. Less pronounced, but still noticeable, is the preference for the pattern of ellipsis and grammatical unit addition in early poetry (41% of partially parallel couplets). In the other two corpora the partially parallel couplets are more evenly distributed among the three categories of ellipsis with retroactive

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60 Worgul's data indicate that 89% of the fully parallel couplets in Isaiah 1-18 are completely congruent. However, of the 16 couplets mentioned above that are incorrectly classified by Worgul as completely congruent, 8 (3:24C-D; 4:1C-D; 5:2C-D, 24C-D; 6:10D-E; 7:8A-B; 9A-B; 18:3C-D) are fully parallel. Thus, only 76% of the fully parallel couplets in Isaiah 1-18 are completely congruent, a percentage very similar to that found for early poetry and Isaiah 40-45.

61 The adjusted percentages for Isaiah 1-18, taking into account the 8 partially parallel and partially congruent couplets classified by Worgul as completely congruent (1:22; 3:24A-B; 5:23A-B, 28A-B, C-D; 9:15A-B, 16A-B; 18:5A-B), are 86% completely congruent and 14% partially congruent.

62 However, this gap would probably be virtually eliminated by lowering the percentage for Isaiah 1-18 (in accordance with the revised percentage in the preceding note) and by raising the percentage for Isaiah 40-45, in light of Elliot-Hogg's tendency to classify as partially congruent what the other studies would take as completely congruent.

63 Revisions of the percentages for Isaiah 1-18 and Isaiah 40-45 in light of Worgul's tendency to split semantic compounds and Elliot-Hogg's tendency to classify as partially congruent what the others take as completely congruent would suggest that the percentages for early poetry and for Isaiah 40-45 would be roughly similar on the one hand, as would those for Isaiah 1-18 and the Hodayot on the other hand.
ellipsis, ellipsis with grammatical unit addition, and ellipsis without addition. A distinguishing characteristic of Isaiah 40-45 is the higher than usual incidence of ellipsis with B-line internal parallelism.

Among couplets with both ellipsis and retroactive ellipsis the retroactively elliptical unit is found in climactic position with a high degree of frequency in early poetry (75%), Isaiah 40-45 (94%)\(^{64}\) and the Hodayot (83%). In Isaiah 1-18 the figure is only 50%,\(^{65}\) but this percentage is not such an exception to the rule as it appears to be. Five of the non-climactic couplets are identical; if they are counted as just one couplet, then 70% of the couplets with both ellipsis and retroactive ellipsis are climactic.

Only 28% of the nonparallel couplets in early poetry are enjambed. At the other chronological extreme, 77% are enjambed in the Hodayot. Between these two poles, Isaiah 40-45 is more like early poetry, and Isaiah 1-18 is more like the Hodayot.

1.2 Triplets
1.2.1 Line length

The following table lists the most common grammatical unit counts in the four corpora. The percentages tell what proportion of all triplets display the pattern.

\(^{64}\)This percentage is calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 534-35.

\(^{65}\)This percentage is calculated from my examination of the couplets listed by Worgul as partially parallel but with the addition of a new term ("Isaiah 1-18," 524-25).
In all four corpora one of the two most common patterns is 3:3:3. However, the frequency of occurrence of this pattern clearly decreases with time. The 4:4:4 pattern is rare in all the corpora except early poetry; it accounts for only 3% of the triplets in Isaiah 1-18, 5% in Isaiah 40-45, and 3% in the Hodayot. The 2:2:2 count is much more common in the Hodayot, being found 12 times there, but only thrice in Isaiah 40-45 (7% of all triplets),\(^69\) once in Isaiah 1-18,\(^70\) and not at all in the corpus of early poetry.\(^71\)

There is a general chronological development in variety of line length patterns. There are 7 different patterns in early poetry, 18 in Isaiah 1-18, 12 in Isaiah 40-45, and 37 in the Hodayot.

The following table shows the frequency with which the various line lengths occur in the triplets of the four corpora.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Early Poetry(^66)</th>
<th>Is. 1-18(^67)</th>
<th>Is. 40-45(^68)</th>
<th>Hodayot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:3:3 (48%)</td>
<td>3:3:3 (24%)</td>
<td>3:3:3 (16%)</td>
<td>2:2:2 (16%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:4:4 (24%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3:3:2 (12%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3:2:3 (9%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^66\) I have taken the data for the percentages for early poetry from Geller's analysis of each triplet in *Early Biblical Poetry*.

\(^67\) Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 519. Other than the 3:3:3 pattern, Worgul lists commonly occurring line length patterns in groups (for example, 3:3:2, 2:3:3, and 3:2:3 make up one group, while 3:2:2 and 2:2:3 make up another) rather than individually. However, his list shows that the 3:3:3 pattern is the most common.

\(^68\) The percentages for Isaiah 40-45 are calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 538.

\(^69\) Ibid.

\(^70\) Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 519.

Lines of 3 grammatical units are the most common in all four corpora, but they clearly occur with less frequency in the Hodayot than in the other three corpora. Long lines of 5 or 6 grammatical units occur with much more frequency in the Hodayot than in the other corpora, although even in the Hodayot they account for only 11% of all the lines. The scarcity of lines of 2 grammatical units in early poetry is remarkable. However, this scarcity, along with the high frequency of lines of 4 grammatical units, is due in part to the fact that Geller analyzes as lines of 4 grammatical units with internal parallelism what the other three writers analyze as 2 parallel lines of 2 grammatical units each.  

1.2.2 Parallelism

The following table shows the frequency with which the different patterns of parallelism among the lines occur in the triplets of the four corpora.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
<th>Early Poetry 72</th>
<th>Is. 1-18 73</th>
<th>Is. 40-45 74</th>
<th>Hodayot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

72 I have taken the data for the percentages for early poetry from Geller's analysis of each triplet in Early Biblical Poetry.

73 The percentages for Isaiah 1-18 are calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 51

74 The percentages for Isaiah 40-45 are calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 538.

75 Cf. n. 15 above.
Surprisingly the percentages for early poetry and the Hodayot are quite similar. In fact, in the case of the AAA and AAB triplets the percentages for these two corpora are together at one end of the spectrum with the percentages for the chronologically intermediate corpora at the other end.

ABA, AA, and ABC triplets are rare or nonexistent in all four corpora. The AAA triplets are the most common type in all the corpora except Isaiah 40-45. The percentage of AAB triplets is considerably less in the Hodayot than in the other corpora.

None of the other three studies makes any reference to the concept of the AA triplet. However, I find an AA triplet in early poetry in Psalm 68:3. I have not examined the other two corpora to see if any of the triplets can be classified as AA.

In light of the relatively small number of triplets in the three earlier corpora, I have not attempted to compare the triplets in terms of degree of parallelism and of congruence. To do so would excessively fragment the data.

1.3 Quatrains

1.3.1 Line length

There is only one quatrain in the corpus of early poetry studied by Geller. Neither Worgul nor Elliot-Hogg provides sufficient data in his statistics chapter to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Early Poetry</th>
<th>Is. 1-18</th>
<th>Is. 40-45</th>
<th>Hodayot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAB</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABA</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABB</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABC</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

76 I have taken the data for the percentages for early poetry from my examination of Geller’s analysis of each triplet in Early Biblical Poetry.

77 The percentages for Isaiah 1-18 and 40-45 are taken from Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 616, with one minor correction: Elliot-Hogg gives the percentage for ABB triplets in Isaiah 40-45 as 32% instead of 33%.
allow a comparison of line lengths in his corpus with those of the Hodayot.

1.3.2 Parallelism

The following table shows the frequency with which the different combinations of parallel lines occur in the quatrains of the four corpora.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quatrain Type</th>
<th>Early Poetry</th>
<th>Is. 1-1878</th>
<th>Is. 40-4579</th>
<th>Hodayot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAAA</td>
<td>100%90</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABAB</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABBA</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In all four corpora the AAAA quatrain is the most frequent type. The preference for this type of quatrain is especially evident in Isaiah 40-45. Only in the Hodayot is the chiastic pattern (ABBA) more common than the alternating pattern (ABAB). Quatrains are virtually nonexistent in the corpus of early poetry.

None of the first three studies makes any reference to the concept of the AAA quatrain. However, Isaiah 40:2b-c can be analyzed as an AAA quatrain, and Isaiah 42:17 as an ABB quatrain. I have not examined the three earlier corpora carefully to see if there are other quatrains consisting entirely of only three parallel members.

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78 The percentages for Isaiah 1-18 are calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 534-36, 567.
79 The percentages for Isaiah 40-45 are calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 617.
80 This category may also include a few quatrains in which three lines are parallel and one is not, i.e., AAAB, AABA, ABAA, and ABBB.
81 Besides the quatrain analyzed by Geller in Ps. 29:1-2, there is another AAAA quatrain in Dt. 32:21, cf. Geller, Early Biblical Poetry, 15.
82 Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," states variously that there are 27 (p. 591), 32 (p. 597), or 30 (p. 617) triplets in this category. These discrepancies should have no significant effect on the comparison. I use the middle figure of 30 for my calculations.
83 This category may include other three-member quatrains, such as ABB.
84 See the parallelism schema in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 597.
85 See the semantic parallelism schema in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 592.
1.4 Single lines

Single lines occur, although in very small numbers, in all of the corpora except Isaiah 40-45. However, both of the single lines in early poetry could be analyzed as 2:2 couplets. 86

2. REWRITES

Rewrites were performed in 8% of the basic units in early poetry, 87 in 7% in Isaiah 1-18, 88 in 6% in Isaiah 40-45, 89 and in 18% in the Hodayot. Thus rewrites are needed much more frequently in the Hodayot than in the other three corpora.

In early poetry 50% of the rewrites involve transitivity, and 35% involve converting a nominal sentence into a verbal sentence (31% of all rewrites) or vice versa. 90 In Isaiah 1-18, 59% of the rewrites convert verbal sentences into nominal sentences (53% of all rewrites) or vice versa, and 29% involve transitivity. 91 In Isaiah 40-45, 53% convert nominal sentences to verbal (43%-48% of all rewrites) or vice versa, and between 33% and 37% involve transitivity. 92 In the Hodayot, 33% of the rewrites involve transitivity, 31% convert

86 See the discussion in Geller, Early Biblical Poetry, 11-12.
87 Geller, Early Biblical Poetry, 364.
88 Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 578. See the data on pp. 517, 540.
89 Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 546.
90 These percentages are calculated from the data in Geller, Early Biblical Poetry, 364. The first paragraph on p. 364 indicates that there are 25 rewrites (what Geller calls transformations) in the corpus, but he lists 26 examples.
91 These percentages are calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 540-41.
92 I am uncertain about the precise percentages. Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 546, provides the 53% figure, but his list of rewrites numbers 27 (pp. 546-547), of which 16 (59%) involve the conversion from verbal to nominal or vice versa. On p. 546 he states that 30% of the rewrites apply an active to passive transformation or vice versa, but on p. 548 he lists 9 examples, 33% of the total examples. Also on p. 547 he lists one intransitive to transitive rewrite.
verbal sentences to nominal (19% of all rewrites) or vice versa, and 23% convert
infinitive phrases into verbal clauses (21%) or vice versa.

Thus, in all four corpora the two most common categories of rewrites are
those involving transitivity, and verbal-nominal conversions. There are some
differences, however. In early poetry and in the Hodayot transitivity is the most
common factor in rewrites, but in the two Isaiah corpora verbal-nominal
conversions are most frequent. On the other hand, the nominal to verbal
conversion is far more frequent than the verbal to nominal in early poetry and in
Isaiah 40-45, whereas the opposite is true in Isaiah 1-18 and, to a lesser degree,
in the Hodayot.

Perhaps the most significant observation concerning categories of
rewrites is that the conversion of infinitive phrases (phrases in which the verbal
form is infinitive construct introduced by a preposition) to verbal clauses is the
single most common category in the Hodayot, whereas this rewrite is not even
mentioned in the other corpora (although Worgul performs at least one such
rewrite, in Isaiah 5:4A-B). 93

3. INTERNAL PARALLELISM

Geller did not include internal parallelism in his analysis of early poetry.
The following table indicates the percentage of each type of basic unit displaying
internal parallelism in the other three corpora.

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1 I categorize the active-passive rewrites among the rewrites involving transitivity. Thus of the 27
rewrites listed from Isaiah 40-45, 10 (37%) involve transitivity.

93 Another biblical example is Prov. 2:13, where the B-line infinitive construct could be
rewritten to conform to the A-line participle.
Internal parallelism occurs with roughly similar degrees of frequency in Isaiah 1-18 and in the Hodayot, but much more often in Isaiah 40-45.

4. ELLIPSIS

The following table indicates what percentage of each type of basic unit displays ellipsis in the four corpora.97

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Couplets</th>
<th>Triplets</th>
<th>Quatrains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isaiah 1-18</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaiah 40-45</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hodayot</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ellipsis is found with noticeably less frequency in Isaiah 1-18 than in the other corpora.

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94 The percentages for Isaiah 1-18 are calculated from Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 517, 551-552, 581. These percentages include only those cases of internal parallelism that are both grammatical and semantic. The percentages given by Worgul on p. 583 differ from those that I give here, apparently because he there excludes from the percentages internal parallelism that involves lists. At the same time, the 18% figure that he gives for internal parallelism in the couplets must be an error.

95 Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 54. As Elliot-Hogg explains, the percentages for Isaiah 40-45 include one example of internal parallelism that is semantic but not grammatical and five examples that are grammatical but not semantic. This slightly inflates the percentages for Isaiah 40-45 in comparison to the other two corpora, but should not affect the overall picture significantly. The percentages given by Worgul for Elliot-Hogg's corpus are slightly higher than mine; he says that internal parallelism is found in Isaiah 40-45 in 34% of all the couplets and in 52% of all the triplets, cf. "Isaiah 1-18," 583.

96 The percentages for the Hodayot include only those cases of internal parallelism that are both grammatical and semantic.

97 These percentages do not include units in which the only ellipsis is retrospective. Cf. n. 22 above.

98 The percentages for early poetry are based on my examination of the data in the analyses of the individual basic units in Geller, Early Biblical Poetry.

99 The percentages for Isaiah 1-18 are calculated from Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 517, 541.

100 The percentages for Isaiah 40-45 are calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 523, 557. His data covers couplets and triplets only.
The most commonly elided grammatical forms in early poetry are verbs (45% of all elided forms), subjects (24%), and adverbs (15%, almost all prepositional phrases);\(^{101}\) in Isaiah 1-18, verbs (30%), subjects (25%), the particle ḫôy (12%), and prepositional phrases (10%);\(^{102}\) in Isaiah 40-45, verbs, subjects and prepositional phrases;\(^{103}\) and in the Hodayot, verbs (27%), subjects (24%) and prepositional phrases (24%).

Thus, apart from the idiosyncratic elliptical ḫôy in Isaiah 1-18, the most commonly elided grammatical forms in all four corpora are verbs, subjects, and prepositional phrases, in that order. However, the percentage of elided forms that are verbs decreases chronologically.

The most common retroactively elliptical grammatical forms in early poetry,\(^{104}\) Isaiah 40-45,\(^{105}\) and the Hodayot are prepositional phrases and verbal forms, in that order. Worgul provides no figures concerning this matter.

Geller observes that in early poetry elliptical units tend to be found at the beginning of the A line and retroactively elliptical units at the end of the B line.\(^{106}\) These observations are even more valid for the Hodayot. The elided first-line unit includes the first grammatical unit of the line in 61% of the examples in Geller’s corpus of early poetry\(^{107}\) and in 74% of the examples in the Hodayot. The

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\(^{101}\) These percentages are calculated from the data in Geller, *Early Biblical Poetry*, 316.

\(^{102}\) Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 542.

\(^{103}\) Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 611. Elliot-Hogg does not provide sufficient data to calculate percentages, but cf. pp. 558-59, 561.

\(^{104}\) Geller, *Early Biblical Poetry*, 317-18

\(^{105}\) Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 611.


\(^{107}\) This percentage is calculated from the data in *ibid.*
retroactively elliptical unit occurs at the end of the second line in 71% of Geller's examples\textsuperscript{108} and in 75% of the examples in the Hodayot.

5. REPETITION

Repetition of grammatical units in parallelism between the lines is found in 18% of the basic units in Geller's corpus of early poetry,\textsuperscript{109} apparently in 13% in Isaiah 1-18,\textsuperscript{110} in 13% in Isaiah 40-45,\textsuperscript{111} and in 13% in the Hodayot. Thus the percentage does not vary much among the corpora, although it is somewhat higher in early poetry than in the other three.

Interlinear repetition of the same non-particle word in parallelism occurs in only 2 (1%) of the couplets in the Hodayot. The other three studies give no figure for repetition with these exact specifications, but my impression is that most of the repetition of grammatical units between the lines is of this type in the other three corpora. Thus, this type of parallelism in the couplets is significantly rarer in the Hodayot than in the other three corpora.

Related to this phenomenon is the scarcity of repetitions of the same non-particle word in parallelism in consecutive lines in the Hodayot. In the whole corpus, among all the different kinds of basic units, there are only 12 such repetitions.

In the corpus of early poetry there are 4 pairs of lines in which three grammatical units are repeated between the lines (always between consecutive lines), and 13 pairs of lines in which two are repeated (also always between

\textsuperscript{108} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{109} Ibid., 297.
\textsuperscript{110} I count 31 basic units with repeated grammatical units in the list given by Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 546-47. I exclude internal parallelism, quatrains that are neither ABAB nor ABBA, and the septuplet in Isaiah 6:10A-G.
\textsuperscript{111} This percentage is calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 523, 565.
consecutive lines).\textsuperscript{112} In Isaiah 1-18 there are 9 pairs of lines in which there is double repetition of grammatical units.\textsuperscript{113} In Isaiah 40-45 there is one example of quadruple repetition and three double repetitions.\textsuperscript{114} In the Hodayot there are only two pairs of lines in which there is double repetition (the couplet found in 4:11 and the B and D lines of the quatrain found in 10:10-12). Thus there is a chronological decrease in the incidence of multiple repetitions.

6. SET STRUCTURES

The most common set structures in the corpus of early poetry are simple//simple (60% of all sets), simple//compound or compound//simple (19%; simple//compound alone accounts for 15% of all sets), and compound//compound (14%);\textsuperscript{115} in Isaiah 1-18, simple//simple (76%), simple//compound or compound//simple (12%), and compound//compound (8%);\textsuperscript{116} in Isaiah 40-45, simple//simple, simple//compound or compound//simple, and compound//compound;\textsuperscript{117} and in the two-member sets of the Hodayot, simple//simple (55%), simple//compound or compound//simple (20%; simple//compound alone accounts for 16% of all sets), and compound//compound (12%).\textsuperscript{118} Thus the most common set structures are the

\textsuperscript{112}Geller, \textit{Early Biblical Poetry}, 297-98.

\textsuperscript{113}I draw this data from an examination of the basic units listed in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 546-47.

\textsuperscript{114}I draw this data from an examination of the basic units listed in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 566.

\textsuperscript{115}These percentages are calculated from the data in Geller, \textit{Early Biblical Poetry}, 343.

\textsuperscript{116}These percentages are calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 542-43.

\textsuperscript{117}Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 570. Elliot-Hogg does not provide data from which percentages can be calculated.

\textsuperscript{118}The percentages for the Hodayot include set structures of internally parallel units; i.e. these percentages include simple/simple sets among the simple/simple ones, simple/compound sets among the simple/compound ones, etc. If internal parallelism were excluded, the percentages would hardly vary.
same, and in the same order, in all four corpora. The percentages in early poetry and in the Hodayot are remarkably similar. The high percentage of simple/simple structures in Isaiah 1-18 may be due in part to Worgul's tendency to split semantic compounds.119

In the corpus of early poetry, 70% (560) of the parallel units are simple, 25% (201) are compounds, and 4% (34) are double compounds; the only other parallel unit is a triple compound. Worgul's data suggests that in Isaiah 1-18 approximately 83% (700) of the parallel units are simple, 15% (127) are compounds, 2% (13) are double compounds, and there are 2 triple compounds.120 Elliot-Hogg does not provide comparable data for Isaiah 40-45, but in the chapter in which he summarizes his results, he states that the most common parallel unit is the simple type, and he implies that compounds occur much less often than simple units;121 in the 20 units from his corpus that display whole line parallelism, I find 18 double compounds and 1 triple compound.122 In the Hodayot 61% (650) of the parallel units are simple units, 25% (270) are compounds, 9% (92) are double compounds, 3% (34) are triple compounds, 1% (13) are quadruple compounds, and there is one quintuple compound.

Thus in all four corpora the majority of parallel units are simple, and most of the remaining parallel units are compounds. The high percentage of simple units in Isaiah 1-18 is due in part to Worgul's tendency to split semantic compounds. In the Hodayot, double compounds or longer units occur thrice as

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119 There are at least 16 couplets in which Worgul has split semantic compounds. See the discussion in section 1.1.2 of this chapter.

120 These percentages are calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 542-44, and from an examination of the units with whole line semantic parallelism listed on p. 561. It is not clear how exhaustive the data presented by Worgul are meant to be, but the margin of error in the percentages is probably not more than 1%.

121 Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 570-72.

122 These units are listed in *ibid.*, 573.
often as in early poetry. They probably occur with significantly greater frequency in the Hodayot than in Isaiah 1-18 and Isaiah 40-45 also, although the data from the two Isaiah corpora are not altogether clear.

In the corpus of early poetry the simple//compound set structure occurs more than thrice as often as the compound//simple, 59 times versus 17.\textsuperscript{123} The ratio is very similar in the two-member sets of the Hodayot, where simple//compound occurs exactly thrice as often as compound//simple, 48 times versus 16. Worgul and Elliot-Hogg do not provide data for this comparison.

In Geller’s corpus of early poetry there are 16 basic units (7% of all the basic units) in which at least one line is semantically parallel to the other(s) only as a whole line, and only 2 basic units (1% of all the basic units) in which two lines are semantically parallel to each other only as whole lines.\textsuperscript{124} Worgul mentions 11 basic units (5% of all basic units) in his corpus from Isaiah 1-18 in which two or more lines are semantically parallel to each other only as whole lines.\textsuperscript{125} He does not indicate how many basic units have only one whole line that functions as a semantic compound. Elliot-Hogg finds 20 basic units (8% of all basic units) in Isaiah 40-45 in which at least one whole line functions as a semantic compound.\textsuperscript{126} Of these, 8 (3% of all basic units) have two or more lines that are parallel to each other only as whole lines.\textsuperscript{127} In the Hodayot there

\textsuperscript{123}Geller, \textit{Early Biblical Poetry}, 343.

\textsuperscript{124}The number of basic units with whole line semantic parallelism comes from my examination of Geller's analysis of each basic unit in \textit{Early Biblical Poetry}.

\textsuperscript{125}Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 544, 561. An examination of Worgul’s analysis of these 11 units reveals that in all of them there are at least two whole lines that are semantic compounds. I assume that there are no other such units, although it is not altogether clear if Worgul meant this list to be exhaustive.

\textsuperscript{126}Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 573.

\textsuperscript{127}The number of basic units in which there are at least two lines that are semantically parallel to each other only as whole lines comes from my examination of Elliot-Hogg’s analysis of the 20 units listed in \textit{ibid}.
are 94 basic units (35% of all basic units) in which at least one whole line functions as a semantic compound and 43 basic units (16% of all basic units) with two or more lines that are parallel to each other only as whole lines. Thus whole line semantic parallelism occurs with much more frequency in the Hodayot than in the other three corpora.

I find 28 examples of parallel grammatically divisible semantic compounds in the corpus of early poetry, 7% of all sets of semantically parallel units. There are some 41 examples (10% of all the semantic sets) in Isaiah 1-18,\textsuperscript{128} 19 (probably less than 5% of all the semantic sets) in Isaiah 40-45,\textsuperscript{129} and 110 (22% of all the semantic sets) in the Hodayot. Thus parallel grammatically divisible semantic compounds occur significantly more often in the Hodayot than in the other three corpora.

7. CATEGORIES OF SEMANTIC PARALLELISM

The following table shows the percentage of sets in which the different categories of semantic parallelism are found in the three later corpora. Geller does not provide comparable data for early poetry.

\textsuperscript{128} Worgul states that there are 25 examples, cf. "Isaiah 1-18," 543, 556. It is not clear to me whether the 3 cases mentioned on p. 544 are included among the 25 or should be added to them to give a total of 28. In addition, there are at least 16 couplets in which Worgul has split semantic compounds. See the discussion in section 1.1.2 of this chapter. To calculate the percentage I add up all the set structures mentioned on pp. 542-544.

\textsuperscript{129} Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 575. Elliot-Hogg's data do not reveal how many sets of semantically parallel units he found. However, since his corpus is slightly larger than Worgul's, 19 sets should be less than 5% of all his semantic sets.
In all three corpora the most common category is synonymous, with paradigmatic in second place. Repetition is either the third or fourth most common category in all three corpora. I am uncertain whether the high frequency of whole-part relationships in the Hodayot is significant. It is possible that some relationships that I classified as whole-part or general-specific may have been labeled synonymous in the other studies.

8. STROPHES OF PARALLEL LINES

Geller offers no analysis of units longer than the quatrain, although he makes passing reference to what could be analyzed as an octostich in Dt. 33:13-16a. Worgul finds 9 strophes of more than four parallel lines in Isaiah 1-18: 3 hexastichs, 1 heptastich, 2 octostichs, 1 nine-line unit, 1 ten-line unit, and 1 eleven-line unit. In Isaiah 40-45 Elliot-Hogg finds 5 such strophes: 1

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130 The percentages for Isaiah 1-18 are calculated from the data in Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 545. Worgul lists only those categories that have more than 10 occurrences. In order to calculate the percentages, I assume that there are 27 sets besides those listed by Worgul. I choose the number 27 because there are 27 sets in Isaiah 40-45 that belong to categories that occur less than 10 times.

131 The percentages for Isaiah 40-45 are calculated from the data in Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 576.

132 This category includes sets classified as whole-part, part-whole, general-specific, and specific-general.

133 Geller, Early Biblical Poetry, 15.

134 Worgul, "Isaiah 1-18," 537, 568, 572. I presume that all of these strophes can be displayed in parallelism schemata, although Worgul does not say so.
pentastich, 1 heptastich, 1 octostich, 1 decastich, and 1 undecastich.\textsuperscript{135} I find at least 22 strophes of more than four parallel lines in the Hodayot: 9 pentastichs, 3 hexastichs, 2 heptastichs, 4 octostichs, and 4 nine-line units. Probably there are 8 more, although the condition of the text does not allow complete certainty: 2 hexastichs, 2 heptastichs, 1 decastich, 1 duodecastich, a 14-line unit and a 22-line unit.

Thus strophes of parallel lines appear with significantly more frequency in the Hodayot than in the two Isaiah corpora.

9. OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Similarities among all four corpora

Enough similarities are found among the four corpora to show that they all belong to the same basic prosodic tradition. The following features are found in all four.

1. Couplets and triplets, in that order, are the most common basic units.
2. The most common grammatical unit counts in the couplets are 3:3 and 3:2.
3. The most common line length in the couplets and triplets is 3 grammatical units.
4. More than 75% of the couplets are parallel.
5. Total incongruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism is very rare.
6. Complete congruence is found in the majority of parallel couplets.
7. Between 1/3 and 1/2 of all parallel couplets are fully parallel.
8. The retrospectively elliptical unit is found in climactic position in at least 70% of the couplets with both ellipsis and retrospective ellipsis.

\textsuperscript{135} Elliot-Hogg, "Isaiah 40-45," 597-604.
9. ABA, AA, and ABC triplets are rare or nonexistent.
10. Single lines are rare or nonexistent.
11. The two most common rewrites are those involving transitivity and verbal-nominal conversions.
12. Apart from the idiosyncratic elliptical *hôy* in Isaiah 1-18, the most commonly elided grammatical forms are verbs, subjects, and prepositional phrases, in that order.\(^{136}\)
13. The most common retroactively elliptical grammatical forms are prepositional phrases and verbal forms, in that order.\(^ {137}\)
14. Repetition of grammatical units in parallelism between the lines is found in 13%-18% of the basic units.
15. The most common set structures are simple//simple, simple//compound or compound//simple, and compound//compound, in that order.
16. The majority of parallel units are simple, and most of the remaining parallel units are compounds.
17. The most common categories of semantic parallelism are synonymous and paradigmatic.\(^ {138}\)

9.2 Differences among the corpora

At the same time there are some differences among the corpora. Of particular interest for the purposes of this dissertation are (1) those differences in which a chronological development can be traced from early poetry, through the

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\(^{136}\) Although precise percentages are not available for Isaiah 40-45.

\(^{137}\) In reality I can affirm this with respect to only three of the corpora. No data are available for Isaiah 1-18.

\(^{138}\) Although the percentages for early poetry are not available. What the other three studies call "paradigmatic parallelism," Geller calls "list," cf. *Early Biblical Poetry*, 35.
Isaiah corpora, and down to the Hodayot, and (2) those differences that clearly distinguish the Hodayot from the biblical corpora, even though there is no clear chronological development among the biblical corpora.

9.2.1 Differences that show diachronic development

A few clear chronological progressions can be seen through all four corpora.

1. The proportion of triplets increases from 10% of all basic units in early poetry to 13% in Isaiah 1-18, 18% in Isaiah 40-45, and 29% in the Hodayot.

2. The 3:3:3 grammatical unit count, found in 48% of all triplets in early poetry, decreases to 24% of the triplets in Isaiah 1-18, 16% in Isaiah 40-45, and only 7% in the Hodayot.

3. The 2:2:2 grammatical count, not found in the triplets of early poetry, occurs once in Isaiah 1-18, thrice in Isaiah 40-45, and 12 times in the Hodayot.

4. Multiple repetition of grammatical units between the lines becomes less frequent. In early poetry there are 17 pairs of lines in which two or more grammatical units are repeated in both lines; there are 9 such pairs in Isaiah 1-18, 4 in Isaiah 40-45, and only 2 in the Hodayot.

5. Partial congruency between grammatical and semantic parallelism in parallel couplets becomes more common; it is found in 13% of the parallel couplets in early poetry, 19% in Isaiah 1-18, 28% in Isaiah 40-45, and 42% in the Hodayot.

In some respects the two Isaiah corpora are roughly similar and also occupy a middle position between early poetry and the Hodayot. If in these

\[139\] For this figure, cf. n. 59 above and the paragraph to which it relates.
cases the two Isaiah corpora are taken as representing a single period of time, a number of other chronological progressions can be seen.

1. The proportion of couplets decreases from 90% of all the basic units in early poetry to 74% in Isaiah 1-18 and 79% in Isaiah 40-45, and then to 63% in the Hodayot.

2. Clearly decreasing in frequency in the couplets are the 3:3 grammatical unit count (found in 50% of all couplets in early poetry, 28% and 29% in the Isaiah corpora, and only 17% in the Hodayot) and lines with three grammatical units (67% of all the lines in early poetry, 50% and 55% in the Isaiah corpora, and only 43% in the Hodayot).

3. The variety of grammatical unit counts increases in the couplets (8 patterns in early poetry, 12 in each Isaiah corpora, and 15 in the Hodayot) and especially in the triplets (7 patterns in early poetry, 18 and 12 in Isaiah 1-18 and 40-45, and 37 in the Hodayot).

4. Less marked is the decreasing percentage of elided forms that are verbs: 45% of all elided grammatical forms in early poetry, 30% in Isaiah 1-18, and 27% in the Hodayot.¹⁴⁰

9.2.2 Differences that show no diachronic development among the biblical corpora

There are some features which clearly distinguish Hodayot verse from the others, even where there is no significant chronological progression among the biblical corpora.

1. Only in the Hodayot does one find pentastichs that cannot be divided into smaller basic units.

2. There are at least 22 strophes of more than four parallel lines in the Hodayot, but only 9 in Isaiah 1-18 and 5 in Isaiah 40-45; Geller refers

¹⁴⁰The percentage for Isaiah 40-45 is unknown, cf. section 4.
to only one such strophe in the early poetry. In Isaiah 1-18 the longest strophe of parallel lines has 11 lines; in Isaiah 40-45, 12 lines; in the Hodayot, there appears to be a 14-line unit and a 22-line unit.

3. The line of three grammatical units makes up a lower percentage of triplet lines in the Hodayot. Only 33% of the lines in the Hodayot triplets consist of 3 grammatical units, whereas in the triplets of the other three corpora more than 50% fall into this category.

4. There are more long lines in the Hodayot; lines of 5 or 6 grammatical units account for 10% of all the lines in the couplets and triplets in the Hodayot, but only 1% in the two Isaiah corpora, and only 1 line in early poetry.

5. Only 8% of the triplets in the Hodayot display the AAB pattern of parallelism, whereas the figure is significantly higher in the other corpora: 19% in early poetry, 28% in Isaiah 1-18, and 35% in Isaiah 40-45.

6. In the Hodayot 24% of the quatrains are chiastically parallel (ABBA), but only 10% in Isaiah 1-18, and 3% in Isaiah 40-45; there are no ABBA triplets in the corpus of early poetry.

7. Repetition of the same non-particle word in parallelism in consecutive lines appears to be not uncommon in the biblical corpora,\(^{141}\) but it is very rare in the Hodayot, occurring 12 times altogether and only twice in the couplets.

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\(^{141}\) Although precise data for this type of repetition in the other three corpora are not available.
8. Partial congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism occurs in 54% of the fully parallel couplets in the Hodayot, but only in 21% in early poetry, 14% in Isaiah 1-18, and 20% in Isaiah 40-45.

9. Rewrites are needed in 18% of the basic units in the Hodayot, but only in 8% in early poetry, 7% in Isaiah 1-18, and 6% in Isaiah 40-45. I rewrote infinitive phrases as verbal clauses in 11 basic units, a conversion not even mentioned by the other three studies.

10. Parallel grammatically divisible semantic compounds account for 22% of all the semantic sets in the Hodayot, but only 7% in early poetry, 10% in Isaiah 1-18, and less than 5% in Isaiah 40-45.

11. Double compounds or longer parallel units occur thrice as often in the Hodayot as in early poetry, and probably significantly more often than in the Isaiah corpora.

12. At least one line functions as a semantic compound in 35% of all basic units in the Hodayot, but only 7% in early poetry, and 8% in Isaiah 40-45. Two or more lines are semantically parallel to each other only as whole lines in 16% of all basic units in the Hodayot, but in only 1% in early poetry, 5% in Isaiah 1-18, and 3% in Isaiah 40-45.

9.3 Final remarks

There are significant similarities and differences between the Hodayot and the other three corpora. The similarities show that the Hodayot belong to the same basic prosodic tradition as the biblical corpora. The differences distinguish the prosody of the Hodayot from the other corpora. They may also be of some help in dating Hebrew poetry, although they must be used in conjunction with

142 For this figure, cf. n. 61 above.

143 The data for the two Isaiah corpora are not altogether clear.
other evidences, such as historical references, allusions to earlier texts, vocabulary, and grammar,\textsuperscript{144} and even then only tentatively. Those features that distinguish the Hodayot from the other corpora may be identifying characteristics of late poetry, or they may simply be idiosyncratic of the Hodayot. Other bodies of late poetry need to be analyzed to discover whether or not they display the same features.

Taking into account both the differences that show diachronic development among the biblical corpora and those that do not, the most significant distinguishing characteristics of the Hodayot seem to be the following.

1. The ratio of couplets to triplets is smaller, although couplets still account for the majority of the basic units of the Hodayot.

2. Parallelism links basic units together in strophes of more than four parallel lines with greater frequency in the Hodayot.

3. Lines of 3 grammatical units, 3:3 couplets, and 3:3:3 triplets, although not uncommon, are found with less frequency. The dominant position of these patterns in early poetry is somewhat weakened in the Hodayot.

4. Long lines of 5 or 6 grammatical units, very rare in the biblical corpora, account for about 10% of the lines in the Hodayot. Thus, some of the terseness of biblical poetry is lost.

5. Triplets with a 2:2:2 grammatical unit count are found more frequently.

6. The variety of grammatical unit counts is greater, especially in the triplets. Thus, there is less metrical regularity than in the biblical corpora.

7. Repetition of two or more grammatical units in a pair of lines and repetition of non-particle words in consecutive lines is rarer.\textsuperscript{145}

Repetition tends to be used in the Hodayot in nonconsecutive lines to bind together basic units of more than two lines.

8. Partial congruence between grammatical and semantic parallelism due to the parallelism of grammatically divisible semantic compounds is more frequent. Thus the relationship between grammatical parallelism and semantic parallelism is not quite as tight as in the biblical corpora.

9. Rewrites are needed with greater frequency in the Hodayot. This means that grammatical parallelism is less obvious in the Hodayot, for it occurs less often at the surface level. This accounts in part for the feeling that there is less parallelism in the Hodayot than in the biblical corpora.

10. The rewrite of the infinitive phrase as a verbal clause is much more common in the Hodayot. In other words, subordinate infinitive phrases and independent verbal clauses are semantically parallel more often in the Hodayot. It must be stressed that this is a different phenomenon from the parallelism discussed in GK § 114r between temporal or causative infinitive phrases and following temporal or causative verb clauses (cf. section 2.2.3 of Chapter III).

11. Double compounds and longer parallel units are more common in the Hodayot, as is whole line semantic parallelism. Since parallelism is more easily perceived between single words than between phrases or

\textsuperscript{145} However, such repetition is also very rare in some parts of the Bible, being found, for example, only once in the 22 couplets of Prov. 2; cf. Dennis Pardee, \textit{Ugaritic and Hebrew Poetic Parallelism: A Trial Cut (nt I and Proverbs 2)}, Supplements to Vetus Testamentum 39 (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1988), 73, 152, 164.
complete sentences, the presence of long parallel units in the Hodayot tends to obscure parallelism.

I have found 5 AA triplets, 2 AAA quatrains, and 1 ABB quatrain. These types of units, in which one parallel member is twice as long as the others, so long that I distribute it over two metrical lines, may be another distinguishing characteristic of the Hodayot. However, some examples do exist in the biblical corpora (cf. section 1.2.2 and 1.3.2 above). A more careful search needs to be made for the existence of these patterns in the Bible.
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