Parallelism in the Poetry of Isaiah 1-18

John E. Worgul

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Parallelism in the Poetry of Isaiah 1-18

Abstract
The purpose of this dissertation is to describe and analyze the parallelism of Isaiah 1-18. This will be done by isolating parallel structures used by the prophet in creating his prophetic messages. The nature of the present work is, then, methodological and descriptive.

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PARALLELISM IN THE POETRY OF ISAIAH 1-18

A Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of

The Dropsie College

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Doctor of Philosophy

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John E. Worgul
November 4, 1986
APPROVAL

This dissertation, entitled

Parallelism in Isaiah 1-18

by

John E. Worgul

Candidate for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

has been read and approved by

________________________
[Signature]

________________________
[Signature]

Date 11/1/86
This work is dedicated in deep appreciation to my wife, Joy. Without her personal sacrifice, not to mention her many hours of typing, it would never have been completed.
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CHAPTER ONE

The purpose of this dissertation is to describe and analyze the parallelism of Isaiah 3-18. This will be done by isolating parallel structures used by the prophet in creating his prophetic messages. The nature of the present work is, then, methodological and descriptive.

Although our work does not strictly apply to linguistic studies, it is both influenced by and compatible with linguistic methods. The method used is adapted from the one used by Stephen Smucker in his *Parallelism in Early Biblical Poetry* (Minneapolis, Montana: Scholars Press, 1979). Various qualifications to this approach have, however, resulted from recent contributions to the subject.

A. Preliminary Issues

Our topic requires the treatment of certain broad issues. The first is the general question of what constitutes Biblical poetry. This issue is pivotal, for once a conception of poetry determines the method and approach used when dealing with it. Helping to this problem is that of defining parallelism and determining its function in Hebrew poetry. We shall aim toward previous poetic analyses of Isaiah.

1. TheProblem of Hebrew Poetry

Since there are no external marks like final vowel permutations of Hebrew poetry, it is difficult to distinguish it from prose. Even when one looks for internal markers such as meter, parallelism and paronomasia, the problem of what constitutes poetry...
The purpose of this dissertation is to describe and analyze the parallelism of Isaiah 1-18. This will be done by isolating parallel structures used by the prophet in creating his prophetic messages. The nature of the present work is, then, methodological and descriptive.

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A. Preliminary Issues

Our topic requires the treatment of certain broad issues. The first is the general problem of what constitutes Biblical poetry. This issue is pivotal, for one's conception of poetry determines the method and approach used when dealing with it. Related to this problem is that of defining parallelism and determining its function in Hebrew prosody. We shall also review previous poetic analyses of Isaiah.

I. The Problem of Hebrew Poetry

Since there are no external markers (e.g. text arrangement) of Hebrew poetry, it is difficult to distinguish it from prose. Even when one looks for internal markers such as meter, parallelism and paronomasia, the problem of what constitutes poetry
remains controversial. No metrical system has been satisfactorily established, so that various scholars have rejected the idea that meter was a poetic device in Hebrew. Quite apart from the fact that "parallelism" is difficult to define, its pervasive use in "poetic" texts is not a foolproof indication of poetry, for parallelism exists in "prose" as well. Moreover, certain "poetic" texts appear to make very limited use of parallelism, such as Psalms 119 and 122. (For the problem of defining parallelism, see section II below.)

This being the case, certain scholars accept a rather lax definition of Hebrew poetry. The implication of such an approach is that there can be no meaningful analysis of the poetic structures in the Bible, for the possibilities of poetic combination would then be endless, and it would be pointless to categorize them. Others, such as Roman Jakobson, emphasize that poetry consists of recurrent patterns that lend themselves to categorization. Although Jakobson stresses that poetry must be analyzed on all levels of language (i.e. syntactical, semantic, phonological), certain scholars who are influenced by this lin-

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2 E.g. J. Kugel, who vaguely defines poetry as "a high concentration of heightening factors," p. 85.

guistic approach limit their studies to the level of grammar. Such a narrow emphasis on grammar yields a relatively objective approach to poetry in which the various syntactic forms can easily be categorized.

Much of the debate in current research stems from this difficulty of defining the boundaries of Hebrew poetry. Those who tend toward a broad definition of poetry, one which ultimately excludes the classification of formal features on the basis of poetic expression, run the risk of imprecision and subjectivity. Conversely, those who define poetry too narrowly, by reducing it to a mere function of grammar, confront the danger of neglecting those phenomena (e.g. semantic and rhetorical features) which are essential to poetry, but cannot be accounted for with a rigid system.

II. The Problem of Parallelism

The problem of parallelism is also one of definition. One may work with a broad definition or a narrow one, but the consequences of subjectivity or excessive rigidity are the same as those found in defining poetry itself. A broad definition would encompass both semantic and grammatical correspondence between lines. Incorporating the semantic aspect into a definition of parallelism is hampered by the fact that subjectivity is most evident in the semantic realm. All agree that Bishop Lowth’s

categories of "synonymous," "antithetical," and especially "synthetic" are problematic, but there is little agreement on what categories should replace them. Some hold that the variety is so great that it would be useless to categorize. Many of those with a "linguistic" purview attempt to circumvent this difficulty by wholly neglecting semantics. One way to do this is to define parallelism narrowly, as a replication in one line of the syntactic structure of another. Another way is to reject the importance of parallelism, and to define the single line as the basic unit of Hebrew verse. Most recently there has been an attempt to narrow the concept of parallelism down to a simple geometric model. Parallelism is a complicated poetical device which displays a tension between variety and subjectivity on the one hand, and formal patterns on the other.

Given this tension, it is reasonable to avoid stressing one aspect of parallelism at the expense of the other, as A. Berlin has recently observed. Her metaphor of grammar being the skeleton and semantics being the flesh and blood is helpful, for one

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5 Cf. Kugel, pp. 49-56.


7 O'Connor, Hebrew Verse Structure, pp. 50-54.


10 Ibid. p. 64
is surely meaningless without the other. The present work will try to take both aspects into account.

As we have noted (section I), parallelism is not a narrow phenomenon that occurs only in poetry, but it occurs in prose passages as well. This is particularly true for Isaiah, since the composition tends to be "parallelistic" at various levels. That is, certain sections contain a mixture of prosaic and/or narrative elements with parallelistic elements. This poses a problem for the analysis of parallelism, since one must first determine on what level the parallelism is to be analyzed. In determining the degree of parallelism necessary to be admitted for this analysis, the concept of a continuum has been employed. At one end of the continuum is prose without any parallelistic features (cf. 7:1-6, 10-17 and 8:1-4). The other end of the continuum is represented by lines that are "highly parallelistic." By "highly parallelistic" lines we mean those which have two basic characteristics: the first is that each line is limited in length (or "terse," see Kugel, pp. 85f), and the parallel lines are relatively equal in length, 11 and second: no more than three lines in succession are grammatically and semantically non-parallel. 12 In the middle of the continuum is prose that contains parallelistic features. Examples of this

11 For discussion of line length, see section B1b below. Usual "line patterns" for couplets are the 3:3, 3:2, 2:2, 4:4 and 4:3. Uneven line patterns would be, for example, 4:1 or 2:4.

12 This excludes, for example, 2:20 since although it can be divided into four fairly equal lines, they are all grammatically enjambed and semantically non-parallel.
"parallelistic prose" are found in 2:20, 3:6-7, 7:18-25, 8:12A-D and 10:10-12. The vast majority of Isaianic lines are "highly parallelistic," and the corpus of examples is limited to lines of this type. We have limited our study to such lines because parallelistic prose is a topic worthy of a study in itself.

III. Poetic Analyses of Isaiah

Most poetic analyses of Isaiah are limited to isolated texts or to certain phenomena that are prominent in his poetry. This is true of S. Niditch's work on Isaiah 1, R. Lack's study on Isaianic symbolism, and J. C. Exum's work on the extended simile (see bibliography). The only extensive work on the poetical structure of eighth century prophecy is that of L. I. Newman and W. Popper in Studies in Biblical Parallelism, published in "Semantic Philology" by the University of California Press (Vol. I, Nos. 2-4) between the years 1918 and 1923. Newman, who did his work on Amos, methodically isolated the various lines according to type, utilizing the now standardized letter system for indicating parallelism (i.e. ab/a'b'). Although Newman's work is valuable for its classification of the various types of parallel line structures in Amos, it does not offer a clear analysis of their semantic parallelism.

Popper's work on Isaiah gives one the impression of unevenness: the first ten chapters, published in 1918, are written with a different format and emphasis than his work on chapters 11-35, which was published in 1923. The former proceeds from one prophetic message to the next, discussing the parallel lines in
each. In doing this, he does not analyze the parallel relationships consistently, and his work is primarily philological, using "parallelism" as a tool for emending the text. As a result, this first section of Popper's work is more of a verse by verse textual commentary which uses an ill-defined principle, "parallelistic analysis," to help search for the best reading, rather than a study of parallelism itself. 13

The later part of Popper's study dealt with chapters 11-35, and departs from this format. Rather than proceeding verse by verse, he arranged the text according to various structures (e.g. types of clauses, couplets, triplets, etc...). Due to space limitations, Popper was selective of what passages he used, and devoted his attention to "non-parallelistic" units which he understood as a series of two or more lines without synonymous and syntactic correspondences extending to at least two main words in each. 14 This part of the work is then, extremely limited. It should be noted, furthermore, that in both parts he chose not to distinguish between various levels of authorship distinguished by modern scholarship. As a result, the work is not a synchronic analysis of Isaiah's prophetic poetry, for such a study would necessitate the selection of texts whose origins are widely accepted to be Isaianic.

B. Fundamental Definitions and Concepts

I. Units of Composition

The units of composition in parallel verse range in size from the small sub-line word units to the larger line units (i.e. couplets, triplets, quatrains, etc.). Our analysis will first discuss the units smaller than a line, and then proceed to line units.

a. Grammatical Elements and Grammatical Units

When determining the significance of word relationships between parallel lines, it is helpful to differentiate "grammatical elements" from "grammatical units." All words, regardless of their size, can be referred to as "grammatical elements." Not all words, however, are equally significant in the structure of parallel verse. For instance, particles such as *ki* and *im* are not found to be objects of parallelism in the corpus. As a consequence, we distinguish a subcategory within "grammatical elements," consisting of terms significant in parallel line structures, and call such words "grammatical units."

Distinguishing grammatical elements from grammatical units is


\[16\] A linguistically precise definition of "word" is not necessary for this study. For a discussion of the complexities involved, see J. Lyons' Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics (Cambridge: U. P., 1968), pp. 53, 68ff.
not always a simple matter. The difficulty arises out of the poet's freedom of emphasis. That is, a word which under normal circumstances would be considered a grammatical element, may in fact be used as a grammatical unit, with its own special significance in the structure of the parallel lines. An example is the negative particle לא-ו. This particle, along with the other monosyllabic particles (e.g. קי and ים) and prepositions (אל, אל, ים, etc.) are usually understood to be proclitics and to form a unit with the following term. In some contexts, however, לא-ו is emphasized and assumes a significance of its own.

For example:

Text of 5:27A-D

A. "הנ שָׁאֶה
B. "מֵה שָׁאֶל בּוֹ
C. לא-ו יָעָן
D. "לֹו יִשָּׁנ

Translation

A. No one is weary,
B. and no one stumbles among them.
C. No one slumbers,
D. and no one sleeps.

The negative, existential particle לא-ו is called a grammatical unit throughout the corpus since it functions as the predicate of a noun sentence, as it does in the passage just cited. The word לא-ו parallels לא-ו on the semantic level and occupies the same emphatic position in the line structure. Because of this emphatic position of the לא-ו in the last two lines, each is considered a grammatical unit. Similarly, a sequence of two monosyllabic particles (e.g. גָּם קי, ים לא-ו) or disyllabic particles (e.g. יָבְקֶנ) may also be considered a grammatical unit.
again on the basis of the circumstances of the lines in which they occur. Such particles are therefore regarded as ambiguous in that their use in a context determines whether they are to be understood as "grammatical units" or merely "grammatical elements." Such ambiguity is limited to particles (especially lū'), but it should be stressed that particles are only exceptionally considered to be "grammatical units." Monosyllabic prepositions with pronominal suffixes are consistently treated as grammatical units (bām, lā', lāŠ, etc.). The emphatic particles hinneŠ and hōy are considered grammatical units. The word kōl, which is identified in the analysis as a particle (ptl), is often an object of parallelism in Isaiah (cf. 1:5, 2:12-16, and 9:16) and is consistently taken as a grammatical unit.

b. The Line and Line Pattern

The ratio of grammatical units in one line to the other is referred to as a "line pattern." For example, a couplet with three grammatical units in each line would be referred to as a "3:3" line pattern. Among the couplets alone there are ten line patterns in the corpus: 2:2, 2:3, 3:2, 3:3, 3:4, 4:3, 4:2, 4:4, 5:3, and 5:2. Of these, the 3:3, 3:2 and 2:2 are most common. However, no overall line pattern is discernible in any one of Isaiah's prophetic poems. An appeal cannot, then, be made to the

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19 In two places, hinneŠ acts as a predicate in a noun sentence and is likely a clustering device (cf. 5:7 and 17:14 in the analysis).
overall structure of the poem when one tries to decide the value
of an ambiguous word for an individual couplet of the poem. This
situation is especially significant when attempting to define an
Isaianic meter. A simple accentual or "stress" metrical system
applied to this material would isolate metrical lines that would
roughly correspond to the line patterns. However, since no
overall line patterns emerge, it is unlikely that any metrical
patterns would appear. A syllabic approach would have
uncertainties of its own. 20 This is not to reject the idea that
Isaianic poetry is "metrical" in some sense. Rather, an in-depth
metrical analysis would have to confront many uncertainties which
would require a major study of its own.

Line patterns consisting of short lines (i.e. lines with two
grammatical units) are fairly prevalent in the corpus. These
occur paired, as a couplet standing independently in the oracle,
or in combinations of three lines (i.e. triplet) or in four lines
(i.e. quatrains). An example of a couplet with a short line
pattern is 1:23A-B: 21

Text of 1:23A-B
A. šarayik šorrērīm
B. wēhabrē gannābīm

This couplet is "independent" in that it stands by itself and

20 A syllabic approach to Isaianic material would have to be
based on a historical reconstruction of eighth century
pronunciation.

21 Cf. 2:10A-B, 5:3C-D, 7:9C-D and 8:9C-D for further
examples.
is not in combination with another line or lines that would warrant the two short lines being viewed as one line with four units. For more discussion on the nature of the 2:2 couplet, see chapter III section A1a.

Short lines are also evident among the triplets and quatrains. Only one triplet has a 2:2:2 line pattern in the corpus (3:5A-C) but eight more have two short lines (e.g. 3:2:2). In every case where a list is not involved, a caesura divides the short lines. An example is the 2:2:3 triplet in 5:5A-C:

Text of 5:15A-C

A. wayyiššah ʾādām
B. wayyišpal -ʿ1š
C. wēʾenē gebōhīm ūtiṣpalnā:

The A and B lines are two distinct short lines with a clear caesura between them (cf. 6:7B-D, 6:10A-C and 9:20A-C for further examples). The short lines could be considered one long line of four grammatical units, and then the unit would be a 4:3 couplet with internal parallelism in the A line. Likewise, the alternating quatrains with short lines could also be considered a 4:4 couplet. An example is 9:9A-D:

Text of 9:9

A. lēbēnīm nāpālû / wēgāzît nibneh
B. šiqmīm guddāʾû / waʾārāzîm nahālīp

--------

22 E.g. 3:2:2 triplet as a 3:4 couplet, or a 2:2:2:2 quatrain as a 4:4 couplet; see Geller, pp. 10-13.

23 There are four triplets that are "lists" with at least two short lines: 3:2A-C, 3:18A-C, 5:12A-C and 8:15A-C.
The alternating quatrain is well represented in the corpus with 17 examples, five of which have the 2:2:2:2 line pattern (see chapter III section A under "Quatrain" for further discussion). A clear caesura is evident in most cases. Since the independent short line is well represented among the couplets, they are treated as short lines when they occur in combinations of three or four, especially since there is usually a clear caesura between the short lines. It should be noted, however, that the issue of line length is a major topic in itself, and that research on other corpora may well shed more light on this subject.

c. The Couplet

The couplet is the most common unit in Isaianic parallelism (74% of total number of units). These are broadly categorized into the two groups of parallel and non-parallel couplets. Both of these terms are subdivided and defined below in sections II and IV respectively.

d. The Triplet

A sequence of three lines is an established phenomenon in Isaianic poetry, but is not as numerically significant as the couplet. Triplets are categorized according to their line relationships, of which there are four types: all lines parallel (AAA), A and B lines parallel with a non-parallel C line (AAB), B and C lines parallel with a non-parallel A line (ABB), and there
is one example of the ABA type in which the A and C lines are parallel with a non-parallel B line (see discussion on "Triplets" in chapter IIIA below). All three lines will be analyzed as one unit in the analysis, rather than a sequence of two couplets as Geller did (i.e. A//B, B//C). The triplet in which the primary parallelism is between the A and C lines may then be analyzed (Geller did not have any of these in his corpus).

e. The Quatrain and Hexastich

Couplets are paired quite frequently in Isaiah by means of grammatical, semantic and rhetorical (i.e. structural and phonological) subordination. Wherever possible, quatrains are analyzed as two couplets. This is not done to minimize the relationship between the two couplets, but because the principle parallelism is between the A and B, and between the C and D lines. The relationship between the two couplets will be discussed in chapter III.

There are a number of quatrains, however, that must be analyzed as a single unit because of the alternating or chiastic structures that separate their paired lines. To analyze the A and B lines as a couplet, and the C and D lines as a couplet, would ignore the nature of the unit. Also, two units in the corpus are analyzed as hexastichs (5:19A-F and 8:14A-F); they have some degree of alternation between the lines.
II. The Parallel Schema

a. The Schema

To this point, the parallelism between lines has only been discussed in reference to grammatical units. Grammatical units, however, are rarely parallel without also being semantically parallel. As a matter of fact, parallel units within parallel lines usually "line up" both grammatically and semantically. Specifically, it is possible to place grammatically and semantically parallel units into vertical columns and to display the parallelism in graphic form. Such a representation, which Geller calls a "reconstructed sentence," is referred to here as a "schema." It should be noted that the schema is a purely heuristic device employed to display syntagmatic and paradigmatic structures. Our concept of the schema does not imply that the poet was conscious of one original single line and that he merely repeated himself in the parallel line with variation.

The couplet in 5:2C-D illustrates its use:

**Text_of_5:2C-D**

A. wayyiben migdāl bētōkō
B. wēgam-yeqeb-ḥāšēb bō

**Schema_of_5:2C-D**

A. wayyiben migdāl bētōkō
B. ḥāšēb (wē)gam-yeqeb bō

24 There are only two clear exceptions (1:25A-C and 5:23A-F). On the other hand, there are seven clear instances where there is semantic parallelism between the constituents without grammatical parallelism (see chapter III 2).
In the schema, the transitive active verbs are placed vertically into a column, as are the direct objects and the prepositions. In this example, the grammatical units are parallel semantically as well, and therefore the grammatical and semantic schemata are identical. Each column of parallel units is referred to as a "set" in the analysis (e.g. wayyiben and hāsēb make up a "set"). There are three sets in this example, and each set is referred to by number, counting from the left to right (i.e. set one consists of wayyiben//hāsēb, set two of migdāl//gam-vegeb, etc.). If the grammatical parallelism does not correspond with the semantic, then two different schemata must be employed, one grammatical and the other semantic. The 10:13A-B couplet is an example of this:

Text of 10:13A-B
A. bēkōah yādī ·āsītī
B. ʿubhokmāti kī nēbunōtī

Grammatical Schema of 10:13A-B
A. bēkōah yādī ·āsītī
B. (ʿ)ubhokmāti kī nēbunōtī

Semantic Schema of 10:13A-B
A. bēkōah yādī ·āsītī
B. (ʿ)ubhokmāti kī nēbunōtī

Grammatically, only the prepositional phrases line up, for the transitive active verb (ʿāsītī) of the A line is grammatically non-parallel with the particle and passive verb (kī nēbunōtī) of the B line. (Units may, of course, have
similarities of tense, mood, gender or number, as we find here in ʾāšîṭî and nēbunôtî, but with different grammatical functions growing from the overall context of the parallel lines; such similarities are not classified as parallel). On the semantic level, however, ki nēbunôtî is parallel with the prepositional phrases of both lines and is therefore lined up with them. When two or more units of the same line are in the same set as they are in the semantic schema above (B line), internal parallelism is involved, a phenomenon that is quite frequent in Isaiah.

Further details concerning the schema may be noted. The first is that the units of a set may be referred to as "constituents" so as to distinguish the smaller units from the larger line units such as the couplet and triplet in contexts where confusion might result. Note also that a unit of a set, or constituent, may be a compound term (i.e. having two grammatical units) such as bēkōah vādî in the 10:13A-B couplet above. The initial waw is placed in parentheses in the schema when it has no function in the set, as we have in (u)bhhokmâti. Finally, particles that are considered grammatical elements, and therefore have no significant role in the parallelism, such as gam in 5:2C-D above, are merely placed in the schema with the word with which it is connected with.

b. Grammatical Parallelism

There are three degrees of grammatical parallelism between grammatical units. The first is "complete" parallelism (referred to as merely "parallel" in the analysis). Examples are provided
in both the 5:2C-D and the 10:13A-B couplets given above. In fact, each of the three parallel units in 5:2C-D is grammatically parallel in the "complete" sense: transitive active verb//transitive active verb, direct object//direct object, and preposition//preposition. In the 10:13A-B couplet, only the prepositional phrases are completely parallel on the grammatical level (bēkọ̈ab vādī//ubahokmai).

A step away from this "complete" parallelism are grammatical units that are merely "compatible." Examples of compatibly parallel units are found in 9:12A-B:

**Text of 9:12A-B**

A. wēhā'ām lō'-šāb 'ad-hammakkehu
B. wē'et-YHWH šēbā'ōt lō' dārāšu

**Schema of 9:12A-B**

A. wēhā'ām lō'-šāb 'ad-hammakkehu
B. lō' dārāšu (wē)'et-YHWH šēbā'ōt

In this couplet, the corresponding grammatical units are not fully parallel in that the verb of the A line is intransitive (lō'-šāb), and the verb of the B line is transitive active (lō' dārāšu). Moreover, the prepositional phrase of the A line ('ad-hammakkehu; note the ungrammatical article) and the direct object of the B line are definitely not grammatically parallel, taken by themselves. There is, nonetheless, a certain grammatical compatibility in that an intransitive verb with a preposition is often functionally equivalent semantically to a transitive active verb with a direct object. Relationships
between grammatical units that are not strictly parallel but are functionally equivalent are referred to as grammatically "compatible" rather than "parallel" (e.g. intransitive verbs plus preposition with active verbs, adverbial accusatives with prepositions, etc., cf. Geller pp. 352-363). There are relatively few examples of grammatically compatible units in the corpus.

The third degree of parallelism between grammatical units concerns those lines whose units are neither grammatically parallel nor compatible, but could be made so by fairly minor adjustments. The intention is not to force parallelism upon lines whose units are grammatically non-parallel. Rather, the purpose is to expose the underlying grammatical parallelism in those lines where the units are semantically parallel but are only implicitly parallel grammatically. Isaiah 3:4A-B illustrates this situation:

Text of 3:4A-B

A. wēnātatti nēʿarîm ūsārēhem
B. wētaʿālūlim yimšēlû-bām

The A line consists of a transitive active verb with two direct objects, unless one considers ūsārēhem as an adverbial accusative rather than a second direct object. The B line con-

25 The term "rewrite" is employed rather than "transformation" to describe these adjustments. While there are obvious similarities between this procedure and transformational, generative grammar, the changes do not always entail transformations as they are understood in transformational grammar.
sists of a subject (ta'ālūlim, an abstract plural from the root 'll, which means "to act arbitrarily"), an intransitive verb and a preposition with a suffix. On the semantic level, the wēnātattē šārēhem and yimšēlu-bām are certainly parallel, as well as ne'arīm is semantically parallel with ta'ālūlim. These terms, however, could easily be made grammatically parallel by simply rewriting yimšēlu-bām to the first person Hiph imperfect ʿamšil-bām, making ta'ālūlim the direct object (translated "I will make caprice rule over them"). Hence, the implicit, underlying grammatical parallelism is displayed:

Schema of 3:4A-B

A. wēnātattē šārēhem ne'arīm
B. [ʿamšīl]-bām ta'ālūlim

Rewrites most often involve a change from a verbal form to a nominal form (i.e. participle or infinitive construct). At times one verbal form is rewritten to another (e.g. passive to transitive active). Note that the rewritten units are always placed within brackets.

c. Completely and Partially Parallel Line Relationships

Broadly speaking, there are two categories of parallel line relationships. The first consists of those lines that are completely parallel. The second consists of those lines that are partially parallel. Partially parallel lines are of three types, which will be detailed presently.

Lines that are completely parallel have full grammatical and
semantic correspondence between the units, or constituents of the lines. That is, each unit of one line has a representative in the other(s). The 5:2C-D couplet that was discussed above provides a clear example:

**Schema of 5:2C-D (3:3)**

A. wayyiben migdāl bētōkō
B. ḥāšēb (wē)gam-yeqeb bō

Completely parallel lines are not always balanced, such as the 3:3 line pattern in this example, for a compound unit may parallel a simple unit in the same set. An example of this is 1:4E-G:

**Schema of 1:4E-G (2:3)**

A. 'āzēbû 'et YHWH
B. ni'āšû 'et qēdōš yišrā'ēl

Whereas all the line units of completely parallel lines belong to a set, partially parallel lines have one or more units that stand outside the sets in the schema. In other words, the grammatical and semantic correspondence between the line units is not complete. The 9:12A-B couplet discussed above provides an example:

**Schema of 9:12A-B (3:3)**

A. wēhā'am lō'-šāb 'ad-hammakkēhû
B. lō'-dārāšû (wē)'et-YHWH šēbā'ōt

The subject hā'ām of the A line is not a part of a set, for it has no parallel in the B line. This couplet is therefore partially parallel. There are two further details about this
example, however, that should be observed. The first is that the subject hā'am, while not in the B line, is nevertheless assumed in the B line to complete its meaning. In actuality, the deleted element is present in the B line on a deep level.\(^{26}\) All the partially parallel lines in the corpus involves this phenomenon of ellipsis. Usually, the ellipsis occurs in the B line as it does in the example above, but in a few places the ellipsis is anticipatory, occurring in the A line. The second detail is that although the B line does not include the subject, except as expressed in the verb, it has an additional grammatical unit that the A line does not have in the second set. Specifically, the simple _ad-hammakkēhú_ is paralleled by the compound YHWH šēbā'ēt. Partially parallel lines with ellipsis will at times have such an addition in the B line, evidently to balance the lines.\(^{27}\) Ellipsis with the addition of a grammatical unit is one type of partially parallel lines.

A second type of partially parallel lines also involves an addition, but here the addition consists of a new semantic element that has no parallel in the A line. An example is 3:13A-B:

**Schema of 3:13A-B**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YHWH</td>
<td>(וְֽה) 'וֹמֶד 1אָדִּין 'אָמָּמִים</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nїsїb</td>
<td>lәri'b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{26}\) This phenomenon, which is referred to here as "ellipsis," is also called "gapping." Cf. E.L. Greenstein, p. 94.

\(^{27}\) The term "addition" is used rather than "compensation" (cf. Geller, p. 51) for the latter is more closely associated with the concept of meter.
A third type of partially parallel lines is ellipsis without an addition. An example is 1:23C-D:

Schema of 1:23C-D (3:2)

A. kullō ʾōheb šōhad
B. (wē)rōdēp šalmōnām

Again, the subject (kullō) is assumed in the B line, but there is no addition. Obviously, the partially parallel lines of this type have uneven line patterns like the 3:2 pattern in this example.

d. Compound Relationships

Compound units paralleled by simple units have already been alluded to in the discussions above. Quite frequently, compounds are paralleled by other compounds. There are three basic types of compound relationships in the corpus: grammatically and semantically divisible, grammatically divisible but semantically indivisible, and grammatically and semantically indivisible.

Compounds that are both grammatically and semantically divisible are those in which the units of the compounds are fully interchangeable on both the grammatical and semantic levels. In 17:10A-B this type of compound relationship is found in ḫēlohē yisʿēk/šūr māʿuzzēk.

Schema of 17:10A-B

A. kī ʾṣākaḥt ḫēlohē yisʿēk
B. lōʿzākarto (wē)šūr māʿuzzēk

Both units are direct objects with constructs and are
completely interchangeable grammatically. Semantically, ʾēlōhēeads with māʿuzzēk as well as it does with yiṣʿēk, and ʾūr reads
with yiṣʿēk as well as it does with māʿuzzēk (cf. II Sam. 22:47).
Hence, these compounds are divisible both grammatically and
semantically. Such compounds are separated and the individual
units are placed in their own sets (e.g. ʾēlōhē//ʾūr,
yiṣʿēk//māʿuzzēk) in the analysis, since the individual units are
parallel independently from their compound relationships.

Compounds may be grammatically divisible but semantically
indivisible. In 5:27E-F two compounds are paralleled, each
consisting of a subject and a construct: ʾezōr ḥālaṣāyw//šērōk
nēʿālāyw.

Grammatical Schema of 5:27E-F
A. lōʾ niptah ʾezōr ḥālaṣāyw
B. lōʾ nittaq šērōk nēʿālāyw

Semantic Schema of 5:27E-F
A. lōʾ niptah ʾezōr ḥālaṣāyw
B. lōʾ nittaq šērōk nēʿālāyw

Grammatically, the subjects are interchangeable as well as
the constructs, but semantically they are not, for pairing ʾezōr
with nēʿālāyw, or šērōk with ḥālaṣāyw would not be correct.
Idiomatic compounds such as YHWH šēbāʿôt//ʾēl haggādōʾē (5:16A-B)
are also semantically indivisible. Due to our lack of an exact
knowledge of Hebrew idioms in their original context, it is
commonly difficult to determine whether or not compounds are
semantically divisible. The method of the following analysis is
to split all compounds that are grammatically divisible and are not obviously semantically indivisible.

The third type consists of those compounds that are both grammatically and semantically indivisible. An example is found in 9:16C-D:

Schema of 9:16C-D

A. >kí kulló  hānēp umerā‘
B. (we)kol-peh  dōbēr nēbālā

The hānēp umerā‘ compound consists of two predicates (hendiadys) while dōbēr nēbālā is a predicate with a construct. The predicate umerā‘ is not grammatically interchangeable with the construct nēbālā. Likewise, they are not semantically interchangeable, for hānēp nēbālā and dōbēr umerā‘ fails to make sense. Therefore, the compounds are grammatically and semantically indivisible.

Finally, it should be observed that double compounds may parallel compounds (double compounds, and even triple compounds are also paralleled by simple units in the corpus). These may be grammatically divisible but semantically indivisible (e.g. 8:14A-F: lišnē bāttē yiśrā‘ēl/levōšēb yēรวšālāvim), grammatically and semantically indivisible (e.g. 1:30A-B: nōbelet 'ālehā/Ãšer-mayim ʿên lāh), and there is one example of a grammatically indivisible but semantically divisible relationship in 2:8A-C (lišma'āšēh  vādāyw/la'āšer  īāšu  ḫēṣbē'ōtāyw).
e. Complete and Partial Congruence

The term "congruence" is used to describe the parallel relationship between units of a set within parallel lines. When units are grammatically and semantically parallel, the units are said to be completely congruent. The 1:3A-B couplet is an example of a partially parallel couplet with complete congruence between its parallel units:

Schema of 1:3A-B

A. yāda’  šor  qōnehū
B. (wa)ḥāmūr  ṣebûs bē’alāyw

In this example, the subject (šor and ḥāmūr) are completely grammatically and semantically parallel as are the direct objects (qōnehū and ṣebûs bē’alāyw), and the couplet therefore displays complete congruence between its parallel units. Complete congruence can occur in completely or partially parallel lines, for "congruence" applies only to the parallelism between line constituents, not between the lines as wholes.

Partial congruence is the result of semantically indivisible compounds. Specifically, partial congruence occurs when the individual units of parallel compounds are grammatically parallel but semantically the individual units are not parallel, or not fully so, apart from the compound relationship. The couplet in 1:17B-C illustrates this phenomenon:

Grammatical Schema of 1:17B-C

A. dirṣū  mišpāṭ
B. ʿaššērū  ḥāmūṣ
Semantic Schema of 1:17B-C

A. diršû mišpâṭ
B. 'asšûrû ḥâmosṣ

The transitive verbs with their direct objects are grammatically divisible and are separated in the grammatical schema. The direct objects mišpâṭ and ḥâmosṣ ("justice"/"ruthless"), however, are not perfectly semantically parallel with one another, and therefore the collocations cannot be separated in the semantic schema. Since they are not fully parallel, we call them partially congruent. Note also that partial congruence can occur in completely parallel lines, as it does in this example. This partial congruence will be shown in the differing grammatical and semantic schemata.

III. Semantic Categories

Once the units are isolated and placed vertically in their sets, the grammatical and semantic relationships between the parallel units are analyzed. This is a relatively straightforward process with the grammatical aspect, for as we have seen above (IIb), corresponding grammatical units are either parallel, compatible, or can be made so by a rewrite. On the other hand, analyzing the semantic relationships between parallel units is more difficult.

One of the major problems is lexical. The Hebrew Bible affords only a limited amount of material, so that there is a relatively large number of rare words and hapax legomena.
Appealing to the word paralleling a hapax for its meaning would certainly blur the subtlety of the parallelism. Also, the classification of the relationships between semantically parallel terms is difficult. Semantic relationships are often complex and do not lend themselves to simple description. Furthermore, disagreement concerning the classification of certain relationships arise because of the ambiguity inherent in poetry. Such problems must be appreciated and a certain latitude allowed for these uncertainties. In reference to the problem of rare words and hapax legomena, our analysis will admit uncertainty if all avenues of lexical inquiry offer little or no help. With regard to the problem of complex relationships and ambiguities, alternative interpretations will be considered.

The emphasis of this study falls on the relationship of constituents within sets, thus providing the groundwork for discussion of the semantic relations between sets, and between lines (syntagmatic relations). The method of categorizing semantic relationships basically follows that of Geller (pp. 34-42). Reference is also made to John Lyons' work in semantics. The categories fall into two major sections, that of "simple" categories and "compound" categories. The simple categories are those in which there is basically one semantic relationship between the parallel units. The compound relationships are more complex in that the parallel units simultaneously

semantic relationship between the parallel units. The compound relationships are more complex in that the parallel units simultaneously contain two semantic relationships.\(^{29}\)

**Simple Categories**

1. **syn** = synonymous

   Synonyms make up the largest category in the corpus. Units that are synonymous are essentially logically interchangeable within the context of the parallel lines.\(^{30}\) An example is found in 1:26A-B:

   **Schema of 1:26A-B**

   A. \(\text{wē'āšîbå} \quad \text{šōpēťayik} \quad \text{kēbāri'śōnå}\)
   B. \((\text{wē})\text{yō'āšayik} \quad \text{kēbattēhilla}\)

   In this example, the two units \(\text{kēbāri'śōnå}\) and \(\text{kēbattēhilla}\) are clearly synonyms, being logically interchangeable both in the context and lexically. It should be noted, however, that synonymity, as well as the other semantic categories, cannot simply be subjected to a strict application of logic, for what Geller calls

\[^{29}\] For discussion on the possible rhetorical or literary effect of the semantic categories, see Geller, pp. 32-34.

\[^{30}\] Strict dictionary definitions must be avoided in determining synonymity, for the context is also a factor in discerning synonyms. This is especially true in reference to those parallel lines in which the grammatical structure is the same or very close, and the context a shared one. See Lyons' definition of synonymity in terms of what he calls "bilateral implication" within the context of two sentences in *Introduction*, p. 445.
"rhetorical relationships" (i.e. relationships intended to produce a certain literary effect, p. 32) must also be taken into account. In practice, this means that in many cases there will be room for debate on the classification of semantic relationships between constituents.

2. ant = antonym

This category is represented by constituents that are in binary opposition. It is closely related to the synonymous category above in that the lexical items can be understood to be synonymous, only that a negative is implied producing a contrast. Context also plays a role in establishing this contrast. For instance, the context of the antonyms ḥānūḇîm//bē·usîm is:

Text of 5:2E-F
A. wayqaw la·āsåt ḥānūḇîm
B. wayya·aš bē·usîm

The meaning of bē·usîm (the root is b·s which means "to stink") is clear in the context even though it is a rare word (occurs elsewhere only in 5:4). YHWH expected (good) grapes, but (in contrast) it produced (stinking, bad) grapes.

Examples

5: 2E-F  ḥānūḇîm//bē·usîm
5:20A-B  ūōb//ra'

3. para = paradigmatic
Members of this class belong to the same semantic field in that they denote a common concept. In other words, the lexical items are related by an understood common denominator. For instance, the common denominator of the sêdôm/‘āmôrā pair in the example below would be "wicked cities," of migdâl/ḥômâ "fortification structures," and of kinnôr/nebel "musical instruments."

**Examples**

1: 9C-D   sêdôm/‘āmôrâ  
2: 15A-B   migdâl/ḥômâ  
5: 12A-C   kinnôr/nebel

4. **comp** = complimentary

Complimentary terms are ungradable opposites. That is, they are antonymous pairs that cannot be modified by such comparative adjectives as "more" or "less."

**Examples**

3: 5D-E   na`ar/zâqên  
6: 10A-C   ‘oznâyw/‘ênâyw

5. **mer** = merism

Merism is a complimentary relationship that consists of two extremes usually considered to represent the whole.

**Examples**

1: 2A-B   šâmayim/‘eres  
5: 11A-D   maskîmê babbôqer/mêʼaḥârê banešep
6. **epith** = epithet

One constituent is a description of its parallel. If placed next to each other the second term would be in apposition to the first.

**Examples**

1: 3C-D yiśrāʾēl//ʿāmmâ
1:24A-B YHWH šēbāʾōt//ʿābîr yiśrāʾēl

7. **pr** = pronoun

In this category the B line constituent is a pronoun and the A line constituent is its antecedent.

**Examples**

1: 2D-E bānîm//hēm
5:26A-C laggōy//lō

8. **wp** = whole-part
**pw** = part-whole

The characteristic of this category is that one parallel constituent may be considered the common denominator of the semantic paradigm of which the other parallel constituent is an individual element.

**Examples**

1: 7A-B ʿarṣēkem//ʿārēkem
1:10A-D qeṣînē//ʿam

9. **gen-spec** = general-specific
**spec-gen** = specific-general
One constituent more narrowly defines its parallel.

**Examples**

3: 5A-C  'ammî/ /ūpînè  'ānîyîm
17: 1A-B  mûsâr mî'llâr//mâppâlâ

10. **concr-abst** = concrete-abstract  
    **abst-concr** = abstract-concrete

In this category, one term is paralleled by an abstract one.

**Example**

3: 4A-B  nē'ārîm//tâ'âlûîm

11. **num** = numerical

Constituents of this category are numbers.

**Example**

17: 6C-F  šēnayîm šēlôśâ//'arbâ'â  hâmiśâ

12. **rep** = repetition

In addition to exact repetition, this category includes what may be termed "virtual repetition," consisting of parallel constituents that have the same root, but differ morphologically (e.g. la'āsât//wayyâ'âs).

13. **met** = metaphor

Terms in this category are related metaphorically; that is,
by a figure or image meaningful in a specific context established by the parallel lines.

Example

17:12A-D  'ammîm rabbîm//mayîm kabbîrîm

14. cause-eff - cause-effect
eff-cause - effect-cause

This category, together with number 15 below, differ from the previous (1-13) in that they are syntagmatic rather than paradigmatic in nature. That is, the relationship between the parallel constituents is one of progression rather than a substitution of one thought for another (cf. Berlin, pp. 90, 91).

An example of a cause-effect relationship is found in 9:7A-B:

Semantic Schema of 9:7A-B

A. 'âdônây dâbîr  šâlaḥ  bêya'ãgôb
B. wênâpal  bêyišrâ'êl

A progression is certainly evident between the constituents šâlaḥ and wênâpal. God sends His word, which results in its falling upon Israel.

15. seg = sequence

The other syntagmatic category is referred to as "sequence," in which the parallel constituents represent progressive stages of action toward a goal.
Many of the above simple categories are combined one with another to form a small group of compound parallel units. That is, the units' parallelism belongs to two semantic categories. Such relationships are indicated by a virgule placed between the two abbreviated simple categories (e.g. para/rep). Some examples of this are:

1. **met/cause-eff**: 1:23: ʾōhēb//rōdēp
2. **wp/pr**: 5:12: YHWH//yādāw
3. **pun/rep**: 7:9: lōʾ taʾāmīnû//lōʾ tēʾāmenû

Constituents related by one of the simple categories may also be connected by word play. In that case "pun" (paronomasia) is added, producing a compound such as we have in the 7:9C-D example of pun/rep above. Paronomasia may be accomplished by means of alliteration and/or assonance such as lēmīšpāt//mīšpāh (5:7E-F) or by associating different forms of the same root which carry different nuances such as lōʾ taʾāmīnû//lōʾ tēʾāmenû (7:9C-D).

Compound categories must be included in view of the complexities involved in semantic relationships, as these examples show.

**IV. Non-Parallel Units**
There is a significant category of non-parallel lines in the corpus, occurring in couplets and larger units. Among the couplets alone, 38 (22%) are non-parallel. Most of these are enjambed, the A and B lines forming a complete sentence. Some, however, are coordinate or paratactically related, in which case the A and B line may very well be semantically parallel to some degree on the phrase level. Of the 28 triplets, 14 have at least one non-parallel line. Again, most of these lines are enjambed, but there are a few instances of coordination and parataxis. Cf. chapter III.

C. Method of Analysis

The analysis of each parallel unit in the corpus has four parts: a preliminary analysis, the grammatical and semantic schemata, a comparative analysis, and the results of the analysis.

I. The Preliminary Analysis

The preliminary analysis provides the transliterated text with a translation, a diagram of the grammatical structure and the number of grammatical units in each line. The transliteration is of the Massoretic text (BHS); there has been no attempt to reconstruct the pronunciation proper to the eighth century. Such a reconstruction would be essential if a study of meter was included, but of less significance without it (see discussion under "The Line and the Line Pattern" in B1b above).
There are certain ambiguities concerning Massoretic pronunciation, such as the status of the shewa under the first letter of a word before an initial waw. In this analysis, such shewas will be consistently transliterated as "silent" shewas in closed syllables (e.g. 'ubpâriškem kappêkem rather than 'übêpâriškem kappêkem). Our transliteration follows the rules used by the Journal of Biblical literature. 31

The grammatical notation used to diagram the verse structure is a simplification of the one used by Geller. A full list of the signs used can be found before the corpus. Comments are added to the analysis where necessary, and emendations are placed in broken brackets <> throughout the analysis.

II. Parallelism

Grammatical parallelism is analyzed separately from semantic parallelism. Both are presented with the "schema" outlined above (IIb1). The grammatical schema is given in two forms: the first in the grammatical notation given in the presentation of the grammatical structure in the preliminary analysis, and the second in transliterated Hebrew. Thus, the grammar and the text can easily be compared. If a rewrite is required (see BIIb), it is introduced at this stage, and the words affected in the rewrite are placed in brackets [] throughout the analysis.

The semantic parallelism is analyzed in two stages. The

first stage provides a diagram of the semantic parallelism according to the standard abc//a'b'c' method. The second stage provides the semantic schema if it differs from the grammatical. If the semantic schema is identical to the grammatical, the phrase "parallel unit schema same as grammatical" is written underneath the semantic diagram (see example below). Comments are inserted when needed. Isaiah 1:2A-B may exemplify this procedure:

**PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

A. Vta! S!
B. Vta! S!

A. šim'û šāmayim
B. (wē)ha’āzînî ‘ereṣ

**Semantic Schema**

A. a b
B. a’ b’

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. Comparative Analysis

Once the parallel constituents are "lined up" into columns forming "sets," they are further analyzed by sets first grammatically, then semantically. The first set reading from the left is set number one, the second number two, and so on (e.g. the first set in the above example consists of šim'û and wēha’āzînî). The constituents of the first set are then parsed
so that they can be grammatically compared. Once they are grammatically compared, their grammatical unit combination is give (e.g. simple/simple, compound/simple, etc.). If the constituents are internally parallel, there is only one virgule (i.e. simple/simple). This is done for each set. For the example given above, the comparative analysis for the grammatical section would look like:

Set 1. A line: Vta! (šim'û) Qal impv m pl
     B line: Vta! (ha'azînî) Hiph impv f sg
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S! (šāmayim) n m du
     B line: S! (‘ereṣ) n f sg
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Once this is accomplished, the constituents are then compared semantically. Again, this is done by sets. In the example we are using, the first set consists of the "a" terms of the semantic diagram provided in the "parallelism" section above. The "a" terms are placed together to indicate their parallel relationship (i.e. a//a'; if internal parallelism is involved, a single virgule is used). The transliterated Hebrew is provided for the readers' convenience, after which the actual semantic relationship is determined: (šim'û//ha'azînî) syn. This is done for each set.

Set 1. a // a' (šim'û//ha'azînî) syn
Set 2. b // b' (šāmayim//‘ereṣ) mer

IV. Result

This section summarizes and interprets the previous three
sections for each basic unit. First, a review is provided:

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::Vta – grammatically parallel
Set 2. S::S – grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type:  Set 1. simple::simple
                   Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a’ – semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. b::b’ – semantically parallel (mer)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Next, the relationship between the grammatical and semantic aspects is determined. To begin with, a general statement concerning the congruence between the set constituents is provided. In the present example, the congruence is "complete" according to the definition given in section B2e. The congruence is considered to be partial if even one (or more) sets are partially congruent, although the other sets are completely congruent. Any peculiarities in set congruence are noted in the general statement. Once the parallelism between the set constituents is determined, the overall line parallelism is considered. This couplet is completely parallel according to the definition provided in IIc above. Then the number of sets that are in the couplet is registered. Finally, the distribution of the parallelism in each set is described. In this case there are two units that are grammatically and semantically parallel in each of the two sets. If there is internal parallelism, or a rewrite, this is indicated at this point. Any rhetorical
structures or devices are mentioned at the end of the analysis if they are relevant in determining the boundaries of larger units.
CHAPTER TWO

A. The Corpus

The fundamental problem of Isaiah 1-39 is determining what is "Isaianic." It is generally understood that the work is composed of various collections of prophecies which were added to the core Isaianic collection of 6:1 - 48:11. Several of these collections are thought to contain originally Isaianic material from various phases of his career. 12 Although it is not always easy to determine which prophetic message units are Isaianic, it is possible to select a corpus which reflects the general scholarly consensus. Our corpus is indeed on what R. R. Delmoe, D. Eiselefeldt, H. Vollmer, D. B. Gray and J. Skinner, among others, unani­mously consider to be the procedure was to 


It should be noted that in O. Kaiser's second edition of his commentary on Isaiah 1-12, which was completely rewritten, he argues that these chapters contain nothing from the eighth century prophet, but are, rather, a work which evolved throughout the ninth and eighth centuries to deal with the great calamity of 701 and afterward. Kaiser argues first that the picture drawn in Chapters 1-12 could only presuppose a disaster of the magnitude of 701, one which produced a small, surviving population to which these chapters address themselves, and second that the concepts and language of these chapters are Deuteronomic, like the Deuteronomic history, Isaiah 1-2:25 attempts to explain why the kingdom of Judah collapsed and Jerusalem was destroyed. See O. Kaiser, Isaiah 1-2 (Philadelphia: The Westminster Press, 1967), esp. pp. 1-6, 108, and 109.

Such arguments do not, however, warrant the rejection of the basic Isaianic authorship of Chapters 1-12. The first undermines the political realities of the Assyrian threat, realities that provide a perfectly reasonable setting for Isaiah's prophecies. The concept of a "remnant" is extremely old in the Ancient Near East. Likewise, "Deuteronomic elements" such as the city and concern for the fatherless and widows (pp. 27) are drawn from Ancient Near Eastern culture.
A. The Corpus

The fundamental problem of Isaiah 1-39 is determining what is Isaianic. It is generally understood that the work is comprised of various collections of prophecies which were added to the core Isaianic collection of 6:1 - 9:6. Several of these collections are thought to contain originally Isaianic material from various phases of his career. Although it is not always easy to determine which prophetic message units are Isaianic, it is possible to select a corpus which reflects the general scholarly consensus. Our corpus is based on what S. R. Driver, O. Eissfeldt, G. Fohrer, G. B. Gray and J. Skinner, among others, unanimously consider to be Isaianic. The procedure was to


33 It should be noted that in O. Kaiser's second edition of his commentary on Isaiah 1-12, which was completely rewritten, he argues that these chapters contain nothing from the eighth century prophet, but are, rather, a work which evolved throughout the sixth and fifth centuries to deal with the great calamity of 587 and afterward. Kaiser argues first that the picture drawn in chapters 1-12 could only presuppose a disaster of the magnitude of 586, one which produced a small, surviving population to which these chapters address themselves, and second that the concepts and language of these chapters are Deuteronomistic. Like the Deuteronomic history, Isaiah 1-12 attempts to explain why the kingdom of Judah collapsed and Jerusalem was destroyed. See O. Kaiser, Isaiah 1-12, (Philadelphia: The Westminster Press, 1983), esp. pp. 1-8, 108, and 109.

Such arguments do not, however, warrant the rejection of the basic Isaianic authorship of chapters 1-12. The first underestimates the political realities of the Assyrian threat, realities that provide a perfectly reasonable setting for Isaiah's prophecies. The concept of a "remnant" is extremely old in the Ancient Near East. Likewise, "Deuteronomistic elements" such as the rib and concern for the fatherless and widows (p. 27) are drawn from Ancient Near Eastern culture.
select a minimum of 500 lines, believing that a corpus of this size would be sufficient to gain an accurate representation of Isaiah's use of parallelism.

The corpus actually contains 529 lines taken from the first 18 chapters of Isaiah. Lines were omitted only for three reasons: 1) the authorship was significantly disputed, 2) the lines did not display adequate parallelism (e.g. "parallelistic prose;" see discussion above), or 3) the passage was too corrupt for an accurate analysis. The following is a list of what was included and excluded from the analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passages Included</th>
<th>Passages Excluded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 1:2-27, 29-31</td>
<td>Chapter 1:28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2:7-8, 10-17, 19, 21</td>
<td>Chapter 2:1-6, 9, 18, 20, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 3:1-5, 12C-26</td>
<td>Chapter 3:6-12B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 4:1</td>
<td>Chapter 4:2-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 5:1-28</td>
<td>Chapter 5:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 6:7B-D, 8:B-C, 9-13B</td>
<td>Chapter 6:1-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 7:7B-9</td>
<td>Chapter 7:1-6, 10-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 8:9-10, 13-15</td>
<td>Chapter 8:1-8, 11-12, 16-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 9:7-13, 15-17B, 19-20</td>
<td>Chapter 9:1-6, 14, 17C-D, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 10:1-4, 6-9, 13-15</td>
<td>Chapter 10:5, 10-12, 16-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 17:1, 2B-C, 3A-B, 4-6, 10-14</td>
<td>Chapters 11-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 18:1-2D, 3-6</td>
<td>Chapter 17:2A, 3C-D, 7-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chapter 18:2E-G, 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Grammatical Notations

The following is a list of the signs, symbols, and abbreviations used for the representation of grammatical structure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sign</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>subject (in both verbal and nominal sentences)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>predicate (in nominal sentences only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO</td>
<td>direct object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv</td>
<td>adverbial relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv acc</td>
<td>adverbial accusative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vta</td>
<td>transitive active verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vin</td>
<td>intransitive verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vpa</td>
<td>passive verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QV</td>
<td>quasi verbal element (used of the verb hāyā)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ptl</td>
<td>particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppl</td>
<td>participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr</td>
<td>pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pn</td>
<td>proper noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InA</td>
<td>infinitive absolute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InC</td>
<td>infinitive construct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neg</td>
<td>negative particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prep</td>
<td>preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rm</td>
<td>relative marker (ʾāšer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dom</td>
<td>direct object marker (ʾet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-s</td>
<td>pronominal or verbal suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-C</td>
<td>construct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,,-R</td>
<td>relative clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>att</td>
<td>attributive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,=</td>
<td>apposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>!</td>
<td>vocatives, precatives, imperatives, emphatic particles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>interrogative particles and pronouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>waw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{}</td>
<td>complex relationships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[]</td>
<td>rewrite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;&gt;</td>
<td>emendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--&gt; &lt;-</td>
<td>casus pendens (the arrows are placed under the words concerned)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ISAIAH_1:2A-C

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text Translation

A. šim'û šāmayim Hear, o heavens,
B. wēha'āzînî 'erēṣ and listen, o earth,
    <kî YHWH dibbēr> <for YHWH is speaking>.

Comment: The prophetic formula is consistently extra-metrical throughout Isaiah, and is therefore excluded from the analysis.

Grammatical Structure Grammatical Units

A. Vta! S! 2
B. &Vta! S! 2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vta! S!
B. Vta! S!

A. šim'û šāmayim
B. (wē)ha'āzînî 'erēṣ

Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. a' b'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta! (šimin) Qal impv m pl  
        B line: Vta! (ha'azini) Hiph impv f sg  
        Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S! (šamin) n m du  
        B line: S! ('ereš) n f sg  
        Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (šim'un/ha'azini) syn  
Set 2. b // b' (šamin/ereš) mer

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel  
Set 2. S::S - grammatically parallel  
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple  
                      Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (syn)  
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (mer)  
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel  
Number of Sets: 2  
Parallel Unit Distribution:  
    Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units  
    Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Translation

Sons I have brought up and raised, but they have rebelled against me.

Grammatical Units

A. DO Vta & Vta
B. &S(pr) Vin PP

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Units

A. DO Vta & Vta
B. &S(pr) Vin PP

Semantic

A. a b b'
B. a' b' b''

A. bānīm giddaltî (wē)rōmamtî
B. wēhēm pāšē'û bî
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 2. A line: Vta (giddalt¹) Pi pf 1 c sg
     Vta (rômamti¹) Polel pf 1 c sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple (internal)

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (bânîm//hêm) pr
Set 2. b / b' (giddalt¹/rômamti¹) syn (internal; A line)
     b, b' // b''2 (giddalt¹, rômamti¹//pašê`ê bî) ant

Comment: Note that set 2 has one more semantic term than grammatical. The relationship between the b, b' terms and the b''2 term is more than merely antonymous, for a cause/result (although an unexpected result) relationship is also implied.

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 2. Vta:(Vta) - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 2. simple:(simple)

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (pr)
Set 2. b:(b')::b''2 - semantically parallel (syn, ant)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
      Set 2. simple:(simple)::compound

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between the internally parallel units (Set 1); semantic parallelism extends beyond the grammatical (i.e. Set 2 contains semantically parallel units that are not grammatically parallel: the Vta's with the Vin PP)
Line Relations: A and B lines coordinate
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 0 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically (2 internal) and 3 semantically (2 internal) parallel units

Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A line)

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Translation

The ox knows its owner, and the ass its master’s crib,

Grammatical Structure

A. yāda‘ šōr qōneh
B. waḥāmōr ’ēbūs bē‘ālayw

Grammatical Units

3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. yāda‘ šōr qōneh
B. waḥāmōr ’ēbūs bē‘ālayw

Comment: This couplet and the next form a quatrain on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.
**Semantic Schema**

A. a b c
B. b' c'2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

**III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: S (ṣor) n m sg  
   B line: S (ḥamōr) n m sg  
   Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Set 2. A line: DO-s (qōnēhû) n m sg + 3 m sg suff  
   B line: DO-C-s (‘ēbûs bēʾālāyw) n m sg + n m sg + 3 m sg suff  
   Parallel Unit Type: simple/compound

**Semantic**

Set 1. b // b' (ṣor/ḥamōr) para
Set 2. c // c'2 (qōnēhû/‘ēbûs bēʾālāyw) wp

**IV. RESULT**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel  
Set 2. DO::DO-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple  
Set 2. simple::compound

**Semantic**

Set 1. b::b' - semantically parallel (para)  
Set 2. c::c'2 - semantically parallel (wp)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +-C -Vta

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Translation
A. yiśra'el lō' yāda'
B. 'ammi lō' hitbōnān:

(but) Israel does not know, my people do not understand.

Grammatical Structure
A. S neg Vta
B. S-s neg Vin

Grammatical Units
A. 2
B. 2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. S neg Vta
B. S-s neg Vin

A. yiśra'el lō' yāda'
B. 'ammi lō' hitbōnān
Semantic Schema

A. a  b
B. a'  b'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (yisrā'ēl) n pn m
     B line: S-s (ʾammî) n m sg + 1 c sg suff
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: neg Vta (lōʾyāḏaʾ) neg Qal pf m sg
     B line: neg Vin (lōʾhitbōnān) neg Hithp pf m sg
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a  a' (yisrā'ēl//ʾammî) epithe
Set 2. b  b' (lōʾ yāḏaʾ//lōʾhitbōnān) syn/rep

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2. net Vta::neg Vin - grammatically compatible

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                  Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (epith)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn/rep)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH 1:4A-B

COUPLET

Comment: This couplet and the next form a quatrain on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ḫóy gôy hôtē'
B. 'ām kebed 'āwōn

Translation

Woé, sinful nation,
a people laden with iniquity,

Grammatical Structure

A. ptl! S att(ppl)!
B. S att-C! or S-C-C!

Grammatical Units

3

Comment: ḫóy (as opposed to ḥôy, which almost always occurs with prepositions ʿāl, ʿal or ʿel) is considered a pure interjection, most probably a cry of funerary lamentation (the nuance being "woe!" or "alas!" rather than "woe unto..." cf. H. W. Wolff, A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets, Joel and Amos (Philadelphia: Fortress Press, 1977), pp. 242-245. Another interpretation of ḫóy would be to consider it a sapiential form in sharp antithesis to ṣōrē within the wisdom genre, cf. E. Gerstenburger, "The Woe-Oracles of the Prophets," JBL 81 (1962), pp. 249-63.
Isaiah 4A-D consists of a series of interjections and therefore is not a complete sentence, unless one somehow considers them as the subjects of the plural verbs in 4E-F. These verbs, however, contain their own subjects (i.e. "they") which, although they refer back to the interjections, are grammatically independent of them. These interjections resemble the exclamations of sorrow or indignation which we find in v. 6C-D (see below). Note that up through v. 4 YHWH is addressing the witnesses, not the people (cf. v. 2, note the third person plural in lines 4E-F, rather than the second person, as in 5ff.). The B line could also be understood as a construct series (i.e. S-C-C, translated "a people of heaviness of sin").

II. Parallelism

Grammatical Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ptl!</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>att-C! or S-C-C!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semantic Schema

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. Comparative Analysis

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (gōy) n m sg
B line: S (‘am) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: att (ḥōṭē’) Qal ppl m s
B line: att-C (kebed ’āwôn) att + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound
Set 1.  b // b' (gôy//'am) syn
Set 2.  c // c'2 (hôtē//kebed 'āwôn) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical
Set 1.  S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2.  att::att-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type:  Set 1.  simple::simple  
                    Set 2.  simple::compound

Semantic
Set 1.  b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2.  c::c'2 - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type:  same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations:  couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets:  2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
    Set 1:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
    Set 2:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis:  +-C -ptl!
List:  A and B lines

Comment:  Note the paronomasia of hôy and gôy.
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. zerā' mērese'îm
B. bānîm mašhitîm

Translation
a seed of evildoers,
sons who act corruptly!

Grammatical Structure
A. S att(ppl)! or S-C
B. S att(ppl)!

Grammatical Units
A. S att(ppl)! or S-C
B. S att(ppl)!

Comment: The A line on a deeper level can be understood as a S-C, where the construct functions appositionally or as an attributive. The lines are still grammatically parallel.

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. S att(ppl)! or S-C
B. S att(ppl)!

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (zera') n m sg  
B line: S (bānīm) n m pl  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: att (mērē'īm) Hiph ppl m pl  
B line: att (mašḥīṯīm) Hiph ppl m pl  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (zera'//bānīm) syn
Set 2. b // b' (mērē'īm//mašḥīṯīm) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel  
Set 2. att::att - grammatically parallel  
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple  
Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (syn)  
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)  
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
List: A and B lines

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ‘āzēbû ’et YHWH
B. ni’āšû ’et qedōš yiśrā’ēl

Translation
They have forsaken YHWH,
they have despised the Holy
One of Israel.

Comment: The nāzōrû ‘āhôr of the 4G line is difficult. Not only
does the Niph pf. of zur not fit well with the ‘āhôr, but the
phrase itself is metrically awkward. Also, the phrase is not in
the LXX. Considering these uncertainties, the G line is not
included in the analysis.

Grammatical Structure
A. Vta dom DO
B. Vta dom DO-C

Grammatical Units
A. 2
B. 3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. Vta DO
B. Vta DO-C

A. ‘āzēbû ’et YHWH
B. ni’āšû ’et qedōš yiśrā’ēl
Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. a' b'2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta ('āzēbû) Qal pf 3 pl
   B line: Vta (ni 'āšû) Pi pf 3 pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (YHWH) n pn m
   B line: DO-C (qēdōš yiśrā'ēl) att + n pn m
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' ('āzēbû//ni 'āšû) syn
Set 2. b // b'2 (YHWH//qēdōš yiśrā'ēl) epith

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO::DO-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                  Set 2. simple::compound

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. b::b'2 - semantically parallel (epith)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
**Grammatical/Semantic**

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

**Line Relations:** couplet completely parallel

**Number of Sets:** 2

**Parallel Unit Distribution:**
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

**Comment:** Note the increasing length (B line larger than A line).

---

**ISAIAH 1:5A-B**

### COUPLET

#### I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. <code>al meh tukkù </code>ôd</td>
<td>Why will you still be smitten,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. tòsipù sârâ</td>
<td>since you will only rebel more?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: `al meh may literally be translated "on what" (i.e. part of body to be smitten, cf. Job 38:6), but more frequently the rendering "wherefore" or "why" is best (cf. Num. 22:32). The latter meaning more clearly goes with the B line, but the poet might have had both meanings in mind, since the former meaning fits well with the C-D lines which list parts of the body.

The B line verbal clause seems to provide a reason why God should not continue striking Israel (hence the translation "since," cf. Psa. 7:7).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Structure</th>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. pti Vpa adv</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Vta DO</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. **PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**
None

**Semantic Schema**

A. a b²
B. b²'

A. 'al meh tukkû 'od
B. tósîpu sārâ

III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**
None

**Semantic**

Set 1. b² // b²' (tukkû 'od // tósîpu sārâ) *cause/result*

IV. **RESULT**

**Grammatical**
None

**Semantic**

Set 1. b²::b²' - semantically parallel (cause-result)

**Parallel Unit Type:** Set 1. compound::compound

**Grammatical/Semantic**

Semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: A and B lines paratactically related  
Number of Sets: 1  
Parallel Unit Distribution:  
Set 1: 0 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units  
Compounds are grammatically and semantically indivisible

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

ISAIAH 1:5C-D

COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text:  
A. kol-rōʾš lōḥōlî  
B. wēkol-lēbāb dawwāy:

Translation:  
The whole head is sick,  
and the whole heart faint.

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

Grammatical Units:  
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema:  
A. S(ptl -C) P(PP)  
B. S(ptl -C) P

Comment: Although lōḥōlî is prepositional, it is a predicate of a  
nominal sentence in its deep structure, and therefore parallel to  
the predicate of the B line.
Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. a b' c'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A and B lines: ptl (kol) ptl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C (rəˈʃ) n m sg
       B line: -C (ləbəb) n m sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: P (loḥolı́) prep + n m sg
       B line: P (dawwāy) att m sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a (kol//kol) rep

Set 2. b // b' (rəˈʃ//ləbəb) para

Set 3. c // c' (loḥolı́//dawwāy) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2. -C::-C - grammatically parallel
Set 3. P::P - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                  Set 2. simple::simple
                  Set 3. simple::simple
Set 1. a:a – semantically parallel (rep)
Set 2. b:b’ – semantically parallel (para)
Set 3. c:c’ – semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

**Grammatical/Semantic**

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
- Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH 1:6A-B

**COUPLEI**

I. **PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

Text

A. mikkap regel wē'ad rō's
B. ‘ēn bō mētōm

Translation

From the sole of the foot, even to the head, there is no soundness,
Comment: The neg ptl ʾân is separated from the governed noun by the preposition, with the result that the verbal element is stressed (cf. G-K 152 o). In the above translation the predicate is the existential particle ʾân, and the subject is mētom (the translation would literally be "soundness in it there is not").

Non-Parallel_Unit (Enjambment)

ISAIAH 1:6C-D

COUPLET

Comment: In a very loose way v. six forms a hexastich. The C-D lines are grammatically dependent upon the A-B lines, but the C-D lines are also semantically and rhetorically connected with the E-F lines (cf. 1:12 for a similar structure).

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text Translation

A. peṣaʾ wēḥabbūrā (but) bruises and blows,
B. ʾamakkā ṭāʾîyā and raw wounds;

Comment: The attributive ṭāʾî ("fresh") is used elsewhere only in Jud. 15:15, where it modifies "jawbone" (i.e. a fresh jawbone rather than an old, brittle one). Here the idea is "newly opened" or "raw." Note the use of the collective singulars.

Grammatical Structure Grammatical Units
A. (P[ex ptl]) S &S 2
B. &S att 2

Comment: These elliptical lines consist of a series of one word exclamations which can express indignation, pain or grief (cf. Brockelmann 11a). Each term can be translated as a sentence, such as "but there are bruises . . . ." A predicate "yēs" is implied in antithesis to the ʾân in the 6B line.
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. S
B. S att

Semantic Schema

A. a
B. a’

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (peṣa’) n m sg
S (ḥabbūrā) n f sg (internal)
B line: S att (makkā ṭeriyā) n f sg + att
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1. a / a’ / a’’2 (peṣa’/ḥabbūrā/makkā ṭeriyā) syn
(internal; A line)

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S: (S)::S att - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple: (simple)::compound
Semantic

Set 1. \( a: (a') : a'' \) - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 3 grammatically (2 internal) and 3 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A line)
List: A and B lines
Comment: See comment after 6E-F for rhetorical information.

ISAIAH 1:6E-F

COUPLETH

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. lô' zôrû wêlô' ḫubbâšû
B. wêlô' rukkêkâ baššâmen:

Comment: The \( ô \) vowel of zôrû is best explained as a Qal passive of zārâr, a hapax with the meaning of "pressing out" (i.e. a wound, cf. G-K 67 m).

Grammatical Structure

A. neg Vpa & neg Vpa
B. & neg Vpa PP

Grammatical Units

2

2
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. neg Vpa  
   neg Vpa
B. neg Vpa PP

A. (lō' zōrû)  
   (wē) lō' ḥubbāṣū
B. (wē) lō' rukkēkā baṣṣāmen

Semantic Schema

A. a a  
B. a' a'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line:  
   neg Vpa (lō' zōrû) neg + Qal pass m pl  
   neg Vpa (lō' ḥubbāṣū) neg + Pu pf m pl  
      (internal)
   B line:  
   neg Vpa PP (lō' rukkēkā baṣṣāmen) neg +  
   Pu pf f sg + prep + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple///compound

Semantic

Set 1. a / a' // a' a' (lō' zōrû/lō' ḥubbāṣū/lō' rukkēkā  
   baṣṣāmen) para (internal; A line)

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. neg Vpa: (neg Vpa)::neg Vpa PP - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple:(simple)::compound
Set 1. a: (a') : a'' 2 - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)

Number of Sets: 1

Parallel Unit Distribution:

Set 1: 3 grammatically (2 internal) and 3 semantically (2 internal) parallel units

Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A line)

List: A and B lines

Comment: Note the alliteration, assonance, and increasing line length which serves to connect lines 6C-F:

- Alliteration: ẖ/bb sequence; ḥabbūrā (6C) and ḥubbāšū (6E) ẖk;
  tukkū (5A), mikkā (6A), makkā (6D), and rukkēkā (6F)

- Assonance: a ending in lines 6C, 6D, 6F
  u vowels in lines 6C, 6E, 6F

- Increasing Length: first unit of 6C, 6E short, then second unit larger, then 6D and 6F largest

II. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Set 1. A line: #ga (‘ārēkem) n.t sg + 2 or pl suff
  B line: ʤ (šērūpōt) n.pl suff

Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Comment: This couplet forms a quatrain with the next on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ‘ārēkem šēmāmā
B. ‘ārēkem šērūpōt ‘ēs

Translation

Your country is desolate,
your cities are burned with fire.
Grammatical Structure

A. S-s P
B. S-s P(ppl-C)

Grammatical Units

2
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. S P
B. S P-C

A. 'aršëkem šēmāmâ
B. ‘ārèkem sērupōt 'ēš

Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. a' b'2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (‘aršëkem) n f sg + 2 m pl suff
B line: S (‘ārèkem) n f pl + 2 m pl suff
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Set 2. A line: P (šēmāmâ) n f sg
B line: P-C (sērupōt 'ēš) Qal pass ppl + n f
Parallel Unit Type: simple/compound

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (‘aršëkem//‘ārèkem) wp
Set 2. b // b'2 (šēmāmâ//sērupōt 'ēš) wp
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2. P::P-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::compound

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (wp)
Set 2. b::b'2 - semantically parallel (wp)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Comment: The direct object of the A line (which functions as a CASE) parallels the subjects of and the whole phrase beginning with the

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH 1:7C-D

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ʾadmatkem lēnegdeḵem
B. zārīm ʾōḵēlīm ʾōta
C. < >

Translation
Your land - strangers devour it in your very presence.
< >
Comment: Most scholars regard the C line as a gloss on סְמָמָה, spurred on by v. 9f (Skinner, p. 6; Kaiser, p. 17). Indeed, the line is isolated not only from the 7A-D quatrain, but also from v. 8, which also forms a quatrain. The line does not function like an Isaianic single line that is not introductory or conclusive. We therefore leave 7E out of our analysis.

Grammatical Structure

A. DO-s PP-s

B. S ppl DO-s

Comment: Note the casus pendens.

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)

Comment: The direct object of the A line (which functions as a subject because of the casus pendens) parallels the subjects of the previous couplet, and the whole phrase beginning with the preposition in the A line ending in the B line parallels the predicates in the previous couplet. Note the rhetorical features that serve to tighten the 7A-D quatrain:
Repetition: 2 m pl suffixes in A-C lines
Inclusio: first and last words in each couplet begin with ' Increasing Length: line A is smallest, B larger, C-D largest

Comment: This couplet forms a quatrain with the next on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wēnōterā bat șiyyôn
B. kēsukkâ bēkārem

Translation

The daughter of Zion is left like a booth in a vineyard,
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text  Translation
A. kimlûnâ bemiqûâ like a hut in a cucumber field,
B. kë'ir <nësûrâ> like a <besieged> city.

Comment: The feminine passive ppl of nāṣar in the MT makes sense (i.e. a city watched in a hostile sense), but is not expected with kë'ir. By simply changing the ū to an ə renders the Niph ppl of _surf, which fits the context better. (The analysis is not affected either way.)
Semantic Schema

A. a b

B. a'2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: PP PP (kimlûnû bêmiqšâ) prep + n f sg + prep n f sg

B line: PP att (kê'îr <nêşôrâ>) prep + n f sg + Niph ppl f sg

Parallel Unit Type: compound//compound

Semantic

Set 1. a2 // a'2 (kimlûnû bêmiqšâ//kê'îr <nêşôrâ>) para

Comment: Note the semantic relationship (metaphor) between bat şîyûתn of the previous couplet and the prepositional phrases of the B line of that couplet and of this couplet.

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. PP:PP att - (comparatives) grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple:compound

Semantic

Set 1. a:a'2 - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Compounds grammatically and semantically indivisible

Comment: The inclusion of the Niph forms in the BA and BD lines serve to tighten the quatrain.

ISAIAH 1:9A-B

Comment: This couplet is the protasis of a conditional sentence, and its apodosis is the next couplet. Although the couplets are grammatically attached, they are not considered a quatrain because there is no parallelism between the couplets on any level.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. lûlê YHWH šebâ'ôt</td>
<td>If YHWH of hosts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. hôtîr lânû šârîd</td>
<td>had not left us survivors,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The B line certainly appears to be overloaded with kimât and so it is taken with the following line where its position is more proper (cf. Psa. 94:17 and Gen. 26:10 where it appears before the verb, cf. K-G 106 p).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Structure</th>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. neg ptl S(pn)-C</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Vta PP-s DO</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)
COUPLEt (apodosis of 9A-B)

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. <kim'at> kisdom hayinu
B. la'amorâ daminu:

Translation
we would almost be like Sodom,
we would become like Gomorrah.

Comment: For kim'at see comment on text in 9A-B. For the meaning "almost" see Gen. 26:10. Also see comment below.

Grammatical Structure
A. <PP> PP Vin
B. PP Vin

Grammatical Units
A. 3
B. 2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. <PP> Vin PP
B. Vin PP

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: PP (kisdōm) prep + pn  
B line: PP (lāʾāmōrā) prep + pn  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: Vin (ḥāyīnū) Qal pf 1 c pl  
B line: Vin (dāminū) Qal pf 1 c pl  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b’ (sēdōm//ʾāmōrā) para  
Set 2. c // c’ (ḥāyīnū kē//dāminū lē) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. PP::PP - grammatically parallel  
Set 2. Vin::Vin - grammatically parallel  
Parallel Unit Type:  Set 1. simple::simple  
Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. b::b’ - semantically parallel (para)  
Set 2. c::c’ - semantically parallel (syn)  
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel  
Number of Sets: 2  
Parallel Unit Distribution:  
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units  
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units  
Ellipsis: +O -PP
Comment: The alliteration of k in *kim`at kisdom* argues for their association in this couplet.

---

**ISAIAH 1:10A-D**

**QUATRAIN**

I. **PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. ʕim`u dēbar YHWH</td>
<td>Hear the word of YHWH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. qēšînê sēdōm</td>
<td>you rulers of Sodom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. ha<code>āzinû tōrât </code>ēlōhēnû</td>
<td>Listen to the teaching of our God,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. <code>am </code>āmōrâ:</td>
<td>you people of Gomorrah.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grammatical Structure**

| A. Vta! DO-C | 3 |
| B. S-C! | 2 |
| C. Vta! DO-C-s | 3 |
| D. S-C! | 2 |

II. **PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

| A. Vta! | DO | -C |
| B. S-C | 2 |
| C. Vta! DO-C-s | 3 |
| D. S-C! | 2 |

A. ʕim`u dēbar YHWH
B. qēšînê sēdōm
C. ha`āzinû tōrât `ēlōhēnû
D. `am `āmōrâ
Semantic Schema

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1.  A line: Vta! (šim'û) Qal impv m pl
       C line: Vta! (ha'āzinû) Hiph impv m pl
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2.  A line: DO (dēbar) n m sg
       C line: DO (tôrat) n f sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3.  A line: -C (YHWH) n pn
       C line: -C ('ēlōhēnû) n pn
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 4.  B line: S (qēshînê) n m pl
       D line: S ('am) n m sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 5.  B line: -C (sēdôm) n pn
       D line: -C ('āmōrâ) n pn
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1.  a  //  a' (šim'û//ha'āzinû) syn
Set 2.  b  //  b' (dēbar//tôrat) syn
Set 3.  c  //  c' (YHWH//'ēlōhēnû) epith
Set 4.  d  //  d' (qēshînê//'am) pw
Set 5.  e  //  e' (sēdôm//'āmōrâ) para

Comment: Note the paronomasia of 'am with 'āmōrâ.
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO::DO - grammatically parallel
Set 3. -C::-C - grammatically parallel
Set 4. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 5. -C::-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple
Set 4. simple::simple
Set 5. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 3. c::c' - semantically parallel (epith)
Set 4. d::d' - semantically parallel (pw)
Set 5. e::e' - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: alternating line structure
Number of Sets: 5
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 5: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Comments: The LN does not have the equivalent line structure.
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

TEXT
A. lāmmā -lî rūb zibhēkem
<yāʾmar YHWH>

Translation
What to me is the multitude of your sacrifices? <says YHWH>.

Comment: The prophetic formula is extra-metrical, leaving this question as a single line introductory unit (cf. 3:16A).

GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE
A. ptl? P(PP-s) S-C-s

QUATRAIN

TEXT
A. šābaʾī ṭī ṭīlāt ʿ ēlīm
B. wēhēleb mēriʾīm
C. wēdām pārim < wēʾattūdām
D. līʾ ḫāpāṣṭī

Translation
I have had enough of burnt offerings of rams, and the fat of fed beasts; the blood of bulls and goats I do not take pleasure in.

Comment: The LXX does not have the equivalent of ṣā⊥ašim in the E line, and the MT appears to be conflated with it.
Grammatical Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Vta DO-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp;DO-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. &amp;DO-C &amp;-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. neg Vta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: šaba' is regarded as a transitive verb, although it was originally intransitive (G-K 117 z).

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semantic Schema</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. a b c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. b' c'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. b'' c''2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. a'2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical.
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta (šāba'ti) Qal pf 1 c sg
   D line: neg Vta (lō' ḥāpaṣṭi) neg Qal pf 1 c sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Set 2. A line: DO (ʾōlēt) n f pl
   B line: DO (ḥēleb) n m sg
   C line: DO (dam) n m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//simple

Set 3. A line: -C (ʾēlim) n m pl
   B line: -C (mēriʾīm) n [m] pl
   C line: -C & -C (pārim wēʾattūdīm) n m pl + n m pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1. a // a'2 (šāba'ti//lo' ḥāpaṣṭi) syn/cause-result

Set 2. b' // b'' (ḥēleb//dam) para
   b // b', b'' (ʾōlēt//ḥēleb, dam) gen-spec

Set 3. c // c' // c''2 (ʾēlim//mēriʾīm//pārim wēʾattūdīm) para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::neg Vta - grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO::DO::DO - grammatically parallel
Set 3. -C::-C & -C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::compound
Set 2. simple::simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple::compound

Semantic

Set 1. a::a'2 - semantically parallel (syn/cause-result)
Set 2. b::b'::b'' - semantically parallel (para, gen-spec)
Set 3. c::c'::c''2 - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: chiastic line structure
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 3 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 3 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units
List: A-C lines

Comment: Note the *inclusio* of the 1 c sg verbs beginning and ending the quatrain.

-----

ISAI AH 1:12A-C

TRIPL ET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. kī tābō 'ū <lir'āt> pānāy
B. mâ biqqē ṣū'īt miyyedkem
C. rēmōs ḫāṣērāy:

Comment: Superficially, this text is suspect because of the three non-parallel lines, and it is usual to assume that a line has fallen out (so Kaiser). However, these lines contain an interesting janus structure where the middle line can be connected with either the preceding or proceeding line (xyx structure). A similar occurrence is in v. 6, where the middle couplet can be read with either the one before or after it, and also in v. 13 below. The common emendation "lir'āt" is adopted above for the Niph.
Grammatical Structure | Grammatical Units
---|---
A. pti Vin InC-C-s | 3
B. pr? Vta DO(pr) PP-s | 3
C. DO(InC-C-s) | 2

Comment: Not only is the C line in apposition to zṓt, and therefore the direct object of the Vta of the B line, but also the A line can be construed as such. The triplet is therefore parallel on the phrase level with an ABA structure.

---

ISAIAH 1:13A-B

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text | Translation
---|---
A. lṓ tūsipû hābî́ minḥat ūaw | Bring no more worthless offerings,
B. qēṭoret tṓebâ hî́ î | incense is an abomination to me.

Grammatical Structure | Grammatical Units
---|---
A. neg Vta DO (InC DO-C) | 4
B. SP pr PP-s | 4

Comment: Note the casus pendens in the B line (see below).

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
None (parataxis)
Comment: An underlying grammatical parallelism might be argued here if the qetoret of the B line is considered a DO of the verb in the A line, and the rest of the B line a relative clause (i.e. "Add no more incense, which is an abomination to me."). Hence:
A. neg Vta InC DO (InC DO-C)
B. DO (, -R P Spr PP-s)

Semantic Schema
A. a b c d
B. c ' d ' 3

A. lōt osipu hābî minḥat šāw
B. qetoret tōēbâ hi' lî

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
None

Semantic
Set 1. c // c ' (minḥat//qetoret) para
Set 2. d // d ' 3 (šāw//tōēbâ hi' lî) gen-spec

IV. RESULT

Semantic
Set 1. c::c ' — semantically parallel (para)
Set 2. d::d ' 3 — semantically parallel (gen-spec)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::triple compound

Grammatical/Semantic
Semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet paratactically related; however, note possible grammatical parallelism (see comment above)

Number of Sets: 2

Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 0 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 0 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH 1:13C-D

COUPLLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ḫōdeš wešabbāṯ qērō' miqrā'
B. lō' ūkal ʿāwen waʿāšārā

Translation
New moon, and Sabbath; the calling of assemblies - I can not endure iniquity and solemn assembly.

Comment: Again note the janus structure where the A line can be connected to the 13A-B couplet above it or to the B line below it.

Grammatical Structure
A. DO DO DO (InC-C)
B. neg Vin DO &DO

Grammatical Units
4
3

Comment: The C line is not a sentence but a list. The units of this list are represented as direct objects, although they more precisely function adverbially because the verb is intransitive. Note the casus pendens where, instead of a resumptive pronoun, a new and stronger object of indignation is substituted (i.e. ʿāwen waʿāšārā). See S.R Driver, Hebrew Tenses (Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1892), #197.
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. DO: DO
   DO
   DO
   DO (InC-C)

B. neg Vta: DO
   DO

A. Semantic
   ḫōdeš
   (wē)šabbāt
   qērṑ miqrā́

B. lo'-'ukal
   'āwen
   (wa) 'āšārā

Semantic Schema

A. a a' a''
B. b a''/ a'''

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO (ḥōdeš) nm sg
   DO (šabbāt) n f sg
   DO-C (qērā̀ miqrā́) Qal InC + nm sg (internal)

B line: DO ('āwen) nm sg
   DO ('āšārā) n f sg (internal)

Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple/compound// simple/simple

Semantic

Set 1. a / a' / a'' / a''' (ḥōdeš/šabbāt/qērṑ miqrā́/ 'āšārā) para
   a, a', a''/a''' (ḥōdeš, šabbāt, qērṑ miqrā́, 'āšārā)'āwen) epith (internal; A & B lines)
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. DO: (DO): (DO-C): DO: (DO) - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple: (simple): (compound): simple:
(simple)

Semantic

Set 1. a: (a'): (a''2): a'''': (a''''') - semantically parallel
(para, epith)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel

Number of Sets: 1

Parallel Unit Distribution:

Set 1: 5 grammatically (5 internal) and 5 semantically (5 internal) parallel units

Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A & B lines)
List: A and B lines

---

ISAIAH 1:14A-B

COUPLET

Comment: This couplet forms a quatrain with the next on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ḫodšêkem ùmề ţêkem
B. šânêّ ā napšî

Translation

Your new moons and your appointed feasts
my soul hates.
Comment: Again note the janus structure where the A line could be construed with what precedes it (v. 13), or with the proceeding lines.

Grammatical Structure

A. DO-s DO-s
B. Vta S-s

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. DO
B. Vta S

Semantic Schema

A. a a'
B. b2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO (ḥodsēkem) n m pl + 2 m pl suff
      DO (mōʾāḏēkem) n m pl + 2 m pl suff
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple (internal)

B line: non-parallel (enjambment)

Semantic

Set 1. a / a' (ḥodsēkem/mōʾāḏēkem) para (internal; A line)
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. DO: (DO) - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple: (simple)

Semantic

Set 1. a: (a') - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between internally parallel units in the A line

Line Relations: couplet enjambed
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically (2 internal) and 2 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A line)

ISAIAH 1:14C-D

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ħāyyū 'ālay lātorah
B. nilʾēṭī nēṣōʾ:

Translation

They are a burden to me;
I am weary of bearing them.

Grammatical Structure

A. Vin PP-s PP
B. Vin Inc

Grammatical Units

3
2
II. **PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

A. Vin PP PP
B. Vin Inc

A. ḥayû 'ālay lāṭūrah
B. nil'ētî nēsō'

Comment: These two verbal phrases, together with the verbal phrase of the previous couplet, are not grammatically parallel. The first verbal phrase (i.e. the B line of the previous couplet) provides a subject and a 3f sg transitive verb for the direct objects of the A line of the previous couplet. These same objects function as subjects for the verbal phrase of the A line above. Finally, the last phrase provides a construct relationship to the A line of the previous couplet.

**Semantic Schema**

A. a3
B. a'2

A. ḥayû 'ālay lāṭūrah
B. nil'ētî nēsō'

III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

None

**Semantic**

Set 1. a3 // a'2 (ḥayû 'ālay lāṭūrah//nil'ētî nēsō') para

IV. **RESULT**

**Grammatical**

None
Semantic

Set 1. VP::VP (and VP of the previous couplet) - semantically parallel on clause level (VP=verbal phrase) (para)

Grammatical/Semantic

Semantic congruence between the verbal phrases

Line Relations: couplet paratactically related
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 0 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Compounds are grammatically and semantically indivisible

ISAIAH 1:15A-D

QUATRAIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. Ṣubpārišōkem kappēkem
B. ʾaʾlîm ʾēnay mikkem
C. gam kî-tarbû tēpillû
D. ʾēnnēnî ṣōmēa

Translation

And when you spread out your hands,
I will hide my eyes from you.
Also, when you multiply your prayers,
I will not listen.

Grammatical Units

A. &PP(InC-s DO-s)
B. Vta DO-s PP
C. ptl ptl Vta DO
D. neg(S) P(ppl)
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. &PP(\text{InC-s} \text{ DO-s})
B. Vta \text{DO-s} PP
C. \text{PP(\text{InC-s} DO)}
D. \text{neg(S) P(ppl)}

A. (\text{ubparsi\kem})\text{ kapp\kem} \ 'a\text{\textdagger}l\hat{\text{\textdagger}}m \ '\text{\textdagger}n\text{\textdagger}ay \ mikkem
B. \text{[\text{ubharbotkem}] t\text{\textdagger}p\text{\textdagger}ll\text{\textdagger}}\ '\text{\textdagger}n\text{\textdagger}enn\text{\textdagger}i \ 's\text{\textdagger}m\text{\textdagger}e\text{\textdagger}a\text{.}'

Comment: On the surface, the two couplets are grammatically parallel only on the clause level in that they are temporal clauses. The rewrite in the D line illustrates the deep level grammatical parallelism.

Semantic Schema

A. a2
B. b3
C. a'3
D. b'2

A. (\text{ubparsi\kem})\text{ kapp\kem} \ 'a\text{\textdagger}l\hat{\text{\textdagger}}m \ '\text{\textdagger}n\text{\textdagger}ay \ mikkem
B. \text{gam k\textdagger-tarb\textdagger} t\text{\textdagger}p\text{\textdagger}ll\text{\textdagger}}\ '\text{\textdagger}n\text{\textdagger}enn\text{\textdagger}i \ 's\text{\textdagger}m\text{\textdagger}e\text{\textdagger}a\text{.}'

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: \text{PP InC-s (\text{ubparsi\kem}) prep + Pi InC + 2 m pl suff}
C line: \text{[PP InC-s] ([\text{ubharbotkem}]) [prep + Hiph InC + 2 m pl suff]}
Parallel Unit Type: \text{simple/simple}

Set 2. A line: \text{DO (kapp\kem) n f pl + 2 m pl suff}
C line: \text{DO (t\text{\textdagger}p\text{\textdagger}ll\text{\textdagger}}) n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: \text{simple/simple}

Set 3. B line: \text{Vta DO PP ('a\text{\textdagger}l\hat{\text{\textdagger}}m '\text{\textdagger}n\text{\textdagger}ay \ mikkem) Hiph imp\text{f} 1 c sg + n f du + prep + 2 m pl suff}
D line: \text{neg (S) P(ppl) ('\text{\textdagger}n\text{\textdagger}enn\text{\textdagger}i \ same\text{\textdagger}a') neg ptl + 1 c sg suff + Qal ppl m sg}
Parallel Unit Type: \text{double compound/compound}
Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. $a_2 // a'3$ (Ubpariskem kappêkem/gam ki-tarbû tepilla) para

Set 3. $b_3 // b'2$ (‘a’lim ‘ênay mikkem/’ênennî sômîa’) para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. InC::[InC] - grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO::DO - grammatically parallel
Set 3. VP::S P - grammatically compatible on phrase level

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. double compound::compound

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. $a_2::a'3$ - semantically parallel on phrase level (para)
Set 3. $b_3::b'2$ - semantically parallel on phrase level (para)

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 2. compound::compound
Set 3. compound::compound

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: alternating line structure
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Compounds of Set 1 are grammatically and semantically indivisible (grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible after rewrite)
Compounds of Set 2 are grammatically and semantically indivisible

Rewrite
Comment: It is highly unlikely that this line forms a couplet with the next line (16A), for it functions as a conclusion to what precedes it in that it provides the reason why God has rejected their worship (vv. 10-15). On the other hand, 16A serves as a single line introduction to what follows. It is possible that a line originally parallel to 15E existed (cf. 1QIsa 1:15E: ṭēḵem bē-ā'wōn), but the lack of textual support renders this reading too uncertain. Therefore, 15E is understood as an independent, concluding line to a larger unit.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. יְדֶּֽקֶם דָּמִים מָלֵֽךְ

Translation

Your hands are filled with blood!

Grammatical Structure

A. S-s adv acc Vin

Grammatical Units

3

Comment: Vv. 16 and 17 form an extended pericope of 9 lines on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ḥαֹֽשָֽׁעַ הִזְזָֽקְקּוּ

Translation

Wash yourselves; make yourselves clean;
Comment: The verb hizzakkû is a Hith of zch (G-K 54 d), unless a Niph imper of zkk was intended.

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical

A. \textit{Vta! Vta!}

A. raḥāšu hizzakkû

Semantic

A. a \textit{a'}

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: \textit{Vta (raḥāšu) Qal impv m pl} \\
\textit{Vta (hizzakkû) Hith impv m pl}

Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple (internal)

Semantic

Set 1. a / a' (raḥāšu/hizzakkû) \textit{syn} (internal; A line)

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. \textit{Vta: (Vta)} - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple: (simple)
**Semantic**

Set 1. a:(a') - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

**Grammatical/Semantic**

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between internally parallel units

Line Relations: single line

Number of Sets: 1

Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically (2 internal) and 2 semantically (2 internal) parallel units

Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A line)

**ISAIAH 1:16B-C**

**COUPLET**

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

**Text**

A. hastı̂ rôa` ma`allêkem

B. minneged 'ënāy

**Translation**

A. remove the evil of your deeds

B. from my eyes;

**Grammatical Structure**

A. Vta! DO-C-s

B. PP-C-s

**Grammatical Units**

A. 3

B. 2

**Non-Parallel Unit** (Enjambment)
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ḫidlû hārēa'
B. limdû hêṭēb

Translation
cease doing evil,
learn to do good;

Grammatical Structure
A. Vta! InA
B. Vta! InA

Grammatical Units
2
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. Vta! InA
B. Vta! InA

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta! (ḥidlu) Qal impv m pl
   B line: Vta! (limdu) Qal impv m pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: InA (hāreʾaʾ) Hiph InA
   B line: InA (ḥetēb) Hiph InA
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (ḥidlu//limdu) ant ?
Set 2. b // b' (hāreʾaʾ//ḥetēb) ant

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel
Set 2. InA::InA - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                  Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (ant ?)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (ant)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

------------------------------------------------------------------
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text:  
A. diršū mispāt  
B. ’assenū ḫāmosš

Translation:  
A. seek justice,  
B. correct the ruthless,

Comment: The MT ḫāmosš is understood by the versions in a passive sense (i.e. oppressed=pass. ppl. ḫāmosš), with the line translated "help the oppressed" (so Kaiser). The Pi ’assenū (to straighten, set aright) clearly favors the noun form of the MT (cf. Gray, pp. 25-26).

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Structure
A. Vta! DO
B. Vta! DO

Grammatical Units
A. 2
B. 2

Semantic Schema
A. a2
B. a’2

Grammatical Schema
A. diršū mispāt
B. ’assenū ḫāmosš

Semantic Schema
A. diršū mispāt
B. ’assenū ḫāmosš
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta! DO (diršû mišpāt) Qal impv m pl + n m sg
B line: Vta! DO ('aššērû ḫāmōṣ) Pi impv mpl + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: compound/compound

Semantic

Set 1. a2 // a'2 (diršû mišpāt//’aššērû ḫāmōṣ) wp

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta DO::Vta DO - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound::compound

Semantic

Set 1. a2::a'2 - semantically parallel (wp)
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Compounds are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible

------------------------------------------------------------------
COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Translation

A. stinian yatôm
B. ribû 'almânâ

defend the fatherless,
plead for the widow.

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Units

A. Vta! DO
B. Vta! DO

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. **Comparative Analysis**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: \( \text{Vta! (šiptû)} \) Qal impv m pl  
    B line: \( \text{Vta! (ribû)} \) Qal impv m pl  
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: \( \text{DO (yätâm)} \) n [m] sg  
    B line: \( \text{DO (‘almânâ)} \) n f sg  
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. a // a’ (šiptû//ribû) syn  
    Set 2. b // b’ (yätôm//‘almânâ) para

IV. **Result**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. Vta::Vta – grammatically parallel  
    Set 2. DO::DO – grammatically parallel  
    Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. a::a’ – semantically parallel (syn)  
    Set 2. b::b’ – semantically parallel (para)  
    Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

**Grammatical/Semantic**

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel  
Number of Sets: 2  
Parallel Unit Distribution:  
    Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units  
    Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

----------------------------------------
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. lēkû-nāʾ wēniwwākēḥā
   <yōˈmar YHWH>

Grammatical Structure

A. Vin ptl + Vin
   <Vta Spn>

Comment: The prophetic formula is extra-metrical. The A line is a single, introductory line (cf. 1:11A-B).

ISAIAH_1:18A-B

SINGLE_LINE

ISAIAH_1:18C-F

QUATRAIN

Comment: These lines form a quatrain that is extremely tight by virtue of a complicated mixture of intertwining structures. The overall pattern is the alternating line structure (ABAB). However, a chiastic verb, prep, prep, verb structure is evident in both couplets, and a further chiasm can be observed between the verbs of the quatrain: QV, Ḥiph, Ḥiph, QV. Furthermore, the quasi-verbs form an inclusio which further tightens this quatrain.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'im yihyāḥ hāṯāʾekem kassānîm
B. kāṣṣeleg yalbînū
C. 'im ya’dîmû kattôlāʾ
D. kāṣṣemer yihyû:

Translation

If your sins are like scarlet, shall they be white as snow?
If they are red like crimson, shall they become like wool?
Comment: The B and D lines can be understood either as statements (i.e. "they shall be..."), or as questions (i.e. as in the above translation). The difficulty with the former interpretation is that it is not evident why red sins (sins of bloodshed, cf. v. 5) should become "white sins." Such an ambiguity in what one would expect to be a well-reasoned argument (see v. 18A above) is out of place. Rather, it is more logical to understand the B and D lines as rhetorical questions expecting a negative answer (cf. Jer. 13:23). It is admissible that these lines be regarded as questions without interrogative pronouns or adverbs (cf. G-K 150 a).

Grammatical Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>ptl QV S-s P(PP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>PP Vin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>ptl Vin PP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>PP QV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>ptl QV S-s P(PP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>ptl Vin PP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>'im yihyu hata'ekem kassanîm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>'im ya'dimû kattôlå' kaşşemer yihyu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semantic Schema

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>a2...b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>a'2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>a''2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>a'''2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. 'im yihyu kassanîm hata'ekem
B. yalbinu kasseleg
C. 'im ya’dimû kattôlå’
D. yihyu kaşşemer
Comment: The a2 in the A line represents the compound ‘im yihyû kaśśânîm which is separated by the subject hātāʾêkem (b). For the various semantic relationships, see below.

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: ptl QV (‘im yihyû) ptl + Qal impf 3 m pl
C line: ptl Vin (‘im ya’dîmû) ptl + Hiph impf 3 m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (kaśśânîm) prep + n [m] pl
C line: PP (kattôlâ`) prep + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. B line: PP (kaśśeleg) prep + n m sg
D line: PP (kaššemer) prep + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 4. B line: Vin (yalbinû) Hiph impf 3 m pl
D line: QV (yihyû) Qal impf 3 m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a2 // a‘‘2 (‘im yihyû kaśśânîm//‘im ya’dîmû kattôlâ`) syn

Sets 3 & 4. a‘‘2 // a‘‘‘2 (kaśśeleg yalbinû//kaššemer yihyû) syn
a2, a‘‘2 // a‘2, a‘‘‘2 (‘im yihyû kaśśânîm, ‘im ya’dîmû kattôlâ`//kaśśeleg yalbinû, kaššemer yihyû) ant

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. ptl QV::ptl Vin - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 3. PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 4. Vin::QV - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple
Set 4. simple::simple
Semantic

Sets 1 - 4. \( a_2 : a_2 ' : a_2 ' ' : a_2 ' ' ' \) - semantically parallel (syn, ant)

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 - 4. compound:compound:compound:compound

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units; semantic congruence extends beyond grammatical

Line Relations: alternating line structure (A & B lines partially parallel)

Number of Sets: 4

Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Both sets of compounds are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible

Ellipsis: +O -s (A & C lines)

ISAIAH 1:19A-B_ _1:20A-C

QUATRAIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. 'im tō'ēbû ūsmā'tem
B. ūb hā'ārēs tō'kēlū
C. wē'im tēmā'ānū ūmrītem
D. ḫereb tē'ukkēlū

\(<\text{kī pî YHWH dibbēr:}>\)

Translation
If you are willing and obey, you will eat the good of the land.

But if you refuse and rebel, you will be devoured by the sword;

\(<\text{for the mouth of YHWH has spoken.}>\)
Comment: The tē'ukkēlû of the D line is most probably a Qal passive (see G-K 52 e). Usually bereb is understood prepositionally either by reading babereb (cf. 1QIsa) or by considering it an accusative functioning prepositionally in a passive construction (for details see G-K 121 c). Some prefer to emend the verb to tō'kēlû (you shall eat the sword), but this has no versational support and is not idiomatic to Hebrew which would prefer the bereb as the subject (cf. II Sam. 2:26, 18:8 and Jer. 2:30). Others emend bereb to harûb which means "carob" in Late Hebrew and Aramaic, but this word is not used elsewhere in the Hebrew Bible and such a reading involves the emendation of the passive verb as well as bereb. Semantically, these proposed emendations do not radically alter the analysis (antonymical). The prophetic formula is extra-metrical.

**Grammatical Structure**

| A. | ptl Vin & Vta | 2 |
| B. | DO-C Vta | 3 |
| C. | &ptl Vta & Vin | 2 |
| D. | PP Vpa | 2 |

**II. PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

| A. | ptl Vin & Vta |
| B. | DO-C Vta |
| C. | &ptl Vta & Vin |
| D. | [DO Vta] |

| A. | 'im-tō'bû (û)šma'tem |
| B. | ūb hā'ayeš tō'kēlû |
| C. | 'im-tēmā'ânû (û)mrîtem |
| D. | ḥereb [tō'kēlû] |

Comment: The 19B and 20B lines are not grammatically parallel unless one rewrites (so as to show the deep grammatical parallelism) tē'ukkēlû to tō'kēlû.
Semantic Schema

A. a a'
B. b2 c
C. a'' a'''
D. b' c'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line:  Vtn (tō'bû) Qal impf 2 m pl
        Vta (šema'tem) Qal convert pf 2 m pl (internal)
C line:  Vta (temā'anû) Pi impf 2 m pl
        Vtn (mēritem) Qal convert pf 2 m pl (internal)
Parallel Unit Type:  simple/simple//simple/simple/simple

Set 2. B line:  DO-C (tōb ha'āreṣ) n m sg + n f sg
        D line:  [DO] (hereb) n f sg
Parallel Unit Type:  compound//simple

Set 3. B line:  Vtn (tō'kēlû) Qal impf 2 m pl
        D line:  [Vtn] (tō'kēlû) Qal impf 2 m pl
Parallel Unit Type:  simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a / a' (tō'bû/šema'tem) syn/cause-result (internal; A line)
       a'' / a''' (temā'anû/mēritem) syn/cause-result (internal; B line)
       a, a' / a'', a''' (tō'bû, šema'tem/temā'anû, mēritem)
       ant

Set 2. b2 / b' (tōb ha'āreṣ/hereb) ant

Set 3. c / c' (tō'kēlû/te'ukkēlû) ant or (tō'kēlû/[tō'kēlû]) rep
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. \( \text{Vin}: (\text{Vta})::\text{Vta}: (\text{Vin}) \) - grammatically parallel/compatible
Set 2. \( \text{DO}-\text{C}::[\text{DO}] \) - grammatically parallel
Set 3. \( \text{Vta}::[\text{Vta}] \) - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::(simple)::simple::(simple)
Set 2. compound::simple
Set 3. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. \( a:(a')::a'':(a'') \) - semantically parallel
\( \text{(syn/cause-result, ant)} \)
Set 2. \( b2::b' \) - semantically parallel (ant)
Set 3. \( c::c' \) - semantically parallel (ant)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: alternating line structure
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 4 grammatically (2 internal) and 4 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; \( A \) & \( C \) lines)

Rewrite

Comment: Note the various rhetorical features which serve to tighten this quatrain:
Rhyme: dentals t, t and b with u vowel in to'bu and tub
to' in 2 m pl impf verbs in A-B lines
Alliteration: throughout both couplets
m in C line
Internal Parallelism: \( A \) and \( C \) lines
Inclusio: t, combination in all 4 imperfects which begin and end each couplet
1B B \( \text{yô·mar } \text{YHWH}, \) 20C YHWH \( \text{dibber} \)
Comment: This couplet forms a quintuplet with the following triplet on the basis of grammatical and semantic dependence.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ʿēkā hāyētā lēzōnā
B. qiryā nēʾēmānā

Translation
How the faithful city has become a harlot!

Grammatical Structure
A. ptl! QV P(PP)
B. S att(ppl)

Grammatical Units
3
2

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)

Comment: Commentators are suspicious of the large number of lines in this sequence (taking the pentastich as a whole) and consider the E line as the likely intrusion, being an explanatory gloss. Lack of parallelism of any kind with the previous lines seems to support this conclusion. However, the text is clear and the line appears in the versions. Literally, it can be argued that the line creates a contrast which makes for a startling conclusion to the pentastich.
Grammatical Structure

A. att-C
B. $S \text{ Vin } PP-s$
C. $&\text{adv } S$

Comment: The A and B lines are understood to be an appositional line and a relative line respectively to the girvâ nê'ëmânañ of the above couplet, as indicated above. However, the A line may also be analyzed as being in apposition to the ba in the B line:

A. att-C
B. $S \text{ Vin } PP-s$

In other words, the whole A line may in fact be an emphatically placed explanation of the pronoun in the B line.

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

None

Comment: In a broad sense, the attributive of the A line is grammatically compatible with the relative of the B line on the phrase level.

Semantic Schema

A. a2
B. a'3
C. b c

A. mële'áti míšpâñ
B. şedeq yâlîn ba'
C. wë'atta mëraššêñîm

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

None
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

None

Semantic

Set 1. $a_2 // a'3$ - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound::double compound

Grammatical/Semantic

Semantic congruence between parallel units on phrase level

Line Relations: A and B lines paratactically related, but parallel on phrase level; C line coordinate

Number of Sets: 1

Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 0 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Semantically indivisible compounds

ISAIAH 1:22

COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. kaspēk hāyā lēsīgīm
B. sobēk māhul bammāyīm:

Translation

Your silver has become dross,
your wine weakened with water.
Comment: The word māhûl is a hapax and therefore its meaning is uncertain. In Late Hebrew and Aramaic it means "to circumcise." In this context the meaning parallels the process of metal deterioration in the A line, and hence it is understood as "adulterated," "mixed" or "weakened." Since scholars are looking for a 3:2 gīnî meter here, the bammāyim is usually considered an explanatory gloss for the rare word māhûl (cf. Kaiser). This is quite arbitrary, however, especially when considering the likely 3:3:3 meter in v. 25.

**Grammatical Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. S-s QV P(PP)</th>
<th>B. S-s P(ppl) PP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grammatical Units</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. PARALLELISM

**Grammatical Schema**

A. S QV P(PP)  
B. S P(ppl) PP

A. kaspēk háyâ lēsîgôm  
B. sob'ēk māhûl bammāyim

Comment: On the surface it appears that there is a one to one correspondence between the units of each line, and that the QV of the A line parallels the ppl of the B line. However, the QV (háyâ) functions merely as a copula and is distinct from the predicate, while the ppl (māhûl) is the predicate.

**Semantic Schema**

A. a b c  
B. a' c'2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: S (kaspēk) n m sg + 2 m sg suff  
B line: S (sob'ēk) n m sg + 2 m sg suff  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: P(PP) (lēsīgîm) Qal pf 3 m sg + prep + n m pl  
B line: P(ppl) PP (māhūl bammāyim) Qal ppl pass 3 m sg + prep + n m du  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

**Semantic**

Set 1. a // a' (kaspēk//sob'ēk) para  
Set 2. c // c'2 (lēsīgîm//māhūl bammāyim) para

IV. **RESULT**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel  
Set 2. P(PP)::P(ppl) PP - grammatically parallel  
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple  
Set 2. simple::compound

**Semantic**

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (para)  
Set 2. b2::b'2 - semantically parallel (para)  
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

**Grammatical/Semantic**

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +ppl -QV

ISAIAH 1:23A-B

COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text                               Translation
A. šārayik sorērim                 Your princes are rebels,
B. wēḥabrē gannābīm               and companions of thieves.

Grammatical Structure             Grammatical Units
A. S-s P(ppl)                     2
B. &P-C                           2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. S          P
B. &P-C

A. šārayik          sorērim
B. (wē)ḥabrē gannābīm

Semantic Schema
A. a b
B. b'2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line:  
P (sorērîm) Qal ppl m pl

B line:  
P-C (ḥabrê gannābîm) n [m] pl + n m pl

Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1.  b // b'2 (sorērîm//ḥabrê gannābîm) wp

Comment: ḫalāl is a 'bribe', and so it is defined by virtue of  
which it can be a 'paid' bribe, and by the Akadian cognate ḫalāl, which  
means 'payment' or 'gift' (cf. Kaiser).

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1.  P::P-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::compound

Semantic

Set 1.  b::b'2 - semantically parallel (wp)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel  
units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)

Number of Sets: 1

Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Ellipsis: ++C -S
COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. kullō 'ōheb šōhad
B. wērōdēp šalmōnim

Translation

Everyone loves a bribe, and runs after gifts.

Comment: šalmon is a hapax, and so it is defined by virtue of its parallel šōhad, and by the Akkadian cognate šulmānu, which means "greeting" or "gift" (cf. Kaiser).

Grammatical Structure

A. S P(ppl-C)
B. &P(ppl-C)

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. S P(ppl -C)
B. P(ppl -C)

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: ppl (‘ōheb) Qal ppl m sg
        B line: ppl (rôdēp) Qal ppl m sg
        Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C (šōḥad) n m sg
        B line: -C (šalmōnîm) n [m] sg
        Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b’ (‘ōheb//rôdēp) met/cause-eff
Set 2. c // c’ (šōḥad//šalmōnîm) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. ppl::ppl - grammatically parallel
Set 2. -C::-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                 Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. b::b’ - semantically parallel (met/cause-eff)
Set 2. c::c’ - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +O -S

ISAIAH 1:23E-F

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text                        | Translation
A. yêtôm lô' yišpōtû      | The orphan they do not defend,
B. wērûb 'almânâ lô' yābō' 'alêm: | and the cause of the widow does not come to them.

Comment: Although there is enough of a caesura after 'almânâ to warrant a 2:2:2 triplet, the B line is structurally one phrase in the same way the A line is one phrase. The grammatical unit count is therefore unusual (cf. v. 24A-B below).

Grammatical Structure
A. DO neg Vta
B. &S-C neg Vin PP-s

Grammatical Units
2
4

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
None
Semantic Schema

A. a · b
B. b · a

A. yātôm lô' yîšpôtu
B. 'almânâ wērîb lô'-yâbô' 'âlêhem

Comment: The dots indicate that the "a" term separates the b·3 compound.

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

None

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (yātôm//âlmanâ) para
Set 2. b // b·3 (lô' yîšpôtu//rîb- lô' yâbô' 'âlêhem) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

None

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (para)
Set 2. b::b·3 - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::double compound

Grammatical/Semantic

Semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: A and B lines grammatically coordinate
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 0 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 0 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Comment: Note the rhyme of 'almānā and the rare word šalmōnîm in the previous couplet connecting the two words in a sort of pun. Rhetorically, all the lines of vv. 22 and 23 are connected by alliteration (especially sibilants) and/or assonance (o vowels).

------------

ISAIAH 1:24A-B

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. lākēn nē'um hā'ādōn
   YHWH šēbā'ōt
B. 'ābir yishrā'ēl

Translation
Therefore, declares the Lord,
YHWH of Hosts,
the Mighty one of Israel:

Comment: It is not unusual in laments that one line of a couplet be long (usually the first), and the other short (cf. Skinner, p. 10). We read here a 4:2 line pattern rather than a 2:2:2. A similar situation occurs in 26C-D below and in 23E-G above, where the second line of the couplet is longer than the first.

Grammatical Structure
A. adv S-C ,=C-C
   B. ,=C-C

Grammatical Units
A. 4
   B. 2

Comment: nē'um is considered the subject of this exclamatory phrase in anticipation to the understood predicate, which is the following declaration.
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. adv S -C
   =C-C
B. )
   =C-C
A. lākēn nē'um hā'adôn
   YHWH šēbā'ôt
B. 'ābîr yišrā'ēl

Semantic Schema
A. a b b'2
B. b'2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
Set 1. A line: -C (hā'adôn) m sg
   =C-C (YHWH šēbā'ôt) pn m + n m pl (internal)
   B line: =C-C ('ābîr yišrā'ēl) att + pn m
Parallel Unit Type: simple/compound//compound

Semantic
Set 1. b / b'2 // b'2 ('ādôn/YHWH šēbā'ôt// 'ābîr yišrā'ēl)
   epith (internal; A line)

IV. RESULT

Grammatical
Set 1. -C: (=C-C) : , =C-C - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple:(compound)::compound
Set 1. $b \cdot (b'2) \cdot b''2$ - semantically parallel (epith)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

**Grammatical/Semantic**

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel

Number of Sets: 1

Parallel Unit Distribution:
- Set 1: 3 grammatically (2 internal) and 3 semantically (2 internal) parallel units

List (grammatical and semantic; A line)
Compounds are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible

---

**ISAIAH 1:24C-D**

**COUPLETT**

I. **PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. h&quot;ay 'ennāhēm miṣṣāray</td>
<td>Woe, I will be relieved of my foes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. wē'innāqēmā mē'āyēbāy:</td>
<td>and avenge myself on my enemies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The context demands a meaning for 'ennāhēm (usually: "be sorry for," "be comforted") parallel to innāqēmā. The idea here is that YHWH appeases Himself by taking vengeance (cf. 57:6 where it occurs in the Niph with "al, and Ezk. 5:13, where it occurs in the Hithpa).
Grammatical Structure

A. pt! Vpa PP-s
B. Vpa PP-s

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptl! Vpa PP-s
B. Vpa PP-s

A. h~y  `ennāhēm  miṣṣāray
B. (wē)`innāqēmā  mē`yēbāy

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. b' c'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vpa (`ennāhēm) Niph impf 1 c sg
B line: Vpa (`innāqēmā) Niph cohort sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP-s (miṣṣāray) prep + n m pl + 1 c sg suff
B line: PP-s (mē`yēbāy) prep + n m pl + 1 c sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (`ennāhēm//`innāqēmā) syn
Set 2. c // c' (miṣṣāray//mē`oyēbāy) syn
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. \textit{Vpa::Vpa} – grammatically parallel
Set 2. \textit{PP::PP} – grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. \textit{b::b'} – semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. \textit{c::c'} – semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +O -ptl'

ISAIAH 1:25A-C

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. \textit{wē'āsibā yādī 'ālayik}
B. \textit{wē'esrōp kabbōr sigāyik}
C. \textit{wē'āsirā kol-bēdīlāyik}

Translation

I will turn my hand against you,
I will smelt away your dross
as with lye,
and I will remove all your alloy.
Comment: It is asserted that a line parallel to the A line has fallen out by a copying mistake (cf. Kaiser, p. 41). The text, however, is clear and the grammatical parallelism and rhetorical similarities argue for this verse being a triplet. *Kabbôr* is difficult, for it is not certain that *bôr* was used in separating the dross from the metal. (Elsewhere *bôr* is used as a soap for cleansing, cf. Job 9:30. The noun is also used abstractly for "cleanliness," cf. II Sam. 22:21=Psa. 18:21, 22:25. The cognate *bôrit* is also used for washing, cf. Mal. 3:2 and Jer. 2:22.) Many scholars have accepted the emendation *bakkôr* (i.e. "in the furnace"), but there is no versional support for this. We will go with the MT here, assuming that *bôr* was some sort of a lye or potash that was used in smelting impure ore (cf. Skinner).

**Grammatical Structure**

A. *Vta DO PP-s*  
B. &*Vta PP DO-s*  
C. &*Vta DO (ptl-C-s)*

**II. PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

A. *Vta DO PP-s*  
B. *Vta DO PP*  
C. *Vta DO(ptl-C)*

A. *we·asibâ yâdi 'alayik*  
B. *we·esrîp sigâyik kabbôr*  
C. *we·'asirâ kol-bëdîlâyik*

**Semantic Schema**

A. a b c  
B. d e f  
C. d' f'2

A. *we·asibâ yâdi 'alayik*  
B. *we·esrîp kabbôr sigâyik*  
C. *we·'asirâ kol-bëdîlâyik*
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta (‘asibâ) Hiph impf 1 c st
   B line: Vta (‘esrâp) Qal impf 1 c sg
   C line: Vta (‘asirâ) Hiph cohort sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple/simple

Set 2. A line: DO (yâdî) n f sg r 1 c sg suff
   B line: DO-s (sigâyik) n [m] pl + 2 m sg suff
   C line: DO(ptl-C-s) (kol-bêdîlayik) ptl + n [m] pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple/compound

Set 3. A line: PP-s (‘alayik) prep + 2 m sg suff
   B line: PP (kabbor) prep + n m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Semantic

Set 1. d // d’ (‘esrâp//‘asirâ) syn
   Set 2. f // f’2 (sigâyik//kol bêdîlayik) para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO::DO::DO-C - grammatically parallel
Set 3. PP-s::PP - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple::simple
                 Set 2. simple::simple::compound
                 Set 3. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. d::d’ - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. f::f’2 - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                   Set 2. simple::compound
**Grammatical/Semantic**

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units of the B and C lines; grammatical extends beyond semantic (A line grammatically parallel with B-C lines)

Line Relations: triplet partially parallel (ellipsis; C line)

Number of Sets: 3

Parallel Unit Distribution:
- Set 1: 3 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 3 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
- Set 3: 2 grammatically and 0 semantically parallel units

Ellipsis: +ptl -PP (C line)

---

**ISAIAH 1:26A-B**

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

**Text**

A. we `asibâ šopētayik kēbāri `sonâ
B. weyō `asayik kēbattēhīllâ

**Translation**

I will restore your judges as at first, and your counselors as at the beginning.

II. PARALLELISM

**Grammatical Structure**

A. Vta DO-s PP
B. &DO-s PP

**Grammatical Units**

A. Vta DO-s PP
B. DO-s PP

---

**ISAI 1:26A-B**
Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. b' c'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO-s (šōpētayik) Qal ppl m pl
B line: DO-s (yōʿāsayik) Qal ppl m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (kēbāriʿōnā) prep + att f sg
B line: PP (kēbattēhillā) prep + n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (šōpētayik//yōʿāsayik) syn
Set 2. c // c' (bāriʿōnā//battēhillā) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. DO:DO - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP:PP - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple: simple
Set 2. simple: simple

Semantic

Set 1. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. c::c' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +0 -Vta

---

ISAIAH_1:26C-D

COUPLER

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ʼaḥārē-kēn ʾyiqqārēʾ lāk ʼār ħassedeq
B. qiryaʾ neʾēmānā

Translation
Afterward, you will be called "city of righteousness," "the faithful city."

Comment: Note the long A line (cf. 1:24A-C above).

Grammatical Structure
A. adv Vpa PP-s S-C
B. S att(ppl)

Grammatical Units
5
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. adv Vpa PP-s S -C
B. S att(ppl)

A. ʼaḥārē-kēn ʾyiqqārēʾ lāk ʼār ħassedeq
B. qiryaʾ neʾēmānā
Semantic Schema

A. a b c d
B. c' d'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (‘ir) n [m] sg
    B line: S (qiryâ) n f sg
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C (haṣṣedeq) n m sg
    B line: att (neʾēmānâ) Niph ppl f sg
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. c // c' (‘ir//qiryâ) syn
Set 2. d // d' (haṣṣedeq//neʾēmānâ) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2. -C::att - grammatically compatible

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                 Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. c::c' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. d::d' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units.

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  - Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  - Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Comment: Note the inclusio: giyyâ ne'êmânâ ending pericope here, and beginning it in v. 21.

Ellipsis: +O -adv Vpa PP-s

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

ISAIAY_1:27A-B

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. šîyyôn bëmišpâṭ tippâdeh
B. wešâbhâ bišdâqa

Translation

Zion shall be redeemed with justice, and her repentant ones with righteousness.

Comment: The ppl šâbhâ may mean "her repentant ones" or "her returning ones" (i.e., from exile; the LXX translates the word as a noun [aiχmâλ̣osia=šîbyâ] translated "her captive ones"), cf. se'âr yâsûb in 7:3.

Grammatical Structure

A. S PP Vpa
B. &S(ppl-s) PP

Grammatical Units

A. 3
B. 2
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vpa  S  PP
B.  S  PP

A. tippādeh  šiyyôn  bēmišpāt
B. (we)šābēhā  biṣḍāqā

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. a' b'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line:  S (šiyyôn) pn loc
         B line:  S (šābēhā) Qal ppl m pl + 3 f sg suff
         Parallel Unit Type: simple///simple

Set 2. A line:  PP (bēmišpāt) prep + n m sg
         B line:  PP (biṣḍāqā) prep + n f sg
         Parallel Unit Type: simple///simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (šiyyôn///šābēhā) met
Set 2. b // b' (mišpāt///šēdāqā) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP::PP - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
**Semantic**

Set 1. a:a' - semantically parallel (met)
Set 2. b:b' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

**Grammatical/Semantic**

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Ellipsis: +O -Vpa

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**ISAIAH 1:28A-B** - Text Uncertain

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**ISAIAH 1:29A-D**

**QUATRAIN**

I. **PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. kî 〈têbôšû〉 mē'êlim
B. ūãšer ẖâmadtem
C. wêtaḥpērû mēhaggannôt
D. ūãšer bēḥartem:

Comment: The 3 m pl verb yēbôšû is out of context and therefore emended. The LXX has the third person throughout.

**Translation**

Indeed, you shall be ashamed of the oaks which you have desired.
And you will be embarrassed at the gardens which you have chosen.
Grammatical Structure

A. ptl Vin PP
B. rm Vin
C. Vin PP
D. rm Vin

Grammatical Units

2
2
2
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptl Vin PP
B. rm Vin
C. Vin PP
D. rm Vin

Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. c d
C. a’ b’
D. c d’

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammaratical

Set 1. A line: Vin (<tēbōšû>) Qal impf 2 m pl
   C line: Vin (taḥpērû) Qal impf 2 m pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (mēʾēlîm) prep + n m pl
   C line: PP (mēhaggannôt) prep + n f pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. B and D lines: rm (ʾāšer) pr rel
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple (repetition)

Set 4. B line: Vin (ḥamadtem) Qal pf 2 m pl
   D line: Vin (bēḥartem) Qal pf 2 m pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a’ (<tēbōšû>/taḥpērû) syn

Set 2. b // b’ (mēʾēlîm/mēhaggannôt) para

Set 3. c // c (ʾāšer/ʾāšer) rep

Set 4. d // d’ (ḥamadtem/bēḥartem) syn/cause-result

Comment: Note the possible paronomasia: double meaning of verb hpr (to be ashamed; to dig, i.e. around sacred trees and gardens).

IV. RESULT

Grammaratical

Set 1. Vin:Vin - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP:PP - grammatically parallel
Set 3. rm:rm - grammatically parallel
Set 4. Vin:Vin - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple:simple
Set 2. simple:simple
Set 3. simple:simple
Set 4. simple:simple
Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (para)
Set 3. c::c - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 4. d::d' - semantically parallel (syn/cause-result)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: alternating line structure
Number of Sets: 4
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

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ISAIAH 1:30A-B

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. kî tihyû kē'ēlâ
    nōbelet ūlehâ
B. Ækgannâ 'ašer-mayim
    ūn lâ:

Translation

For you shall be like an oak whose leaf withers,
and like a garden without water.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptl S(QV) P(PP) ,R
    (P[ppl] S-s)
B. P(PP) rm(S neg P-s)

Grammatical Units

4
4
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptl S(QV) P(PP) ,R(P[pl] S)
B. &P(PP) rm(S neg P-s)

A. kî tihyû kē’ēlâ nōbelet ʿāleḥā
B. (ū)kgannâ ʿāšer mayim ʿēn 1â

Semantic Schema

A. a b c2
B. b’ c’3

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: P(PP) (kē-ēlâ) prep + n f sg
B line: P(PP) (kēgannâ) prep + n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: ,R(P S) (nōbelet ʿāleḥā) Qal ppl f sg + n f sg + 3 f sg suff
B line: rm(S P) (ʿāšer-mayim ʿēn lâ) rel pr + n m du + neg ptl + prep + 3 f sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: compound//double compound

Semantic

Set 1. b // b’ (ʿēlâ//gannâ) pará
Set 2. c2 // c’3 (nōbelet ʿāleḥā//ʿāšer-mayim ʿēn lâ) result-cause
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1.  PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 2.  rm - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type:  Set 1.  simple::simple
                    Set 2.  compound::double compound

Semantic

Set 1.  b::b' - semantically parallel (para)
Set 2.  c2::c'3 - semantically parallel (result-cause)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations:  couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets:  2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Compounds are grammatically and semantically indivisible
Ellipsis:  +rm -QV

ISAIAH 1:31A-B

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wēhāyā heḥāsōn līn Ṣōret
b. 〈ūpoʾāl̄ 〉  lēniḥāsō

Translation

And the strong shall be like tinder,
and his work as a spark,
Comment: A simple vowel emendation of the MT's participle 𐤋𐤑𐤌𐤆𐤈 ("it's maker") is adopted above because of its clearer sense in the context. The people, or the "strong" (ḥāšōn; cf. Amos 2:9 for the only other occurrence) of the people, together with their works (i.e. gardens), are in danger of setting themselves on fire in their dried out gardens. If the MT reading is adopted, then the "strong" and "it's maker" must be identified. They are usually understood as "idols" and "idol makers" respectively, but v. 30 likens the people to the oaks (likewise Amos 2:9).

Grammatical Structure

A. &QV S P(PP)
B. &S-s S P(PP)

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. QV S P(PP)
B. S P(PP)

A. (wē)ḥāyāḥ heḥāšōn linʾōret
B. ʾ(ū)poʾōḥō lēnišōs

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. b' c'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (ḥāšōn) att sg
      B line: S (ʾpoʾōḥō) n m sg
            Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: P (linʾōret) prep + n f sg
      B line: P (lēnišōs) prep + n m sg
            Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple
Semantic

Set 1.  b // b' (חֲשֹׁנ/<poʾolə>)  cause-result
Set 2.  c // c' (לִיןʾרֶט//lēnišōs)  para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1.  S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2.  P::P - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type:  Set 1.  simple::simple
                     Set 2.  simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1.  b::b' - semantically parallel (cause-result)
Set 2.  c::c' - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type:  same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations:  couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets:  2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
   Set 2:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis:  +O -QV
ISAIAH 1:31C-D

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

A. Translate

and they both shall be burned together,

B. weên mekabbeh:

and none shall quench them.

Grammatical Structure

A. &Vin S-s adv

Grammatical Units

3

B. &P(neg ptc) S(ppl)

2

Non-Parallel Unit (Coordinate)

Comment: This pericope, which also occurs in Micah 4:1-4, could very well be Isaianic (cf. Skinner’s comments on p. 15). It’s authorship, however, is sufficiently disputed so as to leave it out of this analysis.

ISAIAH 2:2-5

Comment: This pericope, which also occurs in Micah 4:1-4, could very well be Isaianic (cf. Skinner’s comments on p. 15). It’s authorship, however, is sufficiently disputed so as to leave it out of this analysis.
COUPLETT
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Translation

A. ki nāṭaštā ʾammēkā
Surely you have rejected
B. bêt yaʿaqōb
your people,
the house of Jacob.

Grammatical Units

A. pti Vta DO-s
B. ,=DO-C

II. PARALLELISM

A. ki nāṭaštā ʾammēkā
B. bêt yaʿaqōb

Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. b'2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO (ʾammēkā) n m sg + 2 m sg suff
B line: DO-C (bêt yaʿaqōb) n m sg + pn m
Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound
Semantic

Set 1. \( b // b'2 \) (‘ammēkā//bet ya‘qōb) epith

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. DO::DO-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::compound

Semantic

Set 1. \( b::b'2 \) - semantically parallel (epith)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +-C -ptl Vta

\[
\text{Comment: The PP's of the A and C lines are actually adverbal accusatives.}
\]

\[
\text{ISAIAH_214C-E - Text Uncertain}
\]
QUATRAIN (see comment under text below)

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wattimmālē' ārṣō kesep wēzāhāb
B. wē'ēn qēšeh lē'ōṣērōtāyw
C. wattimmālē' ārṣō sūsim
D. wē'ēn qēšeh lēmarkēbōtāyw
E. <wattimmālē' ārṣō 'ēlīlīm> (Their land is filled with idols.)

Comment: The 8A line is connected to this quatrain by form, but in meaning it is closely related to lines 8B-C. It will be analyzed with v. 8 (cf. 1:6C-D and 1:12 for similar janus structure).

Grammatical Structure

A. &Vpa S-s PP &PP
B. &neg ptl S P(PP)
C. &Vpa S-s PP
D. &neg ptl S P(PP)

Comment: The PP's of the A and C lines are actually adverbial accusatives.

Translation

And their land is filled with silver and gold, and there is no end to their treasures.
Their land is filled with horses, and there is no end to their chariots. <Their land is filled with idols.>
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vpa S-s PP &PP
B. &neg ptl -C PP-s
C. Vpa S-s PP
D. &neg ptl -C PP-s

A. wattimmälë' 'arşò kesep &
    wē'èn qēşeh lē'ōşēràtāyw
B. wē'èn qēşeh lē'ōşēràtāyw
C. wattimmälë' 'arşò sūsîm
D. wē'èn qēşeh lēmarkēbōtāyw

Semantic Schema

A. a b c 2
B. d e f
C. a b c'
D. d e f'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A and C lines: Vpa (timmälë') Niph impf 3 f sg
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//simple (repetition)

Set 2. A and C lines: S (′arşò) n f sg + 3 m sg suff
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//simple (repetition)

Set 3. A line: PP &PP (kesep wēžāhāb) n m sg + n m sg
    C line: PP (sūsîm) n m pl
    Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple//simple

Set 4. B and D lines: neg ptl (wē'èn) neg ptl
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 5. B and D lines: -C (qēşeh) n [m] sg
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 6. B line: PP-s (lē'ōşēràtāyw) n m (with fem pl ending) + 3 m sg suff
    D line: PP-s (lēmarkēbōtāyw) n f pl + 3 m sg suff
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple
Semantic

Set 1. a // a (timmālē') rep
Set 2. b // b (‘aršō) rep
Set 3. c2 // c' (kesep wēzāhāb//sūsim) para
Set 4. d // d (wē’ân) rep
Set 5. e // e (qēseh) rep
Set 6. f // f' (lē’ōšērotāyw//lēmarkēbōtāyw) para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vpa::Vpa - grammatically parallel
Set 2. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 3. PP &PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 4. neg ptl::neg ptl - grammatically parallel
Set 5. -C::-C - grammatically parallel
Set 6. PP-s::PP-s - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. compound::simple
Set 4. simple::simple
Set 5. simple::simple
Set 6. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 2. b::b - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 3. c2::c' - semantically parallel (para)
Set 4. d::d - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 5. e::e - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 6. f::f' - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: alternating line structure
Number of Sets: 6
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 5: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 6: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH 2:8A-C

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wattimmālē' aršō 'ēlēlim
B. lēma'āśēh yādāyw yištaḥāwū
C. laʿāšer 'āsū 'ēṣbē'ōtāyw:

Translation
Their land is filled with idols.
They worship the work of their hands,
to which their fingers made.

Comment: See remarks on the A line in comment in v. 7 above.

Grammatical Structure
A. &Vpa S-s PP
B. PP-C Vin
C. PP(DO[rml] Vta S-s)

Grammatical Units
A. 3
B. 3
C. 3

Comment: If the work of the fingers refers to the fine details, the relationship would be.
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. &Vpa S-s PP
B. Vin PP-C
C. PP(DO[rm] Vta S-s)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. d2 e
C. d’3

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

A line: non-parallel (parataxis)

Set 1. B line: PP (lēmaʾāsēh yādāyw) prep + n f sg + n m pl + 3 m sg suff
C line: PP (laʾāšer ʾāšū ʾesbēʾōtāyw) prep + rel pr + Qal pf 3 m pl + n f pl + 3 m sg suff

Parallel Unit Type: compound//double compound

Semantic

Set 1. b2 // b’2 (lēmaʾāsēh yādāyw//laʾāšer ʾāšū ʾesbēʾōtāyw)

Comment: If the work of the fingers refers to the fine details, the relationship would be wp.
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. PP::PP - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound::double compound

Semantic

Set 1. b2::b'2 - semantically parallel (syn or wp)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: A line paratactically related to B-C lines; B-C lines partially parallel

Number of Sets: 1

Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Ellipsis: +rm -Vin

Compounds are grammatically indivisible, but semantically divisible

ISAIAH_2:9A-C - Text Uncertain

Comment: The A line is more or less repeated in vv. 11 and 17.
ISAIAH 2:10A-B

COUPLETS
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. bô' ba'ışur
B. wēhiṭṭāmēn be'āpār

Translation

Enter into the rock, and hide in the dust,

Grammatical Structure

A. Vin! PP
B. &Vpa! PP

Grammatical Units

A. Vin! PP
B. &Vpa! PP

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vin! PP
B. Vpa! PP

Grammatical Units

A. bô' ba'ışur
B. (wē)hiṭṭāmēn be'āpār

Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. a' b'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vin! (b̃ô`) Qal imper m sg
B line: Vpa! (wehiṭṭāmēn) Niph imper m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (baṣṣār) prep + n m sg
B line: PP (be`āpār) prep + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (b̃ô`//wehiṭṭāmēn) cause-result
Set 2. b // b' (baṣṣār//be`āpār) para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vin::Vpa - grammatically compatible
Set 2. PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (cause-result)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (para)
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Comment: This triplet (the refrain בֶּגֶּעַמְּו הָֽלָּכָּה הַֽלָּכָּה is restored on the basis of the LXX and vv. 19 and 21) is grammatically enjambed with the above couplet. It will be analyzed in v. 19 where it appears complete.

Comment: Notice the similarities of v. 11 with v. 17.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'ēnê gabhût 'aḏām šāpêl
B. wēsaḥ rûm 'ānāšîm
C. wēnišgab YHWH lēbaddô

Translation

The haughty look of man shall be brought low, and the loftiness of men will be humbled, and YHWH alone will be exalted,

Comment: Note the pl fem subject 'ēnê gabhût with the masc sg verb šāpêl (1QIsa reads tišpâl). In this analysis, the verb is considered masc sg by attraction to 'aḏām, and so no emendation is necessary. The perfect is explained as a "prophetic perfect" (G-K 106 m, n, cf. 9:7ff).

Grammatical Structure

A. S-C-C Vin
B. &Vin S-C
C. &Vpa S adv

Grammatical Units

4
3
3
II. PARALLELISM

**Grammatical Schema**

A. S-C-C Vin
B. S-C Vin
C. S Vpa adv

- A. 'ēnē gabhūt 'ādām 'sāpēl
- B. rûm ūnāśîm (wē)šāh
- C. YHWH (wē)niśgab lēbaddî

**Semantic Schema**

A. a3 b
B. b' a'2
C. b' a' c

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammaratical

Set 1. A line: S-C-C ('ēnē gabhūt 'ādām) n f pl + n f pl + n m sg
B line: S-C (rûm ūnāśîm) n [m] sg + n m pl
C line: S (YHWH) pn
Parallel Unit Type: double compound//compound//simple

Set 2. A line: Vin (šāpēl) Qal pf 3 m sg
B line: Vin (wēšāh) Qal conv pf 3 m sg
C line: Vpa (wēniśgab) Niph conv pf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple //simple

Semantic

Set 1. a3 // a'2 ('ēnē gabhūt 'ādām//rûm ūnāśîm) syn
    a3, a'2 // a' ('ēnē gabhūt 'ādām, rûm ūnāśîm//YHWH) ant

Set 2. b // b' (šāpēl//wēšāh) syn
    b, b' // b' (šāpēl, wēšāh//wēniśgab) ant
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S-C-C::S-C::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2. Vin::Vin::Vpa - grammatically parallel/compatible

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. double compound::compound::simple
Set 2. simple::simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a3::a'2::a' - semantically parallel (syn, ant)
Set 2. b::b'::b'' - semantically parallel (syn, ant)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: All lines parallel (A-B complete)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
- Set 1: 3 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 3 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units

Compounds are grammatically and semantically divisible

ISAIAH 2:11D

SINGLE_LINE

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. bayyôm hahu'

Translation

on that day.
Comment: The \textit{wēšāpēl} of the MT is intelligible (i.e. as an adjective "low" or as a verb "and it shall be brought low"). However, it is important to note that the LXX is conflate, having both a term for \textit{šāpēl} (\textit{tapeinōthēsonai}) and for a synonym of \textit{rām} (\textit{metēqron}, cf. Is. 5:15 where it is used in the LXX for "\textit{wēgābōah}"). There can never be complete certainty as to which term of a conflate was original, but it is more probable that \textit{šāpēl} was inserted by dittography from v. 11 than that \textit{gābōah} (or the like) was inserted over (or added to) \textit{šāpēl} for literary reasons. There is sufficient reason, therefore, to emend.
II. **PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

A. $ptl \, S \, P (PP-C)$
B. $PP (ptl \, -C \, \& -C)$
C. $PP (ptl \, -C \, \& -C)$

A. $kî \, yôm \, lâYHWH$
B. $'al \, kol \, gê'eh$
C. $\left( wâ \right) râm$

**Semantic Schema**

A. $a \, b \, c$
B. $d \, e \, e'$
C. $d \, e'' \, e'''$

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

**III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

A line: non-parallel (enjambment)

Set 1. B and C lines: $PP \, ptl \, ('al \, kol) \, prep + \, ptl$

Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. B line: $-C \, (gê'eh) \, ptl$

$-C \, (râm) \, Qal \, ppl \, m \, sg=att \, (internal)$

C line: $-C \, (ni'îśâ') \, Niph \, ppl \, m \, sg$

$-C \, (<gâbôah>) \, att \, (internal)$

Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple//simple/simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. $d \, \, d \, ('al \, kol) \, rep$

Set 2. $e \, / \, e' \, / \, e'' \, / \, e''' \, (gê'eh/ni'îśâ'/râm/<gâbôah>) \, syn$

(internal; \, A \, \& \, B \, lines)
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 2. -C:(-C)::(-C):(-C) - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple:(simple)::simple:(simple)

Semantic

Set 1. d::d - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 2. e:(e')::e'':(e'') - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units of the B and C lines

Line Relations: A line enjambed; B and C lines completely parallel

Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 4 grammatically (2 internal) and 2 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; B & C lines)

ISAIAH 2:13A-C

COUPLETT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wē' al kol ʿarzē hallēbānōn
B. wē' al kol ʿallōnē habbāsān;

Translation
and against all the cedars of Lebanon,
and against all the oaks of Bashan,
Comment: The phrase הָרָאָם וֶהָנְאָסְאָיִם appears to be an explanatory gloss for a phrase of obvious meaning. Also, the structure of a triplet with an enjambed middle line is suspect in Isaiah's poetry.

**Grammatical Structure**

A. &PP(PTL-C-C)
B. &PP(PTL-C-C)

**Grammatical Units**

A. 3
B. 3

II. PARALLELISM

**Grammatical Schema**

A. PP(PTL-C-C)
B. PP(PTL-C-C)

**Semantic Schema**

A. a b2
B. a b'2

A. kol 'arzê hallebâtôn
B. kol 'allônê habbašân

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A and B lines: PP PTL ('al kol) prep + PTL
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple (repetition)

Set 2. A line: -C ('arzê) n m pl
B line: -C ('allônê) n m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: -C (hallebâtôn) pn
B line: -C (habbašân) pn
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 2. -C::-C - grammatically parallel
Set 3. -C::-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a - semantically parallel (rep)
Sets 2 & 3. b2::b'2 - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Sets 2 & 3. compound::compound

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel

Number of Sets: 3

Parallel Unit Distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
- Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Compounds are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible
ISAIAH 2:14A-B

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Translation
A. we'al kol heharîm hârâmîm and against all the high mountains,
B. wê'âl kol haggiêbâ'ôt and against all the lofty hills,

Grammatical Structure
A. PP(ptl-C att)
B. PP(ptl-C att)

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. PP(ptl -C att)
B. PP(ptl -C att)

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A and B lines: PP ptl ('al kol) prep + ptl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C (heharîm) n m pl
B line: -C (haggêbâ'ît) n f pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: att (hârâmîm) Qal ppl m pl
B line: att (hannišsâ'ît) Niph ppl f pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a ('al kol) rep
Set 2. b // b' (heharîm//haggêbâ'ît) syn
Set 3. c // c' (hârâmîm//hannišsâ'ît) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 2. -C::-C - grammatically parallel
Set 3. att::att - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 3. c::c' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH 2:15A-B

COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wēʿal kol migdāl gābōah
B. wēʿal kol ḫōmā bēṣūrā

Translation
and against every high tower,
and against every fortified wall,

Grammatical Structure
A. &PP(ptl-C att)
B. &PP(ptl-C att)

Grammatical Units
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. PP(ptl -C att)
B. PP(ptl -C att)

A. wēʿal kol migdāl gābōah
B. wēʿal kol ḫōmā bēṣūrā

Semantic Schema
A. a b c
B. a b' c'
Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A and B lines: PP ptl ('al kol) prep + ptl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C (migdāl) n m sg
B line: -C (ḥōmāh) n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: att (gābōāh) att
B line: att (ḇēṣūrā) Qal ppl f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a ('al kol) rep
Set 2. b // b' (migdāl//ḥōmā) para
Set 3. c // c' (gābōāh//ḇēṣūrā) para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. PP:PP - grammatically parallel
Set 2. -C:-C - grammatically parallel
Set 3. att:att - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple:simple
Set 2. simple:simple
Set 3. simple:simple

Semantic

Set 1. a:a - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 2. b:b' - semantically parallel (para)
Set 3. c:c' - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH_2:16A-B

Comment: The combination of šēkiyōt, a hapax that is most likely a result of textual corruption, with habemā (note the suspicious article) has given rise to countless interpretations, none of which can be defended with confidence. The couplet is therefore not analyzed.

ISAIAH_2:17A-D

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wešāh gabhūt hāʾādām
B. wešāpēl rūm ʾānāšīm
C. wēnīšgab YHWH lēbaddō

Translation
And the haughtiness of man shall be humbled, and the loftiness of men shall be brought low, and YHWH alone shall be exalted

Comment: The C line could be analyzed with the 18A line (see comment under 18A below).
Grammatical Structure

A. &Vin S-C
B. &Vin S-C
C. &Vpa S adv

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vin S-C
B. Vin S-C
C. Vpa S adv

A. wēsah gabhut hā'ādām
B. wēsāpēl rūm 'ānāšīm
C. wēniśgab YHWH ṭebaddō

Semantic Schema

A. a b2
B. a' b'2
C. a'' b'' c

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vin (wēsah) Qal conv pf 3 m sg
   B line: Vin (wēsāpēl) Qal conv pf 3 m sg
   C line: Vpa (wēniśgab) Niph conv pf 3 m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S-C (gabhūt hā'ādām) n f sg + n m sg
   B line: S-C (rūm 'ānāšīm) n [m] sg + n m pl
   C line: S (YHWH) pn
   Parallel Unit Type: compound//compound//simple
Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (wēšāh//wēšāpēl) syn
   a, a' // a'' (wēšāh, wēšāpēl//wēniśgab) ant

Set 2. b2 // b'2 (gabhūt hā'ādām//rūm 'ānāsīm) syn
   b2, b'2 // b''' (gabhūt hā'ādām, rūm 'ānāsīm//YHWH) ant

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vin::Vin::Vpa - grammatically parallel/compatible
Set 2. S-C::S-C::S - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple::simple
                  Set 2. compound::compound::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a'::a'' - semantically parallel (syn, ant)
Set 2. b2::b'2::b''' - semantically parallel (syn, ant)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: all lines parallel (A-B complete)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 3 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 3 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units
Compounds are grammatically and semantically divisible
SINGLE_LINE

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text                                  Translation
A. bayyôt hahû'                       on that day.

Grammatical Structure                  Grammatical Units
A. PP att(pr)                          2

Comment: See comment under 2:11D.

Comment: As Gray has observed (p. 56), the parallelism between line 17C and v. 18 is striking in that each unit of the 17C line has a negative counterpart in the v. 18 line. The D line, however, is a problem. It is doubtful that it can be explained as an enjambed middle line of a triplet, for such a structure is suspect in Isaiah (however, cf. 2:13). It may be that v. 18 is a gloss meant to balance the 17C line.
COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. Ṭaba' u bim'ārōṭ šurīm
B. Ṭubimḥillōt 'āpār

Translation

They shall enter into the caves of the rocks, and into the holes of the ground,

Grammatical Structure

A. &Vin PP-C
B. &PP-C

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vin PP -C
B. PP -C

A. (Ṭ)abā'ā bim'ārōt šurīm
B. (Ṭ)ubimḥillōt 'āpār

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. b' c'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: PP (bim'arot) n f pl
B line: PP (ubimhillot) n f pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C (surim) n m pl
B line: C: (apar) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (bim'arot//bimhillot) para
Set 2. c // c' (surim//apar) para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. PP:PP - grammatically parallel
Set 2. -C:-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. b::b' - semantically parallel (para)
Set 2. c::c' - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +0 -Vin

ISAIAH 2:19C-E

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. mippene pahad YHWH
B. umehadar geno
C. bequmo la‘aros haa‘ares

Translation
before the terror of YHWH, and before the glory of His majesty, when He rises up to make the earth tremble.

Comment: Cf. v. 10 above and v. 21 below.

Grammatical Structure
A. PP-C-C
B. &PP-C-s
C. PP(Inc-s PP[Inc-C])

Grammatical Units
3
2
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. PP-C-C
B. PP-C-s
C. PP(Inc-s PP[Inc-C])

A. mippene pahad YHWH
B. umehadar geno
C. bequmo la‘aros haa‘ares
Semantic Schema

A. a3
B. a'2
C. b c d

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: PP-C-C (mippênê paḥad YHWH) prep + n m sg + pn
       B line: PP-C-s (ûmêhâdar gê'ônû) prep + n m sg + 3 m sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: double compound//compound

C line: non-parallel (enjambment)

Semantic

Set 1. a3 // a'2 (mippênê paḥad YHWH//ûmêhâdar gê'ônû)
       result-cause/pr

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. PP:PP - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. double compound:compound

Semantic

Set 1. a3:a'2 - semantically parallel (result-cause/pr)
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units of the A and B lines
Line Relations: A and B lines partially parallel; C line enjambed

Number of Sets: 1

Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Compounds are grammatically and semantically indivisible

Comment: Note the refrain: partial repetition in 2:10C-D; total repetition in 2:21C-E.

ISAIAH 2:20A-D

Comment: Although this verse contains poetic elements (note the internal parallelism and a possible 4:4:3:3 grammatical unit count), it's overall structure is prosaic. It is therefore not analyzed but categorized with the other parallelistic prose sections of Isaiah (e.g. 3:6-7, 7:18-25, 8:12A-D, 22:9C-11).

ISAIAH 2:21A-B

COUPL ET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. lābô' bēniqṣrāt haṣṣūrîm
B. ʿabīṣʿipē hassēlāʾîm

Translation

to enter into the crevices of the rocks, and into the clefts of the cliffs,

Grammatical Structure

A. PP(InC) PP-C
B. &PP-C

Grammatical Units

3
2
II. **PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

- A. PP(InC) \( \rightarrow \) PP \( \rightarrow \) C
- B. PP \( \rightarrow \) C

**Semantic Schema**

- A. \( \text{labô' bêniqrôt haşşûrîm} \)
- B. \( (u)\text{bis'ipê hassêlâ'îm} \)

**III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

- Set 1. A line: PP (bêniqrôt) n f pl
  B line: PP (bis'ipê) n m pl
  Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

- Set 2. A line: -C (haşşûrîm) n m pl
  B line: -C (hassêlâ'îm) n m pl
  Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

**Semantic**

- Set 1. b // b' (bêniqrôt//bis'ipê) syn
- Set 2. c // c' (haşşûrîm//hassêlâ'îm) syn

**IV. RESULT**

**Grammatical**

- Set 1. PP:PP - grammatically parallel
- Set 2. -C:-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Semantic
Set 1.  b:b' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2.  c:c' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic
Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +O -PP

ISAIAH 2:21C-E

TRIPLET
Comment: For analysis see v. 2:19 (cf. 2:10).

ISAIAH 2:22A-C

Comment: The verse is not found in the LXX, and most commentators consider it an addition later than the LXX. Since its origin is obscure, the verse is not analyzed.
COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text          Translation
A.  ki hinnēh hā’ādôn YHWH  For behold, the Lord, YHWH
    šēbā’ôt                       of hosts,
B.  mēṣîr mîrūšālayim āmîhûdâ    is taking away from

Comment: The participle mēṣîr is used to announce the event as
         imminent, or at least sure to happen (G-K 116 p).

Grammatical Structure          Grammatical Units
A.  ptl ptl! S ,=S-C             4
B.  ppl PP &PP

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A.  ptl ptl!  S ,=S-C
B.  ppl PP &PP

Semantic Schema
A.  a  b  b’2
B.  c’ d  d’

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (hā'ādōn) n m sg
S-C (YHWH šēbā’ōt) n pr + n m pl (internal)
Parallel Unit Type: simple/compound

Set 2. B line: PP (mīrubšālayim) prep + n pr
PP (mīnūdā) prep + n pr (internal)
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Semantic

Set 1. b / b' (hā'ādōn/YHWH šēbā’ōt) epith (internal)
Set 2. d / d' (mīrubšālayim/mīnūdā) para (internal)

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S: (S-C) - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP: (PP) - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple:compound
Set 2. simple:(simple)

Semantic

Set 1. b: (b') - semantically parallel (epith)
Set 2. d: (d) - semantically parallel (para)
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between internally parallel units
Line Relations: A and B lines enjambed
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically (2 internal) and 2 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically (2 internal) and 2 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A & B lines)
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. DO & DO
B. & DO (ptl-C-C)
C. & DO (ptl-C-C)

A. maš'ēn ĕmaš'ēnā
B. kol mišan lehem
C. (wē) kol mišan māyim

Semantic Schema

A. a2
B. a'3
C. a'3

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

Comment: On the surface, the A line has two internally parallel units (maš'ēn, ĕmaš'ēnā), but semantically they are considered one unit (i.e. "support of every kind," cf. "Comment" above, under "Text"). As such, it is parallel as a whole to the B and C lines, each of which are also considered to be one semantic unit.

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO & DO (maš'ēn ĕmaš'ēnā) n m sg + n f sg
B line: DO (ptl-C-C) (kol mišan lehem) att + n [m] s + n m s
C line: DO (ptl-C-C) (kol mišan māyim) att + n [m] s + n m pl

Parallel Unit Type: compound//double compound//double compound

Semantic

Set 1. a'3 // a'3 (kol mišan lehem//kol mišan māyim) para/rep
     a2 // a'3, a'3 (maš'ēn ĕmaš'ēnā//kol mišan lehem, kol mišan māyim) wp/rep
IV. RESULT

Grammatical
Set 1. DO & DO::DO(ptl-C-C)::DO(ptl-C-C) - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound::double compound::double compound

Semantic
Set 1. a2::a'3::a'3 - semantically parallel (para, wp, rep)
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic
Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: all lines parallel (B & C complete)
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 3 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units
Compounds of the B and C lines are grammatically and semantically divisible
Compound of the A line is indivisible with the compounds of the B and C lines
List: A-C lines

Comment: Note the alliteration which serves to rhetorically connect the couplet and triplet of v. 1: the m, sibilants s/š, r in mēṣīc mīrisāšālayim of the B line; m,š sequence extended throughout C-E lines.
ISAIAH 3:2A-C

TRIPTYCH

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text | Translation
--- | ---
A. gibbôr wê iš milhâmâ | The mighty man and soldier,
B. šôpēt wēnâbî | judge, prophet,
C. wēqōšem wēzāqên | diviner and elder,

Comment: This list of leaders in this verse and the next appear to be put together in disorder other than occurring in pairs, according to Gray and Skinner, with the former not even considering these lines as poetry in his translation. Rhetorical considerations, however, argue for their poetic structure (see comment below).

Grammatical Structure | Grammatical Units
--- | ---
A. DO &DO-C | 3
B. &DO(ppl) &DO | 2
C. &DO(ppl) &DO | 2

Comment: This list of DO's is a continuation of the sentence of v. 3:1 (so also v. 3:3).

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. DO
  DO
B. DO
  DO
C. DO
  DO

A. gibbôr
  (wê) iš milhâmâ
B. šôpēt
  (wê)nâbî
C. (wê)gōšem
  (wê)zāqên
Semantic Schema

A. a a'2
B. a'' a''
C. a''' a''''

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line:
DO (gibbôr) n m sg
DO (wē'îs milḥāmâ) n m sg + n f sg
B line:
DO (šōpēt) Qal ppl m sg
DO (nābî') n m sg
C line:
DO (qōsēm) Qal ppl m sg
DO (zāgēn) att used as substantive, m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple/compound/simple/simple/simple (internal; A-C lines)

Semantic

Set 1. a / a'2 / a'' / a''' / a'''' / a'''''' (gibbôr / wē'îs milḥāmâ / šōpēt / nābî' / qōsēm / zāgēn) para (internal; A-C lines)

Comment: It may be that the a and a' terms are more closely related semantically (perhaps even syn) in that they represent the military segment of society. The rest of the "a" terms represent the civilian segment.

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. DO: (DO) :: DO: (DO) :: DO: (DO) - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple: (simple) :: simple: (simple) :: simple: (simple)
Semantic

Set 1. \( a: (a'2): a': (a''): a':': (a'''):: a''':: (a''''') \) — semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: triplet completely parallel (list)

Number of Sets: 1

Parallel Unit Distribution:

Set 1: 6 grammatically (3 internal) and 6 semantically (3 internal) parallel units

Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A-C lines)

List: A-C lines

Comment: Note the phonological devices in these lines:

Alliteration: the g/sibilant \( (g, z) \) sequence in ḡūdēm and zāgēn (also, the \( ġ \) in ḡūdēm and ḡūdēm)

Assonance: \( ġ/g \) vowel throughout all lines; \( ġ \) in both terms of the C line (and in ḡūdēm in the B line)

These devices argue for a phonological grouping in these lines, and they are arguably a poetic arrangement (cf. comment in v. 1:3 below).

---

ISAIAH 3:3A-B

COUPLETT

Comment: This couplet forms a quatrain with the next on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. šar-ḥāmīṣālām
B. ʿunsūʿ pānām

Translation

the captain of fifty,
the man of eminence,
Grammatical Structure

A. DO-C
B. DO(ppl)-C

Grammatical Units

2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. DO -C
B. DO -C

A. šar -ḥāmiššîm
B. (ū)nešû’ pānîm

Semantic Schema

A. a2
B. a’2

A. šar-ḥāmiššîm
B. (ū)nešû’ pānîm

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO (šar) n m sg
B line: DO (nešû’ pānîm) Qal ppl pass m s
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C (ḥāmiššîm) n m pl
B line: -C (pānîm) n f pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a2 // a’2 (šar-ḥāmiššîm//nešû’ pānîm) para
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. DO: DO - grammatically parallel
Set 2. -C: -C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a2::a'2 - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 2. compound::compound

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Compounds are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible
List: A and B lines

ISAIAH 3:3C-D

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. weyô'ēš wahāšākam ḫārasām
B. ûnbân lāḥaš

Translation

the counselor, wise man in magic,
and the expert in charms.
Comment: The epexegetical genitive waḥākam ḥārāṣīm could be a superlative with ĥārāṣīm from the root ṣāṣ (i.e. "the most skilled craftsman," cf. G-K 133 f). Because of its being paired with ḥābōn lāḥāš, however, some regard ḥārāṣīm to be from an assumed root ḥeres (a hapax in Hebrew), related to the Aramaic, Arabic and Ethiopic cognate for "magic" or "drugs."

**Grammatical Structure**

| A. &DO(ppl) &DO-C | 3 |
| B. &DO(ppl)-C   | 2 |

II. **PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

| A. DO |  
| B. DO-C |

| A. (wē)yaʾeṣ  |  
| (wa)ḥākam ḥārāṣīm |
| B. (ḏū)bōn lāḥāš |

**Semantic Schema**

| A. a aʾ2 |  
| B. aʾʾ2 |

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: DO (yaʾeṣ) Qal ppl m sg
  DO-C (ḥākam ḥārāṣīm) att + n m pl (internal)
  B line: DO-C (nēbōn lāḥāš) Niph ppl m sg + n [m] sg

Parallel Unit Type: simple/compound//compound

**Semantic**

Set 1. a / aʾ2 // aʾʾ2 (yaʾeṣ/ḥākam ḥārāṣīm/nēbōn lāḥāš) para (internal; A line)
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. DO: (DO-C)::DO-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple: (compound)::compound

Semantic

Set 1. a: (a'`2)::a'`2 - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 3 grammatically (2 internal) and 3 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
Compounds are grammatically and semantically divisible
Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A line)
List: A and B lines

ISAIAH 3:4A-B

COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wēnātattâ nēʾārîm šārēhem
B. wēt̄aʾalûlîm yimšēlû-bām

Translation

I will make boys their princes, and caprice shall rule over them.
Comment: *ta'ālūlim*, which occurs elsewhere only in 66:4, is an abstract plural. Apparently, the root of the word is `ll, which means "to act arbitrarily" or "wantonly." A second meaning of the same root means "child" (`olal, `olel), upon which Isaiah may be punning.

**Grammatical Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. &amp;Vta DO DO-s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp;S Vin PP-s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: *šarēhem* could be analyzed as an adverbial accusative as well as a second DO.

II. **PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. &amp;Vta DO-s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. [Vta] PP-s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| A. wēnātattī šarēhem | nē'ārīm |
| B. [ˈamšil] bām      | ta'ālūlim |

Comment: The rewrite above reveals the deep level grammatical parallelism.

**Semantic Schema**

| A. a2...b |
| B. b' a'2 |

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

Comment: The compound *wēnātattī šarēhem* in the A line is separated by *nē'ārīm* (indicated by the dots).
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: &Vta DO-s (wēnātattā šārēhem) Qal conv pf 1 c sg + n m pl + 3 m pl suff
B line: [Vta] PP-s (['amšīl]bām) Hiph impf 1 c sg + prep + 3 m pl suff
Parallel Unit Type: compound//compound

Set 2. A line: DO (nē'ārīm) n m pl
B line: [DO] (ta'ālūlim) n m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a2 // a'2 (wēnātattā šārēhem//yīmšēlû bām) syn
Set 2. b // b' (nē'ārīm//ta'ālūlim) concr-abstr (pun?)

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. &Vta DO-s:[Vta] PP-s - grammatically compatible
Set 2. DO:[DO] - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound:compound
Set 2. simple:simple

Semantic

Set 1: a2:a'2 - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. b:b' - semantically parallel (concr-abstr, or pun?)
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Compounds are grammatically and semantically indivisible
Rewrite

ISAIAH 3:5a-c

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wēniggaš hāʾām
B. ʾīš bēʾīš
C. wēʾīš bērēʾēhū

Translation
People will be oppressed, one man by another, and a man by his friend.

Grammatical Structure
A. Vpa S
B. ,=S PP
C. &,=S PP-s

Grammatical Units
2
2
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. Vpa S
B. ,=S PP
C. ,=S PP

A. weniggaš hāʾām
B. ʾīš bēʾīš
C. (wēʾīš bērēʾēhū)
Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. b'2
C. b''2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (‘ám) n m sg
   B line: S PP (‘áš bē’ís) n m sg + prep + n m sg
   C line: S PP (‘áš bērē’ěhû) n m sg + prep + n m sg + 3
   m sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound//compound

Semantic

Set 1. b’2 // b’’2 (‘á’š bē’íš//’á’š ré’ěhû) rep/gen-spec
       b // b’2, b’’2 (‘ám//’á’š bē’íš, ’á’š ré’ěhû) wp/rep

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::S PP::S PP - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: simple::compound::compound

Semantic

Set 1. b::b’2::b’’2 - semantically parallel (gen-spec, rep, wp)

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: triplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 3 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units
Compounds are grammatically and semantically divisible
Ellipsis: +PP -Vpa (B & C lines)

ISAIAH_3:5D-E

COUPLEIT
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Translation

Text

A. yirhābû hanna`ar bazzāqēn
B. wēhanniqleh bannikbād:

The youth will be boisterous against the elder,
and the lightly esteemed against the honorable.

Grammatical Units

A. Vin S PP 3
B. &S(ppl) PP 2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vin S PP
c. Vin S PP

A. yirhābû hanna`ar bazzāqēn
B. (wē)hanniqleh bannikbād
Semantic Schema

A. a b b'
B. b'' b'''

A. yirhābū hanna'ar
   (baz)zāqēn
B. niqleh
   (ban)nikbād

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (hanna'ar) n m sg
       B line: S (hanniqleh) Niph ppl m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple
Set 2. A line: PP (bazzaqēn) att subst m sg
       B line: PP (bannikbād) Niph ppl m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b'' (na'ar//hanniqleh) epith
Set 2. b' // b''' (zāqēn//nikbād) epith
Sets 1 & 2. b / b' (na'ar/zāqēn) ant (internal; A line)
            b'' / b''' (hanniqleh/nikbād) ant (internal; B line)

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP::PP - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                  Set 2. simple::simple
Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. \( b:(b')::b'':(b''') \) - semantically parallel (epith, ant)

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 2. simple:(simple)::simple: (simple)

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units; semantic parallelism extends beyond grammatical

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Internal parallelism (semantic; A & B lines)
Ellipsis: +0 -Vin

ISAIAH 3:6-3:7

EXTENDED PERICOPE

Comment: This pericope consists of parallelistic prose. Since prose is the dominant feature, these verses will not be analyzed.

ISAIAH 3:8A-B

COUPLER

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. kî kâšâlâ yērûšâlayim
B. wîhûdâ nâpâl

Translation

For Jerusalem has stumbled, and Judah has fallen.
Grammatical Structure

A. ptl Vin S
B. &S Vin

Grammatical Units

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptl Vin S
B. Vin S
A. kî kāšēlâ yērūṣālayim
B. nāpal (w)ḥūdâ

Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. b' a'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vin (kāšēlâ) Qal pf 3 f sg
       B line: Vin (nāpal) Qal pf 3 m sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S (yērūṣālayim) n pr
       B line: S (yēhūdâ) n pr
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (kāšēlâ//nāpal) sxo
Set 2. b // b' (yērūṣālayim//yēhūdâ) pw
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vin: Vin - grammatically parallel
Set 2. S: S - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple: simple
Set 2. simple: simple

Semantic

Set 1. a: a' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. b: b' - semantically parallel (pw)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Comment: Note the chiastic a b b' a' structure.

ISAIAH 3:BC-D - 3:12A-B

Comment: The text of these verses is uncertain and the meaning varies among the versions and is debated by the commentators. In the case of vv. 3:10 and 3:11, most scholars note that they fit the context loosely and therefore regard them as insertions. Because of these uncertainties, these verses are excluded from the analysis.
COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'ammî mē'aššērekā matîm
   My people, your leaders
B. wēderek 'ōrēḥōtēkā billē'û
   they confound the way of your paths.

Comment: Cf. 9:15 and Prov. 23:19 for the meaning "lead on" for jāšar in the Pi (hence "leaders" as participle). The Pi of bāla' may be understood with its usual meaning "to swallow" or "confound" (cf. 9:15, 19:3, 28:7, Psa. 55:10 and 107:27; also, see Koehler-Baumgartner, who suggest that the meaning of bll may have assimilated into that of bll).

Grammatical Structure

A. DO-s S-s ppl
B. &DO-C-s Vta

Comment: Note the casus pendens.

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. DO-s S-s ppl
B. [ppl] DO-C-s

Comment: Note that a simple rewrite of the Vta verb to a participle achieves grammatical parallelism.
Semantic Schema

A. a b b'
B. b'3

A. 'ammi mē'aššērēkā
mat'îm
B. wēderek 'ôrēhōtēkā bille'u

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: ppl (mat'îm) Hiph ppl m pl
B line: [ppl] DO-C-s (mēballe'îm) wēderek 'ôrēhōtēkā
Pi [ppl] m pl + n m sg + n m pl + 2 m sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: simple//double compound

Semantic

Set 1. b' // b'3 (mat'îm//bille'û derek 'ôrēhōtēkā) syn
b / b', b'3 (mē'aššērēkā/mat'îm, bille'û derek 'ôrebotēka) ant (internal; A line)

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. ppl:[ppl] DO-C-s - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::double compound

Semantic

Set 1. b:(b')::b'3 - semantically parallel (syn, ant)
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple:(simple)::double compound

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units; semantic parallelism extends beyond grammatical (internally in A line)
Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and 3 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
Internal parallelism (semantic; A line)
Ellipsis: +DO-C-s -S DO
Rewrite

ISAIAH 3:13A-B

COUPELT
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. nisserab larib YHWH
B. we'omed ladin 'ammim

Translation
YHWH stands ready to condemn,
He stands to judge His people.

Comment: Whether one emends the plural 'ammim as reflected in the LXX to the third masculine singular suffix (cf. LXX, and vv. 12A, 12C, 14B and 15A), or whether the plural is preferred, the analysis is unaffected.

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

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. S P(ppl) PP(InC)
B. P(ppl) PP(InC -C)

A. YHWH nisserab larib
B. (we)'omed ladin 'ammim
Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. a' b' d

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: ppl (niṣṣāb) Niph ppl m sg
     B line: ppl (‘āmēd) Qal ppl m sg
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: InC (lārîb) Qal InC
     B line: InC (lādîn) Qal InC
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (niṣṣāb//‘āmēd) syn
Set 2. b // b' (lārîb//lādîn) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. ppl::ppl - grammatically parallel
Set 2. InC::InC - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                 Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +C -S (new term)

Comment: Note the rare case of climactic parallelism (a b c/a' b' d).

ISAIAH_3:14A-B

COUPLETT
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. YHWH bēmišpāṯ yāḇō
B. ʾim-ziqnē ʾammō wēšārāyw

Translation
YHWH enters into judgement with the elders and princes of His people.

Grammatical Structure
A. S PP Vin
B. PP-C-s &-C-s

Grammatical Units
3
3

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)
# PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. ウェ’ttem bi’artem hakkerem</td>
<td>It is you who have devoured the vineyard;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. げぜlat he’ānî bebāṭṭēkem</td>
<td>the plunder of the poor is in your houses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The Pi of b’כ most probably means "devour" in light of the context and 5:5.

### Grammatical Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A. &amp;S(pr) Vta DO</th>
<th>B. S-C P(PP-s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PARALLELISM

#### Grammatical Schema

None

#### Semantic Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. a b c</th>
<th>B. c’2 d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. ウェ’ttem bi’artem hakkerem</td>
<td>B. げぜlat he’ānî bebāṭṭēkem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

#### Grammatical

None
Semantic

Set 1. \( c \) // \( c^2 \) (kerem//gēzelat he'ānî) \textit{met}

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

None

Semantic

Set 1. \( c : : c^2 \) — semantically parallel (met)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple:compound

Grammatical/Semantic

Semantic congruence between parallel units; parallelism basically on clause level (semantic)

Line Relations: A and B lines grammatically non-parallel (parataxis)

Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 0 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH 3:15A-C

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. mallaḵem tēdakkē'û 'ammî
B. ᾑpnē 'āniyîm tiṯānû

Translation

What do you mean by crushing My people, and grinding the face of the poor, <declares the Lord, YHWH of hosts.>
Comment: mallākem is a compression of mah-llākem, literally meaning "What is it to you?" (The LXX omits it.) The prophetic formula is extra-metrical.

**Grammatical Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. ptl? Vta DO-s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp;DO-C Vta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**II. PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>mallākem</th>
<th>tēdakkē'ê</th>
<th>'ammî</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>titḥānû</td>
<td>(û)pnê 'ānîyîm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Semantic**

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

**III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: Vta (tēdakkē'ê) Pi impf 2 m sg
    B line: Vta (titḥānû) Qal impf 2 m sg
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (`ammî) n m sg + 1 c sg suff
    B line: DO-C (ûpnê 'ānîyîm) n f sg + adj
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound
Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (tědakkě'/tīthānû) syn
Set 2. c // c'2 ('ammi//ūpnē 'ānīyîm) gen-spec

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO::DO-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::compound

Semantic

Set 1. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. c::c'2 - semantically parallel (gen-spec)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)

Number of Sets: 2

Parallel Unit Distribution:
    Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
    Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Ellipsis: +-C -ptl?

Comment: Note the chiastic b c c'2 b' structure.
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

And YHWH said:

because the daughters of Zion are haughty,

Comment: The prophetic formula is extra-metrical, if not an addition (for the prophet is the speaker, not YHWH; cf. v. 17). The A line is more closely connected with v. 17, which in fact is its apodosis, than it is to the quatrain immediately following (16C-F). This being the case, the A line functions as a single line introduction to a new prophecy (not an unusual characteristic in Isaiah, cf. 1:11A, 16A and 18A), which in this case concerns the pride of the daughters of Zion. The following quatrain is a parenthetical unit specifying their sin of pride. V. 17 picks up again on its protasis (the A line), stating the judgement for their pride.

Grammatical Structure (Of A Line, the Protasis of v. 17)

A. ptl ptl Vin S-C

COPPELET

Comment: This couplet forms a quatrain with the next on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

and they walk with outstretched necks, and ogle with their eyes,
Comment: In spite of the fact that there are three instances of metaphor legomena (in the quatrain as a whole), the precise definitions of which may not be known, the semantic analysis is relatively unaffected. This is so because the actions of the daughters of Zion belong to the same general paradigm of "proud actions" (see "Comparative Analysis" below). The Pi of the root gr refers to some bawdy, wanton look, unless with Jastrow we understand it to mean "paint" (cf. gr II, Pi).

**Grammatical Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. &amp;Vin adv(ppl-C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp;adv(ppl-C)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The participial constructions of the A and B lines are adverbial accusatives of the verb wattelaknā.

**II. PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Vin adv(ppl-C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. adv(ppl-C)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Semantic Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. wattelaknā nēţuwōt gārôn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. ūmsaqqērōt ᵗânāyîm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: ppl (nēţuwot) Qal ppl f pl
       B line: ppl (ūmsaqqērōt) Pi ppl f pl
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C (gārôn) n m sg
       B line: -C (ʾēnāyîm) n f du
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1.  ppl::ppl  - grammatically parallel
Set 2.  -C::-C  - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type:  Set 1.  simple::simple
                    Set 2.  simple::simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2.  b2::b'2  - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type:  Sets 1 & 2.  compound::compound

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations:  couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets:  2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
    Set 1:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
    Set 2:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Compounds are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible

Ellipsis:  +O  -Vin
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ḥālōk wēšāpōp tēlaknā
B. ūbraglēhem tēʾakkasnā

Translation

A. mincing along as they go,
B. tinkling with their feet,

Comment: The infinitive ṭop may be onomatopoeic, related to the little steps taken by a child (i.e. tap, cf. Gray). The Pi of ʾks denotes something done with the feet, which must be related with some sort of article which makes noise or draws attention (cf. v. 18 for the noun form).

Grammatical Structure

A. adv(InA &InA) Vin
B. &PP-s Vin

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vin adv(InA &InA)
B. PP Vin
A. tēlaknā ḥālōk wēšāpōp
B. ūbraglēhem tēʾakkasnā

Comment: The adverbial construction of the A line is functionally equivalent to the prepositional phrase in the B line. Both are parallel to the adverbial accusatives in the previous couplet.

Semantic Schema

C. a2 b
D. aʾ2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
Comment: Note, however, an alternative semantic structural analysis for the whole quatrain which reveals the internal chiasm in comment below.

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: adv (ḥālāk wēṯāpōp) Qal InC + Qal InC
B line: PP (ʿubraglēhem tēʾakkasnā) prep + n f pl + 3 m
pl suff + Pi impf 3 f pl
Parallel Unit Type: compound//compound

Semantic

Set 1. a2 // aʿ2 (ḥālāk wēṯāpōp//bēraglēhem tēʾakkasnā) para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. adv::PP - grammatically compatible
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound::compound

Semantic

a2::aʿ2 - semantically parallel (para)
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Compounds are grammatically and semantically indivisible
Ellipsis: +O -Vin
Comment: Note the chiasm between the 16C and E, D and F lines (℡елакнà with ℡елакнà,  ℵетûwût  gå'rôn with ℼûlûk  ℼêtûpûn, ℼesaggûrût with ℼ’akkasnà, ℼ’ûnûvîm with ℼaγlêhem).

\[ a \quad b \quad 2 \quad c \quad d \]
\[ b \quad 2 \quad a \quad d \quad c \]

---

**ISAIAH 3:17A-B**

**COUPLET**

I. **PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. וּסִיפַּה ִִדֹּנַּיֶּי ִֵו ֵכַּדַּקּ ִיֵּבַּנַּוְת ֵוָיִּיִּיוֹנְיִּי

bēnôt šiyyôn

B. וַיְיַהַּ ה ַׁיִּהַתּ <פֹּאָתִּ ה ה ִֵבַּאָרַּה

waYHWH <pe·athen> ye·āreḥ:

**Translation**

the Lord will smite with a scab the heads of the daughters of Zion, And YHWH will lay bare their temples.

Comment: śippah is usually translated "to smite with a scab" on the basis of the nouns sappáḥat/mispaḥat (understanding a š/s interchange) meaning "scab," found in Lev. 13:2, 6, 7, 8 and 14:56. The meaning of the MT pothēn is more uncertain, for it is found elsewhere only in I Kings 7:50, where it apparently signifies the sockets for door pivots. This meaning, of course, has little to do with our context here, and the usual interpretation "secret parts" is a mere guess from the context, much like the LXX reading τα σκήμα appears to be guesswork. The emendation adopted above has the advantage of not only a morphological explanation (the ' was only orthographic, and therefore dropped, cf. G-K 23 f), but also a closer parallel with godgōd ("corner" or "side" of head > "temple").

**Grammatical Structure**

A. &Vtα S DO-C-C

B. &S DO-s Vtα
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vta S DO-C-C
B. Vta S DO-s

A. weṣippah ʿādōnāy qodqōd bēnôt šiyyôn
B. yēʿāreh (wa)YHWH <pēʾathen>

Semantic Schema

A. a b c3
B. bʾ cʾ aʾ

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta (weṣippah) conv Pi pf 3 m sg
      B line: Vta (yēʿāreh) Pi impf 3 m sg
      Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S (ʿādōnāy) n pr
      B line: S (YHWH) n pr
      Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: DO-C-C (qodqōd bēnôt šiyyôn) n m sg + n f pl + n loc
      B line: DO-s (<pēʾathen>) n f sg + 3 f pl suff
      Parallel Unit Type: double compound//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // aʾ (weṣippah//yēʿāreh) para
Set 2. b // bʾ (ʿādōnāy//YHWH) epith
Set 3. c3 // cʾ (qodqōd bēnôt šiyyôn//pēʾathen) pr/para
IV. RESULTS

**Grammatical**

Set 1. Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel
Set 2. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 3. DD-C-C::DO - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type:  
Set 1. simple::simple  
Set 2. simple::simple  
Set 3. double compound::simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (para)  
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (epith)  
Set 3. c3::c' - semantically parallel (pr/para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

**Grammatical/Semantic**

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets:  3

Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units  
Set 2:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units  
Set 3:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Comment: Vv. 18-23 form an extended pericope divided here into one triplet and four couplets. It is questionable whether this particular list is meant to be poetry, especially with the prosaic introduction. However, Isaiah uses similar introductions elsewhere in his poetry (e.g. 2:12, 3:1) and lists also (e.g. 3:1-3). The difficulties are that no particular order is discernable either on the semantic or rhetorical levels, and that various terms can not be identified with certainty. In spite of this, however, the items in the list generally fall within the semantic category "paradigmatic" with the common denominator being "beautifying ornaments and apparel." An in depth philological study is not necessary for the analysis.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. bayyōm hahû yāsîr ʿādōnāy
B. ʿēt tip'ĕret hāʾakāsîm
C. wēhaššēbîsîm wēhaššahārōnîm:

Translation
In that day the Lord will take away the finery of the anklets, the headbands and the crescents,

Grammatical Structure
A. PP att Vta S
B. DO-C
C. DO &DO

Grammatical Units
4
2
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. PP att Vta S
B. DO-C
C. DO &DO
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

A line: non-parallel (enjambment)

Set 1. B line: DO-C (‘ēt tip’eret hā‘ākāsim) dom + n f’sg + n [m] pl
     C line: DO (wēḥaṣṣēbisim) n [m] pl
           DO (wēḥaṣṣahārōnīm) n [m] pl (internal)
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple/simple

Semantic

Set 1. e2 // e’ / e’’ (tip’eret hā‘ākāsim//ḥaṣṣēbisim/
     ḥaṣṣahārōnīm) para (internal; C line)

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. DO-C::DO: (DO) - grammatically parallel
       Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound::simple:(simple)

Semantic

Set 1. e2::e’:(e’’) - semantically parallel (para)
       Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: A line enjambed; B and C lines partially parallel

Number of Sets: 1

Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 3 grammatically (2 internal) and 3 semantically (2 internal) parallel units

Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; C line)
List: A–C lines

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

ISAIAH 3:19-20A

COUPLETT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. hannēṣipōt wēhaššērōt
   wēhārēʿālōt:

B. happēʿērīm wēhaṣṣēʿadōt
   wēhaqqīṣṣūrīm

Translation

the pendants, the bracelets and the veils;
the headdresses, the armlets, the sashes,

Grammatical Structure

A. DO &DO &DO

B. DO &DO &DO

Grammatical Units

3

3
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical

A. DO & DO & DO
B. DO & DO & DO

A. hannêtipót
  (wē) haššērôt
  (wē) härē`alôt
B. happē,ērîm
  (wē) haššē`ādôt
  (wē) haqqišsurîm

Semantic

A. a a' a''
B. a''' a'''' a'''''

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO (hannêtipót) n [f] pl
  DO (haššērôt) n [f] pl
  DO (härē`alôt) n [f] pl (internal)
B line: DO (happē,ērîm) n m pl
  DO (haššē`ādôt) n f pl
  DO (haqqišsurîm) n [m] pl (internal)

Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple/simple//simple/
  simple/simple

Semantic

Set 1. a / a' / a'' / a''' / a'''' / a''''' (nêtipót/šerôt/
  rē alôt/pē,ērîm/she`ādôt/qišsurîm) para (internal; A
  & B lines)
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. DO: (DO): (DO)::(DO): (DO) - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple: (simple): (simple): : simple: (simple): (simple)

Semantic

Set 1. a: (a'): (a''): : a''': (a'''''): (a''''') - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 6 grammatically (3 internal) and 6 semantically (3 internal) parallel units
Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A & B lines)
List: A and B lines

ISAIAH 3:20b-21

COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. Ḥubātē hānnepeš wēhallēḥāyām:
   the perfume boxes and the charms;
B. Ḥattābbāʾot wēnizmē hāʾāp:
   the signet rings and nose rings,
Grammatical Structure
A. DO-C & DO
B. DO & DO-C

Grammatical Units
3
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical
A. DO-C
& DO
B. DO
& DO-C

Semantic
A. a2 a'
B. a'' a'''

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
Set 1. A line: DO-C (battē hannepes) n m pl + n f sg
DO (hallēhāsim) n [m] pl (internal)
B line: DO (ṭabbāʾt) n f pl
DO-C (nizmē hāʾāp) n m pl + n m sg (internal)
Parallel Unit Type: compound/simple//simple/compound

Semantic
Set 1. a2 / a' // a'' / a'''' (battē hannepes/hallēhāsim//
haṭṭābbāʾt/nizmē hāʾāp) pāra (internal; A & B lines)
IV. RESULT

Grammatical
Set 1. DO-C: (DO)::DO: (DO-C) – grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound: (simple)::simple: (compound)

Semantic
Set 1. a2: (a`):a``: (a``2) – semantically parallel (para)

Grammatical/Semantic
Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 4 grammatically (2 internal) and 4 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
Compounds are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible
Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A & B lines)
List: A and B lines
Comment: Note the chiastic grammatical structure (DO-C DO DO DO-C).

ISAIAH 3:22A-B

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. hammaḥalāṣōt wēhammaʿṣṭāpōt
B. wēhammitpāḥōt wēhāḥārītīm:

Translation
the festal garments, the mantels,
the cloaks and the handbags,
Grammatical Structure

A. DO & DO
B. DO & DO

Grammatical Units

A. DO
B. DO

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical

A. DO & DO
B. DO & DO

A. hammahalāsōt
   (wē)hamma·ātāpōt
B. (wē)hammitpāhōt
   (wē)hāḥāritīm

Semantic

A. a a' 
B. a'' a'''

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO (hammahalāsōt) n f pl
       DO (hamma·ātāpōt) n f pl (internal)
B line: DO (hammitpāhōt) n f pl
       DO (hāḥāritīm) n m pl (internal)

Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple//simple/simple

Semantic

Set 1. a / a' / a'' / a'''' (hammahalāsōt/hamma·ātāpōt//
    hammitpāhōt/hāḥāritīm) para (internal; A & B lines)
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. DO:(DO)::DO:(DO) - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple:(simple)::simple:(simple)

Semantic

Set 1. a:(a')::a'':(a'') - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel

Number of Sets: 1

Parallel Unit Distribution:

Set 1: 4 grammatically (2 internal) and 4 semantically (2 internal) parallel units

Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A & B lines)

List: A and B lines

ISAIH_3:23A-B

COUPLLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wēhaggilyōnîm wēhassēdînîm
B. wēhaṣṣēnîpot wēhārēdîdîm:

Translation

the fine garments, the linen garments, the turbans and the shawls.
II. PARALLELISM

A. ~DO ~DO
B. ~DO ~DO

A. \((\text{wē})\text{haggilyōnīm}\)
   \((\text{wē})\text{hassēdīnīm}\)
B. \((\text{wē})\text{hasṣēnīpōt}\)
   \((\text{wē})\text{ḥārēdīdīm}\)

Semantic
A. \(a\ a\'\)
B. \(a\'\ a\''\)

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

A. Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO (haggilyōnīm) n m pl
       DO (hassēdīnīm) n [m] pl (internal)
B line: DO (hasṣēnīpōt) n m pl
       DO (ḥārēdīdīm) n [m] pl (internal)

Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple//simple/simple

Semantic
Set 1. \(a / a^\prime / a'' / a'''\) (haggilyōnīm/hassēdīnīm//hasṣēnīpōt/
       ḥārēdīdīm) para (internal; A & B lines)
IV. RESULT

Grammatical
Set 1. DO:(DO)::DO:(DO) - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: simple:(simple)::simple:(simple)

Semantic
Set 1. a:(a')::a'':(a''') - semantically parallel (para)
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic
Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 4 grammatically (2 internal) and 4 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A & B lines)
List: A and B lines

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

ISAIH_3:24A-B

COUPL ET
Comment: This couplet forms a quatrain with the next on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. [wēhāyâ] taḥat bōsem maq yihyen
B. wetaḥat ḫagōrā niqqâ

Translation
Instead of perfume, there will be rottenness;
instead of a girdle, a rope;
Comment: The introductory *wēhāyā* is extra-metrical. *nigpā* is a hapax, but the meaning is clear, both from the context and the verbal form of the root (*nāgap*: "to go around, surround").

**Grammatical Structure**

A. P(PP) S QV
B. &P(PP) S

**Grammatical Units**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**II. PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>P(PP) S QV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>P(PP) S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. taḥat ḏōṣem maq yihyeh
B. (*wē*)taḥat ḥāgaʁā nīqra

**Semantic Schema**

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

A. taḥat ḏōṣem yihyeh maq
B. taḥat ḥāgaʁā nīqra

**III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: P(PP) (taḥat ḏōṣem) prep + n m sg
B line: P(PP) (taḥat ḥāgaʁā) prep + n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S (maq) n m sg
B line: S (nīqra) n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple
Semantic

Set 1. a // a′′ (taḥat bōṣem/taḥat ḥāgōrā) *para/rep*

Set 2. a′ // a′′′ (maq/niqrā) *para*

Sets 1 & 2. a / a′ (bōṣem/maq) *ant* (internal)
           a′′ / a′′′ (ḥāgōrā/niqrā) *ant* (internal)

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 2. S::S - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                  Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a:(a′)::a′′:(a′′′) - semantically parallel (para, rep, ant)

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 2. simple:(simple)::simple:
                    (simple)

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units; semantic parallelism extends beyond grammatical

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
    Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
    Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism (semantic; A & B lines)
Ellipsis: +0 -QV
COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wētaḥat maʾāsheh miqṣeh qorḥâ
B. wētaḥat pēṭīqîl
    maḥāgořet šaq
C. <

Translation

A. instead of well set hair, baldness;
B. instead of a rich robe, a girding of sackcloth

Comment: A "work of miqṣeh" is not clear, but most regard it as some sort of hair curling art, which is antithetical to "baldness." pēṭīqîl, another hapax, is probably a foreign word, the meaning of which must be opposite to šaq. In both cases the ambiguity does not affect the analysis, for it is evident that both semantic relationships are antithetical. The C line does not only appear to be incomplete (i.e. without a complimentary line and standing outside the quatrain), but also the text is uncertain, and is therefore not included in the analysis.

Grammatical Structure

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

Grammatical Units

3
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. P(PP-C) S
B. P(PP) S-C

A. (wē)taḥat maʾāsheh miqṣeh qorḥâ
B. (wē)taḥat pēṭīqîl maḥāgořet šaq
Semantic Schema

A. a2 a'
B. a'' a''''2

A. wētaḥat maʿāšeh miqṣeh
B. wētaḥat pēṭīgīl
   maḥāgōret ʿaqq

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: P(PP-C) (taḥat maʿāšeh miqṣeh) prep + n m sg + n [m] sg
       B line: P(PP) (taḥat pēṭīgīl) n [m] sg
       Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Set 2. A line: S (qorḥā) n f sg
       B line: S-C (maḥāgōret ʿaqq) n f sg + n m sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1. a2 // a'' (taḥat maʿāšeh miqṣeh//taḥat pēṭīgīl) para/rep
Set 2. a' // a''''2 (qorḥā//maḥāgōret ʿaqq) para
Sets 1 & 2. a2 / a' (maʿāšeh miqṣeh/qorḥā) ant (internal)
            a'' / a''''2 (pēṭīgīl/maḥāgōret ʿaqq) ant (internal)

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. PP-C::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 2. S::S-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound::simple
                  Set 2. simple::compound
Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. \( a:2:(a')::a'':(a''3) \) - semantically parallel (para, rep, ant)

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 2. compound:(simple)::simple: (compound)

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units; semantic parallelism extends beyond grammatical

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel

Number of Sets: 2

Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism (semantic; A & B lines)

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ISOAIH 3:25A-B

COUPLE

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. mētayik bāhēreb yippōlû
B. ūgbūrātēk bammilḥāmā:

Grammatical Structure

A. S-s PP Vin
B. &S-s PP

Translation

Your men shall fall by the sword, and your warriors in battle.
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. S PP Vin
B. S PP

A. métayik bahereb yippolû
B. (u)gêbûrâtêk bammilhämâ

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
Set 1. A line: S (métayik) n m pl + 2 f sg suff
       B line: S (gêbûrâtêk) n f sg + 2 f sg suff
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (bahereb) prep + n f sg
       B line: PP (bammilhämâ) prep + n f sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic
Set 1. a //= a' (métayik//gêbûrâtêk) syn
Set 2. b //= b' (hereb//milhämâ) pw

IV. RESULT

Grammatical
Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2. P(PP)::P(PP) - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Semantic

Set 1.  a::a' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2.  b::b' - semantically parallel (pw)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +O -Vin

ISAIAH 3:26A-B

COUPL ET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wēʾānū wēʾābēlū pētāḥēhā
B. wēniqqātā lāʾāres tēšēb

Translation

Her gates will lament and mourn;
desolate, she shall sit upon the ground.

Comment: The verb āna means "to mourn" elsewhere only in 19:8. The Niph of nāgā most often carries a positive meaning such as "be free" or "without guilt," but here has the negative connotation of being "emptied out" (so K-B; note that in Amos 4:6 nīqqāyōn, a substantive of the same root, is used negatively in depicting the "whiteness of teeth" during famine).

Grammatical Structure

A. &Vin &Vin S-s
B. &Vpa PP Vin

Grammatical Units

A. 3
B. 3
II. **PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

A. Vin S
   Vin
B. Vpa PP Vin

A. (we) 'anū' petahēhā
   (we) 'ābēlū
B. weniqqātā lā'āres tēsēb

**Semantic Schema**

A. a a' b
B. c d e

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: Vin (‘ānū) Qal pf conv 3 pl
       Vin (‘ābēlū) Qal pf conv 3 pl
       Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple (internal)

**Semantic**

Set 1. a / a' (‘ānū/‘ābēlū) syn (internal)

IV. **RESULTS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. Vin: (Vin) - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple: (simple)

**Semantic**

Set 1. a: (a') - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between internally parallel units; semantic parallelism between lines on phrase level.

Line Relations: A and B lines coordinate
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically (2 internal) and 2 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A line)

ISAIAH 4:1A-B

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wēnehēziqū šeba' nāšīm
B. bē'āš 'ehād [bayyôm hahu']

Translation
Seven women will take hold of one man,

Comment: The bayyôm hahu is extra-metrical (LXX omits it).

Grammatical Structure
A. &Vta S-C
B. DO(PP att)

Grammatical Units

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Translation

A. "lē'mōr> laḥmēnù nō'kēl and say, "We will eat our own bread,
B. wē'simlātēnû nilbāš and wear our own cloths,

Comment: The lē'mōr is extra-metrical.

Grammatical Structure

A. <InC> DO-s Vta
B. &DO-s Vta

Grammatical Units

A. 2
B. 2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. DO Vta
B. DO Vta

A. laḥmēnù nō'kēl
B. (wē)simlātēnû nilbāš

Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. a' b'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: DO (lahmēnû) n m sg + 1 c pl suff
   B line: DO (simlātēnû) n f sg + 1 c pl suff
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: Vta (nōˈkēl) Qal impf 1 c pl
   B line: Vta (nilbāš) Qal impf 1 c pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. a // a' (lahmēnû//simlātēnû) *para*

Set 2. b // b' (nōˈkēl//nilbāš) *para*

IV. **RESULT**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. DO::DO - grammatically parallel
Set 2. Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (para)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

**Grammatical/Semantic**

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
**COUPLETS**

I. **PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. raq yiqqârê 'šîmkâ 'alênu

B. 'ēsōp ħerpâtênu:

**Translation**

only let us be called by your name;
take away our reproach.

**Grammatical Structure**

A. adv Vpa S-s PP-s

B. Vta! DO-s

**Grammatical Units**

3

2

II. **PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

None

**Semantic Schema**

A. a3

B. a'2

A. raq yiqqârê 'šîmkâ 'alênu

B. 'ēsōp ħerpâtênu

III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

None

**Semantic**

a3 // a'2 (raq yiqqârê 'šîmkâ 'alênu// 'ēsōp ħerpâtênu)

cause-result (on phrase level only)
IV. RESULT

Grammatical
None

Semantic
a₃::a₂ - semantically parallel on phrase level (cause-result)

Grammatical/Semantic
Semantic congruence between lines on phrase level

Line Relations: A and B lines paratactically related
Number of Sets: 0

---------------------------------------------------------

ISAIAH 5:1A-B

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'asîrâ nā' lîdîdî
B. šîrat <dôday> lĕkarmô

Translation

Let me sing for my beloved,
my love song for His vineyard:

Comment: The major ambiguity of this couplet concerns the identification of the addressee (lîdîdî) who owns the vineyard (cf. the antecedent of pronoun on karmô). It is evident from the rest of the song (especially v. 7) that it is YHWH, although the adjective is used elsewhere only of the objects of YHWH's affection (cf. Deut. 33:12, Jer. 11:15, Psa. 60:7 and 127:2), and that the song is really addressed to the people (the preposition l on lîdîdî may mean "in regard to," or "concerning," cf. Gen. 20:13 and Deut. 33:12, 13). But this places YHWH as both the addressee and the originator/possessor of the song (šîrat dôday). The usual course taken by commentators is to emend dôday to the abstract plural dôday with the result that it is Isaiah's song, i.e. "the song of my love"="my love song" (so Kaiser, Skinner; note the abstract plural "love" in Prov. 7:18, Song of Sol. 1:2, 4), which is adopted above.
**Grammatical Structure** | **Grammatical Units**
---|---
A. Vta! ptl! PP-s | 2
B. DO-C-s PP-s | 3

**Non-Parallel_Unit** (Enjambment)

Comment: Note the repetition of roots šîr and dâd/yâdîd in the couplet. This repetition gives the impression that the couplet is semantically parallel.

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**ISAI AH 5:1C-D**

**COUPLEI**

I. **PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. kerem hâyâ lîdîdî
B. bêqeren ben-šâmen

Comment: geren is a hapax with this meaning, and one must resort to the Arabic gârn (hill). For ben-šâmen, cf. G-K 128 v.

**Grammatical Structure** | **Grammatical Units**
---|---
A. S QV P(PP) | 3
B. PP ,=-C | 3

**Non-Parallel_Unit** (Enjambment)
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. way'azzeqêhû waysaqqêlehu
B. wayyiṭṭà'êhû sôrêq

Translation

He dug it, and cleared it of stones, and planted it with choice vines;

Comment: The verb 'azag occurs only here (Pi), but its meaning is evident from the context and by cognates in late Hebrew, Aramaic and Arabic.

Grammatical Structure

A. &Vta-s &Vta-s
B. &Vta-s adv acc

Grammatical Units

2
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vta-s
B. Vta-s adv acc

A. (wa)y'azzeqêhû
B. (wa)yyiṭṭà'êhû sôrêq

Semantic Schema

A. a a'
B. a''2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta (way`azzeqelhu) Pi conv impf 3 m s + 3 m sg suff
       Vta (waysaqelehu) Pi conv impf 3 m s + 3 m sg suff (internal)

B line: Vta adv acc (wayyiitta`ehu sorefq) Qal impf 3 m s + 3 m s suff + n [m] sg

Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple/compound

Semantic

Set 1. a / a' // a''2 (way`azzeqelhu/waysaqelehu//wayyiitta`ehu sorefq) seg (internal; A line)

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta:(Vta)::Vta adv acc - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple:(simple)::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a:(a')::a''2 - semantically parallel (seq)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 1

Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 3 grammatically (2 internal) and 3 semantically (2 internal) parallel units

Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A line)
ISAIAH 5:2C-D

COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wayyiben migdāl bētōkô
B. wēgam-yeqeb-ḥāšēb bô

Translation
He built a watchtower in its midst, and hewed out a wine vat in it.

Grammatical Structure
A. &Vta DO PP-s
B. &ptl DO Vta PP-s

Grammatical Units
3
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. Vta DO PP-s
B. Vta PP-s
A. (wa)yyiben migdāl bētōkô
B. ḥāšēb (wē)gam-yeqeb bô

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1.  
A line: Vta (wayyiben) Qal conv impf 3 m s  
B line: Vta (ḥāšēb) Qal pf 3 m s  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2.  
A line: DO (migdāl) n m sg  
B line: DO (yeqeb) n m sg  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3.  
A line: PP (bētōkâ) prep + 3 m sg suff  
B line: PP (bô) prep + 3 m sg suff  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

**Semantic**

Set 1.  
a / a’ (wayyiben//ḥāšēb) para

Set 2.  
b / b’ (migdāl//yeqeb) para

Set 3.  
c / c’ (bētōkâ//bô) syn

IV. **RESULT**

**Grammatical**

Set 1.  
Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel  
Set 2.  
DO::DO - grammatically parallel  
Set 3.  
PP::PP - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type:  
Set 1.  
simple::simple  
Set 2.  
simple::simple  
Set 3.  
simple::simple

**Semantic**

Set 1.  
a::a’ - semantically parallel (para)  
Set 2.  
b::b’ - semantically parallel (para)  
Set 3.  
c::c’ - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH 5:2E-F

COUPLE T

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wayqaw la'āsāt 'ānābīm
B. wayya'as bē'usîm

Translation
and He expected for it to yield grapes, but it yielded wild grapes.

Comment: bē'usîm only appears in this context (v. 4). The root b's means "to stink," and perhaps a stronger term "rotten," or "stinking" (grapes) would be more to the point.

Grammatical Structure
A. &Vin PP(Inc-C) 3
B. &Vta DO 2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. Vin PP(Inc DD) 3
B. Vta DO 2

A. wayqaw la'āsāt 'ānābīm
B. wayya'as bē'usîm
Comment: The grammatical parallelism is subtle. In as much as the infinitive contains a verbal element, it can be argued that la‘èšot is parallel to wayya‘as. In form, however, wayya‘as is closer to waygaw, drawing attention to the unexpected result.

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. b’ c’

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: InC (la‘èšot) prep + Qal InC
     B line: Vta (wayya‘as) Qal impf consec 3 m sg
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (‘änäbîm) n m pl
     B line: DO (bê‘ušîm) n [m] pl
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b’ (la‘èšot//wayya‘as) rep
Set 2. c // c’ (‘änäbîm//bê‘ušîm) ant

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. InC::Vta - not full grammatical parallelism, but acceptable
Set 2. DO::DO - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
          Set 2. simple::simple
Semantic

Set 1. \( b::b' \) - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 2. \( c::c' \) - semantically parallel (ant)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Acceptable grammatical and complete semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH_5:3A-B

COUPLLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. \( \text{we·atta yəšēb yərūšālayim} \)
B. \( \text{we·iš yēhūdā} \)

Translation

And now, 0 inhabitants of Jerusalem, and men of Judah,

Grammatical Structure

A. &adv S!-C
B. &S!-C

Grammatical Units

3
2
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. adv S -C
B. S -C

A. wē'atta 'yōṣēb 'yērūšālayim
B. (wē) 'īς 'yēhūdā

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. b' c'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (yōṣēb) Qal ppl m sg
B line: S ('īς) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C (yērušālayim) n pn
B line: -C (yēhūda) n pn
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (yōṣēb// 'īς) syn
Set 2. c // c' (yērušālayim//yēhūdā) pw

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2. -C::-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Semantic

Set 1. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. c::c' - semantically parallel (pw)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +O -adv

ISAIAH 5:3C-D

COUPLEI
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. šiptū-nā bēnî
B. ubahā karmî

Translation
Judge between me,
and my vineyard.

Grammatical Structure
A. Vîn'-ptl! PP-s
B. &PP-C-s

Grammatical Units
2
2

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)
Comment: This couplet forms a quatrains with the next on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities. On the phrase level, the parallelism is alternating (A and C lines both begin with a question and contain la'asôt, and the B and D lines both contain finite forms of the verb 'āsā). However, the parallelism between the A and B, C and D lines is more determinative.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. mā-la'asôt 'ôd lēkarmî
B. wēlō' 'āsîtî bô

Translation
What more could one do to my vineyard, that I have not done in it?

Grammatical Structure
A. P(pr?) S(PP[InC] adv PP-s)
B. ,-R(neg Vta PP-s)

Comment: The interrogative pronoun together with the adv form the predicate, and the InC with the PP-s form the subject of this noun sentence.

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. P(pr?) adv S([Vta] PP-s)
B. neg Vta PP-s

A. mā 'ôd [ya'āsēh] lēkarmî
B. lō' 'āsîtî bô

Comment: The rewrite displays the underlying parallelism between the two lines.
Semantic Schema

A. a...b c
B. b' c'

Comment: The elements of the "a" term in the A line (ma 'og) are separated by InC.

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: [Vta] ([ya'æseh]) Qal impf 3 m sg
     B line: neg Vta (lO' 'asîti) neg + Qal pf 1 c sg
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP-s (lēkarmî) prep + n m sg + 1 c sg suff
     B line: PP-s (bÔ) prep + 3 m sg suff
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (mâ-la'asît//welO' 'asîtî) rep
Set 2. c // c' (lēkarmî//bÔ) pr

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. [Vta]::neg Vta - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP-s::PP-s - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                  Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 2. c::c' - semantically parallel (pr)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +O -pr? adv
Rewrite

ISAIAH 5:4c-d

COUPLEI
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. maddûa ' qiwwêtî la 'āsît 'ānābîm
B. wayya ' aš bē ' ušîm:

Translation

Why did I wait for it to yield grapes,
and it yielded wild grapes?

Grammatical Structure

A. adv? Vin PP(InC DO)
B. &Vta DO

Grammatical Units

4
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. adv? Vin PP(InC DO)
B. Vta DO

A. maddûa ' qiwwêtî la 'āsît 'ānābîm
B. wayya ' aš bē ' ušîm
Comment: The two clauses are on different syntactic levels in that the A line is the main clause and the B line is subordinate. Consequently, la’āsāt and wayya’as are not grammatically parallel and cannot be made so by a rewrite, even though they are of the same root. Nevertheless, there is grammatical parallelism on the word level in that both clauses have direct objects. The lines are lined up in the schema to show the superficial parallelism.

Semantic Schema

A. a b c d
   B. c’ d’

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: InC (la’āsāt) prep Qal InC
       B line: Vta (wayya’as) Qal impf consec 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (‘ānābīm) n m pl
       B line: DO (bē’ušīm) n m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. c // c’ (la’āsāt//wayya’as) rep
       Set 2. d // d’ (‘ānābīm//bē’ušīm) ant

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. InC¥Vta - grammatically non-parallel
Set 2. DO::DO - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 1. c // c' - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 2. d // d' - semantically parallel (ant)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between units of Set 2

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (primarily semantic but grammatical on word level in Set 2; lines coordinate)

Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 0 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +O -adv? Vin

ISAIAH 5:5A-B

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wē'attâ 'ôdî'â-nā' 'etkem
B. 'ēt 'ēšer-‘ānî 'ōseh lēkarmâ

Grammaratical Structure

A. &adv Vta-ptl! DO(dom-s)
B. DO [dom ,R(rm Spr ppl PF-s)]

Grammatical Units

3
3

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)

Translation

So now, let me tell you what I will do to my vineyard.
QUATRAIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ḥāsēr mēṣūkkātō
B. wēḥāyā lēḇāʾēr
C. pārōṣ gēdērō
D. wēḥāyā lēmīrmās:

Translation

Remove its hedge, so that it becomes pasturage.
Break down its wall, so that it is trampled.

Comment: The infinitive absolutes ḥāsēr (which may be an imperative) and pārōṣ may be used as imperatives as translated above, or as cohortatives (i.e. I will remove... cf. G-K 113 bb, dd). Whether the dages in the hapax mēṣūkkātō (hence from the root ṣkk) belongs here, or if mēṣukātō (from ṣūk=to hedge or fence up, cf. Job 1:10, Hosea 2:8 and Prov. 15:19) was intended, the idea of “hedge” or the like is sure from the context. The Pi bāʾēr may mean to “graze” (cf. Ex. 22:4) and is freely translated “pasturage” above.

Grammatical Structure

A. InA! DO-s
B. & Vin PP
C. InA! DO-s
D. & Vin PP

Grammatical Units

Grammatical Schema

A. InA! DO
B. InA! DO
C. InA! DO
D. InA! DO

A. ḥāsēr mēṣūkkātō
B. wēḥāyā lēḇāʾēr
C. pārōṣ gēdērō
D. wēḥāyā lēmīrmās
Semantic Schema

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: InA (hāsēr) Qal InA
   C line: InA (pāroš) Qal InA
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (mēsūkkātō) n f sg + 3 m sg suff
   C line: DO (gēdērō) n m sg + 3 m sg suff
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. B and D lines: Vin (wēhāyâ) Qal conv pf 3 m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple (repetition)

Set 4. B line: PP (lēbā'ēr) prep + Pi InC
   D line: PP (lēmirmās) prep + n [m] sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (hāsēr//pāroš) syn
Set 2. b // b' (mēsūkkātō//gēdērō) syn
Set 3. c // c (wēhāyâ) rep
Set 4. d // d' (lēbā'ēr//lēmirmās) syn
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO::DO - grammatically parallel
Set 3. Vin::Vin - grammatically parallel
Set 4. PP::PP - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple
Set 4. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 3. c::c - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 4. d::d' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: alternating lines completely parallel
Number of Sets: 4
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
**ISAIAH 5:6A-D**

**QUATRAIN**

I. **PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. wa ʾāšītēḥū bāṭā
B. lōʾ yizzāmēr
C. wēlōʾ yēʾādēr
D. wēʾālā šāmīr wāšāyit

**Translation**

And I will make it a waste, which shall not be pruned, which shall not be hoed, so briars and thorns will come up.

**Comment:** bāṭā is a hapax with no clear Semitic cognates. It may be of the same root as ḏattōt in 7:19, which is understood as "precipice" (the root btt in Arabic means to "cut off"). If so, the word should be punctuated as bāṭā, with the meaning here being "end", or "destruction". The context, however, requires a meaning closer to "waste".

**Grammatical Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
<th>Grammatical Structure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. &amp;tā-s DO</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. neg Vpa</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. &amp;neg Vpa</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. &amp;Vin S &amp;S</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. **PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
<th>Grammatical Schema</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. &amp;tā-s DO</td>
<td>neg Vpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>&amp;neg Vpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>&amp;Vin S &amp;S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
<th>Grammatical Schema</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. wa ʾāšītēḥū bāṭā</td>
<td>lōʾ yizzāmēr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>(we)lōʾ yēʾādēr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>wēʾālā šāmīr wāšāyit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. c d
C. c d'
D. e f2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

Comment: The A and D lines may be understood to be in a cause-result relationship as translated above, and therefore enjambed. However, they may also be understood as two independent, coordinate clauses.

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

A and D lines: non-parallel (enjambment, but see comment above

Set 1. B and C lines: neg (lō') neg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. B line: Vpa (yizzāmēr) Niph impf 3 m sg
   C line: Vpa (yē'ādēr) Niph impf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. c // c (lō'//lō') rep
Set 2. d // d' (yizzāmēr//yē'ādēr) para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. neg::neg - grammatically parallel
Set 2. Vpa::Vpa - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                Set 2. simple::simple
Semantic

Set 1.  c::c – semantically parallel (rep)
Set 2.  d::d' – semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units of the B and C lines

Line Relations:  quatrain partially parallel; chiastic line structure with semantic parallelism on clause level between A and D lines

Number of Sets:  2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH_5:6E-F

COUPLET

I.  PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A.  wē'āl he'ābīm 'āṣawweh
B.  mēham̱ț'ir 'ālāyw mātār:

Translation

I will command the clouds, that they rain no rain upon it.

Grammatical Structure

A.  &PP Vin
B.  PP(InC PP-s DO)

Grammatical Units

2
3

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ki kerem YHWH šēbā'ōt
B. bêt yišrā'ēl
C. wē 'îš yēhūdā
D. nēṭa' ša'āšū'āyw

Translation
Indeed, the vineyard of YHWH of hosts
is the house of Israel,
and the men of Israel
his pleasant planting,

Grammatical Structure
A. ptl S-C-C
B. P-C
C. P-C
D. S-C-s

Grammatical Units
3
2
2
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl S -C-C
B. P -C
C. P -C
D. S -C-s

A. ki kerem YHWH šēbā'ōt
B. bêt yišrā'ēl
C. (wē) 'îš yēhūdā
D. nēṭa' ša'āšū'āyw

Comments: This is another of the frequent lines that reflect Yehudiyya, a term used in Isaiah for the exiles who returned from Babylon to Jerusalem. The six lines that precede this one form a parallel structure with the theme of the vineyard (Isaiah 5:1-6). The expression 'îš yēhūdā is not found elsewhere, and it is considered an individual semantic compound.
Semantic Schema

A. a\textsuperscript{3}
B. b c
C. b' c'
D. a'\textsuperscript{2}

A. \textit{ki kerem YHWH šēbā'ôt}
B. \textit{bêt yišrā'ēl}
C. \textit{'îs yēḥudā}
D. nēṭa' ša'āsū'āyw

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: \textit{S (kerem) n m sg}

D line: \textit{S (nēṭa' ša'āsū'āyw) n [m] sg}

Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Set 2. A line: \textit{-C-C (YHWH šēbā'ôt) n pn + n m pl}

D line: \textit{-C-s (ša'āsū'āyw) n m pl + 3 m sg suff}

Parallel Unit Type: compound/simple

Set 3. B line: \textit{P (bēt) n m sg}

C line: \textit{P ('îš) n m sg}

Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Set 4. B line: \textit{-C (yišrā'ēl) n pn}

C line: \textit{-C (yēḥudā) n pn}

Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a\textsuperscript{3} / a'\textsuperscript{2} (kerem YHWH šēbā'ôt // nēṭa' ša'āsū'āyw)

epith/pr

Set 3. b / b' (bēt / 'îš) / syn

Set 4. c / c' (yišrā'ēl / yēḥudā) / mer

Comment: The "a" and "b" terms are then related metaphorically:

a\textsuperscript{3}, a'\textsuperscript{2} / b\textsubscript{2}, b'\textsubscript{2} (kerem YHWH šēbā'ôt, nēṭa' ša'āsū'āyw / bēt yišrā'ēl, 'îš yēḥudā).

bēt is apparently idiomatic with yēḥudā (cf. Hosea 1:7, Jer. 3:18 and Ezk. 4:6) as well as yišrā'ēl, and therefore bēt yišrā'ēl and 'îš yēḥudā are not considered indivisible semantic compounds.
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2. -C-C::-C - grammatically parallel
Set 3. P::P - grammatically parallel
Set 4. -C::-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type:  Set 1. simple::simple
                  Set 2. compound::simple
                  Set 3. simple::simple
                  Set 4. simple::simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a3::a'2 - semantically parallel (epith/pr)
Set 3. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)        {& met}
Set 4. c::c' - semantically parallel (mer)

Parallel Unit Type:  Sets 1 & 2. double compound::compound
                  Set 3. simple::simple
                  Set 4. simple::simple

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel
units; semantic parallelism extends to all units
( metaphorically between Sets 1 & 2 and 3 & 4)

Line Relations: chiastic line structure
Number of Sets: 4
Parallel Unit Distribution:
    Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
    Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
    Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
    Set 4: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Compounds of Sets 1 and 2 are grammatically divisible, but seman-
tically indivisible
ISAIAH 5:7E-H

QUATRAIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text | Translation
--- | ---
A. wayqaw lēmišpāt | and He looked for justice,
B. wēhinnēh miśpāh | but behold, bloodshed;
C. lišdāqā | for righteousness,
D. wēhinnēh šē'āqā | but behold, a cry!

Comment: miśpāh, a hapax and obvious pun on miṣpāt, is usually traced to the root sōp, which in late Hebrew and Arabic means "to pour out, shed" (note sāpîah in Job 14:19 "outpouring").

Grammatical Structure | Grammatical Units
--- | ---
A. &Vin PP | 2
B. &P(ptl!) S | 2
C. PP | 1
D. &P(ptl!) S | 2

Comment: The emphatic particle hinnēh is considered to function here quasi verbally; as such it may be regarded as a predicate (cf. 17:14A-B).

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vin PP | P(ptl!) S | P(ptl!) S
B. | | | |
C. | | | |
D. | | | |

A. wayqaw lēmišpāt | wēhinnēh miśpāh
B. lišdāqā | wēhinnēh šē'āqā
C. | | |
D. | | |
Semantic Schema

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

A. wayqaw  lēmišpāṭ
B.  wēhinnēh  miśpāḥ
C.  lišdāqā
D.  lišdāqā

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: PP (lēmišpāṭ) prep + n m sg
C line: PP (lišdāqā) prep + n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. B and D lines: ptl! (wēhinnēh) ptl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. B line: S (miśpāḥ) n [m] sg
D line: S (ṣe'aqā) n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b / b'' (lēmišpāṭ/lišdāqā) syn
Set 2. c / c (wēhinnēh) rep
Set 3. b' / d''' (miśpāḥ/ṣe'aqā) para
Sets 1 & 3. b, b'' / b', b''' (lēmišpāṭ, lišdāqā/miśpāḥ, ṣe'aqā) ant

Comment: Note the paronomasia in mišpāṭ and miśpāḥ, lišdāqā and ṣe'aqā (similar sound but opposite meaning).
IV. RESULT

Grammatical
Set 1. PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 2. ptl::ptl - grammatically parallel
Set 3. S::S - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple

Semantic
Sets 1 & 3. b::b':b'':b''' - semantically parallel (syn, para, ant)
Set 2. c::c - semantically parallel (rep)

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 3. simple::simple::simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple

Grammatical/Semantic
Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units; semantic parallelism extends beyond grammatical (Sets 1 & 2)

Line Relations: alternating line structure; A and C partial, B and D complete

Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
   Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Ellipsis: +O -Vin (C line)
TRIPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ḥôy maggi'ê bayit bēbayit
B. šādeh bēšādeh yaqribû 'ad 'epes māqôm
C. wēhūšabtem lēbaddekem bēqereb hā'āreş

Translation

Woe to those who join house to house,
who add field to field until there is no more room,
and you dwell alone in the midst of the land.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptl! S'(ppl) DO PP
B. ,−R (DO PP Vta PP-C)
C. &Vin PP PP-C

Grammatical Units

4
5
4

Comment: The Hoph of yāsāb (occurring elsewhere only in Isa. 44:26) is difficult here because there is no logical causation (literally "and you be made to dwell . . ."). The LXX evidently understood the h preformative as an interrogative. The change of person also appears to be abrupt (but cf. G-K 144 p). In spite of these difficulties, the lines are intelligible.

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical

A. ptl
B. ,−R([ppl])
C. &Vin

A. ḥôy maggi'ê bayit bēbayit
B. [maqrîbê] šādeh bēšādeh 'ad 'epes māqôm
C. wēhūšabtem lēbaddekem bēqereb hā'āreş

Comment: The rewrite of the Hiph imperfect to the participle displays the underlying grammatical parallelism.
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: ppl (maggâ’ê) Hiph ppl m pl
B line: [ppl] (yaqrîbû) Hiph [ppl] m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple///simple

Set 2. A line: DO (bayit) n m sg
B line: DO (sâdeh) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple///simple

Set 3. A line: PP (bêbayit) prep + n m sg
B line: PP (bêsâdeh) prep + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple///simple

C line: non-parallel (coordinate)

**Semantic**

Set 1. b // b’ (maggâ’ê//yaqrîbû) syn
Sets 2 & 3. c2 // c’2 (bayit bêbayit//sâdeh bêsâdeh) para

IV. RESULT

**Grammatical**

Set 1. ppl::[ppl] - grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO::DO - grammatically parallel
Set 3. PP::PP - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple
Semantics

Set 1. \( b::b' \) - semantically parallel (syn)
Sets 2 & 3. \( c2::c'2 \) - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Sets 2 & 3. compound::compound

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: A and B lines partially parallel, C line coordinate

Number of Sets: 3

Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Compounds are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible

Ellipsis: PP-C -ptl (new term)

Rewrite

\begin{quote}

ISAIAH 5:9A-E

QUATRAIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

\begin{itemize}
\item A. 'im-lō' bāttîm rabbîm
\item B. lēsamām yihyū
\item C. gēdōlîm weṭōbîm
\item D. mē'en yâšēb
\end{itemize}

Translation

Surely many houses shall be desolate; the great and good ones without inhabitants.

Comment: The unintelligible prophetic audition which prefaces the quatrain is extra-metrical. 'im-lō' are simple particles of asseveration (cf. 22:14 and Job 22:20).
Grammatical Structure

A. ptl? S att
B. P(PP) QV
C. att &att
D. P(PP [neg ptl]-C)

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptl? S att
B. P(PP) QV
C. att
D. P(PP-C)

A. 'im-lō' bāttîm rabbîm
B. gēdōlîm
C. (wē) tōbîm
D. mē'ēn yōṣēb

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: att (rabbîm) att m pl
   C line: att (gēdōlîm) att m pl
   att (tōbîm) att m pl (internal)
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple/simple

Set 2. B line: PP (lēšammā) prep + n f sg
   D line: PP-C (mē'ēn yōṣēb) prep + neg ptl + Qal ppl m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound
Semantic

Set 1.  \( c // c' // c'' \) (rabbím//gēdōlím/ṭōbím) **para** (internal; C line)

Set 2.  \( d // d'2 \) (lēšammâ//mē'en yôšēb) **syn**

IV. **RESULT**

Grammatical

Set 1.  **att::att:** (att) - grammatically parallel
Set 2.  **PP:PP-C** - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type:  Set 1.  **simple::simple:** (simple)
Set 2.  **simple::compound**

Semantic

Set 1.  **c::c':(c'')** - semantically parallel (para)
Set 2.  **d::d'2** - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type:  same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations:  alternating line structure; ellipsis
Number of Sets:  2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
- **Set 1:** 3 grammatically (2 internal) and 2 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
- **Set 2:** 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; C line)
Ellipsis:  +att -S (C line)
        ++C -QV (D line)
ISAIAH 5:10A-D

QUATRAIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ki 'asheret simde-kerem
B. ya'asū bat 'ehāt
C. wêzerâ ḫōmer
D. ya'āseh 'ēp̄ā

Translation
For ten acres of vineyard shall yield one bath, and a homer of seed, shall yield only one ephah.

Grammatical Structure
A. ptl S-C-C
B. Vta DO att
C. &S-C
D. Vta DO

Grammatical Units
3
3
2
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl S-C -C
B. Vta DO att
C. S -C
D. Vta DO

A. ki 'asheret simdē -kerem
B. ya'āsû bat 'ehāt
C. (wē)zera' ḫōmer
D. ya'āseh 'ēp̄ā

Comment: The verbs are considered grammatically parallel in spite of the different number.
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S-C (‘āṣeret šimdē-kerem) n f sg + n m sg
C line: S (zera‘) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Set 2. A line: -C (kerem) n m sg
C line: -C (ţömer) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. B line: Vta (ya‘āsû) Qal impf 3 pl
D line: Vta (ya‘āseh) Qal impf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 4. B line: DO att (bat ‘ēhāt) n m sg + adj f sg
D line: DO (‘ēpâ) n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a3 // a‘2 (‘āṣeret šimdē-kerem//zera‘ ţömer) para

Set 3. b // b‘ (ya‘āsû//ya‘āseh) rep

Set 4. c2 // c‘ (bat ‘ēhāt//‘ēpâ) para
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S-C::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2. -C::-C - grammatically parallel
Set 3. Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel
Set 4. DO att:DO - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple
Set 4. compound::simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a3::a'2 - semantically parallel (para)
Set 3. b::b' - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 4. c2::c' - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 2. double compound::compound
Set 3. simple::simple
Set 4. compound::simple

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: alternating line structure
Number of Sets: 4
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Compounds of Set 1 are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible
ISAIAH 5:11A-D

QUATRAIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ḥōy maškimê babbōqer
B. šēkār yirdōpû
C. mē'ahārē bannešep
D. yayin yadlīqēm:

Translation
Woe to those who rise early in the morning, that they may run after strong drink, who tarry late in the evening, till wine inflames them.

Grammatical Structure
A. ptl! S(ppl)! PP
B. DO Vta
C. ,=S(ppl) PP
D. S Vta-s

Grammatical Units
3
2
2
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl! S(ppl) PP DO Vta
B. S(ppl) PP [DO Vta]

Comment: The rewrite of the singular imperfect with the 3 m pl suffix to a third plural imperfect reveals the deep level grammatical parallelism. It should be noted that dlk is a synonym of rdp, with the meaning "hotly pursue" (cf. Gen. 31:36) as well as "burn" or "inflame" (see comment below).
Semantic Schema

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S(ppl) (maškimê) Hiph ppl m pl
C line: S(ppl) (mê'ahârê) Pi ppl m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (babbôger) prep + n m sg
C line: PP (bânešep) prep + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. B line: DO (šêkâr) n [m] sg
D line: [DO] (yâyin) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 4. B line: Vta (yirdôpû) Qal impf 3 pl
D line: [Vta] ([yidlêqû]) [Qal impf 3 pl]
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (maškimê//mê'ahârê) mer
Set 2. c // c' (bôger//nešep) mer
Set 3. d // d' (šêkâr//yâyin) syn
Set 4. e // e' (yirdôpû//yadlîqêm) para/pun

Comment: The root dîlq has a double meaning: that of "burn" and "hotly pursue." The pun here is that in the morning strong drink is pursued, but in the evening wine is the pursuer.
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. ppl::ppl - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 3. DO::[DO] - grammatically parallel
Set 4. Vta::[Vta] - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple
Set 4. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. b::b' - semantically parallel (mer)
Set 2. c::c' - semantically parallel (mer)
Set 3. d::d' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 4. e::e' - semantically parallel (para/pun)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: alternating line structure

Number of Sets: 4

Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Ellipsis: +0 -ptl!

Rewrite
ISAIAH 5:12A-C

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wēhāyā kinnôr wānebel
B. tōp wēhālîl
C. wāyayîn miṣṭēhem

Translation
There is lyre and harp, timbrel and flute, and wine at their feasts,

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

Grammatical Units
3
2
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. QV S S
B. S S
C. S P(PP)

A. wēhāyā kinnôr
B. tōp
C. wāyayîn miṣṭēhem

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
Comment: The list of instruments are listed individually rather than in pairs (compounds) because kinn̄or is not only paired with nebel, but also with top and hālîl elsewhere.

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line:  S (kinn̄or) n m sg  
S (nebel) n m sg (internal)  
B line:  S (tōp) n m sg  
S (hālîl) n m sg (internal)  
C line:  S (yayin) n m sg  
Parallel Unit Type:  simple/simple//simple/simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b / b' // b'' / b''' (kinn̄or/nebel//tōp/hālîl) para  
b, b', b'', b''' / / b'''' (kinn̄or, nebel, tōp, hālîl// 
yayin) para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Parallel Unit Type:  Set 1.  simple:(simple):(simple):(simple): 
                  simple

Semantic

Set 1.  b:(b')::b'':(b''):b''' - semantically parallel (para)  
Parallel Unit Type:  same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: all 3 lines parallel
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 5 grammatically (2 internal) and 5 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A & B lines)
List: A and B lines

ISAIAH 5:12D-G

QUATRAIN
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text                      Translation
A. we'et pō'al YHWH       but the deeds of YHWH
B. lō' yabbîtû           they do not regard,
C. âma'asēh yādāyw        and the work of His hands,
D. lō' rā'ū               they do not see.

Comment: Note the imperfect used as a perfect (G-K 106 1).
These lines could possibly be understood as a 3:3 couplet. Here,
the lō' is considered emphatic and given a grammatical unit.

Grammatical Structure     Grammatical Units
A. &dom DO-C              2
B. neg Vta                2
C. &DO-C-s                2
D. neg Vta                2
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. DO -C
B. neg Vta
C. DO -C
D. neg Vta

A. (wē) 'et pō' al YHWH
B. lo'
C. (û) ma' āsēh yādāyw
D. lo'

Semantic Schema
A. a b
B. c d
C. a' b'
D. c' d'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
Set 1. A line: DO (pō' al) n m sg
       C line: DO (ma' āsēh) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C (YHWH) n pn
       C line: -C (yādāyw) n f du
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. B and D lines: neg (lō') neg (repetition)
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 4. B line: Vta (yabbī tū) Hiph impf 3 pl
       D line: Vta (rā' ū) Qal pf 3 pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple
Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (pō'al//ma'āseh) syn
Set 2. b // b' (YHWH//yādāyw) wp/pr
Set 3. c // c (lō'/lō') rep
Set 4. d // d' (yabbītū//rā'û) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. DD::DO - grammatically parallel
Set 2. -C::-C - grammatically parallel
Set 3. neg::neg - grammatically parallel
Set 4. Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple
Set 4. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (wp/pr)
Set 3. c::c - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 4. d::d' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: alternating line structure
Number of Sets: 4
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. lákēn gālā 'ammī mibbēlí-dā'at
B. ḳḇôdô mētē rā'āb
C. wahāmōnō šīhēn šāmā'

Translation

Therefore, my people go into exile for want of knowledge, and their nobles are men of hunger, and their multitudes parched with thirst.

Comment: It is usual to emend mētē to the participle mētê ("dying" from hunger). Kaiser emends it to mēzê rā'āb on the basis of Deut. 32:24, but the text in Deuteronomy is uncertain itself. It is best to leave the text as it stands and understand the noun mt to be a pun on death (cf. Is. 41:14, where mētê is paralleled to tōla'at).

Grammatical Structure

A. ptl! Vin S-s PP(neg adv)-C
B. &S-s P-C
C. &S-s P-C

Grammatical Units

A. lākēn gālā 'ammī mibbēlí-dā'at
B. ḳḇôdô mētê rā'āb
C. wahāmōnō šīhēn šāmā'

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptl! Vin S-s PP
B. &S P -C
C. &S P -C

Grammatical Units

A. lākēn gālā 'ammī mibbēlí-dā'at
B. (ẖ)kbôdô mētê rā'āb
C. (w)aḥāmōnō šīhēn šāmā'
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

A line: non-parallel

Set 1. B line: S (ukbodO) n m sg + 3 m sg suff
       C line: S (wahamondO) n m sg + 3 m sg suff
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. B line: P (met) n m sg
       C line: P (siiheh) att
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. B line: -C (ra'ab) n m sg
       C line: -C (sama') n [m] sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. e // e' (kebodO/hamondO) mer

Sets 2 & 3. f2 // f'2 (mete ra'ab/siheh sama') para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2. P::P - grammatically parallel
Set 3. -C::-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple
**Semantic**

Set 1. e::e' = semantically parallel  
Sets 2 & 3. f2::f'2 = semantically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple  
Sets 2 & 3. compound::compound

**Grammatical/Semantic**

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: A line grammatically coordinate to B and C lines; B and C lines completely parallel

Number of Sets: 3

Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Compounds are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible

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**ISAIAH 5:14A-B**

**COUPLE**

I. **PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. lākēn hirḥib̄ā šē’ōl napša

B. ūpāʿārā pīhā liblî-ḥōq

**Translation**

Therefore, sheol has enlarged her throat, and has opened her mouth beyond bounds,

**Comment:** For this nuance of *nepeš,* cf. Hab. 2:5 and Prov. 23:2.

**Grammatical Structure**

A. ptl Vta S DO-s

B. &Vta DO-s PP-C

**Grammatical Units**

3
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl Vta DO-s S
B. Vta DO-s PP-C

A. lākēn hirhibā napšā ye’āl
B. (ū)pā’ārā pīhā libli-ḥōq

Semantic Schema
A. a2...b
B. a’2 c

A. lākēn hirhibā napšā ye’āl
B. (ū)pā’ārā pīhā libli-ḥōq

Comment: The dots indicate that the compound is separated by ye’āl.

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
Set 1. A line: Vta (hirhibā) Hiph pf 3 f sg
B line: Vta (pāʿārā) Qal pf 3 f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (napšā) n f sg + 3 f sg suff
B line: DO (pīhā) n m sg + 3 f sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic
Sets 1 & 2. a2 // a’2 (hirhibā napšā //pā’ārā pīhā) para

Comment: The verb pā’ār always occurs with pī and therefore is analyzed as a semantically indivisible compound, along with hirhibā napšā.
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::Vta – grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO::DO – grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a2::a'2 – semantically parallel (para)

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +PP-C -S (new term)
Compounds are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible

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ISAIAH 5:14C-D

COUPLEТ

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wēyārad hādārā wahāmōnā
B. ūš'ōnā wē'ālēz bâ:

Translation
and her nobles and her multitudes will go down,
and her noise and he who exalts in her.

Comment: The 3 f sg suffixes evidently refer to Jerusalem.
Grammatical Structure  Grammatical Units
A. &Vin S-s &S-s 3
B. &S-s &S(Vin PP-s) 3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. Vin S S
B. S S(Vin PP-s)

A. wēyārad hādārâ
(wa)hāmōnâ
B. (û)šʻōnâ
wēʻalēz bâ

Semantic Schema
A. a b c
B. c' b'2

A. wēyārad hādārâ wahāmōnâ
B. ūšʻōnâ wēʻalēz bâ

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
Sets 1 & 2. A line: S (hādārâ) n m sg + 3 f sg suff
S (hāmōnâ) n m sg + 3 f sg suff (internal)
B line: S (šēʻōnâ) n m sg + 3 f sg suff
S (ʻalēz bâ) Qal pf 3 m sg + prep + 3 f sg suff (internal)
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple//simple/compound

Semantic
Set 1. b // b'2 (hādārâ/'alēz bâ) epith
Set 2. c // c' (hāmōnâ/šēʻōnâ) syn
Comment: The "b" and "c" terms are not totally unrelated semantically, but their relationship is not clearly definable. Perhaps the relationship is mer (cf. 5:13A-C "Semantic").

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Sets 1 & 2. S:(S)::S:(S) - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 2. simple::simple:compound

Semantic

Set 1. b::b'2 - semantically parallel (epith)
Set 2. c::c' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::compound
Set 2. simple::simple

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units; grammatical possibly extends beyond semantic (see comment above)

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Internal parallelism (grammatical; A & B lines, but semantic?)
Ellipsis: +PP-s -Vin
List: A and B lines

Comment: Note the chiastic b c c' b' structure.
ISAIAH 5:15A-B

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wayyīšah ‘ādām
B. wayyīšpal-‘ām
C. wē‘ēnē gēḇōḥîm tišpálhā:

Translation
Man is bowed down,
and men are brought low,
and the eyes of the haughty are brought low.

Comment: Although it appears that this verse and the next are out of context (cf. 2:9, 11 and 17 where v. 15 is repeated with some variation), there is no reason why they should not be considered Isaianic.

Grammatical Structure
A. &Vpa S
B. &Vin S
C. &S-C Vin

Grammatical Units
2
2
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. Vpa S
B. Vin S
C. Vin S-C

Semantic Schema
A. a b
B. a’ b’
B. b’ ‘2 a’

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vpa (wayyisah) Niph impf 3 m sg
      B line: Vin (wayyiśpal) Qal impf 3 m sg
      C line: Vin (tišpalnâ) Qal impf 3 f pl
      Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S (‘ādām)
      B line: S (‘îš)
      C line: S-C (wē `ēnē gebōhîm)
      Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1. a’ // a’ (wayyiśpal//tišpalna) rep
      a // a’ (wayyisah//wayyiśpal) syd

Set 2. b // b’ (‘ādām//‘îš) syn
      b, b’ // b’’2 (‘ādām, ‘îš//‘ēnē gebōhîm) wo

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vpa::Vin::Vin - grammatically parallel/compatible
Set 2. S::S::S-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple::simple
                  Set 2. simple::simple::compound

Semantic

Set 1. a::a’::a’ - semantically parallel (rep, syn)
Set 2. b::b’::b’’2 - semantically parallel (syn, wo)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: triplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:

- Set 1: 3 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 3 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units

Comment: Note that this verse is a refrain (cf. 2:9, 11 and 17).

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**ISAIAH 5:16A-B**

**COUPLETS**

**I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. wayyigbah YHWH šēbā’āt bammišpāt
B. wēhā’ēl haqqādōs niqdāš

**Translation**

But YHWH of hosts is exalted in judgement, and the holy God shows Himself holy in righteousness.

**Grammatical Structure**

A. &Vin S-C PP
B. &S-C Vpa PP

**Grammatical Units**

4

**II. PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

A. &Vin S -C PP
B. Vpa S -C PP

| A. wayyigbah | YHWH | šēbā’āt | bammišpāt |
| B. niqdāš | hā’ēl | haqqādōs | biṣdāqā |


Semantic Schema

A. a b2 c
B. b’2 a’ c’

A. wayyigbah YHWH šēbā’ōt bammīṣpāt
B. niqdāš hā’ēl haqqādōs biṣdāqā

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vin (wayyigbah) Qal impf conv 3 m sg
B line: Vpa (niqdāš) Niph pf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S (YHWH) pn
B line: S (‘ēl) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: compound//compound

Set 3. A line: –C (šēbā’ōt) n m pl
B line: –C (haqqādōs) att m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 4. A line: PP (bammīṣpāṭ) prep + n m sg
B line: PP (biṣdāqā) prep + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a’ (wayyigbah//niqdāš) syn
Sets 2 & 3. b2 // b’2 (YHWH šēbā’ōt//’ēl haqqādōs) epith
Set 4. c // c’ (bammīṣpāṭ//biṣdāqā) syn
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vin::Vpa - grammatically parallel
Set 2. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 3. -C::-C - grammatically parallel
Set 4. PP::PP - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple
Set 4. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (syn)
Sets 2 & 3. b2::b'2 - semantically parallel (epith)
Set 4. c::c' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Sets 2 & 3. compound::compound
Set 4. simple::simple

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 4

Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Compounds are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible
ISAIAH 5:18A-B

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ḥôy mòšèkè he'āwôn bēḥâblê 〈haṣṣôr〉
B. wēkâ'ābôt hâ'âgâlâ ḥâṭṭâ'ā

Translation
Woe to those who draw iniquity with cattle ropes, and sin like as with cart ropes!

Comment: While the bēḥâblê  haṣṣaw of the MT makes sense by itself (cf. Job 36:8 for the similar expression bēḥâblê  ḥônî), its meaning within the wider context of the couplet is problematic. How can "vain" or "worthless" ropes be compared with the strong ropes of a cart? It is not that the ropes are evil (cf. the metaphor of the ropes of evil or affliction ensnaring the victim: Job 36:8 and Prov. 5:22), but that they are strong enough to drag large quantities of sin. Taking into account the similarity between the r and ḥ in the Siloam Inscription (א and ח), it is best to emend haṣṣaw: to haṣṣôr (so BHS apparatus), although the term bēḥâblê  haṣṣôr is unattested.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptl! S(ppl)! DO PP-C
B. &PP-C DO

Grammatical Units

5

III. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptl! S(ppl)! DO PP -C
B. DO PP -C

A. ḥôy mòšèkè he'āwôn ḥâṭṭâ'ā bēḥâblê haṣṣôr
B. wēkâ'ābôt hâ'âgâlâ (wē) ka'ābot hâ'âgâlâ
Semantic Schema

A. a b c d e
B. d' e' c'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO (‘awôn) n m sg
   B line: DO (ḥaṭṭā‘ā) n f sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (bēḥable) prep + n m pl
   B line: PP (ka‘ābôt) prep + n [f] pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: -C (ḥassôr) n m sg
   B line: -C (hā‘āgālâ) n f sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. c // c' (‘awôn//ḥaṭṭā‘ā) syn
Set 2. d // d' (bēḥable//ka‘ābôt) syn
Set 3. e // e' (ḥassôr//hā‘āgālâ) para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. DO::DO - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 3. -C::-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                  Set 2. simple::simple
                  Set 3. simple::simple
Semantic

Set 1. c::c' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. d::d' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 3. e::e' - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +O -ptl! S!

Comment: Note the chiastic c (de) (d'e') c' structure.

---------------------------------------------------------------------

ISAIAH 5:19A-F

SEXTUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. hāʾōmerīm yēmahēr
B. yāhīṣâ maʿāsēhû
C. lēmaʾan nîrʾeh
D. wētiqrab wētābōʾa
E. Ṧāṣāt qēdōʿ yīṣrāʾēl
F. wēnēdâʾā

Comment: Note the cohortative ā on the jussives yāhīṣâ and tābōʾā.

Translation

Who say: let Him make haste,
let Him speed His work,
that we may see it;
let draw near and come
the purpose of the Holy One
of Israel,
that we may know it.
Grammatical Structure | Grammatical Units
---|---
A. | 2
B. | 2
C. | 2
D. | 2
E. | 3
F. | 1

Comment: This verse is a continuation of the "woe" of v. 18. yēmahēr and yāḥīṣā are normally intransitive (they do not occur with הָא), but here they both are understood to be transitive with the same DO (ma'āšēh). It could be argued, however, that yēmahēr functions here adverbially with yāḥīṣā. Note that these lines could be analyzed as a 6:6 couplet.

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ppl Vta
B. Vta DO-s
C. [Vta]
D. [Vta]
E. [DO-C-C]
F. &Vta

A. hāʾōmērîm yēmahēr
B. yāḥīṣā maʿāšēhū
C. lema'an nir'ēh
D. [yaqrîb]
E. 'āsat qedōs yišrā'ēl
F. wēnedā'ā

Comment: By rewriting the feminine intransitive verbs of the D line into masculine transitive Hiph forms, the underlying grammatical parallelism becomes more evident.
Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. b' c
C. d2
D. b'' b'''
E. c'3
F. d

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

Comment: The parallelism is complex. The יְמָהֵר and the יָהִיסָא are close synonyms and are interchangeable with each other. The same can be said of וָטִיגרָב and וֶתָבּוֹא. Both sets of verbs are related paradigmatically in that they both have to do with "proximity" (the former dealing more with time, the latter with space). Indeed, the relationship is so close between the two sets that if they had the same subject and were transitive they would be interchangeable (hence the rewrite above).

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. 
A line: Vta (יְמָהֵר) Pi juss 3 m sg
B line: Vta (יָהִיסָא) Hiph juss 3 m sg
D line: [Vta] [yaqrib] [Hiph] juss 3 [m] sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple/simple/simple

Set 2. 
B line: DO-s (מַא'ָּסֶהוּ) n m sg + 3 m sg suff
E line: [DO-C-C] (ָּשַׁטׁ qēdōs yīsrâ'ēl) n m sg + adj + n pn
Parallel Unit Type: simple/double compound

Set 3. 
C line: PP Vta (לֹּאִּי ma' an nir'eh) prep + Qal cohort 1 c pl
F line: &Vta (וֹנֶהָּדַּא) purpose waw + Qal cohort 1 c pl
Parallel Unit Type: compound/simple

Semantic

Set 1. 
b // b' (יְמָהֵר/yָהִיסָא) syn
b'' / b''' [tigrab/tabô'ā] syn (internal; D line)
b, b' // b'', b''' (יְמָהֵר, יָהִיסָא/[yaqrib, yābî'])
原材料

Set 2. 
c // c'3 (מַּא'ָּסֶהוּ/[ָּשַׁטׁ qēdōs yīsrâ'ēl] eff-cause/pr

Set 3. 
d2 // d' (לֹּאִּי ma' an nir'eh/[וֹנֶהָּדַּא] syn
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::Vta::[Vta]::([Vta]) - grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO-s::DO-C-C - grammatically parallel
Set 3. PP Vta::&Vta - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple::simple:(simple)
Set 2. simple::double compound
Set 3. compound::simple

Semantic

Set 1. b::b'::b'':(b''') - semantically parallel (syn, para)
Set 2. c::c'3 - semantically parallel (eff-cause/pr)
Set 3. d2::d' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: alternating line structure
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1:  4 grammatically (4 internal) and 4 semantically (4 internal) parallel units
  Set 2:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 3:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; D line)
Rewrite

Comment: Note the staccato: short choppy lines with verbs with first letter correspondence (y in 3 m sg impfs of A and B lines, n of cohort of C and F lines, waw and t in the impfs of the D line).
COUPLETS

Comment: This couplet forms a hexastich with the next two on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ḫ̄y hāʾōmērīm lāraʾ ṭōb
B. wēlaṭṭōb rāʾ

Translation

Woe to those who call evil good, and good evil,

Grammatical Structure

A. pt1! S(ppl)! PP DO
B. &PP DO

Grammatical Units

4
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptl S(ppl)! DO PP
B. DO PP

Semantic Schema

A. a b c c′
B. c′ c

A. ḫ̄y hāʾōmērīm ṭōb lāraʾ
B. raʾ laṭṭōb

A. ḫ̄y hāʾōmērīm lāraʾ ṭōb
B. wēlaṭṭōb raʾ
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO (tôb) n m sg
B line: DO (ra') n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Set 2. A line: PP (lāra') prep + n m sg
B line: PP (laṭṭâb) prep + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. c / c' (tôb/ra') ant
          c, c' // c', c (tôb, ra'/ra', tôb) rep

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. DO::DO - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP::PP - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                  Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. c:(c')::c':(c) - semantically parallel (ant, rep)

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 2. simple:(simple)::simple:
                   (simple)

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units; semantic extends beyond grammatical
Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Internal parallelism (semantic; A & B lines)
Ellipsis: +O -ptl! S!

Comment: Note the chiastic c c' c' c structure.

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ISAIAH 5:20C-D

COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. šāmîm ḫōšek lēʾōr
B. wēʾōr lēḥōšek

Translation
who make darkness light, and light darkness,

Grammatical Structure
A. S(ppl)! DO PP
B. &DO PP

Grammatical Units
3
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. S(ppl)! DO PP
B. DO PP

A. šāmîm ḫōšek lēʾōr
B. ʾēr lēḥōšek
Semantic Schema

A. a b b'
B. b' b

A. samim hůšek lě'ór
B. we'ór lěhůšek

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO (hůšek) n m sg
       B line: DO ('ôr) n f sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (lě'ôr) prep + n f sg
       B line: PP (lěhůšek) prep + n m sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. b / b' (hůšek/'ôr) ant
            b, b' // b', b (hůšek, 'ôr/'ôr, hůšek) rep

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. DO::DO - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP::PP - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                  Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. b:(b')::b':(b) - semantically parallel (rep, ant)

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 2. simple:(simple)::simple:(simple)
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units; semantic extends beyond grammatical

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Internal parallelism (semantic; A & B lines)
Ellipsis: +0 -S

Comment: Note the chiastic b b' b' b structure.

ISAIAH_5:2OE-F

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. šāmām mar lēmātāq
B. ūmātāq lēmār:

Translation
who make bitter sweet,
and sweet bitter.

Grammatical Structure
E. S(ppl)! DO PP
F. &DO PP

Grammatical Units
3
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. Š(ppl)! DO PP
B. DO PP
A. šāmām mar lēmātāq
B. mātāq lēmar
Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. c' b'

A. samim
   lēmātq̣
B. ˈumātq̣
   lēmar

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO (mar) att
       B line: DO (mātq̣) att
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (lēmātq̣) prep + att
       B line: PP (lēmar) prep + att
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. b / b' (mar/mātq̣) ant
            b, b' // b', b (mar, mātq̣//mātq̣, mar) rep

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. DO::DO - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP::PP - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                 Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. b:(b')::b':(b) - semantically parallel (rep, ant)

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 2. simple:(simple)::simple:
                   (simple)
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units; semantic extends beyond grammatical.

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Internal parallelism (semantic; A & B lines)
Ellipsis: +0 -S

Comment: Note the chiastic b b' b' b structure.

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ISAIAH 5:21A-B

COUPLETT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ħōy ḫākāmîm bē'ēnēhem
B. wēneged pēnēhem nēbōnîm:

Translation
Woe to those who are wise in their own eyes, and understanding in their own sight.

Grammatical Structure
A. ptl! S! PP-s
B. &PP-C-s S!

Grammatical Units
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl! S! PP
B. S!(ppl) PP-C-s
A. ħōy ḫākāmîm bē'ēnēhem
B. nēbōnîm (wē)neged pēnēhem
Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. c'2 b'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S! (ḥākāmîm) att
B line: S! (nēbōnîm) Niph ppl m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (bēʾēnēhem) prep + n f pl + 3 m pl suff
B line: PP-C (neged pēnēhem) prep + n m pl + 3 m pl suff
Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (ḥākāmîm//nēbōnîm) syn
Set 2. c // c'2 (bēʾēnēhem//neged pēnēhem) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S!::S! - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP::PP-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::compound

Semantic

Set 1. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. c::c'2 - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: prep -ptl!

Comment: Note the chiastic b c c'2 b structure.

ISAIAH 5:22A-B

COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ḥây gibborîm lištōt yāyin
B. wē’ansē-ḥayil limsōk šēkār:

Translation
Woe to those who are heroes at drinking wine, and men of valor at mixing drink.

Grammatical Structure
A. ptl! S! PP-C
B. S-C! PP-C

Grammatical Units
4

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl! S! PP -C
B. S-C! PP -C

A. ḥây gibborîm lištōt yāyin
B. (wē)’ansē-ḥayil limsōk šēkār
Semantic Schema

A. a b c d
B. b'2 c' d

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S! (gibbôrîm) n m pl
   B line: S! (‘anšê-ḥayîl) n m pl + n m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Set 2. A line: PP (lišṭôt) prep + Qal InC
   B line: PP (limsôk) prep + Qal InC
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: -C (yayîn) n m sg
   B line: -C (šêkâr) n [m] sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b'2 (gibbôrîm//‘anšê-ḥayîl) syn
Set 2. c // c' (lišṭôt//limsôk) para
Set 3. d // d' (yayîn//šêkâr) para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S!:S! - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP:PP - grammatically parallel
Set 3. -C:-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple:simple
                  Set 2. simple:simple
                  Set 3. simple:simple
**Semantic**

Set 1.  $b::b'$ - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2.  $c::c'$ - semantically parallel (para)
Set 3.  $d::d'$ - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

**Grammatical/Semantic**

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)

Number of Sets: 3

Parallel Unit Distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
- Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Ellipsis: $+-C$ (on the S) $-ptl$

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**ISAI AH 5:23A-B**

**COUPLE T**

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

**Text**

A. ṭaṣdīqā rāṣā‘ āeqeb ṣūḥad
B. wāṣidoqat ṣadīqūm yāsirū mimmennū

**Grammatical Structure**

A. S(ppl)!: DD PP
B. &DO-C Vta PP-s

**Translation**

Who acquit the guilty for a bribe,  
but takes away the justice of the righteous.

**Grammatical Units**

4

4
II. **PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

A. \( S(ppl)! \rightarrow \text{DO} \rightarrow \text{PP(adv-C)} \)
B. \([S(ppl)!] \rightarrow \text{DO-C} \rightarrow \text{PP-s} \)

A. \( \text{maṣdīqē} \rightarrow \text{rāsā} \rightarrow \text{`eqeb ūḥad} \)
B. \( [\text{mēṣirē}] \rightarrow \text{(wē)ṣidqat ṣadīqīm} \rightarrow \text{mimmennū} \)

Comment: Note that a rewrite displays the underlying grammatical parallelism.

**Semantic Schema**

A. \( a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c_2 \)
B. \( b'2 \rightarrow a \rightarrow d \)

A. \( \text{maṣdīqē} \rightarrow \text{rāsā} \rightarrow \text{`eqeb ūḥad} \)
B. \( \text{yāsīrū} \rightarrow \text{(wē)ṣidqat ṣadīqīm} \rightarrow \text{mimmennū} \)

III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: \( S! (\text{maṣdīqē}) \rightarrow \text{Hiph ppl m pl} \)
   B line: \( [S!] ([\text{mēṣirē}]) \rightarrow \text{[Hiph ppl m pl]} \)
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: \( \text{DO (rāsā')} \rightarrow \text{att m sq} \)
   B line: \( \text{DO-C (ṣidqat ṣadīqīm)} \rightarrow \text{n f sq + att m pl} \)
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Set 3. A line: \( \text{PP (`eqeb ūḥad)} \rightarrow \text{adv + n m sq} \)
   B line: \( \text{PP-s (mimmennū)} \rightarrow \text{prep + m sg suff} \)
   Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. \( a \rightarrow a' (\text{maṣdīqē//yāsīrū}) \rightarrow \text{ant} \)
Set 2. \( b \rightarrow b'2 (\text{rāsā'//ṣidqat ṣadīqīm}) \rightarrow \text{ant} \)
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::[S!] - grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO::DO-C - grammatically parallel
Set 3. PP(adv-C)::PP-s - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type:  Set 1. simple::simple  
                     Set 2. simple::compound
                     Set 3. compound::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (ant)
Set 2. b::b'2 - semantically parallel (ant)

Parallel Unit Type:  Set 1. simple::simple
                     Set 2. simple::compound

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantactic congruence between parallel units of Sets 1 and 2; grammatical extends beyond semantic (Set 3)

Line Relations:   couplet completely parallel grammatically, but partially parallel semantically

Number of Sets:   3

Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 3:  0 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Rewrite
COUPLETS
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. lĕkēn keʾēkōl qaʾ lēsōn ʾēš
B. waḥāṣaʾ leḥābā yirpeh

Translation

Therefore, as a tongue of fire devours stubble,
and as chaff sinks down into the flame,

Comment: ḫāṣaʾ occurs elsewhere only in 33:11, where it is also in parallel with qaʾ. Some sort of dry, worthless straw is obviously meant. waḥāṣaʾ leḥābā may be understood as a construct, and the B line could then be translated "as burning chaff sinks down."

Grammatical Structure

A. ptl PP(InC DO S-C) 4
B. &S PP Vin) 3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptl PP(InC DO S-C)
B. [Inc DO S]

A. lĕkēn keʾēkōl qaʾ lēšōn ʾēš
B. [harpōt (wa)ḥāṣaʾ leḥābā]

Comment: Note the rewrite of the Vin to a causative InC. The result is that the leḥābā becomes the S and ḫāṣaʾ becomes the DO, displaying the underlying grammatical parallelism (read "and as the flame causes chaff to sink down").

Semantic Schema

A. a b c2
B. b' c' a'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical.
III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: InC (ke'ekol) prep + Qal InC  
B line: [InC] [charpēt] [Hiph InC]  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (qaṣ) n m sg  
B line: [DO] [ḥāšaš] n m sg  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: S-C (lēšōn 'ēš) n m sg + n f sg  
B line: [S] (lēḥābâ) n f sg  
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. a // a' (ke'ekol/yirpeh) para  
Set 2. b // b' (qaṣ/ḥāšaš) syn  
Set 3. c2 // c' (lēšōn 'ēš/lēḥābâ) syn

IV. **RESULT**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. InC::[InC] - grammatically parallel  
Set 2. DO::[DO] - grammatically parallel  

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple  
Set 2. compound::simple  
Set 3. simple::simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (para)  
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)  
Set 3. c2::c' - semantically parallel (syn)

**Grammatical/Semantic**

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Rewrite

ISAIAH 5:24C-D

COUPL ET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ṣoršām kāmmāq yihyeh
B. āpirhām kā’ābāq yaʿāleh

Translation
(s) their root will be like rottenness,
and their buds will go up like dust.

Comment: yaʿāleh could also be translated "grow up," which may be a pun or pirhām.

Grammatical Structure
A. S-s PP Vin
B. &S-s PP Vin

Grammatical Units
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. S PP Vin
B. S PP Vin

A. ṣoršām kāmmāq yihyeh
B. (ū)pirhām kā’ābāq yaʿāleh
Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. a' b' c'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (šoršām) n m sg + 3 m pl suff
     B line: S (pirḥām) n m sg + 3 m pl suff
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (kāmmāq) prep + n m sg
     B line: PP (kāʿābaq) prep + n m sg
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: Vin (yihyeh) Qal impf 3 m sg
     B line: Vin (yaʿāleḥ) Qal impf 3 m sg
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (šoršām//pirḥām) para
Set 2. b // b' (kammaq//kaʿābaq) para
Set 3. c // c' (yihyeh//yaʿāleḥ) syn?

Comment: The c terms are interchangeable, but not exactly synonymous.

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 3. Vin::Vin - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type:     Set 1.  simple::simple
                        Set 2.  simple::simple
                        Set 3.  simple::simple
Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (para)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (para)
Set 3. c::c' - semantically parallel (syn?)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH_5:24E-F

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. kî māʾāsû ʿēt tòrat YHWH šēbāʾōt
B. wēʿēt ʿimrat qēdōš-yišrāʾēl niʾēṣū:

Translation

For they have rejected the law of YHWH of hosts, and have despised the word of the Holy one of Israel.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptl Vta dom DO-C-C
B. ≠dom DO-C-C Vta

Grammatical Units

4 4
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. p'tl Vta  DO  -C  -C
B.  Vta  DO  -C  -C

A. kî mā'āsû  'ēt tôrat  YHWH  šēbā'ōt
B. ni'ēšû  (wē)'ēt 'imrat  qēdōs  -yi'rā'ēl

Semantic Schema

A. a  b  c2
B. b'  c'2  a'

A. kî mā'āsû  'ēt tôrat  YHWH  šēbā'ōt
B. ni'ēšû  'ēt 'imrat  qēdōs-yi'rā'ēl

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1.  A line:  Vta (mā'āsû) Qal pf 3 pl
        B line:  Vta (ni'ēšû) Pi pf 3 pl
        Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2.  A line:  DO (tôrat) n f sg
        B line:  DO ('imrat) n f sg
        Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3.  A line:  -C (YHWH) n pn
        B line:  -C (qēdōs) att
        Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 4.  A line:  -C (šēbā'ōt) n m pl
        B line:  -C (yi'rā'ēl) n pn
        Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1.  a / a' (mā'āsû//ni'ēšû) syn
Set 2.  b / b' (tôrat//'imrat) syn
Sets 3 & 4.  c2 / c'2 (YHWH šēbā'ōt//qēdōs-yi'rā'ēl) epith
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO::DO - grammatically parallel
Set 3. -C::-C - grammatically parallel
Set 4. -C::-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple
Set 4. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)
Sets 3 & 4. c2::c'2 - semantically parallel (epith)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Sets 3 & 4. compound::compound

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 4
Parallel Unit Distribution:
    Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
    Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
    Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
    Set 4: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Compounds are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible

Comment: Note the chiastic a (bc2) (b'c'2) a' structure.
COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'al-kēn hārâ 'ap-YHWH bē'ammô

B. wayyēt yādô 'ālāyw wayyakkēhû

Translation

Therefore, the anger of YHWH burned against His people, and He stretched out His hand against them, and struck them.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptl Vin S-C PP-s

B. &Vta DD-s PP-s &Vta-s

Grammatical Units

4

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptl Vin S-C PP-s

B. Vta DD-s PP-s

Vta-s

A. 'al-kēn hārâ 'ap-YHWH bē'ammô

B. wayyēt yādô 'ālāyw wayyakkēhû

Semantic Schema

A. a b c d

B. e3 e'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

A line: non-parallel (coordinate)

Set 1. B line: Vta DO-s PP-s (wayyêt yādônā 'ālāyw) Qal impf conv 3 m sg + n f sg + 3 m sg suff + prep + 3 m sg suff

Vta-s (wayyakkēhû) Hiph impf conv 3 m sg + 3 m sg suff (internal)

Parallel Unit Type: double compound/simple

Semantic

Set 1. e3 / e' (wayyêt yādônā 'ālāyw/wayyakkēhû) para/seg (internal; B line)

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta DO-s PP-s: (Vta-s) - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. double compound:(simple)

Semantic

Set 1. d2: (d') - semantically parallel (para/seq)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between internally parallel units; semantic congruence between A line and the two phrases of the B line on clause level

Line Relations: A and B lines coordinate

Number of Sets: 1

Parallel Unit Distribution:

Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; B line)
COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wayyirgezû hehârim wattaheî niblatûm
   B. kassûma beqereb hûçot

Comment: suhâ is a hapax but its meaning is clear from the context (cf. Jastrow mîhitā'=refuse, disgusting matter).

Grammatical Structure

A. &Vin S &Vin S-S
   B. PP PP-C

Grammatical Units

A. 4
   B. 3

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)

Translation

and the mountains shook, and their corpses were as refuse in the middle of the streets.

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. běkol-zô’t lî-šab ı’appô
   B. wê’îd yâdô netûya:


Translation

For all this His anger is not turned back, and His hand is stretched out still.
Grammatical Structure

A. PP-C(pr) neg Vin S-s
B. &adv S-s P(ppl)

Comment: 'appô could also be understood as the object of šab.

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical_Schema

A. PP-C neg Vin S
B. ppl S adv

A. bēkol-zō't lō'-šab 'appô
B. nēṭūyâ yādô (wē)'ôd

Semantic_Schema

A. a b c
B. d c' b'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: neg Vin (lō'-šab) neg + Qal pf 3 m sg
B line: ppl (nēṭūyâ) Qal ppl pass f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S ('appô) n m sg + 3 m sg suff
B line: S (yādô) n f sg + 3 m sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b'2 (lō'-šab//nēṭūyâ) ant
Set 2. c // c' ('appô//yādô) met
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. neg Vin::ppl - grammatically compatible
Set 2. S::S - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                     Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. b::b' - semantically parallel (ant)
Set 2. c::c' - semantically parallel (met)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 2

Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Ellipsis: +adv -PP-C (new term)

Comment: Note that these lines are a refrain (cf. 9:11C-D, 9:16E-F, 9:20D-E and 10:4C-D).
ISAIAH 5:26A-C

TRIPLIET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wēnāsā'-nēs <laggōy mimmerḥāq>
B. wēšāraq 1ō miqṣeh hā'āres
C. wēhinnēh mēhērā qal yābō':

Comment: The emendation of the MT above does not affect the analysis.

Translation
He will lift up a signal for the people from afar, and He will whistle for them from the ends of the earth, and see, quickly, swiftly they will come.

Grammatical Structure

| A. &Vta DO PP PP |
| B. &Vin PP-s PP-C |
| C. &ptl! adv adv Vin |

Grammatical Units

| 4 |
| 4 |
| 4 |

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

| A. Vta DO PP PP |
| B. Vin PP PP-C |
| C. &ptl! adv Vin |

Semantic Schema

| a2 b c |
| a' b' c'2 |
| d e e' f |

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta DO (mēnasā'-nēs) Qal conv pf 3 m sg + n [m] sg
   B line: Vin (mēnsāraq) Qal conv pf 3 m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: compound///simple

Set 2. A line: PP (lāgāy) prep + n m sg
   B line: PP (lā) prep + 3 m sg suff
   Parallel Unit Type: simple///simple

Set 3. A line: PP (mīmerḥāq) prep + n m sg
   B line: PP (miqṣēh ḥāʾres) prep + n [m] sg + n f sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple///compound

Set 4. C line: adv (mēḥērā) adv
   adv (qal) adv (internal)
   Parallel Unit Type: simple///simple

C line: non-parallel (coordinate)

Semantic

Set 1. a2 // a' (nāsā'-nēs//sāraq) pēra
Set 2. b // b' (lāgāy//lā) pīr
Set 3. c // c'2 (mīmerḥāq//miqṣēh ḥāʾres) sīn
Set 4. e / e' (mēḥērā/qal) sīn (internal; C line)

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta DO::Vin - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 3. PP::PP-C - grammatically parallel
Set 4. adv::(adv) - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::compound
Set 4. simple::(simple)
Semantic

Set 1. a2::a' - semantically parallel (para)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (pr)
Set 3. c::c'2 - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 4. e:(e') - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units of the A and B lines, and between the internally parallel units of the C line

Line Relations: A and B lines completely parallel; C line coordinate

Number of Sets: 4

Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically (2 internal) and 2 semantically (2 internal) parallel units

Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; C line)

ISAIAH 5:27A-B

COUPLEI

Comment: This couplet forms a quatrain with the next on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ἀν-ἀγη
B. ἐν-κόσελ βό

Translation

None is weary,
none stumbles among them,
Grammatical Structure

A. P(neg ptl) S  
B. P(neg ptl) S PP

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. P(neg ptl) S  
B. P(neg ptl) S PP

A. 'én 'ayēp  
B. (wē) 'én kōśēl bô

Semantic Schema

A. a b  
B. a' b'2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: P ('ên) neg ptl  
       B line: P ('ên) neg ptl  
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S ('āyēp) att  
       B line: S (kōśēl bô) Qal ppl m sg + prep + 3 m sg suff  
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' ('ên//'ên) rep  
Set 2. b // b'2 ('āyēp//kōśēl bô) para
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. P::P - grammatically parallel
Set 2. S::S PP - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 2. b::b'2 - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH_5:27C-D

COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text  Translation
A. lō' yānūm none slumbers,
B. wēlō' yīṣān none sleeps,

Grammatical Structure  Grammatical Units
A. neg Vin 2
B. neg Vin 2
II. PARALLELISM

**Grammatical Schema**

A. neg Vin
   B. neg Vin

A. 1ō’ yănûm
   B. (wê)1ō’ yîšân

**Semantic Schema**

A. a b
   B. a b’

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A and B lines: neg (lō’) neg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: Vin (yănûm) Qal impf 3 m sg
   B line: Vin (yîšân) Qal impf 3 m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. a // a (lō’/lō’) rep

Set 2. b // b’ (yănûm/yîšân) syn

IV. RESULT

**Grammatical**

Set 1. neg::neg - grammatically parallel
Set 2. Vin::Vin - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                  Set 2. simple::simple
Set 1. a:a - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 2. b:b' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel

Number of Sets: 2

Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Comment: The alliteration of y and the repetition of the negatives serve to tighten this quatrain of short lines.

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

ISAIAH 5:27E-F

COUPLEI

Comment: These lines could conceivably be regarded as a 2:2:2:2 quatrain such as the one above.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text                     Translation
A. wēlō' niptaḥ          not a waistcloth
   'ēzôr ḫālāṣāyw        is opened,
B. wēlō' nittaq          not a sandal-thong
   sērōk nē'ālāyw:        broken;

Comment: sērōk is found elsewhere only in Gen. 14:23, also in conjunction with "sandals."
Grammatical Structure | Grammatical Units
---|---
A. &neg Vpa S-C | 3
B. &neg Vpa S-C | 3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>neg Vpa S -C</td>
<td>neg Vpa S -C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>lo' niptah 'ezôr hâlașâyw</td>
<td>lo' nittaq sèrîk nê'alâyw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semantic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>a b2</td>
<td>a' b'2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>lo' niptah 'ezôr hâlașâyw</td>
<td>lo' nittaq sèrîk nê'alâyw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: neg Vpa (lo' niptah) neg + Niph pf 3 m sg
B line: neg Vpa (lo' nittaq) neg + Niph pf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple simplistic

Set 2. A line: S ('ezôr) n m sg
B line: S (sèrîk) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple simplistic

Set 3. A line: -C (hâlașâyw) n [f] sg + 3 m du suff
B line: -C (nê'alâyw) n f sg + 3 m pl suff
Parallel Unit Type: simple simplistic

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (lo' niptah // lo' nittaq) rep/para
Sets 2 & 3. b2 // b'2 ('ezôr hâlașâyw // sèrîk nê'alâyw) para
IV. RESULT

**Grammatical**

Set 1. neg Vpa::neg Vpa - grammatically parallel  
Set 2. S::S - grammatically parallel  
Set 3. -C::-C - grammatically parallel  

Parallel Unit Type:  
Set 1. simple::simple  
Set 2. simple::simple  
Set 3. simple::simple  

**Semantic**

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (rep/para)  
Sets 2 & 3. b2::b'2 - semantically parallel (para)  

Parallel Unit Type:  
Set 1. simple::simple  
Sets 2 & 3. compound::compound  

**Grammatical/Semantic**

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units  

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel  
Number of Sets: 3  

Parallel Unit Distribution:  
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units  
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units  
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units  
Compounds are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible  

---

ISAIAH_5:28A-B

**COUPL ET**

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

**Text**  
A. ʾašer hiššāyw šēnūnim  
B. wêkol-qassētōtāyw dērūkōt  

**Translation**  
whose arrows are sharp,  
and all their bows are bent,
Grammatical Structure
A. rm S-s P(ppl)
B. S(ptl-C-s) P(ppl)

II. PARALLELISM

Grammaratical Schema
A. rm S p
B. S-C p
A. 'āšer hiṣṣāyw šēnūnām
B. (wē) kol-qasṣētōtāyw déruktōt

Semantic Schema
A. a b c
B. b'2 c'
Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
Set 1. A line: S (hiṣṣāyw) n m pl + 3 m sg suff
   B line: S(ptl-C) (kol-qasṣētōtāyw) ptl + n f pl + 3 m sg suff
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound
Set 2. A line: F (šēnūnām) Qal ppl pass m pl
   B line: F (dēruktōt) Qal ppl pass f pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic
Set 1. b // b'2 (hiṣṣāyw//kol-qasṣētōtāyw) para
Set 2. c // c' (šēnūnām//dēruktōt) para
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1.  S::S-C - grammatically parallel
Set 2.  P::P - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type:  Set 1.  simple::compound
                  Set 2.  simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1.  b::b' - semantically parallel (para)
Set 2.  c::c' - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets:  2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
    Set 1:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
    Set 2:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis:  +ptl -rm

ISAIAS_H 5:28C-D

COUPLE

1. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. parsât susâyw kâssar nehâbâ
B. wâgalgillâyw kassûpâ:

Translation

whose horses' hoofs seem like flint, and their wheels like the whirlwind.
Comment: gàr, which normally means "distress" or "enemy," is a hapax with the above meaning of "flint." Perhaps šôr (=flint knife) was original (cf. 1QIṣa kagašr).

Grammatical Structure

A. -R S-C-s PP Vpa 4
B. &S-s PP 2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. S-C PP Vpa
B. S PP

A. parsôt sûsâyw kaššar nehšâbâ
B. (wē)galgillâyw kassûpâ

Semantic Schema

A. a2 b c
B. a' b'
Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S-C (parsôt sûsâyw) n f pl + n m pl + 3 m sg suff
   B line: S (galgillâyw) n m pl + 3 m sg suff
   Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (kaššar) prep + n [m] sg
   B line: PP (kassûpâ) prep + n f sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a2 // a' (parsôt sûsâyw//galgillâyw) para
Set 2. b // b' (kaššar//kassûpâ) met
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S-C::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP::PP - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound::simple
Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a2::a' - semantically parallel (para)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (met)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +O -Vpa

ISAIAH 5:29A-B

COUPLET

Comment: This couplet forms a quatrain with the next on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. şeh'aga 10 kallābi'
B. <wēyiš'ag> kakkekpirîm

Translation

Their roaring is like a lion,
they roar like young lions;
Comment: \textit{wēyīỹag} is read over \textit{wīỹag} (cf. qere).

\textbf{Grammatical Structure} \hspace{2cm} \textbf{Grammatical Units}

A. S PP-s \(P(PP)\) \hspace{2cm} 3
B. &Vin PP \hspace{2cm} 2

\section*{II. PARALLELISM}

\textbf{Grammatical Schema}

A. S PP-s \(P(PP)\)
B. \([S-s]\) \([P]PP\)

A. \textit{šē'agāt} lô \hspace{.5cm} kallābī'
B. \textit{ša'āgātō} \hspace{.5cm} kakkēpirīm

Comment: The rewrite displays the underlying parallelism.

\textbf{Semantic Schema}

A. \(a2\) \(b\)
B. \(a'\) \(b'\)

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

\section*{III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS}

\textbf{Grammatical}

Set 1. A line: \(S\) PP-s (\textit{šē'agāt} lô) \(n\ f\ sg + prep + 3\ m\ sg\ suff\)
B line: \([S-s]\) \([ša'āgātō]\) \([n\ f\ sg + 3\ m\ sg\ suff]\)
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (kallābī) prep + \(n\ m\ sg\)
B line: PP (kakkēpirīm) prep + \(n\ m\ pl\)
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

\textbf{Semantic}

Set 1. \(a2\) // \(a'\) (\textit{šē'agāt} lô//\textit{yīỹag}) \textit{rep}
Set 2. \(b\) // \(b'\) (kallābī//kakkēpirīm) \textit{syn}
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S PP::[S-s] - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP::PP - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound::simple
Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a2::a' - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Rewrite

ISAI AH 5: 29C-D

COUPLEII

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wəyinhōm wəyō’hēz ˈtere p
B. wəyəplitə wə’ən maṣṣil:

Translation
They growl and seize their prey,
They carry it off, and there is none to rescue.
Comment: The Hiph of plt means to "bring into security." In Micah 6:14, the only other place where it occurs, it means "to save" (i.e. treasures). In this context the idea is that the lion has escaped with his prey and has placed it in a secure place.

Grammatical Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Structure</th>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. &amp;Vin &amp;Vta DO</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp;Vta &amp;P(neg ptl) S(ppl)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Schema</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. &amp;Vin &amp;Vta DO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp;Vta &amp;P(neg ptl) S(ppl)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. wēyinhōm
   wēyōʾḥēz ʿterep
B. wēyaplīʿt
   wēʾēn maṣṣīl

Semantic Schema

| Semantic Schema |
|-----------------
| A. a aʿ2         |
| B. aʿ b c        |

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vin (wēyinhōm) Qal impf 3 m sg
       Vta DO (wēyōʾḥēz ʿterep) Qal impf 3 m sg + n m sg (internal)
       B line: Vta (wēyaplīʿt) Hiph impf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple/compound//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a / aʿ2 // aʿ (wēyinhōm/wēyōʾḥēz//wēyaplīʿt) seg
       (internal; A line)
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vin: (Vta DO)::Vta - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple:(compound)::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a: (a'2):a' - semantically parallel (seq)
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1. 3 grammatical (2 internal) and 3 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
Ellipsis: +P S -Vta DO (new term)
Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A line)

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

ISAIAH 5:30 - Text Uncertain
ISAIAH 6:7B-D

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. hinnēh nāga' zeh 'al-ṣēpāṭēkā
B. wēsār 'āwōnekā
C. wēḥatta'tēkā tēkuppār

Translation
"See, this has touched your lips. Therefore, your iniquity shall be removed, and your sin shall be covered."

Comment: See G-K 112 x for the use of the perfect consecutive here.

Grammatical Structure
A. ptl! Vta S PP-s
B. &Vin S-s
C. &S-s Vpa

Grammatical Units
4
2
2

Comment: The transitive verb nāga' is usually followed by a prep (i.e. bē, 'al, 'el).

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl! Vta S PP-s
B. Vin S
C. Vpa S

A. hinnēh nāga' zeh 'al-ṣēpāṭēkā
B. (wē) sār 'āwōnekā
tēkuppār
C. (wē) ḥatta'tēkā
Semantic Schema

A. a b c d
B. e f
c

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

A line: non-parallel (enjambment)

Set 1. A line: Vin (wēsār) Qal pf conv 3 m sg
   B line: Vpa (tēkuppār) Pu impf 3 f sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Set 2. A line: S ('āwōneka) n m sg + 2 m sg suff
   B line: S (ḥaṭṭāʾtēkā) n f sg + 2 m sg suff
   Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Semantic

Set 1. e // e' (wēsār//tēkuppār) syn
Set 2. f // f' ('āwōneka//ḥaṭṭāʾtēkā) syn

Comment: In this context the terms are understood to be synonymous, but they carry different nuances (i.e. sār=remove, kpr=cover over, atone).

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vin:Vpa – grammatically compatible
Set 2. S:S – grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple:simple
Set 2. simple:simple
Semantics

Set 1. e::e' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. f::f' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: B and C lines completely parallel; A line enjambed

Number of Sets: 2

Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Comment: Note the chiastic e f f' e' structure.

ISAIAH 6:8-10

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'et-mî 'ešlah
B. 'umî yēlek-lānû

Grammatical Structure

A. DO(dom pr?) Vta
B. &S(pr?) Vin PP-s

Translation

Whom shall I send, and who shall go for us?

Grammatical Units

2

3
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. [S] (Vpa)
B. S Vin PP
A. mî [yēšullah] B. mî yēlek-lānū

Comment: By rewriting the transitive verb in the A line to a passive (the Pr denotes the idea of "being sent off with a commission;" cf. Ob. 1 and Prov. 17:11), the underlying grammatical parallelism is exposed. As a result, the interrogative pronoun becomes the subject, as it is in the B line.

Semantic Schema
A. a b
B. a b'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
Set 1. A line: [S] pr? (mî) inter pr
    B line: S(pr?) (mî) inter pr
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple (repetition)
Set 2. A line: [Vpa] ([yēšullah]) [Pr] impf 3 m sg
    B line: Vin PP (yēlek-lānū) Qal impf 3 m sg + prep +
            1 c pl suff
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic
Set 1. a // a (mî) rep
Set 2. b // b' (ʾēšlah//yēlek-lānū) cause-eff/seg
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. \([S]::S\) - grammatically parallel
Set 2. \([Vpa]::V\text{in} PP\) - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. \(a::a\) - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 2. \(b::b'\) - semantically parallel (cause-eff/seq)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Rewrite

ISAIAH 6:9B-E

QUATRAIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text | Translation
--- | ---
A. šāmū šāmāa' | Keep on listening, but do not hear;
B. wē' al-tābīnū | keep on looking, but do not understand;
C. ūr'ū rā'āb |
## Grammatical Structure

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Vin! InA</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>&amp;neg Vin!</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>&amp;Vin! InA</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>&amp;neg Vin!</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Grammatical Units

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tbody>
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</table>

## Parallelism

### Grammatical Schema

<p>| | | |</p>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Vin! InA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>neg Vin!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Vin! InA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>neg Vin!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Semantic Schema

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>a2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>b c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>a'2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>b c'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Parallel Unit Type

<p>| | | |</p>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

Set 1: neg
Set 2: gramatically parallel
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vin! (šim'û) Qal impv m pl
   C line: Vin! (rē'û) Qal impv m pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: InA (šāmāa') Qal InA
   B line: InA (rā'â) Qal InA
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. B line: neg ('al) neg
   D line: neg ('al) neg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 4. B line: Vin! (-tābînû) Qal impf 2 m pl
   D line: Vin! (-teďâ'û) Qal impf 2 m pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a2 // a'2 (šim'û šāmāa'//rē'û ā'â) comp
Set 3. b // b ('al//al) rep
Set 4. c // c' (tābînû//teďâ'û) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vin!::Vin! - grammatically parallel
Set 2. InA::InA - grammatically parallel
Set 3. neg::neg - grammatically parallel
Set 4. Vin!::Vin! - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                     Set 2. simple::simple
                     Set 3. simple::simple
                     Set 4. simple::simple
Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a2::a'2 - semantically parallel (comp)
Set 3. b::b - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 4. c::c' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 2. compound::compound
Set 3. simple::simple
Set 4. simple::simple

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: alternating line structure
Number of Sets: 4
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Compounds are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible

-----------------------------------------------------------------------

ISAIAH 6:10A-C

TRIPLET

Comment: This triplet forms a septuplet with the next two couplets on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. Ḩašmēn lēb-ḥāʾām hazzeh
B. wēʾōznāyw hākbēd
C. wēʾēnāyw ḥāṣaʾ

Translation

Make fat the heart of this people,
and make their ears heavy,
and blind their eyes;
Grammatical Structure

A. Vta! DO-C att
B. &DO-s Vta!
C. &DO-s Vta!

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vta! DO-C att
B. Vta! DO
C. Vta! DO

A. ḥāṣmēn lēb-hāām hazzeh
B. hakbēd 'oznāyw
C. ḥāṣa' 'ēnāyw

Semantic Schema

A. a b3
B. b' a'
C. b'' a''

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta! (hašmēn) Hiph impv m sg
      B line: Vta! (hakbēd) Hiph impv m sg
      C line: Vta! (haša') Hiph impv m sg
      Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO-C att (lēb-hāām hazzeh) n m sg + n m sg + m
      sg demon pr
      B line: DO ('oznāyw) n f du + 3 m sg suff
      C line: DO ('ēnāyw) n f du + 3 m sg suff
      Parallel Unit Type: double compound//simple//simple
Semantic

Set 1.  a // a' // a'' (hašmēn // hakbēd // hašēa') parā
Set 2.  b3 // b' // b'' (lēb-hā'ām hazzeh // 'oznayw // 'ēnāyw)
        parā/pr

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1.  Vta!::Vta!::Vta! - grammatically parallel
Set 2.  DO-C att::DO::DO - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type:  Set 1.  simple::simple::simple
                    Set 2.  double compound::simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1.  a::a'::a'' - semantically parallel (para)
Set 2.  b3::b'::b'' - semantically parallel (para/pr)

Parallel Unit Type:  same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations:  triplet completely parallel
Number of Sets:  2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
    Set 1:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
    Set 2:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Comment:  Note the chiastic a b3 b' a' structure in A-B lines.
COUPLETT
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. pen-yir'e h bê'ënäyw
B. ùb'o znäyw yišmä'

Translation
lest they see with their eyes,
and hear with their ears,

Grammatical Structure
A. ptl Vin PP-s
B. &PP-s Vin

Grammatical Units
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl Vin PP
B. Vin PP

A. pen-yir'e h bê'ënäyw
B. yišmä' bê'o znäyw

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1.  
A line: Vin (yir'eh) Qal impf 3 m sg  
B line: Vin (yišma') Qal impf 3 m sg  
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Set 2.  
A line: PP (bē′enāyw) prep + n f du + 3 m sg suff  
B line: PP (bē′oznāyw) prep + n f du + 3 m sg suff  
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Semantic

a // a' (yir'eh/yisma') comp
b // b' (′enayw/′oznayw) comp

IV. RESULTS

Grammatical

Set 1.  Vin:Vin – grammatically parallel
Set 2.  PP:PP – grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple:simple  
Set 2. simple:simple

Semantic

Set 1.  a:a' – semantically parallel (comp)
Set 2.  b:b' – semantically parallel (comp)
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Comment: Note the chiastic a b b' a' structure.

---

ISAIH 4:10-11

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. òlbâbô yâbîn
B. <wēšâb> wêrapâ' lô:

Translation

and their hearts understand, and be healed again.

Comment: The wēšâb of the MT is repointed so that the converted pf is read, which in turn functions adverbially (cf. v. 13).

Grammatical Structure

Grammatical Units

A. &S Vta
   2
B. &Vin &Vin PP-s
   3

Non-Parallel Unit (Coordinate)
QUATRAIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. 'ad 'āšer 'im-šā'ū
B. 'ārir mē'ēn yōśēb
C. ḫūbbāt 'im mē'ēn 'ādām
D. wēha 'ādāmā tiššā'eh šēmāmah:

Translation
Until they have become waste -
cities without inhabitant, and houses without men -
and the land is utterly desolate,

Comment: Note the future perfect construction consisting of the conjunction 'im and the perfect (G-K 106 0). tiššā'ēr (cf. LXX kataleiphtēsetai) is often preferred over the tiššā'ēh of the MT because it reads better and because the repetition of the same root (cf. šēmāḥ in the A line) is considered inelegant style. In either case, the analysis is unaffected.

Grammatical Structure
A. PP(rm ptl Vin
B. S PP[neg ptl-C]
C. &S PP[neg ptl-C]
D. &S Vpa PP)

Grammatical Units
2
3
3
3

Grammatical Units
2
3
3
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. PP rm ptl Vin
B. S PP -C
C. S PP -C
D. Vpa PP S

A. 'ad 'āšer 'im-šā'ū
B. 'ārir mē'ēn yōśēb
C. ḫūbbāt 'im mē'ēn 'ādām
D. tiššā'eh šēmāmah (wē) ha 'ādāmā
Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. c d e
C. c' d e'
D. c'' b'2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: ptl Vin ('im ša-'û) conj + Qal pf 3 pl
   D line: Vpa PP (tisša'eh šemāmâ) Niph impf f sg + n f sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Set 2. B line: S ('ārîm) n f pl
   C line: S (bāttîm) n m pl
   D line: S (ha'ādāmâ) n f pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//simple

Set 3. B and C lines: PP (mē'ēn) prep + neg ptl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 4. B line: -C (yôsheb) Qal ppl m sg
   C line: -C ('ādām) n m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b'2 (šā-'û//tisša'eh šemāmâ) rep (with intensification)

Set 2. c // c' // c'' ('āririm//bāttîm//'ādām) para

Set 3. d // d (mē'ēn//mē'ēn) rep

Set 4. e // e' (yôsheb//'ādām) syn
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. ptl Vn::Vpa PP - grammatically parallel
Set 2. S::S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 3. PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 4. -C::-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::compound
Set 2. simple::simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple
Set 4. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. b::b'2 - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 2. c::c'::c' - semantically parallel (para)
Set 3. d::d - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 4. e::e' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: chiastic line structure
Number of Sets: 4
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 3 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +S (D line)
-PP rm (A line)
COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wērīḥaq YHWH 'et-hā'ādām
B. wērabbâ hā'āzûbâ bēqereb hā'āres:

Translation

and YHWH removes men far away,
and the forsaken places are many in the midst of the land,

Grammatical Structure

A. &Vta S dom DD
B. &Vin S(ppl) PP-C

Non-Parallel Unit (Coordinate)

---

ISAI AH_6:13A-B

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wē'ōd bā 'āṣirîyâ
B. wēšābâ wēnāyētâ lēḇā'ēr

Translation

and though a tenth remain in it,
it will be burned again.
**Grammatical Structure**

A. &adv P(PP-s) S
B. &Vin &Vin PP(InC)

**Grammatical Units**

3
3

**Non-Parallel Unit** (Enjambment; circumstantial)

---

**ISAIAH 7:7A-C**

**I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Translation**

Thus says the Lord YHWH:

It shall not stand,
and it shall not happen.

**Comment:** The prophetic formula is extra-metrical.

**Grammatical Structure**

A. neg Vin
B. &neg Vin

**Grammatical Units**

2
2

**II. PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

A. neg Vin
B. neg Vin

A. 1ō' taqûm
B. (wê) 1ō' tihyeh
Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. a b'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A and B lines: neg (lō') neg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple (repetition)

Set 2. A line: Vin (tāqūm) Qal impf 3 f sg
B line: Vin (tiwyeh) Qal impf 3 f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a (lō'/lō') rep
Set 2. b // b' (tāqūm/tiwyeh) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. neg::neg - grammatically parallel
Set 2. Vin::Vin - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH 7:8A-B

COUPLET

Comment: This couplet forms a quatrain with v.9A-B on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ki rō's 'ārām dammešeq

B. wērō's dammešeq rēšīn

Comment: The 8C-D lines not only break up a quatrain but are considered by most as an explanatory gloss.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptl S-C P

B. &S-C P

Translation

For the head of Syria is Damascus, and the head of Damascus is Rezin,
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl S -C P
B. S -C P
A. kî rô's 'ārām dammešeq
B. (wē)rō's dammešeq rēšîn

Semantic Schema
A. a b c
B. a c d
A. kî rô's 'ārām dammešeq
B. (wē)rō's dammešeq rēšîn
Comment: See comment below.

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
Set 1. A and B lines: S (rō's) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C ('ārām) n pn
B line: -C (dammešeq) n pn
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: P (dammešeq) n pn
B line: P (rēšîn) n pr
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic
Set 1. a // a (rō's//rō's) rep
Set 4. c // c (dammešeq//dammešeq) rep
Comment: There is also a sequential paradigmatic (and wp) relationship between 'ārām, dammešeq and rēšîn (country>capital>king). The above semantic schema displays the syllogistic structure. An alternative schema would be:
A. a b b'
B. a b' b''
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2. -C::-C - grammatically parallel
Set 3. P::P - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type:  Set 1. simple::simple
                      Set 2. simple::simple
                      Set 3. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 4. c::c - semantically parallel (rep)

Parallel Unit Type:  Set 1. simple::simple
                      Set 4. simple::simple

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units of Set 1; grammatical and semantic parallelism does not correspond elsewhere according to semantic schema above (but see comment above)

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel (grammatically, but also semantically; see comment above)

Number of Sets: 4

Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2:  2 grammatically and 0 semantically parallel units
Set 3:  2 grammatically and 0 semantically parallel units
Set 4:  0 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wērōʾ ʿeprayim ʾşōmērōn
B. wērōʾ ʾšōmērōn ben-rēmalyāhū

Translation
and the head of Ephraim is Samaria,
and the head of Samaria is the son of Remaliah.

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

Grammatical Units
3
4

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. S -C P
B. S -C P-C

A. (we)rōʾ ʿeprayim ʾşōmērōn
B. (we)rōʾ ʾšōmērōn ben-rēmalyāhū

Semantic Schema
A. a b c
d2
B. a c d2

A. (wē)rōʾ ʿeprayim ʾšōmērōn
B. (wē)rōʾ ʾšōmērōn ben-rēmalyāhū
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A and B lines: S(rōʾ) n m sg  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C (‘eprayim) n pn  
B line: -C (šōmerōn) n pn  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: P (šōmerōn) n pr  
B line: P-C (ben-rēmalyāhū) n m sg + n pn  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1. a // a (rōʾ//rōʾ) rep

Set 4. c // c (šōmerōn//šōmerōn) rep

Comment: However, see comment in previous couplet.

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel  
Set 2. -C::-C - grammatically parallel  
Set 3. P::P-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple  
Set 2. simple::simple  
Set 3. simple::compound

Semantic

Set 1. a::a - semantically parallel (rep)  
Set 4. c::c - semantically parallel (rep)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple  
Set 4. simple::simple
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units of Set 1; grammatical and semantic parallelism does not correspond elsewhere according to semantic schema above (but see comment in previous couplet)

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel (grammatically, but also semantically; see comment in previous couplet)

Number of Sets: 4
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 0 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 0 semantically parallel units
Set 4: 0 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

---

**ISAIAS_H_7:9C-D**

**COUPLET**

**I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. 'im lō' ta'āmēnū
B. Kî lō' tē'āmēnū

**Translation**

If you will not believe, then you will not be established.

**Grammatical Structure**

A. ptl neg Vin
B. ptl neg Vpa

**Grammatical Units**

2

**II. PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

None
Comment: The overall structure is conditional, and so these lines are enjambed. However, note the grammatical correspondence between the units.

Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. a b'

A. 'im lō' ta'āminū
B. kī lō' tē'āmēnū

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

None

Semantic

Set 1. a // a ('im lō'//kī lō') rep
Set 2. b // b' (ta'āminū//tē'āmēnū) pun/rep

Comment: Note the paronomasia on the root 'ām (Qal-believe, Niph-dynastic overtones).

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

None

Semantic

Set 1. a::a - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (pun/rep)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Grammatical/Semantic

Semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel semantically, but lines enjambed grammatically

Number of Sets: 2

Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 0 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 0 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Comment: Note the inclusio in 7B and 9D (lo' verb / lo' verb).

ISAIAH_7:18-25

Comment: Although there is evidence of parallelism in these verses, this section is more properly categorized as parallelistic prose, of which we have examples elsewhere in 3:6-7 and 22:9B-11.

ISAIAH_8:1-23

Comment: In this portion, vv. 9-15 contain clear examples of parallelism. Vv. 5-8 show traces, but the text is uncertain. It would appear that in vv. 1-4 and 16-23 prose was intended, although this cannot be determined with certainty.
COUPLET

Comment: This couplet forms a quatrain with the next on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

Translation

A. <dě'û> 'ammîm wâhôttû
B. wêhaʾazînû kol merḥaqqê-ʾāres

<take notice> 0 peoples, and be dismayed, give ear, all you far countries,

Comment: The rûû of the MT is problematic. The first meaning of the imperative ("be evil") does not make sense, and the second meaning ("be broken") does not make clear sense in the context (especially with haʾazînû). Most commentators go with the dêû of the LXX (gnotê), arguing that the d and r were confused at one point in the MT tradition.

Grammatical Structure

Grammatical Units

A. Vin! S! &Vin! 3
B. &Vin! S!(ptl-C-C) 4

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

Grammatical Units

A. Vin! S!
&Vin!
B. Vin! S-C-C!

A. <dē'û> 'ammîm
(wâ)hôttû
B. (wê)haʾazînû kol merḥaqqê-ʾāres
Semantic Schema
A. a b c
B. a’ b’3
A. <dē'û> 'ammîm (wā)ḥōttû
B. (wē)ha’āzînû kol merḥaqqē-ʿāres

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
Set 1. A line: Vin! (<dē'û>) Qal impv m pl
       Vin! (ḥōttû) Qal impv mp (internal)
       B line: Vin! (ha’āzînû) Hiph impv m pl
       Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S! ('ammîm) n m pl
       B line: S! (kol merḥaqqē-ʿāres) ptl + n m pl + n f sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//double compound

Semantic
Set 1. a // a’ (<dē'û>//ha’āzînû) syo
Set 2. b // b’3 ('ammîm//kol merḥaqqē-ʿāres) met

Comment: <dē'û> and ha’āzînû are also related to wāḥōttû in a cause-result relationship, and therefore could be considered internally parallel like the grammatical schema. However, the primary semantic relationship is the syo.

IV. RESULT

Grammatical
Set 1. Vin!:(Vin!)::Vin! - grammatically parallel
Set 2. S!::S-C-C! - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple:(simple)::simple
                 Set 2. simple::double compound
Set 1.  a::a' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2.  b::b'3 - semantically parallel (met)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units; grammatical extends beyond the semantic (Set 1)

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1:  3 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +-C -Vin!
Internal parallelism (grammatical; A line, but semantic?)

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ISAIAH_B:9C-D

COUPLE

I.  PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A.  hit'azzérû wāḥōttû
B.  hit'azzérû wāḥōttû:

Translation
  gird yourselves, and be dismayed,
  gird yourselves, and be dismayed.

Grammatical Structure
A.  Vin! &Vin!
B.  Vin! &Vin!

Grammatical Units
  2
  2
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vin!
   Vin!
B. Vin!
   Vin!

A. hit`azzérû
   (wā)hōttû
B. hit`azzérû
   (wā)hōttû

Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. a b

A. hit`azzérû   wāhōttû
B. hit`azzérû   wāhōttû

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Sets 1 & 2. C and D lines: Vin! (hōttû) Qal impv m pl
            C and D lines: Vin! (hit`azzérû) Hith impv m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple/simple/simple (internal)

Semantic

Set 1. a // a (hit`azzérû//hit`azzérû) rep
Set 2. b // b (hōttû//hōttû) rep

Comment: The a and b terms are semantically related in a cause-result relationship, and therefore the four units could be considered internally parallel like the grammatical schema. However, the primary semantic relationship is the rep.
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Sets 1 & 2. Vin!:(Vin!): Vin!:(Vin!) - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 2. simple:(simple)::simple: (simple)

Semantic

Set 1. a::a - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 2. b::b - semantically parallel (rep)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units; grammatical extends beyond semantic

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Sets 1 & 2: 4 grammatically (4 internal) and 2 sets of semantically parallel units
Internal parallelism (primarily grammatical; A & B lines)

----------------------------------------

ISAIAH 8:10A-C

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'uṣû 'ēṣâ wētūpār
B. dabbērû dābār wēlō' yāqûm
C. kî 'immānū 'ēl:

Translation

Plan plans, but it will come to nothing;
discuss the matter, but it will not stand,
for God is with us.
Grammatical Structure

A. Vta! DO & Vpa
B. Vta! DO & neg Vin
C. ptl P (PP-s) S

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vta! DO & Vpa
B. Vta! DO & neg Vin
C. ptl P (PP-s) S

A. 'uṣū 'ēṣā wētupār
B. dabbērū dābār wēlō' yāqūm
C. ki 'immānū 'ēl

Semantic Schema

A. a2 b
B. a'2 b'
C. c d

A. 'uṣū 'ēṣā wētupār
B. dabbērū dābār wēlō' yāqūm
C. ki 'immānū 'ēl

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta! ('uṣū) Qal impv m s
       B line: Vta! (dabbērū) Pi impv m sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO ('ēṣā) n f sg
       B line: DO (dābār) n m sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: Vpa (tupār) Hoph impf 3 f sg
       B line: neg Vin (lō' yāqūm) neg + Qal impf 3 m sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

C line: non-parallel (enjambment)
Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a₂ // a’₂ (‘uṣū ʿēṣa//dabbērû dābār) syn
Set 3. b // b’ (tupār//lō’ yāqûm) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta!:Vta! - grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO::DO - grammatically parallel
Set 3. Vpa::neg Vin - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a₂::a’₂ - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 3. b::b’ - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 2. compound::compound
Set 3. simple::simple

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: A and B lines completely parallel; C line enjambed

Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Compounds are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible (as cognate accusatives)
Comment: These lines can be analyzed as a quatrain with chiastic line structure. However, the highly irregular grammatical units (2:4:1:2) of these lines associates them more with parallelistic prose.

---

Comment: This couplet forms a quatrain with the next on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'et-YHWH šēbā'ōt
B. 'ōtō taqdīšû

Translation

YHWH of Hosts
you shall regard as Holy,

Comment: Duhm's emendation of taqdīšû to tagširû is not necessary (cf. 29:23) and has no versional support.

Grammatical Structure

A. dom DO-C
B. =dom-s Vta

Grammatical Units

2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. DO-C
B. =dom-s Vta
A. YHWH šēbā'ōt
B. 'ōtō taqdīšû
Semantic Schema

A. a2
B. a’ b

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO-C (YHWH šēbāʾōt) n pn + n m pl
   B line: DO-s (ʾōtô) dom + 3 m sg suff
   Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a2 // a’ (ʾet-YHWH šēbāʾōt//ʾōtô) pr

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. DO-C: dom-s - grammatically parallel
   Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound: simple

Semantic

Set 1. a2: a’ - semantically parallel (pr)
   Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +-C -Vta
ISAIAH 8:13C-D

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. וְהָוָֿהְיוּ מְנַרָּאָקֶמׁ
B. וְהָוָֿהְיוּ מְאָרִישְׁקֶמָה:

Translation

and He shall be your fear,
and He shall be your dread.

Grammatical Structure

A. &S(pr) P-s
B. &S(pr) P-s

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. S P
B. S P

A. (וְהוָיָ) הָוָֿהְיוּ מְנַרָּאָקֶמׁ
B. (וְהוָיָ) הָוָֿהְיוּ מְאָרִישְׁקֶמָה

Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. a b′

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A and B lines: S (וְהוָיָ) pers pr 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: P (מְנַרָּאָקֶמׁ) n m sg + 2 m pl suff
B line: P (מְאָרִישְׁקֶמָה) Hiph ppl m sg + 2 m pl suff
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple
Semantic
Set 1. a // a (hū′/hū′) rep
Set 2. b // b′ (mōraʾākem//maʾāriškem) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical
Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2. P::P - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                     Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic
Set 1. a::a - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 2. b::b′ - semantically parallel (syn)
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic
Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Comment: The structure of this hexastich is such that it can not easily be analyzed in smaller units (i.e. couplets or triplets).

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wēhāyā < organ >
B. ūl'eben neger
C. ʿūšūr mikšāl
D. lišnē bāttē yišrāʾēl
E. lēpāh ʿūlmōqēʾ
e
F. lēyōšēb yērūšālayim:

Translation
For He will become a snare, and a stone of striking, and a rock of stumbling, to both the houses of Israel, and a trap and a snare, to the inhabitants of Jerusalem.

Comment: The mīḏāsy of the A line is difficult, for the contrast (i.e. asylum/stumbling stone) is at the very least striking, if not out of context. The emendation adopted above (mōgēʾ) is not entirely satisfactory because of the repetition in the 14E line.

Grammatical Structure
A. &S(QV) P
B. &P-C
C. &P-C
D. PP-C-C
E. P &P
F. PP-C

Grammatical Units
A. 2
B. 2
C. 2
D. 3
E. 2
F. 2
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. S P
B. P-C
C. P-C
D. PP-C -C
E. P
F. PP -C

A. wehaya <lē_mōqēš>
B. ûl'eben negep
C. ûlšûr mikšāl
D. lišnē bāttē yišrā'ēl
E. lēpah uılmōqēš
F. lēyôšēb yērûšālaim

Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. b'2
C. b''2
D. c3
E. b b'
F. c'2

A. wēhāyā <lē_mōqēš>
B. ûl'eben negep
C. ûlšûr mikšāl
D. lišnē bāttē yišrā'ēl
E. lēpah uılmōqēš
F. lēyôšēb yērûšālaim
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1.  A line:  P (lē<mōqēš>) prep + n m sg  
         B line:  P-C (lēʾeben negep) prep + n m sg + n m sg  
         C line:  P-C (lēšūr miksōl) prep + n m sg + n m sg  
         E line:  P (lēpah) prep + n m sg  
         P (lēmōqēš) prep + n m sg (internal)  
         Parallel Unit Type:  simple//compound//compound//simple/
                           simple

Set 2.  D line:  PP-C (līšnē bāttē) prep + n m du + n m pl  
         F line:  PP (lēyōšēb) prep + Qal ppl m sg  
         Parallel Unit Type:  compound//simple

Set 3.  D line:  -C (yiśrāʾēl) pn  
         F line:  -C (yērušālāyim) pn  
         Parallel Unit Type:  simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1.  b //b (<mōqēš>/mōqēš) rep  
         bʾ′′ / b (pah/mōqēš) syn (internal; E line)  
         bʾ2 // bʾ2 (eben negep//šūr miksōl) syn  
         bʾ2, bʾ2 // bʾʾʾ, b (eben negep, šūr miksōl//pah, mōqēš) para

Sets 2 & 3.  c3 // cʾ2 (lišnē bāttē yiśrāʾēl//lēyōšēb  
              yērušālāyim) wp

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1.  P::P-C::P-C::P:(P) - grammatically parallel
Set 2.  PP-C::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 3.  -C::-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type:  Set 1.  simple::compound::compound::simple:
                           (simple)
         Set 2.  compound::simple
         Set 3.  simple::simple
Semantic

Set 1. \( b:b''2:b''2:b''(b''') \) - semantically parallel (rep, syn, para)
Sets 2 & 3. \( c3:c'2 \) - semantically parallel (wp)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. same as grammatical
Sets 2 & 3. double compound::compound

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: overall structure alternating
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
- Set 1: 5 grammatically (2 internal) and 5 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
- Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Compounds of Set 1 are grammatically and semantically divisible
Compounds of the D and F lines are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible

Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; E line)
Ellipsis: +-C (B, C lines) P (E line) -QV
List: A-C, E lines

---------------------------------------------

ISAIAH 8:15A-C

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. \( \text{wēkāšēlū bām rabbīm} \)
B. \( \text{wēnāpēlū wēnišbārū} \)
C. \( \text{wēnōqēsū wēnilkādū} \)

Translation

And many shall stumble over them
and shall fall and be broken,
and shall be snared and caught.
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Structure

A. &Vin PP-s S
B. &Vin &Vpa
C. &Vpa &Vpa

Grammatical Units

A. Vin PP-s S 3
B. Vin Vpa 2
C. Vpa Vpa 2

Semantic Schema

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vin (wēkāšēlû) Qal conv pf 3 pl
B line: Vpa (wēnišbārû) Niph conv pf 3 pl (internal)
C line: Vpa (wēnišbārû) Niph conv pf 3 pl (internal)

Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple/simple//simple/simple
Semantic

Set 1. \( a / a' / a'' \) (kāšēlû/nāpēlû/nišbārû) cause-result (internal; B line)
\( a''' / a'''' \) (nōqēṣû/nīlkādû) syn (internal; C line)
\( a, a', a'' / a''', a'''' \) (kāšēlû, nāpēlû, nišbārû/nōqēṣû, nīlkādû) para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vin::Vin:(Vpa)::Vpa:(Vpa) - grammatically parallel/compatible

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple:(simple)::simple: (simple)

Semantic

Set 1. \( a::a':(a'')::a'''::(a''''') \) - semantically parallel (cause-result, syn, para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: triplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 5 grammatically (4 internal) and 5 semantically (4 internal) parallel units
Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; B & C lines)
Ellipsis: +Vpa (B & C lines) -S, PP-s
List: A-C lines
COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. dāḇār šālaḥ ʿādōnāy bēyaʿāqōb
B. wēnāpal bēyiśrāʾēl;

Translation
The Lord has sent a word against Jacob, and it will fall upon Israel.

Comment: A most pressing problem of vv. 7-20 is that of tense. However, whether one interprets this prophecy as concerning future events (note the possible "prophetic perfects" in vv. 7, 12, 17, 18 and 19) or past events, our analysis is unaffected. The passage is considered predictive in this analysis.

Grammatical Structure
A. DO Vta S PP
B. &Vin PP

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. S DO Vta PP
B. [Vta] PP

A. ʿādōnāy dāḇār šālaḥ bēyaʿāqōb
B. [wēhippāl] bēyiśrāʾēl

Comment: The rewrite of nāpal to the causative Hiph (i.e. to make something drop; cf. II Sam. 20:15 and Ezek. 30:22) shows the underlying grammatical parallelism.

Semantic Schema
A. a b c d
B. b′ d′

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta (šālah) Qal pf 3 m sg
   B line: [Vta] ([wēhippîl]) Hiph pf cons 3 m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (bēya'āqōb) prep + n pn
   B line: PP (bēyiśrā'ēl) prep + n pn
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (šālah//nāpal) cause-result
Set 2. d // d' (bēya'āqōb//bēyiśrā'ēl) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::[Vta] - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP::PP - grammatically parallel
   Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                    Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. b::b' - semantically parallel (cause-result)
Set 2. d::d' - semantically parallel (syn)
   Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +0 -S, DO
Rewrite

ISAIAH 7:BA-C

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text | Translation
---|---
A. wēyādē'û hā'ām kullô | And all the people will know;
B. 'eprayim wēyōšēb šōmērôn | Ephraim and the inhabitants of Samaria,
C. bēga'āwâ ūbgōdel lēbâb lē'môr: | (who say) in arrogance and haughtiness of heart:

Comment: The C line is either corrupt or elliptical in that a verb must be supplied to gain a clear reading. (It is common to read hammitga'āweh with the line; cf. BHS apparatus.) The text will be analyzed as it stands. The lē'môr is extrametrical.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Structure</th>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.  &amp;Vta S att</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.  ,=S &amp;S(ppl)-C</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.  (, -R) PP &amp;PP-C</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. **Parallelism**

**Grammatical Schema**

A. \&Vta \ S att
B. \(,=S \&S-C \)
C. \(\text{wēyādē}'ū \ hā'ām kullō \ &S-C \)
\(\text{eprayim} \ \text{wēyōsēb sōmērôn} \)
\(\text{bēga'āwā} \ \text{ubgōdel lēbāb} \)

**Semantic Schema**

A. a b2
B. b' b''2
C. c c'2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. **Comparative Analysis**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: \(\text{S att (hā'ām kullō) } nm \text{ sg + n m sg + 3 m s suff} \)
B line: \(,=S (\text{eprayim}) \text{ pn} \&S-C (\text{wēyōsēb sōmērôn}) \text{ Qal ppl m sg + pn} \text{ (internal)} \)
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple/compound

Set 2. C line: \(\text{PP (bēga'āwā) prep + n f sg} \&PP-C (\text{ubgōdel lēbāb}) \text{ prep + n m sg + n m sg} \text{ (internal)} \)
Parallel Unit Type: simple/compound

**Semantic**

Set 1. b2 // b',b''2 (hā'ām kullō//eprayim, wēyōsēb sōmērôn)
\(\text{gen-spec} \)
b' / b''2 (eprayim/sōmērôn) \(\text{wp} \) (internal; B line)
Set 2. c / c'2 (bēga'āwā/bēgōdel lēbāb) \(\text{syn} \) (internal; C line)
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S att:S:(&S-C) - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP:(PP-C) - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound:simple:(compound)
Set 2. simple:(compound)

Semantic

Set 1. b2:b'(b''2) - semantically parallel (gen-spec, wp)
Set 2. c:(c'2) - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: A and B lines partially parallel (ellipsis); C line enjambed

Number of Sets: 2

Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 3 grammatically (2 internal) and 3 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically (2 internal) and 2 semantically (2 internal) parallel units

Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; B & C lines)
Ellipsis: +S (B line) -Vta

Compounds of Set 1 are grammatically and semantically indivisible
ISAIAH 9:9A-D

QUATRAIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. leḇēnîm nāpālû
B. wēgāzît nibneh
C. šiqmîm guddā'û
D. waʾārāzîm naḥālîp:

Translation
The bricks have fallen, but we will rebuild with cut stones;
the sycamores have been cut down, but we will replace them
with cedars.

Grammatical Structure
A. S Vin
B. &PP Vta
C. S Vpa
D. &PP Vta

Grammatical Units
2
2
2
2

Comment: gāzît and ʾārāzîm are analyzed above as PP's, but they
are more specifically accusatives of material (cf. G-K 117 hh).

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. S Vin
B. PP Vta
C. S Vpa
D. PP Vta

A. leḇēnîm nāpālû
B. wēgāzît nibneh
C. šiqmîm guddā'û
D. waʾāzārîm naḥālîp
Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. a’ b’
C. c d
D. c’ d’

A. lebicn m napalû
B. wegazit nibneh
C. siqm m guddâu’û
D. we’azarîm na‘alîp

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S lebicn m n f pl
       C line: S siqm m n f pl
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: Vin napalû Qal pf 3 pl
       C line: Vpa guddâu’û Pu pf 3 pl
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. B line: PP gazit n f sg
       D line: PP azarîm n [m] pl
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 4. B line: Vta nibneh Qal impf 1 c pl
       D line: Vta na‘alîp Hiph impf 1 c pl
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 5. a // a’ lebicn m/gazit para

Set 6. b // b’ napalû/nibneh ant

Set 7. c // c’ siqm m/azarîm para

Set 8. d // d’ guddâu’û/na‘alîp ant

Comment: Although there is a vague semantic relationship between the grammatically parallel units (para ?), the primary semantic relationships are between the grammatically enjambed lines. The four grammatical sets and the four semantic sets therefore do not correspond, and are numbered accordingly.
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. $S::S$ - grammatically parallel
Set 2. $V_{in}::V_{pa}$ - grammatically compatible
Set 3. $PP::PP$ - grammatically parallel
Set 4. $V_{ta}::V_{ta}$ - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple
Set 4. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 5. $a::a'$ - semantically parallel (para)
Set 6. $b::b'$ - semantically parallel (ant)
Set 7. $c::c'$ - semantically parallel (para)
Set 8. $d::d'$ - semantically parallel (ant)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 5. simple::simple
Set 6. simple::simple
Set 7. simple::simple
Set 8. simple::simple

Grammatical/Semantic

Lack of grammatical and semantic correspondence between parallel units

Line Relations: alternating line structure on grammatical level

Number of Sets: 8

Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 0 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 0 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 0 semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and 0 semantically parallel units
Set 5: 0 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 6: 0 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 7: 0 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 8: 0 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
ISAIAH 9:10A-B

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. waysaggēb YHWH 'et-
   <sārāyw> 'ālāyw
B. we'et-'ōyēbāyw yēsaksēk:

Translation

Therefore, YHWH raises against
them their adversaries
and spurs on their enemies.

Comment: The MT ṭēšān is likely to be an explanatory gloss or a
result of a confusion with the similar letters of ṣārē. sārāyw
is read instead which parallels 'ōyēbāyw. The pilpel of sūk is
used elsewhere with a similar meaning only in 19:2.

Grammatical Structure

A. &Vta S dom DO-s PP-s
B. &dom DO-s Vta

Grammatical Units

A. 4
B. 2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vta S DO PP
B. Vta DO

A. waysaggēb YHWH 'et-<sārāyw> 'ālāyw
B. yēsaksēk (we)et-'ōyēbāyw

Semantic Schema

A. a b c d
B. c' a'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta (wayṣaggēb) Pilpil impf consec 3 m sg
B line: Vta (yēsaksēk) Pilpil impf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (<ṣārāyw>) n m pl + 3 m sg suff
B line: DO (‘ōyēbāyw) n m pl + 3 m sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a’ (wayṣaggēb//yēsaksēk) syn ?
Set 2. c // c’ (<ṣārāyw>//‘ōyēbāyw) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO::DO - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a’ - semantically parallel (syn ?)
Set 2. c::c’ - semantically parallel (syn)
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +0 -S, PP-s

ISAIAH 9:11A-B

Comment: This couplet is connected with the previous one by means of a janus structure (xyx) in that the A line could very well be read with the B line of this couplet, or the previous couplet (cf. 1:6 and 12).

COUPLE (QUATRAIN?)

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ʿārām miqqedem ʿuplišṭîm mēʾāhôr
B. wayyōʾkēlû ʿet-yišrāʾēl bēkol-peh

Translation
The Syrians are on the east, and the Philistines are on the west; and they devoured Israel with open mouth.

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

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. S P(PP) S P(PP)
B. &Vta dom DO PP-C
A. ʿārām miqqedem (û)plišṭîm mēʾāhôr
B. wayyōʾkēlû ʿet-yišrāʾēl bēkol-peh
Semantic Schema

A. a b a' b'  
B. c d e f

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S ('ārām) pn  
S (pēlȋstȋm) pn  
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple (internal)

Set 2. A line: P (miqqedem) prep + n [m] sg  
P (mē'āhōr) prep + subst  
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple (internal)

B line: non-parallel (coordinate)

Semantic

Set 1. a / a' ('ārām/pēlȋstȋm) para (internal; A Line)

Set 2. b / b' (miqqedem/mē'āhōr) para/ant (internal; A Line)

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S: (S) - grammatically parallel  
Set 2. P: (P) - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple: (simple)  
Set 2. simple: (simple)

Semantic

Set 1. a: (a') - semantically parallel (para)  
Set 2. b: (b') - semantically parallel (para/ant)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between the internally parallel units of the A line

Line Relations: A and B lines coordinate
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically (2 internal) and 2 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically (2 internal) and 2 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A line)

ISAIAH_9:11C-D

Comment: For analysis of this refrain, see 5:25E-F.

ISAIAH_9:12A-B

COUPLET
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wēhā‘ām lō‘-šāb
   ‘ad-hammakkēhû
B. we‘et-YHWH šēbā‘ôt lō‘
   dārāšû:

Translation
But the people did not turn unto Him who struck them, and did not seek YHWH of Hosts.

Comment: The article on hammakkēhû is ungrammatical.

Grammatical Structure
A. &S neg Vin PP(ppl)-s
B. &dom DO(pn)-C neg Vta

Grammatical Units
3
3
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. S neg Vin PP
B. neg Vta DO-C

A. wēhā'ām lō’-šāb ‘ad -hammakkēhû
B. lō’ dārāšū (wē’et)-YHWH šēbā’āt

Comment: The intransitive verb with the preposition is grammatically compatible with the Vta and DO of the B line.

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. c’2 b’

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: neg Vin (lō’-šāb) neg + Qal pf 3 m sg
B line: neg Vta (lō’ dārāšû) neg + Qal pf 3 m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (‘ad-hammakkēhû) prep + Hiph ppl m sg + 3 m sg suff
B line: DO-C (wē’et-YHWH šēbā’āt) dom + pn + n m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1. b // b’ (lō’ šāb//lō’ dārāšû) syn
Set 2. c // c’2 (hammakkēhû//YHWH šēbā’āt) epith
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. neg Vin::neg Vta - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP::DO-C - grammatically compatible

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::compound

Semantic

Set 1. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. c::c'2 - semantically parallel (epith)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +-C -S

Comment: Note the chiastic b c c'2 b' structure.

ISAIAH_9:13A-B

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wayyakrēt YHWH miyyiśrāʾēl rōʾē wēzānāb
B. kippā wēʾagmōn yôm ʾeḥād:

Translation

So YHWH cut off from Israel both head and tail, both palm branch and bulrush in one day.
Comment: *kippâ* is found elsewhere in 19:15 and Job 15:32. Evidently, the word is related to *kap* which is used for various curved or arched shaped objects.

**Grammatical Structure**

_A._ &Vta S PP DO &DO

_B._ DO &DO PP att

**II. PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

_A._ Vta S PP  
    DO &DO  

_B._  
    DO &DO PP att

_A._ wayyakrēt YHWH miyyišrā'ēl rōʾē  
    wēzānāb  

_B._  
    kippâ  
    wēʾagmōn  
    yām 'ēhād

**Semantic Schema**

_A._ a b c d d'  

_B._ d' d' d' f g

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

**III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line:  
    DO (rōʾē) n m sg  
    DO (zānāb) n m sg (internal)  

    B line:  
    DO (kippâ) n f sg  
    DO ('agmōn) n [m] sg (internal)

Parallel Unit Type:  
    simple/simple/simple/simple/simple
Semantic

Set 1. d / d’ (rō’s/zānāb) mer (internal; A line)
   d'' / d''' (kippā/’agmōn) mer (internal; B line)
   d, d' / d'', d''' (rō’s, zānāb/kippā, ’agmōn) para

Comment: The kippā and ’agmōn relationship is likely to be mer by force of the parallelism.

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. DO: (DO)::DO: (DO) - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple:(simple)::simple:(simple)

Semantic

Set 1. d:(d’)::d’:(d’’’) - semantically parallel (mer, para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 4 grammatically (4 internal) and 4 semantically (4 internal) parallel units
Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A & B lines)
Ellipsis: +PP att -Vta, S, PP

Comment: Note the chiastic non-parallel, parallel, parallel, non-parallel unit structure (abc dd dd fg).
Comment: This verse is considered by many to be an explanatory gloss on v. 13.

ISAIAH 9:15A-B

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wayyihyû mēʾāššērē
   hāʾām-hazzeh matʿîm
B. ʾûmʾuṣšārāyw mēbullāʾîm:

Translation

For those who lead this people lead them astray, and those who are led by them are confused.

Comment: See 3:12 for the meaning of the root blʿ.

Grammatical Structure

A. QV S(ppl-C att) P(ppl)
B. S(ppl-s) P(ppl)

Grammatical Units

5
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. QV S(ppl-C att) P(ppl)
B. S(ppl-s) P(ppl)

A. wayyihyû mēʾāššērē hāʾām-hazzeh matʿîm
B. ʾûmʾuṣšārāyw mēbullāʾîm
Semantic Schema

A. a b3 c 
B. b' c'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S(ppl-C att) (mēʾaṣṣērē hāʾām-hazze) Pi ppl m pl + n m sg + demon pr
   B line: S(ppl-s) (mēʾuṣṣārāyw) Pu ppl m pl + 3 m sg suff
   Parallel Unit Type: double compound//simple

Set 2. A line: P(ppl) (matʾīm) Hiph ppl m pl
   B line: P(ppl) (mēbullāʾīm) Pu ppl m pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b3 // b' (mēʾaṣṣērē hāʾām-hazze//mēʾuṣṣārāyw) rep/pr
Set 2. c // c' (matʾīm//mēbullāʾīm) cause-result

Comment: mēʾaṣṣērē and mēʾuṣṣārāyw also contain a complimentary semantic nuance.

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 2. P:P - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. double compound::simple
                   Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. b3::b' - semantically parallel (rep/pr)
Set 2. c::c' - semantically parallel (cause-result)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +O −OV

ISAIAH 9:16A-B

COUPL ET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. 'al-kēn 'al-bahūrāyw lō'-yišmah 'ādōnāy
B. wē'et-yētōmāyw wē'et-'almēnōtāyw lō' yērahēm

Translation
Therefore, the Lord does not rejoice in their young men, and does not have compassion on their orphans and widows;

Grammatical Structure
A. ptl PP-s neg Vin S
B. &dom DO-s &dom DO-s neg Vta

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl PP S neg Vin
B. DO neg Vta
DO
A. 'al-kēn -bahūrāyw 'ādōnāy
B. (wē'et)-yētōmāyw (wē'et)-'almēnōtāyw lō'-yišmah 'al lō' yērahēm
Comment: The intransitive verb with the preposition is grammatically compatible with the Vta and DO of the B line.

Semantic Schema

A. a b c d  
B. b' b'' c'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: PP ('al-bahûrây̤w) prep + n m pl + s m sg suff  
B line: DO ('et-yêtômây̤w) dom + n [m] pl + 3 m sg suff  
DO ('et-'almênôtây̤w) dom + n f pl + 3 m sg suff  
(Internal)  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple/simple

Set 2. A line: neg Vin (lô'-yišmah) neg + Qal impf 3 m sg  
B line: neg Vta (lô'-yêrahêm) neg + Pi impf 3 m sg  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b' / b'' (yêtômây̤w/'almênôtây̤w) para (internal; B line)  
b // b', b'' (bahûrây̤w/yêtômây̤w, 'almênôtây̤w) mer

Set 2. c // c' (lô'-yišmah/lo'-yêrahêm) para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. PP::DO:(DO) - grammatically compatible  
Set 2. neg Vin::neg Vta - grammatically parallel  
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple:(simple)  
Set 2. simple::simple
Semantic

Set 1.  b::b':(b'') - semantically parallel (para, mer)
Set 2.  c::c' - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1:  3 grammatically (2 internal) and 3 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
   Set 2:  2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; B line)
Ellipsis: +DO -S

-----------------------------------------------

ISAIAH 9:16C-D

COUPLER

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ki kuli{hānēp āmera

B. wēkol-peh dōbēr nēbālā

Translation

for everyone is impious and wicked,
and every mouth speaks folly.

Grammatical Structure

A. pt1 S(pt1-s) P &P
B. &S(pt1-C) P(ppl-C)

Grammatical Units

3
4
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl \( S(\text{ptl}) \) \( P \& P \)
B. \( S(\text{ptl-C}) \) \( P(\text{ppl-C}) \)

A. \( \text{kî kullô} \) \( \text{ḥānēp ūmēra} \)
B. \( \text{(wē)kol-peh} \) \( \text{dōbēr nēbālâ} \)

Semantic Schema
A. \( a \) \( b_2 \)
B. \( a'2 \) \( b'2 \)

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

Comment: \( \text{ḥānēp ūmēra} \) is an example of hendiadys; the two terms describe aspects of a profane person.

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
Set 1. A line: \( S(\text{kullô}) \) subst + 3 m s suff
B line: \( S(\text{kol-peh}) \) att + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Set 2. A line: \( P \& P(\text{ḥānēp ūmēra}) \) att + Hiph ppl m sg
B line: \( P(\text{dōbēr nebala}) \) Qal ppl m sg + n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: compound//compound

Semantic
Set 1. \( a // a'2 \) \( (\text{kullô}//\text{kol-peh}) \) \( \text{wp/rep} \)
Set 2. \( b_2 // b'2 \) \( (\text{ḥānēp ūmēra} // \text{dōbēr nēbālâ}) \) \( \text{syn} \)
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::S-C - grammatically parallel
Set 2. P &P::P(ppl-C) - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::compound
Set 2. compound::compound

Semantic

Set 1. a::a'2 - semantically parallel (wp/rep)
Set 2. b2::b'2 - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Compounds are grammatically and semantically indivisible

ISAIAH_9:16E-F

Comment: Cf. 5:25E-F, 9:11C-D, 9:20D-E and 10:4C-D.
COUPLETH

Comment: This couplet forms a quatrains on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities. The next couplet, however, is not analyzed due to uncertainties in the 17D line.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ki-bai'a kai'es ris'ah
B. samir wasayit to'kel

Translation

For wickedness burns like fire, which consumes thorns and thistles,

Grammatical Structure

A. ptl Vin PP S
B. ,-R (DO &DO Vta)

Grammatical Units

3
3

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment; relative clause)

Comment: samir and sayit are semantic compounds (word pairs) in Isaiah, and are therefore not analyzed as internal parallelism.

ISAIAH_9:17A-B - Text Uncertain
COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wayyigzør ‘al-yāmîn wērā‘ēb
B. wayyō’kal ‘al-śēmō‘wl wēlō’ śābē‘û

Translation

They slice on the right hand, but are still hungry, and they devour on the left hand, but they are not satisfied.

Grammatical Structure

A. &Vta PP &Vin
B. &Vta PP &neg Vin

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vta PP &Vin
B. Vta PP &neg Vin
A. wayyigzør ‘al-yāmîn wērā‘ēb
B. wayyō’kal ‘al-śēmō‘wl wēlō’ śābē‘û

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. a’ b’ c’

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta (wayyigzor) Qal impf consec 3 m sg
B line: Vta (wayyo'kal) Qal impf consec 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Set 2. A line: PP ('al-yamin) prep + n f sg
B line: PP ('al-semowl) prep + n [m] sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Set 3. A line: Vin (ra'eb) Qal pf 3 m sg
B line: neg Vin (l6' s6b6'û) neg + Qal pf 3 m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (wayyigzor//wayyo'kal) para
Set 2. b // b' (yamin//semowl) mer
Set 3. c // c' (ra'eb//l6' s6b6'û) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 3. Vin::neg Vin - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (para)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (mer)
Set 3. c::c' - semantically parallel (syn)
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH_9:20A-C

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. mēnāṣšēh ’et-’eprāyîm
B. wē’eprāyîm ’et-mēnāṣšēh
C. yāḥdāw hēmmā ’al yēḥūdâ

Translation
Manasseh Ephraim, and Ephraim Manasseh; together they are against Judah.

Grammatical Structure
A. S dom DO
B. S dom DO
C. adv S P(PP)

Grammatical Units
2
2
3

Comment: The A and B lines are elliptical in that a verb (e.g. "devour") must be supplied to complete the phrases.
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. S DO
B. S DO
C. adv S P(PP)

A. menaššeh 'et-'eprayim
B. (wě) 'eprayim 'et-menaššeh
C. yahdāw hēmmâ 'al yēhûdâ

Comment: Essentially, the A and B lines are nominal in that the assumed verb is elided, and are therefore all the more compatible with the nominal C line.

Semantic Schema

A. a a'
B. a' a
C. a' '2 a''

A. menaššeh 'et-'eprayim
B. (we) 'eprayim 'et-menaššeh
C. yahdāw hēmmâ 'al yēhûdâ

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (menaššeh) n pn
B line: S ('eprayim) n pn
C line: adv S (yahdāw hēmmâ) adv + pers pr 3 m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//compound

Set 2. A line: DO ('eprayim) n pn
B line: DO (menaššeh) n pn
C line: P (yēhûdâ) n pn
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//simple
Semantic
Set 1. \( a \) // \( a \) (mena\L{s}\L{s}eh//\L{s}ena\L{s}\L{s}eh) rep
\( a' \) // \( a' \) ('eprayim//'eprayim) rep
\( a \) // \( a' \) // \( a'' \) (mena\L{s}\L{s}eh//\L{s}e\L{r}ayim//y\L{e}h\L{u}\L{d}\L{a}') para
\( a, a' \) // \( a'' \) (mena\L{s}\L{s}eh, 'e\L{r}ayim//y\L{a}h\L{d}\L{a}w h\L{e}m\L{m}a) spec-gen/pr (internal parallelism in each line)

IV. RESULT

Grammatical
Set 1. \( S::S::adv \ S \) - grammatically parallel
Set 2. \( DO::DO::P \) - grammatically parallel/compatible
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple::compound
Set 2. simple::simple::simple

Semantic
Sets 1 & 2. \( a:(a')::a'::(a)::a''::2:(a'') \) - semantically parallel
(rep, para, spec-gen/pr)
Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 2. simple:(simple)::simple:
(simple)::compound:(simple)

Grammatical/Semantic
Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units; semantic extends beyond grammatical to all units
Line Relations: triplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 3 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 3 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units
Internal parallelism (semantic; A-C lines)
Comment: Cf. 5:25E-F, 9:11C-D, 9:16E-F and 10:4C-D.

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**ISAIAH 10:1A-B**

**COUPLET**

I. **PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. ḥoy ḥaḥoqeqvim hiqeqe-'āwen

B. ʿūmkattēḇīm ʿāmāl kittebû:

**Comment:** This verse contains the *ktb*, and they are understood above sense.

**Translation**

Woe to those who enact wicked laws, and are continually writing hardship,

**Grammatical Structure**

A. ptl! S(ppl)! DO-C

B. &S(ppl)! ,-R(DO Vta)

**Grammatical Units**

A. 4

**II. PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

A. ptl! S! DO -C

B. S! [DO -C]

A. ḥoy ḥaḥoqeqvim hiqeqe-'āwen

B. (ʿū)mkattēḇīm [miktēḇê -ʿāmāl]
Comment: The A and B lines are strikingly similar (note the repetition of roots *ḥqq* and *ktb*), and differ only in that the B line substitutes a relative clause for a simple DO. The rewrite of the Vta to a noun of the same root (i.e. *miktāb*) and placing it in construct with *āmāl* displays the underlying parallelism between the two lines.

**Semantic Schema**

A. a b c d
B. b' c' d'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

**III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: S *(ḥḥqeqīm)* Qal ppl m pl
   B line: S *(mēktēbīm)* Pi ppl m pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO *(hīqeq)* n m pl + n m sg
   B line: [DO ([miktēbē]) [n m pl]]
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: -C *(āwen)* n m sg
   B line: [-C] *(āmāl)* n m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. b // b' *(ḥḥqeqīm//mēktēbīm) syn*

Set 2. c // c' *(hīqeq//kittēbū) syn*

Set 3. d // d' *(āwen//āmāl) syn*
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel  
Set 2. DO::[DO] - grammatically parallel  
Set 3. -C::{C} - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type:  
Set 1. simple::simple  
Set 2. simple::simple  
Set 3. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)  
Set 2. c::c' - semantically parallel (syn)  
Set 3. d::d' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type:  same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)  
Number of Sets: 3  
Parallel Unit Distribution:  
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units  
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units  
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units  
Ellipsis: +0 -ptl!

Rewrite
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Translation

Text

A. lēhaṭṭōt middān dallīm
B. wēligzōl mišpaṭ āniyyē 'ammī

Comment: By adding a preposition to mišpaṭ, the underlying grammatical parallelism is clearly displayed. The rewrite is not totally satisfactory in that mišpaṭ (with the abstract meaning of "justice") has no lexical support with the preposition mem.

II. PARALLELISM
III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: InC (lēhaṭṭōt) prep + Hiph InC  
    B line: InC (ligzōl) prep + Qal InC  
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (middīn) prep + n m sg  
    B line: [PP] ([mimmispat]) [prep] + n m sg  
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: DO (dallīm) att m pl  
    B line: DO-C (‘āniyyē ‘ammī) n m sg + att m pl + n m sg  
        + 3 m sg suff  
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

**Semantic**

Set 1. a // a’ (lēhaṭṭōt//ligzōl) syn  
Set 2. b // b’ (middīn//mispat) syn  
Set 3. c // c’2 (dallīm//‘āniyyē ‘ammī) epith

IV. **RESULT**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. InC::InC – grammatically parallel  
Set 2. PP::[PP] – grammatically parallel  
Set 3. DO::DO-C-C – grammatically parallel  

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple  
Set 2. simple::simple  
Set 3. simple::compound

**Semantic**

Set 1. a::a’ – semantically parallel (syn)  
Set 2. b::b’ – semantically parallel (syn)  
Set 3. c::c’2 – semantically parallel (epith)  

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Rewrite

ISAIAH 10:2C-D

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. lihyôt 'almānôt šēlālām
B. wē'et-yētōmîm yābōzzû:

Translation

so that widows become their spoil,
and that they may plunder the orphans.

Grammatical Structure

A. PP(InC[QV] S P-s)
B. &dom DO Vta

Grammatical Units

3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. InC (QV) S P-s
B. [S P(PP)]

A. lihyôt 'almānôt šēlālām
B. yētōmîm [lābāz]
Comment: On a deep level, yābōzzû is parallel to šēlālām. Rewriting the verb into a nominal form (i.e. lābāz, which is idiomatic with hāvā, cf. Num. 14:3, Deut. 1:39, Is. 42:22, etc.) reveals the parallelism.

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. b' c'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (‘almānōt) n f pl
   B line: [S] (yētōmîm) n m pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: P (šēlālām)
   B line: [P] ([lābāz]) Prep + n [m] sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (‘almānōt//yētōmîm) para
Set 2. c // c' (šēlālām//yabōzzû) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::[S] - grammatically parallel
Set 2. P::[P] - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                Set 2. simple::simple
Semantic

Set 1. b::b' - semantically parallel (para)
Set 2. c::c' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +O -QV
Rewrite

ISAIAH 10:3A-B

COUPLER

Comment: This couplet forms a quatrain with the next on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. "umah-ta'asû lêyôm pêquddâ
B. "ulšõ'â mimmerhâq tâbô'

Translation

What will you do on the day of punishment, and in the devastation which will come from afar?

Grammatical Structure

A. &DO(pr?) Vta PP-C
B. PP ,-R(PP Vin)

Grammatical Units

3

3
II. PARALLELISM

**Grammatical Schema**

A. DO(pr?) Vta PP-C
B. PP ,R(PP Vin)

A. (û)mah-ta'ãsû lêyôm pêquddâ
B. (û)lêšō'ã mimmerhâq tâbô'

**Semantic Schema**

A. a b2
B. b' c2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: PP-C (lêyôm pêquddâ) prep + n m sg + n f sg
     B line: PP (lêšô'ã) n f sg
     Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. b2 // b' (lêyôm pêquddâ//lêšô'ã) cause-eff

IV. RESULT

**Grammatical**

Set 1. PP-C::PP - grammatically parallel
     Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound::simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. b2::b' - semantically parallel (cause-eff)
     Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +PP Vin -ptl? Vin

ISAIAH 10:3C-D

COUPLEIT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'al-mî tânûsû lê'ezrâ
B. wê'ânâ ta'azbû këbôdêkem:

Comment: kâbôd is best understood here materially as "riches" or "wealth" (cf. Gen. 31:1, Is. 61:6, 66:11 and 12) rather than the more usual "honour," "reputation" or "glory."

Grammatical Structure

A. PP(pr?) Vin PP
B. &adv? Vta DO-s

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. pr? Vin PP
B. adv? Vta DD

A. 'al-mî tânûsû lê'ezrâ
B. (wê) 'ânâ ta'azbû këbôdêkem
Semantic Schema
A. a b c
B. a' b' c'
Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
Set 1. A line: pr? (‘al-mî) inter pr
   B line: adv? (‘ânâ) inter pr
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple
Set 2. A line: Vin PP (tânûsû lê ‘ezrâ) Qal impf 2 m pl + prep + n f sg
   B line: Vta DO (ta ‘azbû kêbôdêkem) Qal impf 2 m pl + n m sg + 2 m pl suff
   Parallel Unit Type: compound//compound

Semantic
Set 1. a / a’ (‘al-mî//‘ânâ) para
Set 2. b2 // b’2 (tânûsû lê ‘ezrâ//ta ‘azbû kêbôdêkem) para
Comment: Note the ‘, z combination in ‘ezrâ and ta ‘azbû connecting "help" and "forsaking" in a pun.

IV. RESULT

Grammatical
Set 1. pr?:adv? - grammatically compatible
Set 2. Vin PP::Vta DO - grammatically compatible
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                     Set 2. compound::compound
Semantic
Set 1. a:a' - semantically parallel (para)
Set 2. b2:b'2 - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. compound::compound

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel grammatically
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Compounds are grammatically and semantically indivisible

ISAIAH 10:4A-B

COUPLETT
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. bilt têm kërōa
taḥat ʿassîr except to crouch beneath the prisoners,
B. wētaḥat hārûgîm yippōlû and they will fall beneath the slain.

Comment: The bilt is difficult in this position with the verb kērā. Here it is understood as a particle of negation with the literal meaning "except" (Gen. 21:26, Ex. 22:19) and the verb is emended to the infinitive. The lines are therefore elliptical in relation to the previous couplet, with the translation "nothing remains except to..."
Grammatical Structure

A. neg <InC> PP
B. &PP Vin

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. neg <InC> PP
B. Vin PP
A. biltî <kērōa'î> taḥat 'assîr
B. yippōlû (wē)taḥat hārūgîm

Comment: Whereas the InC and the Vin are not strictly grammatically parallel, they are compatible.

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. c' b'
Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: <InC> (<kērōa'î>) Qal InC
     B line: Vin (yippōlû) Qal impf 3 pl
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (taḥat 'assîr) prep + n m sg (coll)
     B line: PP (taḥat hārūgîm) prep + Qal pass ppl m pl
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (kērōa'î/yippōlû) para
Set 2. c // c' (taḥat 'assîr/taḥat hārūgîm) para
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. \(<\text{InC}>::\text{Vin} - \text{grammatically compatible}\)
Set 2. \(\text{PP:PP} - \text{grammatically parallel}\)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. \(\text{simple}::\text{simple}\)
Set 2. \(\text{simple}::\text{simple}\)

Semantic

Set 1. \(b::b' - \text{semantically parallel (para)}\)
Set 2. \(c::c' - \text{semantically parallel (para)}\)

Parallel Unit Type: \(\text{same as grammatical}\)

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Comment: Note the \(b c c' b'\) chiastic structure.

ISAIAH_10:4C-D

Comment: Cf. 5:25E-F, 9:11C-D, 9:16E-F and 9:20D-E.
Comment: The hû: bêvâdâm renders this couplet too difficult to analyze. It would be easy to exclude these words and then analyze the parallelism between ūbet ʿappl and maffeh zaʿmî, but this would not take in the probability that the B line originally had a fuller reading.

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COUPL ET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. bêgûy ḥânêp ʿāsallêhânnû
B. wû al-ʿam ʿebrâtî ʿaṣawwennû

Translation
Against a godless nation I send Him, and against a people of my wrath I command him,

Grammatical Structure
A. PP att Vta-s
B. &PP-C Vta-s

Grammatical Units
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. PP att Vta-s
B. PP -C Vta-s
A. bêgûy ḥânêp ʿāsallêhânnû
B. (wê) al-ʿam ʿebrâtî ʿaṣawwennû

Comment: The att ḥânêp and the construct ʿebrâtî, although strictly not grammatically parallel, are nevertheless compatible, and are therefore placed into the same column.
Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. a' b' c'
Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: PP (bēgōy) prep + n m sg
       B line: PP ('al-'am) prep + n m sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: att (ḥānēp) att
       B line: -C ('ebrāṭī) n f sg + 1 c sg suff
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: Vta-s ('āšallēhennû) Pi impf 1 c sg + 3 m sg suff
       B line: Vta-s ('āšawwennû) Pi impf 1 c sg + 3 m sg suff
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (bēgōy// 'al-'am) syn
Set 2. b // b' (ḥānēp// 'ebrāṭī) cause-eff
Set 3. c // c' ('āšallēhennû// 'āšawwennû) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 2. att::-C - grammatically compatible
Set 3. Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                   Set 2. simple::simple
                   Set 3. simple::simple
Semantic

Set 1. \( a::a' \) — semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. \( b::b' \) — semantically parallel (cause-eff)
Set 3. \( c::c' \) — semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel

Number of Sets: 3

Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH 10:6C-D

COUPLETT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. liššōl šālāl wēlābōz baz
B. ūlsūmō mirnāš kēhōmer ḥūṣōt:

Translation

to take spoil and seize plunder,
and to tread them down like the mire of the streets.

Grammatical Structure

A. PP(InC DO) & PP(InC DO)
B. &PP(InC-s DO PP-C)

Grammatical Units

4
4
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. $PP(Inc \ DO)$
   $PP(Inc \ DO)$
B. $PP(Inc-s \ DO \ PP-C)$
A. lišlōl šālāl
   (wē)lābōz baz
B. (ū)lēšūmō mirmās kēhōmer ĕhūsōt

Semantic Schema
A. a₂ a’₂
B. a’‘₄
A. lišlōl šālāl
   lābōz baz
B. lēšūmō mirmās kēhōmer ĕhūsōt

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
Set 1. A line: Inc (lišlōl) Qal Inc
       Inc (lābōz) Qal Inc (internal)
   B line: Inc-s (lēšūmō) Qal Inc + 3 m sg suff
       Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple//simple
Set 2. A line: DO (šālāl) n m sg
       DO (baz) n [m] sg (internal)
   B line: DO PP-C (mirmās kēhōmer ĕhūsōt) n [m] sg + prep +
       n m sg + n [m] pl
       Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple//double compound

Semantic
Sets 1 & 2. a₂ / a’₂ (lišlōl šālāl/lābōz baz) svn (internal; A line)
   a₂, a’₂ // a’‘₄ (lišlōl šālāl, lābōz baz/lēšūmō mirmās kēhōmer ĕhūsōt) cause-eff
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. InC: (InC)::InC-s - grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO: (DO)::DO PP-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple: (simple)::simple
                  Set 2. simple: (simple)::double compound

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a2: (a'2)::a' 4 - semantically parallel (syn, cause-eff)

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 2. compound: (compound)::triple compound

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 3 grammatically (2 internal) and 3 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
  Set 2: 3 grammatically (2 internal) and 3 semantically (2 internal) parallel units

Compounds of the A line are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible (on basis of cognate acc in A & B lines)
Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; A line)
COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wēhû 1ô'-kēn yēdammeh
B. úlḇāḇō 1ô'-kēn yahšōb

Translation
But he does not intend so, and his heart does not think so;

Grammatical Structure
A. &S neg adv Vin
B. &S-s neg adv Vin

Grammatical Units
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. S neg adv Vin
B. S neg adv Vin

A. (wē)hû 1ô'-kēn yēdammeh
B. (ū)lḇāḇō 1ô'-kēn yahšōb

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (ḥūʾ) pr pers 3 m sg
B line: S (lēbābā) n m sg + 3 m sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Set 2. A and B lines: neg adv (lōʾ-ḵēn) neg + adv
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Set 3. A line: Vin (yēdammeh) Pi impf 3 m sg
B line: Vin (yahšūb) Qal impf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (ḥūʾ/lēbābā) pr
Set 2. b // b (lōʾ-ḵēn) rep
Set 3. c // c' (yēdammeh/yahšūb) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2. neg adv::neg adv - grammatically parallel
Set 3. Vin::Vin - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (pr)
Set 2. b::b - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 3. c::c' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH 10:7C-D

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ki lēhašmid bilbābô
B. ūlhaḳrît gōyim lō' mē'āt:

Translation
for it is in his heart to destroy,
and to cut off nations not a few;

Grammatical Structure
A. ptl PP(Inc) PP
B. & Inc DO neg att

Comment: Technically, the A line is a noun sentence with the PP lēhašmid the predicate (it gives the reader new information) to its subject bilbābô.
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. pt1 InC PP
B. &InC DO neg att

A. kī lēḥāšmîd bilbābô
B. (ū)lēḥakrît gōyim lō’ mē’āt

Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. a’ c2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: InC (lēḥāšmîd) Hiph InC
     B line: InC (lēḥakrît) Hiph InC
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a’ (lēḥāšmîd//lēḥakrît) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. InC::InC - grammatically parallel
     Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a’ - semantically parallel (syn)
     Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Number of Sets: 1
Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +DO neg att -PP

ISAIAH_10:9A

SINGLE LINE

Comment: This single line forms a quatrain with the following triplet on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

(ki yō’mar)
A. ḫālō‘ šāray yaḥdāw mēlākîm

Translation

(for he thinks:)
Are not my commanders all kings?

Grammatical Structure

A. ptl neg? S adv P

Grammatical Units

4
ISAIAH 10:9A-C

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ḥālō' kēkarkēmîš kalnô
B. 'im-lō' kē'arpad hāmāt
C. 'im-lō' kēdammešeq šōmērôn:

Translation

Is not Calno like Carchemesh?
Is not Hamath like Arpad?
Is not Samaria like Damascus?

Grammatical Structure

A. ptl-neg? P(PP) S
B. ptl-neg? P(PP) S
C. ptl-neg? P(PP) S

Grammatical Units

3
3
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptl-neg? P(PP) S
B. ptl-neg? P(PP) S
C. ptl-neg? P(PP) S

Semantic Schema

A. a b b'
B. a b' b' '
C. a b' b' b' b'

A. ḥālō' kēkarkēmîš kalnô
B. 'im-lō' kē'arpad hāmāt
C. 'im-lō' kēdammešeq šōmērôn
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A-C lines: ptl-neg? (ḥā/'im-lō') inter ptl + neg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple///simple///simple

Set 2. A line: P (kēkarkēmīš) prep + pn
       B line: P (kē'arpad) prep + pn
       C line: P (kēdammešeq) prep + pn
   Parallel Unit Type: simple///simple///simple

Set 3. A line: S (kānlô) pn
       B line: S (ḥāmāt) pn
       C line: S (šōmērôn) pn
   Parallel Unit Type: simple///simple///simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a // (hā/'im-lō') rep

Sets 2 & 3. b / b' // b'' / b''' // b''''... (karkēmīš/ kānlô/'arpad/ḥāmāt/dammešeq/šōmērôn) para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. ptl-neg?::ptl-neg?::ptl-neg? - grammatically parallel
Set 2. P::P::P - grammatically parallel
Set 3. S::S::S - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple::simple
                    Set 2. simple::simple::simple
                    Set 3. simple::simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a::a - semantically parallel (rep)
Sets 2 & 3. b:(b')::b'':(b''')::b'''':(b''''') - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple::simple
                   Sets 2 & 3. simple:(simple)::simple:
                                (simple)::simple::(simple)
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units; semantic extends beyond grammatical

Line Relations: triplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 3 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 3 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units
  Set 3: 3 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units
Internal parallelism (semantic; A-C lines)

Comment: Note the similar structure of this triplet with 7:8, 9.

ISAIAH 10:10-12

Comment: Vv. 10-12 consist of a series of enjambed lines and are therefore not analyzed (cf. Introduction, where the problem of prose and poetry is discussed).

ISAIAH 10:13A-B

COUPLETT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

(ki 'amar)
A. bekōaḥ yādī 'āsītī
B. ābhokmātī ki nēbunātī

Translation

(for he thinks:)
by the strength of my hand I have done this,
and in my wisdom, for I have understanding;
Grammatical Structure

A. PP-C-s Vta

B. &PP-s ptl Vpa

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. PP-C-s Vta
B. PP-s ptl Vpa

A. bēkōah yādī "āśīṭī
B. (û)bḥokmāṭā kir nēbūnāṭī

Semantic Schema

A. a2 b
B. a' a''

A. bēkōah yādī "āśīṭī
B. ḫubhokmāṭī kir nēbūnāṭī

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line:  PP-C-s (bēkōah yādī) prep + n m sg + n f sg + 1 c sg suff
B line:  PP-s (bēhokmāṭī) prep + n f sg + 1 c sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a' / a'' (ḥokmāṭī/nēbūnāṭī) syn (internal parallelism; B line)

a2 // a', a'' (bēkōah yādī/ḥokmāṭī, nēbūnāṭī) para
IV. RESULT

Grammatical
Set 1. PP-C:PP - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound:simple

Semantic
Set 1. a2:a':(a'') - semantically parallel (syn, para)
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound:simple:simple

Grammatical/Semantic
Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units; semantic congruence between internally parallel units in B line
Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 3 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
Ellipsis: +ptl Vpa -Vta
Internal parallelism (semantic; B line)

ISAIAH 10:13C-E

TRIPLET
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. <wä>'āsîr gēbûlôt 'ammîm
B. wa'ātûdôtethem yôsēti
C. <wä>'ârid ka'bîbîr yôsēbîm:

Translation
I have removed the boundaries of peoples, and their "stores" I have plundered, and I have brought down like a bull those who sit on thrones.
Comment: The two imperfects in the A and C lines parallel perfects in the couplet above and the B line, and are therefore emended to the imperfect consecutive (the imperfects could, however, be expressing continuous action, see G-K 107 b). 'ātūdōthēhem is a hapax with the meaning "stores" ('ātūd/ātīd is an att with usual meaning "ready" or "prepared"). It may be that 'āttūd (lit. "he-goat") was original with the figurative meaning of "prince" or "chief" (cf. Is. 14:9). This is even likely in the context of 'abbīr in the C line. The semantic analysis is unaffected either way.

Grammatical Structure

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

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vta DO-C
B. Vta DO
C. Vta DO PP

A. wāʾāsir gehūlot ūammīm
B. ʾāsētā (wa)ʾātūdōthēhem
C. wāʾārid yōšēbīm kaʾbbīr

Semantic Schema

A. a b2
B. b' a'
C. a'' c b''

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta (wā’āsîr) Hiph impf consec 1 c sg
       B line: Vta (sōsētî) Pol pf 1 c sg
       C line: Vta (wā’ōrid) Hiph impf consec 1 c sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO-C (gēbûlôt ‘ammîm) n f pl + n m pl
       B line: DO (‘atūdôtēhem) adj + 3 m pl suff
       C line: DO (yōsēbîm) Qal ppl m pl
       Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a’ // a” (wā’āsîr//sōsētî//wā’ōrid) para

Set 2. b2 // b’ // b” (gēbûlôt ‘ammîm//‘atūdôtēhem//yōsēbîm)
       para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel
       Set 2. DO-C::DO::DO - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple::simple
                   Set 2. compound::simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a’::a” - semantically parallel (para)
       Set 2. b2::b’::b” - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: all 3 lines parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 3 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 3 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH 10:14A-B

COUPELT

Comment: This couplet forms a quatrain with the next on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wattimsā' kaqqēn yādiḥ
B. lēhēl ħā'amāmām

Translation
My hand has found as a nest the wealth of the peoples;

Grammatical Structure
A. &Vta PP S-s
B. DO(PP-C)

Grammatical Units
3
2

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)
ISAIAH 10:14C-D

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wēkeʾėsōp bēšīm ʾāzubōt
B. kol-hāʾārēṣ ʾānî ʾāsāptî

Translation
and as one gathers eggs that are abandoned, so have I gathered all the earth;

Grammatical Structure
A. &PP(InC DO att)
B. DO(att-C) S(pr) Vta

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. PP(InC DO att)
B. S Vta DO(att-C)

A. (wē)keʾėsōp bēšīm ʾāzubōt
B. ʾāsāptî ʾānî kol-hāʾārēṣ

Semantic Schema
A. a b2
B. bʾ2 aʾ2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Inc (ke'ẽsõp) Qal Inc
   B line: Vta ('âsâptî 'ãnî) Qal pf 1 c sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Set 2. A line: DO att (bēšîm 'âzubôt)
   B line: DO-C (kol-hã'āreš)
Parallel Unit Type: compound//compound

Semantic

Set 1. a // a'2 (ke'ẽsõp//'âsâptî anî) rep
Set 2. b2 // b'2 (bēšîm 'âzubôt//kol-hã'āreš) met

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Inc::S(pr) Vta - grammatically compatible
Set 2. DO att::DO-C - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::compound
                    Set 2. compound::compound

Semantic

Set 1. a::a'2 - semantically parallel (rep)
Set 2. b2::b'2 - semantically parallel (met)
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Compounds of Set 2 are grammatically and semantically indivisible
Comment: Note the inclusio of the Vta's at the beginning and end of the quatrain.

ISAIAH 10:14E-F

COUPELT
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wēlō' hāyâ nōdēd kānāp
B. ḫupōseh peh ʿmšappēp:

Translation
and there was none that moved a wing, or opened the mouth, or chirped.

Grammatical Structure
A. &P(neg) QV S(ppl)-C
B. &S(ppl)-C S

Grammatical Units
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. &P(neg) QV S(ppl)-C
B. S(ppl)-C S(ppl)
A. wēlō' hāyâ nōdēd kānāp
B. ḫupōseh peh ʿmšappēp
Semantic Schema

A. a b₂
B. b'₂ b''

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: ppl-C (nōdēd kānāp) Qal ppl m sg + n f sg
B line: ppl-C (pōseh peh) Qal ppl m sg + n m sg
ppl (mēsapšēp) Pilpel ppl m sg (internal)

Parallel Unit Type: compound//compound/simple

Semantic

Set 1. b₂ // b'₂ / b'' (nōdēd kānāp/pōseh peh/mēsapšēp) para
(internal; B line)

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S-C::S-C: (S) - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound::compound:(simple)

Semantic

Set 1. b₂::b'₂::b'' - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 3 grammatically (2 internal) and 3 semantically (2 internal) parallel units
Compounds are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible
Ellipsis: +ppl -neg QV
Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; B line)

ISAIAH 10:15A-B

COUPLET

Comment: This couplet forms a quatrain with the next on the basis of semantic similarities. For more detail, see comment in 10:15C-D under "Results."

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text                                      Translation
A. ḥāyītpā’ēr haggarzen ‘al hāḥōṣēb bô    Shall the axe boast itself over him who hews with it?
B. ‘îm-yitgaddēl hammassôr ‘al mēnīpō      Shall the saw exalt itself over him who wields it?

Comment: massor is a hapax, the root of which is nēr, which has the meaning "saw" in various Semitic languages.

Grammatical Structure                      Grammatical Units
A. pt1? Vin S PP(ppl PP-s)                 4
B. pt1? Vin S PP-s                        3
II. **PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

A. `ptl? Vin S PP PP-s`  
B. `ptl? Vin S PP`

A. `hayitpāʾēr`  
B. `im-yitgaddēl`

**Semantic Schema**

A. `a b c2`  
B. `a' b' c'`

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1.  
A line: `ptl? Vin (hayitpāʾēr) inter part + Hithp impf 3 m sg`
B line: `ptl? Vin (im-yitgaddēl) inter part + Hithp impf 3 m sg`
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2.  
A line: `S (haggarzen) n m sg`
B line: `S (hammassōr) n m sg`
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3.  
A line: `PP PP-s (ʿal haḥōsēb bô) prep + Qal ppl m sg + prep + 3 m sg suff`
B line: `PP (ʿal-mēnīpō) prep + Hiph ppl m sg + 3 m sg suff`
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. `a // a' (hayitpāʾēr//im-yitgaddēl) syn`

Set 2. `b // b' (haggarzen//hammassōr) para`

Set 3. `c2 // c' (ʿal haḥōsēb bô//ʿal-mēnīpō) para`
IV. RESULT

Grammatical
Set 1. ptl? Vin::ptl? Vin - grammatically parallel
Set 2. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 3. PP PP-s::PP - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. compound::simple

Semantic
Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (para)
Set 3. c2::c' - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic
Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH 10:15C-D

COUPLET
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. kēhānīp šebeṯ wēʾet <mērīmā>
B. kēhārīm maṭṭeh lōʾ-ēš:

Translation
as if a rod should wield him
who lifts it,

as if a staff should lift
him who is not wood.
Comment: If the waw on the direct object marker in the A line is original, it may be explained as a waw explicativum (see G-K 154 a N 1b). It is believed by many that the plural mērimāyw was subsequently added to make the reference to YHWH more clear (i.e. plural of majesty, cf. Grey, p. 202; G-K 124 k; note also the singular in the versions).

**Grammatical Structure**

A. PP(InC S DO-s)
B. PP(InC S DO)

II. **PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

A. InC S DO
B. InC S DO

A. kēhānîp šēbet  wē'et-(mērimāw)
B. kēhārīm maṭṭeh  lō-'ēs

**Semantic Schema**

A. a b c
d. a' b' c'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line:  InC (kēhānîp) prep + Hiph InC
B line:  InC (kēhārīm) prep + Hiph InC
Parallel Unit Type:  simple//simple

Set 2. A line:  S (šēbet) n m sg
B line:  S (maṭṭeh) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type:  simple//simple

Set 3. A line:  DO (wē'et-(mērimāw)) dom + Hiph ppl + 3 m sg suff
B line:  DO (lō-'ēs) neg + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type:  simple//simple
**Semantic**

Set 1. a // a' (kēhānîp//kēhārîm) syn
Set 2. b // b' (šēbeth//maṭṭeh) syn
Set 3. c // c' (<mērîmô>//lô'-ēš) epith

**IV. RESULT**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. InC::InC - grammatically parallel
Set 2. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 3. DO::DO - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 3. c::c' - semantically parallel (epith)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

**Grammatical/Semantic**

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Comment: The two couplets of v. 15 form a semantic quatrain where each unit in a line has a corresponding unit in the same position in the other lines:

15A. a b c
B. a' b' c'
C. a'' b'' c''
D. a''' b''' c'''

a, a' // a'', a''' (hāyitpā'ēr, 'im-yitgaddēl//kēhānēp, kēhārīm) gen-spec
b, b' // b'', b''' (garzen, massa'r//šēḇēṯ, maṭṭeh) para
c, c', c'' // c''' ('al haḥōṣēḇ bō, 'al-menēpō, mērīmō//lō'-ēš) epith

ISAIAH 17:1A-B

COUPL ET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text (massā' dammāseq) A. hinneh dammeseq musār mē'r
B. wēḥāyēṭā < > mappālā:

Translation (The oracle of Damascus.) Behold, Damascus will cease to be a city, and will become a ruin.

Comment: The mē'r of the MT is a hapax which many connect with the word ṭi (from ḥāḇ, which means "ruin heap"). The word would then be in apposition to mappālā, and the translation would be "a heap of ruins." mē'r is suspect, however, not only in that it is a strange form, but also in that it is not in the LXX, and that its presence in the MT can be explained by a dittography of mē granny. It is therefore deleted (so Skinner, Gray). Note the pregnant use of the min in mē'r (cf. G-K 119 x).

Grammatical Structure A. ptl! S P(ppl PP)
Grammatical Units 4
B. &QV P 2
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl! S P(ppl PP)
B. QV P
A. hinneh dammeseq musar me'ir
B. welahyetta mappala

Semantic Schema
A. a b c2
B. d c'
Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE_ANALYSIS

Grammatical
Set 1. A line: P(ppl PP) (musar me'ir) Hoph ppl m sg + prep + n m sg
      B line: P (mappala) Qal pf conv 3 f sg + n f sg
      Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Semantic
Set 1. c2 // c' (musar me'ir//mappala) gen-spec

IV. RESULT

Grammatical
Set 1. P(ppl PP):=P - grammatically parallel
      Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound::simple

Semantic
Set 1. c2::c' - semantically parallel (gen-spec)
      Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +QV -ptl S

ISAIAH 17:2A-C

COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

<A. la'ādārîm tihyeynâ B. wē'râbēšû wē'ên mahârûd

Comment: The initial line of this verse is too difficult for analysis.

Grammatical Structure

A. PP Vin 2
B. Vin &P(neg ptl) S(ppl) 3

Non-Parallel Unit (3 coordinate phrases)
ISAIAS_17:3A-B

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Translation
A. The fortress will disappear from Ephraim, and the kingdom from Damascus.

Text
A. wēnišbat mibšār mēʾeprayim
B. ūmamlākā middammešeq

Grammatical Structure
A. &Vpa S PP
B. &S PP

Grammatical Units
3
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. &Vpa S PP
B. S PP

A. wēnišbat mibšār mēʾeprayim
B. ūmamlākā middammešeq

Semantic Schema
A. a b c
B. bʾ cʾ

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (mibṣār) n m sg
   B line: S (mamlākā) n f sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (mē'ēprayim) prep + n pn
   B line: PP (middammeseq) prep + n pn
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (mibṣār//mamlākā) pw

Set 2. c // c' (ēprayim//dammeseq) para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S::S - grammatically parallel
   Set 2. PP::PP - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                  Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. b::b' - semantically parallel (pw)
   Set 2. c::c' - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +D -Vpa

Comment: The text of the rest of v. 3 is uncertain, and the E line is extra-metrical.

ISAIAH 17:4A-C

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wēhāyâ bayyôm hahu’
B. yiddal kēbôd ya’āqōb
C. ūmišman bēšârō yērāzeh:

Translation
Now it will happen in that day:
the glory of Jacob will be brought low,
and the fatness of his flesh will become lean.

Comment: Specifically, the kebod ya’agob means prosperity or wealth (cf. comment under 10:3C-D).

Grammatical Structure
A. &Vin PP att
B. Vpa S-C
C. &S-C Vpa

Grammatical Units
A. 3
B. 3
C. 3
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vin PP att
B. Vpa S -C
C. Vpa S -C

A. wēhāyā bāyyūm hahū'
B. yiddal kēbōd ya‘aqōb
C. yērāzhēh (ū) miṣman bēšārō

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. d e2
C. e’2 d’

A. wēhāyā bāyyūm hahū'
B. yiddal kēbōd ya‘aqōb
C. yērāzhēh (ū) miṣman bēšārō

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

A line: non-parallel (enjambment)

Set 1. B line: Vpa (yiddal) Niph impf 3 m s
C line: Vpa (yērāzhēh) Niph impf 3 m s
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. B line: S(kēbōd) n m sg
C line: S(miṣman) n [m] sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. B line: -C (ya‘aqōb) n pn
C line: -C (bēšārō) n m sg + 3 m sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. d // d’ (yiddal//yērāzhēh) para
Sets 2 & 3. e2 // e’2 (kēbōd ya‘aqōb//miṣman bēšārō) pc/para (met?)
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vpa::Vpa - grammatically parallel
Set 2. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 3. -C::-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. d::d' - semantically parallel (para)
Sets 2 & 3. e2::e'2 - semantically parallel (pr/para) (met?)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Sets 2 & 3. compound::compound

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: A line enjambed; B//C, complete parallelism
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
   Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
   Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Compounds are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible

Comment: Note the chiastic d e2 e'2 d' structure.
COUPLETT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. <wēhayâ> keʿesōp <qōṣēr> qāmâ
B. ʿuzrōʿō šibbōlim yiqṣōr

Comment: gūṣēr is read for gāṣîr (see BHS apparatus). The wēhayâ is extra-metrical.

Grammatical Structure

A. &Vin PP(InC S DO)
B. &S-s DO Vta

Grammatical Units

3

Comment: Understood nominally, the PP of the A line would be analyzed as InC-C-C. The verbal element of the InC is emphasized in the above analysis, rendering the constructs as "S" and "DO" respectively. This is done to emphasize the parallelism between the lines.

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. PP(InC S DO)
B. [InC] S DO

A. keʿesōp <qōṣēr> qāmâ
B. [qēṣōr] (ʿ)uzrōʿō šibbōlim

Comment: The rewrite of the Vta in the B line to an InC displays the deep level grammatical parallelism.
Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. b' c' a'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: InC (ke'ęsőp) prep + Qal InC
   B line: [InC] ([qęsőr]) Qal InC
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S (qőşēr) Qal ppl m sg
   B line: S (zěrō'ō) n f sg + 3 m sg suff
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: DO (qāmâ) n f sg
   B line: DO (šibbölîm) n f pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (ke'ęsőp//yiqšûr) syn
Set 2. b // b' (qőşēr//zěrō'ō) pr/wp
Set 3. c // c' (qāmâ//šibbölîm) wp

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. InC:[InC] - grammatically parallel
Set 2. S:S - grammatically parallel
Set 3. DO:DO - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple:simple
                  Set 2. simple:simple
                  Set 3. simple:simple
Semantic

Set 1. a:a' — semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. b:b' — semantically parallel (pr/wp)
Set 3. c:c' — semantically parallel (wp)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 3 grammatically and 3 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Rewrite

------------------------------------------------------------------

ISAIAH 17:5C-D

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text                                      Translation
A. wēhāyā kimlāqqēt šībbōlîm               and as one gathers the ears of grain
B. bē'ēmeq rēpa'îm:                        in the Valley of Rephaim.

Comment: The Valley of Rephaim is apparently the location of a
field near Jerusalem. It may, however, have underworld
connotations (cf. Prov. 9:18 and Job 26:5).
Grammatical Structure

A. &v in PP (ppl DO)
B. Pr-C

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wēniṣ'ar-bō 'ēlēlōt
B. kēnōqep zayit

Comment: The noun nōqep occurs elsewhere only in 24:13 (where it also occurs with zayit).

Translation

But gleanings will be left in it, as when an olive tree is beaten -

Grammatical Structure

A. &vpa PP-s S
B. Pr-C

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)
QUATRAIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ſēnayim šēlōsâ gargērim
B. bēroʾ's ʿāmîr
C. ʿarbāʿ ā hamîssâ
D. <bisʾipē happōriyā>
E. <neʾum-YHWH ʿelohe yisraʾel:>

Translation
two or three berries, on the top of the highest bough, four or five on the branches of a fruitful (tree) <declares YHWH, the God of Israel.>

Comment: gargērim is a hapax with the meaning "berries" in Late Hebrew. The ha of MT's bisʾipēhā is difficult to explain and is best taken as a definite article on the next word. The last line is extra-metrical.

Grammatical Structure
A. ,=att att S
B. PP-C
C. ,=att att
D. PP-C

Grammatical Units
A. 3
B. 2
C. 2
D. 2

Comment: The subject gargērim is in apposition to the subject of the previous couplet (ʿōlēlōt).

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. att att S
B. att att
C. att att
D. att att

Grammatical Schema
A. ſēnayim šēlōsâ gargērim
B. bēroʾ's ʿāmîr
C. ʿarbāʿ ā hamîssâ
D. bisʾipē happōriyā
Semantic Schema

A. a2 b
B. c2
C. a'2
D. c'2

A. šenayim šelošå  gargērām
B. bērō's  'āmir
C. 'arbā'ā ḥamīššā
D. bis'ipê  happōriyā

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: att (šenayim) n m du
   C line: att (‘arbā’ā) n f
   Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Set 2. A line: att (šelošå) n f
   C line: att (ḥamiṣšå) n f
   Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Set 3. B line: PP (bērō's) prep + n m sg
   D line: PP (bis'ipê) prep + n [m] pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Set 4. B line: -C (‘āmir) n m sg
   D line: -C (happōriyā) Qal ppl f sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a2 // a'2 (šenayim šelošå//‘arbā'ā ḥamīššå) num
Sets 3 & 4. c2 // c'2 (bērō's  ‘āmir//bis'ipê  happōriyā) pw

Comment: Note the possible pun of the prv sequence in pūrīyā, and that of ṣeprayim.
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. att::att - grammatically parallel
Set 2. att::att - grammatically parallel
Set 3. PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 4. -C::-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple
Set 4. simple::simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a2::a'2 - semantically parallel (num)
Sets 3 & 4. c2::c'2 - semantically parallel (pw)

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 2. compound::compound
Sets 3 & 4. compound::compound

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: alternating line structure
Number of Sets: 4
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Compounds of the A and C lines are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible
Compounds of the B and D lines are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible
Ellipsis: +O -S (C line)
COUPLETT

Comment: It is possible that this couplet forms a quatrain with the next (see comment after 10C-D).

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ki šākaḥt ’ēlōhē yiš’ēk
B. wēṣûr mā’uzzēk lō’ zākārt

Translation

For you have forgotten the God of your salvation, and the rock of your refuge you do not remember.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptl Vta DO-C-s
B. &DO-C-s neg Vta

Grammatical Units

A. 3
B. 3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptl Vta DO -C-s
B. neg Vta DO -C-s

A. ki šākaḥt ’ēlōhē yiš’ēk
B. lō’ zākārt (wē)ṣûr mā’uzzēk

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. b’ c’ a’

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta (šākaḥt) Qal pf 2 f sg
   B line: neg Vta (lō' zākart) neg + Qal pf 2 f sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (‘ēlōhē) n m pl
   B line: DO (ṣūr) n m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: -C (yīš'ēk) n m sg + 2 m sg suff
   B line: -C (mā'uzzēk) n m sg + 2 m sg suff
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (šākaḥt//lō' zākart) syn
Set 2. b // b' (‘ēlōhē//ṣūr mā'uzzēk) epith
Set 3. c // c' (yīš'ēk//mā'uzzēk) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::neg Vta - grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO::DO - grammatically parallel
Set 3. -C::-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                   Set 2. simple::simple
                   Set 3. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (epith)
Set 3. c::c' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Comment: Note the chiastic a (b c) (b' c') a' structure.

ISAIAH 17:10C-D

COUPLE

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. 'al-kēn tītē'āni nītē
   na'āmānim
B. ʾuzmōrat zār tizrā'ennā:

Translation
Therefore, you plant pleasant plants,
and sow the cuttings of an alien (god),

Comment: It may be that naʿāmān is an epithet of the god Adonis (cf. Gray, p. 302 and Skinner, p. 145), translated "plantings of Adonis." The two plurals are usually explained as double plurals (G-K 124 q). The waw on tizrā'ennū is taken as a 3 m sg suff referring back to ʾuzmōrat zār, although the latter is feminine (casus pendens).

Grammatical Structure
A. ptl Vta DO-C
B. DO-C Vta-s

Grammatical Units
3
3
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptl Vta - DO - C
B. Vta-s - DO - C

A. 'al-kān tītētā' niṭ̄ê naʾāmānîm
B. tīzrāʾennû (û)zmōrat zār

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. b' c' a'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta (tiṭṭē·tā) Qal impf 2 f s sg
B line: Vta (tīzrāʾennû) Qal impf 2 f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (niṭ̄ê) n [m] pl
B line: DO (zmōrat) n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: -C (naʾāmānîm) n [m] ple
B line: -C (zār) Qal ppl m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (tītētē//tīzrāʾennû) syn
Set 2. b // b' (niṭ̄ē//zmōrat) syn
Set 3. c // c' (naʾāmānîm//zmōrat) epith
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO::DO - grammatically parallel
Set 3. -C::-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 3. c::c' - semantically parallel (epith)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Comment: V. 10 could very well be understood as a quatrain because of grammatical parallelism (Vta, DO), and semantic parallelism (contrasts between forgetting and planting, and between the true God and strange planting), and also for rhetorical reasons (a b2 a' b'2 chiasms, the z and r alliteration in the B and D lines). However, the 'al kēn serves as a strong separator between the two couplets, and the 10C-D lines are closer to v. 11 as far as thought sequence is concerned.
ISAIAH 17:11A-B

COUPLEIT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. <bayyôm> nit'êk têsagsegê
B. ûbabbôger zar'êk taprîhî

Translation

you make your planting grow in the day,
and in the morning you cause your seed to blossom,

Comment: The emendation of bëyôm to bayyôm (see BHS apparatus) results in a clearer reading in the A line (nit'êk becomes a DO like zar'êk in the B line). The II meaning of Šug (or sug) is literally "fence about" (cf. Song of Sol. 7:3 for the only other occurrence). Here it is best to translate the word as "to make grow," as if Šug=sgh.

Grammatical Structure

A. PP DO-s Vta
B. &PP DO-s Vta

Grammatical Units

3
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. PP DO-s Vta
B. &PP DO-s Vta

A. <bayyôm> nit'êk têsagsegê
B. (u)babbbôger zar'êk taprîhî

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. a' b' c'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: PP (<bayyŏm>) prep + n m sg
   B line: PP (babboqer) prep + n m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (niţ'ēk) n [m] sg + 2 f sg suff
   B line: DO (zar'ēk) n m sg + 2 f sg suff
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: Vta (tēsagšēgî) Pilp impf 2 f sg
   B line: Vta (taprīḥî) Hiph impf 2 f sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (yôm//bōqer) wp
Set 2. b // b' (niţ'ēk//zar'ēk) syn
Set 3. c // c' (tēsagšēgî//taprīḥî) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. PP:PP - grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO:DO - grammatically parallel
Set 3. Vta:Vta - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple: simple
                  Set 2. simple: simple
                  Set 3. simple: simple

Semantic

Set 1. a:a' - semantically parallel (wp)
Set 2. b:b' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 3. c:c' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

ISAIAH 17:11C-D

COUPL ET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. <nad> qāṣîr bêyôm nahālā
B. 'ukēb 'ānūṣ

Comment: The MT nēd does not make clear sense in this context. A simple vowel emendation gives the 3 m pf of nād, which gives a better reading.

Grammatical Structure

A. Vta S PP-C
B. &-C att(ppl)

Grammatical Units

A. 4
B. 2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. <Vta> S PP -C
B. &-C att

A. <nad> qāṣîr bêyôm nahālā
B. (û) kēb 'ānūṣ
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: –C (nahälā) Niph ppl f sg
       B line: &–C att (ūk‘ēb ʿānūs) n m sg + Qal pass ppl m sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1. d // d’2 (nahälā//kē‘ēb ʿānūs) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. –C::C att – grammatically parallel
       Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::compound

Semantic

Set 1. d::d’2 – semantically parallel (syn)
       Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
   Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +att –Vta S PP
QUATRAIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. hoy hămôn 'ammîm rabbîm
B. kahâmôt yamâm yehêmâyûn
C. ûš'ôn lê'ummîm
D. kiš'ôn mayîm kabbîrîm yiššâ'ûn:

Translation
Ah, the thunder of many peoples!
they thunder like the thunder of the sea!
and the roar of the nations!
they roar like the roaring of the mighty waters!

Grammatical Structure
A. ptl! S-C att!
B. PP(InC-C) Vin
C. &S -C!
D. PP-C att Vpa

Grammatical Units
A. 4
B. 3
C. 2
D. 4

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. hoy hămôn 'ammîm rabbîm
B. kahâmôt yamâm yehêmâyûn
C. ûš'ôn lê'ummîm
D. kiš'ôn mayîm kabbîrîm yiššâ'ûn
Semantic Schema

A. a b c₂
B. b c' d
C. b' c''
D. b' c''d

A. hoy hămôn 'ammîm rabbîm
B. kahâmôt yammîm yehêmâyûn
C. (û) 'ôn lê'ummîm
D. kiš'ôn mayim kabbîrîm yiššā'ûn

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (hămôn) n m sg
C line: S (šē'ôn) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C att ('ammîm rabbîm) n m pl + att m pl
C line: -C (lê'ummîm) n m pl
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Set 3. B line: PP(InC) (kahâmôt) prep + Qal InC
D line: PP (kiš'ôn) prep + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 4. B line: -C (yammîm) n m pl
D line: -C att (mayim kabbîrîm) n m du + att m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Set 5. B line: Vin (yehêmâyûn) Qal impf 3 pl
D line: Vpa (yiššā'ûn) Niph impf 2 pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 3. b // b' // b' (hămôn//šē'ôn//kahâmôt//kiš'ôn) rep, syn, met
Set 2. c₂ // c'' ('ammîm rabbîm//lê'ummîm) syn
Set 4. c' // c'''2 (yammîm//mayim kabbîrîm) epith
Sets 2 & 4. c₂, c'' // c', c'''2 ('ammîm rabbîm, lê'ummîm//yammîm, mayim kabbîrîm) met
Set 5. d // d' (yehêmâyûn//yiššā'ûn) syn
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. $S:S -$ grammatically parallel
Set 2. $-C att:-C -$ grammatically parallel
Set 3. $PP(InC)::PP -$ grammatically compatible
Set 4. $-C:-C att -$ grammatically parallel
Set 5. $Vin::Vpa -$ grammatically compatible

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. compound::simple
Set 3. simple::simple
Set 4. simple::compound
Set 5. simple::simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 3. $b::b'::b::b' -$ semantically parallel (rep, syn, met)
Sets 2 & 4. $c2::c'':c'':c'':c'''2 -$ semantically parallel (syn, epith)
Set 5. $d::d' -$ semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 3. simple::simple::simple::simple
Sets 2 & 4. compound::simple::simple::compound
Set 5. simple::simple

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units, but semantic extends beyond the grammatical (i.e. the S's of the A and C lines are congruent with the PP's of the B and D lines)

Line Relations: alternating line structure
Number of Sets: 5
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 4: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 5: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +0 -ptl! (C line)
COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. <
B. wēgā'ar bâ
C. wēnās mimmerhāq

Translation

<
But He will rebuke them,
and they will flee far away,

Comment: The A line is considered by most commentators a dittography of v. 12.

Grammatical Structure

B. &Vta DO(PP-s)
C. &Vin PP

Grammatical Units

2
2

Non-Parallel Unit (Coordinate; cause/result)

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wēruddap kēmōš hārîm
lipnē-rūâḥ

B. ūkgalgal lipnē sūpâ:

Translation

and chased like the chaff on the mountains before the wind,
and like the whirling dust before the gale.
Grammatical Structure

A. &Vpa PP-C PP
B. &PF PP

Grammatical Units

4
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. &Vpa PP-C PP
B. PP PP

A. wēruddap kēmōš hārîm lipnē-ruaḥ
B. (ū)kgalgal lipnē sūpâ

Semantic Schema

A. a b2 c
B. b' c'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: PP-C (kēmōš hārîm) prep + n m sg + n m pl
       B line: PP (kgalgal) prep + n m sg
       Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (lipnē-ruaḥ) prep + n f sg
       B line: PP (lipnē sūpâ) prep + n f sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b2 // b' (kēmōš hārîm//kgalgal) para
Set 2. c // c' (lipnē-ruaḥ//lipnē sūpâ) syn
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. PP-C::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP::PP - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound::simple
Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. b2::b' - semantically parallel (para)
Set 2. c::c' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: compound partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +0 -Vpa

ISAIAH_17:14A-B

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. lē'ēt 'ereb wēhinnēh
   ba'llāhâ
B. bêṭerem bōqer 'ēnennû

Translation

At evening time, behold, terror!
before morning, they are no more!
Grammatical Structure

A. PP-C &P(ptl!) S
B. PP-C P(neg ptl-s)

Comment: ballāhā of the A line is understood as the subject with the predicate being wēhinneh, which here functions like an intensive form of an existential verb or particle. The ēnennū is an elliptical one word sentence containing its own subject and predicate (indicated as "P").

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. PP –C &P(ptl!) S
B. PP –C P(neg ptl-s)

A. lē'ēt 'ereb wēhinneh ballāhā
B. bēterem bōger ēnennū

Semantic Schema

A. a2 b2
B. a'2 b'

A. lē'ēt 'ereb wēhinneh ballāhā
B. bēterem bōger ēnennū

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: PP (lē'ēt) prep + n f sg
B line: PP (bēterem) prep + adv
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: –C ('ereb) n m sg
B line: –C (bōger) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: P(ptl!) S (wēhinneh ballāhā) ptl! n f sg
B line: P(neg ptl-s) ('ēnennū) neg ptl + 3 m sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple
Sets 1 & 2. a2 // a'2 (לֶהֱט 'ereb/ bànterem bōqer) para
Set 3. b2 // b' (wēhinnēh ballāhâ/ 'ēnnennû) para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 2. -C::-C - grammatically parallel
Set 3. P(ptl) S::P(neg ptl-s) - grammatically compatible

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple
Set 3. compound::simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a2::a'2 - semantically parallel (para)
Set 3. b2::b' - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 2 compound::compound
Set 3. compound::simple

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Compounds of Set 1 are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible
COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. zeh ḫēleq šōsēnû
B. wěğōrál lēbōzēzēnû

Translation
This is the portion of those who spoil us, and the lot of those who plunder us.

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

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. S(pr) P -C(ppl-s)
B. P PP(ppl-s)

A. zeh ḫēleq šōsēnû
B. (wě)ğōrál lēbōzēzēnû

Comment: The -C of the A line and the PP of the B line are grammatically compatible.

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1.  A line:  P (ḥēleg) n m sg
       B line:  P (gōrāl) n m sg
       Parallel Unit Type:  simple/simple

Set 2.  A line:  -C (šōsēnû) Qal ppl m pl + 1 c pl suff
       B line:  PP (lēbōzēzēnû) prep + Qal ppl m pl + 1 c pl suff
       Parallel Unit Type:  simple/simple

Semantic

Set 1.  b // b' (ḥēleg//gōrāl) syn
Set 2.  c // c' (šōsēnû//lēbōzēzēnû) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1.  P::P - grammatically parallel
Set 2.  -C::PP - grammatically compatible

Parallel Unit Type:  Set 1.  simple::simple
                   Set 2.  simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1.  b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2.  c::c' - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type:  same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
ISAIAH 18:1A-B

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ḥôy 'ereš šilšal kēnāpāyīm

B. 'āšer mē'ēber lēnaḥārê-kûš:

Translation

Woe! the land of buzzing wings, which is beyond the rivers of Cush.

Comment: šilšal is a hapax usually connected with šēlēsāl ("locust") of Deut. 28:42 (cf. šilţēlê in Psa. 150:5). Although the exact nuance of the word is unknown, it is evident that the word describes some sort of noise made by winged creatures.

Grammatical Units

A. птл! S-C-C!

B. , -R (PP-C)

Comment: mē'ēber lē is best taken as a compound preposition.

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment; relative clause)
ISAIAH 18:2A-B

COUPLETT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ḥaššōlēah bayyām šūrîm
B. ūbiklē-gōme' ʿal-pēnē-mayîm

Translation
which sends ambassadors by sea, and in vessels of papyrus upon the waters!

Grammatical Structure
A. -S(ppl) PP DO
B. &PP-C ,-R(PP)

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. -S(ppl) DO PP
B. PP-C PP
A. ḥaššōlēah šūrîm bayyām
B. ūbiklē-gōme' ʿal-pēnē-mayîm

Semantic Schema
A. a b c
B. d2 b'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
Set 1. A line: PP (bayyām) prep + n m sg
      B line: PP ('al-pēnē-mayîm) prep + n m du
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple
Semantic
Set 1. b // b' (bayyām/‘al-pēnē-mayim) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical
Set 1. PP:PP - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple: simple

Semantic
Set 1. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn)
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic
Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +PP-C -S DO
Comment: It is evident that this couplet forms a quatrain with the next, although the 18E-F lines are too uncertain for analysis.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. lēkū malākîm qallîm
B. 'el-gōy mēmuṣāk ūmōrāt

Translation

Go, you swift messengers, to a people tall and smooth.

Comment: Apparently, māk (to draw) in the Pu means "tall" (=long, drawn out) in this context. The Pu ppl mōrāt is without the preformative mem (see G-K 52 s).

Grammatical Structure

A. Vin! S! att
B. PP att(ppl) &att(ppl)

Grammatical Units

A. 3
B. 3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vin! S! att
B. PP att(ppl) &att(ppl)

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. d e e'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

A line: non-parallel (enjambment)

Set 1. B line: att (mēmuššāk) Pu ppl m sg
  att (mōrāt) Pu ppl m sg (internal)

Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. e / e' (mēmuššāk/mōrāt) para (internal; B line)

IV. **RESULT**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. att: (att) — grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple: (simple)

**Semantic**

Set 1. e: (e') — semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

**Grammatical/Semantic**

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between internally parallel units

Line Relations: A and B lines enjambed
Number of Sets: 1
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Internal parallelism (grammatical and semantic; B line)
Comment: Although the C-D lines of the quatrain are relatively clear, the rest of the lines are uncertain.
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: ppl (yōšēbê) Qal ppl m pl
      B line: ppl (šōkēnê) Qal ppl m pl
      Parallel Unit Type: simple///simple

Set 2. A line: -C (tēbēl) n f sg
      B line: -C (‘āreṣ) n f sg
      Parallel Unit Type: simple///simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b’ (yōšēbê//šōkēnê) syn
Set 2. c // c’ (tēbēl//‘āreṣ) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. ppl::ppl - grammatically parallel
Set 2. -C::-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
                  Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. b::b’ - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. c::c’ - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Compounds are grammatically and semantically divisible
Ellipsis: +O -ptl

ISAIAH 18:3c-d

COUPLET
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. kinsō'-nēs hārām tir'û
B. wēkitqōa' šōpār tišmā'û:

Translation
when a signal is raised on the mountains, look!
and when a trumpet is blown, hear!

Grammatical Structure
A. PP(InC-C-C) Vin!
B. &PP(In-C-C) Vin!

Grammatical Units
4
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. PP(InC -C-C) Vin!
B. PP(InC -C) Vin!

Grammatical Units
A. kinsō'-nēs hārām tir'û
B. kitqōa' šōpār tišmā'û
**Semantic Schema**

A. a3 b
B. a’2 b’

A. kinśō’-nēs hārīm tir’ū
B. kitqōa' šōpār tīśmā’ū

**III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: PP(InC) (kinśō’) prep + Qal InC
    B line: PP(InC) (kitqōa’) prep + Qal InC
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C-C (-nēs hārīm) n [m] sg + n m pl
    B line: -C (šōpār) n m sg
    Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Set 3. A line: Vin (tir’ū) Qal impf 2 m pl
    B line: Vin (tīśmā’ū) Qal impf 2 m pl
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

**Semantic**

Sets 1 & 2. a3 // a’2 (kinśō’-nēs hārīm//kitqōa’ šōpār) para

Set 3. b // b’ (tir’ū//tīśmā’ū) para

**IV. RESULT**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. PP(InC)::PP(InC) - grammatically parallel
Set 2. -C-C::-C - grammatically parallel
Set 3. Vin::Vin - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. compound::simple
Set 3. simple::simple
Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a3::a'2 - semantically parallel (para)
Set 3. b::b' - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 2. double compound::compound
Set 3. simple::simple

Grammatical/Semantic

Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Compounds are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible

------------------------------------------------------------------

ISAIAH 18:4B-D

TRIPLLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

<kí kóh 'āmar YHWH 'ēlay>

A. 'ēsqōțâ wē'abbāțâ bimkōnî

B. kēhōm sah 'ālē-'ôr

C. kē-'āb ūl bēhōm qāśîr:

Translation

<For thus YHWH said to me:>
"I will remain quiet and watch from my dwelling like dazzling heat in sunshine, like a cloud of mists in the heat of the harvest."
Comment: The prophetic formula is extra-metrical. \(\text{\textbackslash 'esgôtâ}\) (for the hātēph vowel, see G-K 10 h) is employed here to express YHWH's calm in the face of the world's turmoil (cf. 7:4, 30:15, and 32:17 where the same idea is expressed concerning men in the High), and perhaps is to be understood in subordination to \(\text{wē'abbîtâ}\) (i.e. "I will quietly look on," so Skinner, p. 150). The comparisons in the B and C lines reinforce the feeling of YHWH's quiet stillness before He intervenes when the time is ripe for action (v. 5).

Grammatical Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Vin &amp;Vin PP-s 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. PP att ,,-R(PP) 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. PP-C ,,-R(PP-C) 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The prepositional phrases \(\text{\textbackslash 'alē-\textbackslash 'ôr}\) and \(\text{bēhôm qāsîr}\) modify their preceding ones, and are actually relatives.

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Vin &amp;Vin PP-s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. PP att ,,-R(PP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. PP-C ,,-R(PP-C)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The verbs \(\text{\textbackslash 'esgôtâ \textbackslash 'esgôtâ \textbackslash 'esgôtâ \textbackslash 'esgôtâ} \text{wē'abbîtâ} \text{bimkônî}\) are taken together as a unit (see comment above under "Text"), rather than internally parallel units.

Semantic Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parallel unit schema same as grammatical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

A line: non-parallel (enjambment)

Set 1. B line: PP att (kēhōm šah) prep + n m sg + att
      C line: PP-C (kēˈāb ṭal) prep + n m sg + n m sg
      Parallel Unit Type: compound//compound

Set 2. B line: PP (‘alē-ˈr) prep + n f sg
      C line: PP-C (bēhōm qāṣîr) prep + n m sg + n m sg
      Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1. c2 // c′2 (kēhōm šah//kēˈāb ṭal) para
      Set 2. d // d′2 (‘alē-ˈr//bēhōm) para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. PP att::PP-C - grammatically parallel
      Set 2. PP::PP-C - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound::compound
                  Set 2. simple::compound

Semantic

Set 1. c2::c′2 - semantically parallel (para)
      Set 2. d::d′2 - semantically parallel (para)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: A line enjambed; B and C lines completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Compounds are grammatically and semantically indivisible

ISAIAH 18:5A-B

COUPLETT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. kî-lipnê qâshîr kêtôm-perah
B. ûbôser gômêl yihyeh nîssâ

Translation
For before the harvest when the blossom is over, and the flower becomes a ripening grape,

Grammatical Structure
A. ptl PP PP(P[InC] S)
B. &P att QV S

Grammatical Units
A. 4
B. 4

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl PP PP(P[InC] S)
B. (PP)P att QV S

A. kî-lipnê qâshîr kêtôm -perah
B. (û)bôser gômêl yihyeh nîssâ

Comment: A comparative PP is understood in the B line.
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: P(InC) (kētōm) prep + Qal InC
B line: P att QV (bōser gōmēl yihyeh) n m sg + Qal ppl m sg + Qal impf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//double compound

Set 2. A line: S (perah) n m sg
B line: S (niṣṣā) n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. c // c’3 (kētōm//bōser gōmēl yihyeh) syn/seg
Set 2. d // d’ (perah//niṣṣā) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. P(InC)::P att QV - grammatically parallel
Set 2. S::S - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::double compound
Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. c::c’3 - semantically parallel (syn/seq)
Set 2. d::d’ - semantically parallel (syn)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
**Grammatical/Semantic**

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

**Line Relations:** couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)

**Number of Sets:** 2

**Parallel Unit Distribution:**
- Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
- Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

**Ellipsis:** +QV att -ptl PP

---

**ISAIAH 18:5C-D**

**COUPLER I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. wēkārat hazzalzallīm bammazmērōt

B. wē'et-hannēṭīsōt hēsīr hētaz:

**Comment:** hēsīr of the B line has merely an adverbial force. hētaz (the pausal form of the Hiph hētēz) is a hapax whose root (tzz) is unknown elsewhere. It is usual to associate it with the root ntz which in the Hiph means to cut off (a head) in Late Hebrew. As such, one would expect the form hittāz here. hazzalzallīm is a hapax most probably derived from the root zll which means "to shake" (cf. Is. 63:19), hence "quivering" shoots. It is interesting to note that the second meaning of zll is "worthless," which may be a pun in this context (i.e. "worthless ones"). Likewise, hannēṭīsōt is not a common word (cf. Jer. 5:10 and 48:32), but it is probably connected with the verb nēṣ (which also may be a pun; i.e. "forsaken ones") which is associated with the spreading tendrils of a vine in 16:8.

**Grammatical Structure**

A. &Yta DO PP

B. &DO Yta Yta

**Grammatical Units**

3

3
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. &Vta DO PP
B. Vta Vta DO

A. wĕkārat hazzalzallīm bammazmērōt
B. hēsīr hētaz hannēṭITSōt

Comment: hēsīr hētaz is here understood as a unit, but hēsīr could also be placed by itself in the schema and read not only with hētaz, but also with kārat retroactively.

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. b' a'2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: &Vta (wĕkārat) Qal pf conv 3 m sg
B line: Vta Vta (hēsīr hētaz) Hiph pf 3 m sg + Hiph pf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Set 2. A line: DO (hazzalzallīm) n [m] pl
B line: DO (hannēṭITSōt) n f pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a'2 (wĕkārat//hēsīr hētaz) syn
Set 2. b // b' (hazzalzallīm//hannēṭITSōt) syn or para? (pun may also be involved; see above comment under "Text")
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::Vta Vta - grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO::DO - grammatically parallel

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::compound
Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic

Set 1. a::a'2 - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. b::b' - semantically parallel (syn or para?; pun)

Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Ellipsis: +Vta -PP

ISAIAH 18:6A-B

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. yē'āṣēḇū yaḥdāw lēʾēṯ hāʾīrm
B. ʿūlbehəmat hāʾāreṣ

Translation
They shall all be left to the birds of prey of the mountains, and to the beasts of the earth;
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Structure</th>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Vpa adv PP-C</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp;PP-C</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. PARALLELISM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Schema</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Vpa adv</td>
<td>PP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. yē'āzēbū yahdāw</td>
<td>lē'ēt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hārīm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. (ū)lbehēmat</td>
<td>hā'āreṣ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semantic Schema</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. a b c2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. c'2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. yē'āzēbū yahdāw</td>
<td>lē'ēt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hārīm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. (ū)lbehēmat</td>
<td>hā'āreṣ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: PP (lē'ēt) prep + n m sg  
         B line: PP (lēbehēmat) prep + n f sg  
         Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple  

Set 2. A line: -C (hārīm) n m pl  
         B line: -C (hā'āreṣ) n f sg  
         Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. c2 // c'2 (lē'ēt hārīm//lēbehēmat hā'āreṣ) comp
IV. RESULT

Grammatical
Set 1. PP::PP – grammatically parallel
Set 2. -C::-C – grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple
Set 2. simple::simple

Semantic
Sets 1 & 2. c2::c'2 – semantically parallel (comp)
Parallel Unit Type: Sets 1 & 2. compound::compound

Grammatical/Semantic
Partial grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units
Line Relations: couplet partially parallel (ellipsis)
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
Compounds are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible
Ellipsis: +0 -Vpa adv
ISAIH_18:6C-D

COUPLE

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. weq̄ās ḍālāw y hā'ayit
B. wekol-bēhemat hā'āres ḍālāw tehērāp:

Translation
and the birds of prey will spend the summer on them, and the beasts of the earth will spend the harvest on them.

Comment: Note the denominatives weq̄ās and tehērāp.

Grammatical Structure
A. &Vin PP-s S
B. &S(ptl-C-C) PP-s Vin

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. Vin PP-s S(ptl-C-C)
B. Vin PP-s S

Semantic Schema
A. a b c
B. c'3 b a'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: Vin (wēqāṣ) Qal pf conv 3 m sg  
B line: Vin (teḥērāp) Qal impf 3 f sg  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A and B lines: PP-s (ʿālāyw) prep + 3 m sg suff  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: S (hāʾayīt) n m sg  
B line: S(ṭl-C-C) (kol-behēmat hāʾāreṣ) att + n f sg + n f sg  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//double compound

**Semantic**

Set 1. a // a′ (wēqāṣ//teḥērāp) mer  
Set 2. b // b (ʿālāyw) rep  
Set 3. c // c′3 (hāʾayīt//kol-behēmat hāʾāreṣ) comp

IV. **RESULT**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. Vin::Vin - grammatically parallel  
Set 2. PP-s::PP-s - grammatically parallel  
Set 3. S::S(ṭl-C-C) - grammatically parallel  
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple::simple  
Set 2. simple::simple  
Set 3. simple::double compound

**Semantic**

Set 1. a::a′ - semantically parallel (mer)  
Set 2. b::b - semantically parallel (rep)  
Set 3. c::c′3 - semantically parallel (comp)  
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical
Grammatical/Semantic

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 3
Parallel Unit Distribution:
  Set 1: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 2: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units
  Set 3: 2 grammatically and 2 semantically parallel units

Comment: Note the a c c'2 a' chiastic structure. Also, on semantic ('ayit and behemmat ba'ares) grounds, and on the basis of phonology (alliteration of gutturalis), v. 6 could be regarded as a quatrain.
Chapter III is divided into three parts: (a) a survey of the categories and subcategories of the basic units, (b) brief discussion of certain topics, and (c) topics for fuller discussion. In the first of these, the single line, couplet, triplet, quatrain and two possible hexastichs will be discussed. Four topics are discussed briefly in the second section: reversion, ellipsis, and addition, parallel unit types, and semantic categories. Finally, certain topics are given fuller discussion in the third section. These topics are: internal parallelism and lists, relationships between grammatical and semantic parallelism, quatrains and larger units, and comparisons with early and later parallelism.

CHAPTER THREE

6. BASIC UNIT CATEGORIES AND SUBCATEGORIES

The corpus contains 529 lines. Apart from a small number of independent single lines, these lines are combined to form units varying in size from the couplet to the hexastich. In the chart below, these units are listed according to their line frequency in the corpus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Lines</th>
<th>Number of Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Couplet</td>
<td>942 (14%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triplet</td>
<td>87 (17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quatrains</td>
<td>90 (18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexastichs</td>
<td>47 (9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Lines</td>
<td>91 (18%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter III is divided into three parts: a) a survey of the categories and subcategories of the basic units, b) brief discussion of certain topics, and c) topics for fuller discussion. In the first of these the single line, couplet, triplet, quatrain and two possible hexastichs will be discussed. Four topics are discussed briefly in the second section: rewrites, ellipsis and addition, parallel unit types, and semantic categories. Finally, certain topics are given fuller discussion in the third section. These topics are: internal parallelism and lists, relationships between grammatical and semantic parallelism, quatrains and larger units, and comparisons with early and later parallelism.

A. BASIC UNIT CATEGORIES AND SUBCATEGORIES

The corpus contains 529 lines. Apart from a small number of independent single lines, these lines are combined to form units varying in size from the couplet to the hexastich. In the chart below, these units are listed according to their line frequency in the corpus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Lines (529)</th>
<th>Number of Units (230)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Couples</td>
<td>342 (65%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triplets</td>
<td>87 (17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quatrains</td>
<td>80 (15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexastichs</td>
<td>12 (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Lines</td>
<td>8 (1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The couplet is the most frequent combination with nearly two-thirds of the total number of lines, and three-quarters of the total number of units.

The size of these lines extends from two grammatical units to five units, but there are two instances where a line contains only one unit. The most common line has three grammatical units. The fact that the most common couplet line pattern is the 3:3, with the 3:3:3 for the triplet, reflects this predominance. The charts below give the various line patterns of the couplets and triplets in the order of their frequency.

**Couplets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Number of Occurrences</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:3</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:2</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:3</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If one takes metrical factors into consideration (i.e. "stress" or syllable counting), the 4:3 and 3:4 line patterns would conform, by and large, to the 3:3 for the most part. On the other hand, the 3:2 usually remains unaffected by metrical considerations.
**Triplets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Occurrences</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:3:3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:3:2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:3:3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:2:3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:2:2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:2:3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:2:2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:3:3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:3:4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:4:4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:5:4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:2:2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For discussion of the "short line" in the triplets, see above, pp. 11ff. The line patterns for the quatrains are discussed below (pp. 534ff).

The basic unit categories are dealt with in the order of frequency given in the chart above (i.e. beginning with the couplet). It should be noted that in each of the basic unit categories the phenomena of internal parallelism or "list" is evident. This topic will be discussed more fully in an essay below (cf. CI). Here only the internal parallelism that involves the repetition of grammatically and semantically parallel units within the boundaries of a line is presented. The phenomenon of "lists" is really an aspect of this, differing only in that the striking feature of the line is not phrase formation, but the enumeration of one particular element throughout the line(s).
THE COUPLET

As stated above, the corpus contains 171 couplets. These couplets fall into the two broad categories of "parallel" couplets (132 examples; 77 percent) and non-parallel couplets (39 examples; 23 percent).

I. Parallel Couplets

Couplets are considered parallel if one or more units in the A line correspond to one or more units in the B line on the grammatical or semantic level (usually both). There are four types of parallel couplets in the corpus, each of which will be discussed in detail below. They are: a) The completely parallel couplet, b) the partially parallel couplet with ellipsis but without addition, c) the partially parallel couplet with ellipsis but with addition of a grammatical unit, and d) the partially parallel couplet with ellipsis but with the addition of a new term in the B line.

A. Completely Parallel Couplets

A couplet is completely parallel if there is full grammatical and semantic correspondence between each of the units in both lines. An example is found in 17:10A-B, where a verb and a direct object with a construct in the A line is paralleled in the B line:
A. kā śākaḥt ʾēlōhē yīṣ'ēk
B. lō' zākart šūr mā′uzzēk

There are 62 examples of this in the corpus, comprising 36 percent of the total number of couplets. The following list provides both the occurrences of this type couplet and the line pattern (examples of the phenomenon of "list" are listed separately below). (Asterisks indicate partial congruence, cf. pp. 26ff.)

1: 2A-B (2:2) 5: 27E-F (3:3)*
1: 3C-D (2:2) 5: 29A-B (3:2)
1: 4C-D (2:2) 6: 8B-C (2:3)
1: 4E-F (2:3) 6: 10D-E (2:2)
1: 5C-D (3:3) 7: 7B-C (2:2)
1: 7A-B (2:3) 7: 8A-B (3:3)
1: 8C-D (2:2) 7: 9A-B (3:4)
1: 16D-17A (2:2) 8: 9C-D (2:2)
1: 17B-C (2:2)* 8: 13C-D (2:2)
1: 17D-E (2:2) 9: 16C-D (3:4)
2: 10A-B (2:2) 9: 19A-B (3:3)
2: 13A,C (3:3)* 10: 2A-B (3:4)
2: 14A-B (3:3) 10: 3C-D (3:3)
2: 15A-B (3:3) 10: 6A-B (3:3)
3: 4A-B (3:3) 10: 6C-D (4:4)
3: 8A-B (2:2) 10: 7A-B (3:3)
3: 17A-B (5:3) 10: 14C-D (3:4)
3: 24C-D (3:3) 10: 15A-B (4:3)
4: 1C-D (2:2) 10: 15C-D (3:3)
5: 2C-D (3:3) 17: 5A-B (3:3)
5: 16A-B (4:4)* 17: 10A-B (3:3)
5: 23A-B (4:4) 17: 10C-D (3:3)
5: 24A-B (4:3) 17: 11A-B (3:3)
5: 24C-D (3:3) 17: 14A-B (4:3)*
5: 24E-F (4:4)* 18: 3C-D (4:3)*
5: 27A-B (2:3) 18: 6C-D (3:4)
5: 27C-D (2:2) 18: 6C-D (3:4)

List

1: 6C-D (2:2) 3: 20B-21 (3:3)
1: 6E-F (2:2) 3: 22A-B (2:2)
3: 3A-B (2:2) 3: 23A-B (2:2)
3: 3C-D (3:2) 5: 2A-B (2:2)
3: 19-20A (3:3)
It will be noted that the 3:3 (21 examples; 2 of which are lists) and the 2:2 line patterns (21 examples; 6 of which are lists) are the most common among the completely parallel couplets. Many of the short lines are emphatic forms (nine imperatives, one exclamation). A representative of the imperatives is 2:10A-B:

Schema of 2:10A-B

A. bû́ baṣṣû́r
B. (wê)hiṭṭāmēn be`āpār

In comparison to the 3:3 and 2:2, the 4:4 is an insignificant pattern among the completely parallel couplets with only four representatives (5:16A-B, 23A-B, 24E-F and 10:6C-D). The last of these (i.e. 10:6C-D) involves internal parallelism in that the A line consists of two short lines completely parallel with each other and with the four unit B line. This is the only example of internal parallelism among the completely parallel couplets.

Schema of 10:6C-D

A. lišlōl šālāl
   wēlābōz baz
B. ūlḕmō mirmās kēhōmer ḥuṣōt

Closely associated with internal parallelism is the phenomena of "list." There are nine couplets that are wholly comprised of the enumeration of grammatically equivalent and semantically parallel units (paradigmatic). That is, all the units belong to the same set and therefore are completely
parallel.

A representative is 1:6C-D:

**Schema of 1:6C-D**

| A. pēṣa' | S | a |
| (wē)ḥabbūrā | S | a' |
| B. (ū)makkā ḥ̪ērīyā | att | a''2 |

Due to the fact that compounds may parallel simple grammatical units, there are a few examples of completely parallel couplets whose lines have an uneven number of grammatical units, e.g.:

**Schema of 3:17A-B (5:3)**

| A. wēṣippaḥ ʿādōnāy godqōd bēnōt -git yēn | B. yēʿāreḥ (wa)YHWH <pē'athen> |

Other examples of this lack of symmetry are the 3:4 (five examples), the 4:3 (four examples), the 2:3 (four examples) and the 3:2 (two examples).

**B. Partially Parallel Couplets with Ellipsis, but Without Addition**

This category consists of those couplets that display ellipsis (i.e. having one or more elements in the A line that are not in the B line but are nevertheless implied in the B line) without an additional unit in the B line. An example of this phenomenon is 1:26A-B:

**Schema of 1:26A-B**

| A. wēʿṣippaḥ ʿāpēṭayik kēbāri ʿšōnā | B. (wē)yōʿaṣayik kēbattēhilla |
In this example, the verb \textit{we-\text{\`a}s\text{\`a}ba} has no parallel in the B line, but in fact must be understood in the B line to complete its meaning (i.e. ellipsis). The A line always contains the unit that is elided in the B line and is therefore larger. Altogether, there are 40 examples of this type couplet in the corpus (23 percent of total number of couplets).

\begin{verbatim}
1: 9C-D (3:2) 5: 4C-D (4:2)
1:23C-D (3:2) 5:19A-B (5:3)
1:24A-C (3:2) 5:20A-B (4:2)
1:26A-B (3:2) 5:20C-D (3:2)
1:26C-D (5:2) 5:20E-F (3:2)
1:27A-B (3:2) 5:2BC-D (4:2)
1:31A-B (3:2) 9: 7A-B (4:2)
2:19A-B (3:2) 9:10A-B (4:2)
2:21A-B (3:2) 9:15A-B (5:2)
3: 5D-E (3:2) 10: 1A-B (4:3)
3:16B-C (3:2) 10: 2C-D (3:2)
3:16D-E (3:2) 10: 4A-B (3:2)
3:24A-B (3:2) 17: 3A-C (3:2)
3:25A-B (3:2) 17:13D-E (4:2)
5: 2E-F (3:2) 17:14C-D (3:2)
5: 3A-B (3:2) 18: 3A-B (3:2)
5: 4A-B (3:2) 18: 6A-B (4:2)
1:13C-D (list; 4:3) 8: 9A-B (int; 3:4)
1:24A-B (list; 4:2) 9:16A-B (int; 3:3)
5:14C-D (list; 3:2) 10:14E-F (int; 3:3)
\end{verbatim}

Again, the asterisk indicates partial congruences, as it does throughout section A. By far, the most common line pattern is the 3:2 (22 examples). The second most common line pattern is the 4:2 with only 7 examples. There are 3 examples of internal parallelism and 3 examples of list that belong to this category.

C. Partially Parallel Couplets with Ellipsis, but with Addition of a Grammatical Unit

This category is essentially the same as the previous one.
The only difference is that a grammatical unit is added in the B line. This addition is the result of a compound unit in the B line paralleled by a simple unit in the A line. An example is 1:3A-B:

Schema of 1:3A-B

A. yāda'  šôr  qōnēhû
B. (wa)ḥāmûr  'ēbûs bē'alāw

In this example the verb yāda' is elided but implied in the B line. However, the B line has two grammatical units ('ēbûs bē'alāw) paralleled by one grammatical unit in the A line (qōnēhû). The result is a 3:3 line pattern, which is the most common pattern among this type couplet. Altogether, there are 16 examples of this phenomenon in the corpus:

1: 3A-B (3:3) 5:21A-B (3:3)
1: 4A-B (3:3)  5:22A-B (4:4)
1:22A-B (3:3)  5:28A-B (3:3)
1:23A-B (2:2)  9:12A-B (3:3)
1:30A-B (4:4) 10:13A-B (3:2)
2: 6A-B (2:2) 17:11C-D (4:2)
3:12C-D (3:3) 18: 5A-B (4:4)
3:15A-B (3:3) 18: 5C-D (3:3)

D. Partially Parallel Couplets with Ellipsis, but with Addition of a New Term

The addition in the B line is not parallel to any unit in the A line, and stands alone in the schema. This "new" term can be read retroactively in the A line. An example is 3:13A-B:

Schema of 3:13A-B

A. YHWH  nissāb  lārîb
B. (wē)ʻōmēd  lādîn  ʻammô
There are 14 examples of this phenomenon among the couplets in the corpus:

3:13A-B (3:3) 9:16E-F (4:3)
5:14A-B* (3:3) 9:20D-E (4:3)
5:25E-F (4:3) 10:3A-B (3:3)
5:29C-D (3:3) 10:4C-D (4:3)
8:13A-B (2:2) 10:7C-D (2:3)
9:11C-D (4:3) 17:1A-B (4:2)
9:13A-B (5:4) 18:2A-B (3:3)

Out of these couplets, only the example above (3:13A-B) displays the classical form of "climactic" parallelism with an abc//a'b'd semantic structure (the schema rearranged the text). It should also be noted that five of these couplets are identical and function as a refrain (5:25E-F, 9:11C-D, 9:16E-F, 9:20D-E, 10:4C-D), so that this group is represented only by 9 different examples. There are 2 examples with internal parallelism (5:29C-D, 9:13A-B).

II. Non-Parallel Couplets

This category has 23 percent of the total number of couplets in the corpus. There are three types of non-parallel couplets: a) enjambed, b) coordinate, and c) paratactic.

A. Enjambment

The largest of these subcategories is the enjambed couplet, representing 24 of the 38 examples. A couplet is considered enjambed when the A and B lines of necessity form a complete sentence. The following is a list of enjambed couplets with the
grammatical relationship of the B line in relation to the A line indicated in the brackets.

1: 6A-B (3:2) [PP] 5: 3C-D (2:2) [PP]
1: 7C-D (2:3) [DO] 5: 5A-B (3:3) [DO]
1: 8A-B (3:2) [PP] 5: 6E-F (2:3) [PP]
1: 9A-B (3:3) [Verb] 5: 25C-D (4:3) [PP]
1: 14A-B (2:2) [DO] 6: 13A-B (3:3) [Circ]
1: 16B-C (3:2) [PP] 7: 9C-D (2:2) [Cond]
1: 21A-B (3:2) [P] 9: 17A-B (3:3) [Rel]
3: 1A-B (4:3) [pp1, DO] 10: 14A-B (3:2) [DO]
3: 14A-B (3:3) [PP] 17: 5C-D (3:2) [PP]
4: 1A-B (3:2) [DO] 17: 6A-B (3:2) [PP]
5: 1A-B (2:3) [DO] 18: 1A-B (4:3) [Rel]
5: 1C-D (3:3) [PP] 18: 2C-D (3:3) [PP]

Almost half of these enjambed couplets (11 examples) have a line, usually the B line, prepositionally related to the other line. An example is 5:1C-D:

**Text of 5:1C-D**

A. kerem hāyā lādīdī
B. bēqeren ben-šāmen

A significant number of enjambed couplets (7 examples) have a line, usually the A line, containing a subject and/or verb, while the other line contains the predicate or direct object. An example of this is 5:1A-B:

**Text of 5:1A-B**

A. tāṣirā nā' lādīdī
B. sirat <dāday> lēkarmō

Other enjambed relationships are relative clauses, a conditional clause, a circumstantial clause, and one couplet has an A line containing the subject while the B line contains the verb and direct object. Three of these enjambed couplets display
internal parallelism (1:14A-B, 3:1A-B and 18:2C-D).

B. Coordination

The second subcategory of non-parallel couplets consists of those couplets in which the A and B lines are coordinate. A representative of this type is 1:31C-D:

**Text of 1:31C-D**

A. υβαρου χανεχεμ γαθδω
B. ωεθμ ηκαββη

Altogether, there are 10 examples of non-parallel, coordinate couplets. They are:

1: 2D-E (3:3) 6: 10F-G (2:3)
1: 23E-F (2:4) 6: 12A-B (3:4)
1: 31C-D (3:2) 9: 11A-B (4:4)
3: 26A-B (3:3) 17: 2B-C (2:3)
5: 25A-B (4:4) 17: 13B-C (2:2)

Four of these display internal parallelism (1:2D-E, 3:26A-B, 5:25A-B and 9:11A-D). Unlike the enjambed couplet, it is possible for a coordinate couplet to be semantically parallel on the phrase level to some degree (e.g. 1:23E-F). This parallelism is not analyzed by the method used in this dissertation, and examples are grouped with the other non-parallel, coordinate couplets. However, phrase level semantic parallelism is discussed in the essay below on grammatical and semantic parallelism.

C. Parataxis

Finally, the last subcategory of non-parallel couplets
consists of those couplets in which the A and B lines are related by parataxis. This is a small group with only 5 examples (1:5A-B, 1:13A-B, 1:14C-D, 3:14C-D and 4:1E-F). The 3:14C-D couplet provides an example:

Text_of_3:14C-D
A. we'attem bi'artem hakkerem
B. gezêlat he'ânê bêbattêkem

In this passage the A and B lines are clauses placed together without a connecting word (parataxis). Again, semantic parallelism on the phrase level may well be detected in paratactically related lines as well as in coordination, as mentioned above.

THE_TRIPLET

There are 29 triplets in the corpus. As with the couplet, the lines are either parallel or non-parallel. However, since there are various combinations of parallel lines with non-parallel lines, the triplets will be categorized according to line combinations. Then when the parallel lines are identified, the parallel relationships will be discussed, along with the line patterns and the types of non-parallel line relationships.

There are four line combinations among the triplets of this corpus. The first is the AAA combination in which all lines are parallel. The second is the AAB combination in which the A and B lines of the triplet are parallel, but the C line is non-parallel. The third is the ABB combination in which the B
and C lines are parallel, but the A line is non-parallel. The fourth combination is the ABA, of which there is only one example.

I. The AAA Combination

There are 12 triplets in which all lines are parallel. As with the couplets, this parallelism is either complete or partial. In four of these triplets, the parallelism is complete in that every unit in each line is paralleled in the other two (2:17A-C, 5:15A-C, 9:20A-C and 10:9A-C). An example is 10:9A-C:

Schema of 10:9A-C

A. ẖālō'  kēkarkēmîš  kālnō
B. 'im-lō'  kē'arpad  hāmāt
C. 'im-lō'  kēdammešeq  šōmērôn

Four more examples are triplets that have at least two lines completely parallel, but one line is partially parallel (1:25A-C, 2:17A-C, 6:10A-C, 10:13C-E). A representative of this is 10:13C-E:

Schema of 10:13C-D (cf. 2:17A-C for similar structure)

A. <wā>'āsîr  gēbulōt 'amām
B. šōšētî  (wa)'ātūdôtēhem
C. <wā>'ōrîd  yōšēbîm  ka'bbîr

In this example, the A and B lines are completely parallel, but the C line has a prepositional phrase that is not paralleled in the A and B lines. Since it is possible to read the ka'bbîr with the A and B lines, a sort of retroactive ellipsis is involved. Ellipsis is also involved in the 6:10A-C triplet. The
1:25A-C triplet is unique in that while all three lines are parallel grammatically, only the B and C lines are parallel semantically (cf. discussion on the relationship between grammatical and semantic parallelism under CII below).

Finally, there are four triplets that are lists in which the list extends throughout all three lines (3:1C-E, 3:2A-C, 5:12A-C and 8:15A-C). A representative of the phenomenon of "list" in triplets is 8:15A-C:

Schema of 8:15A-C

A. wēkāšēlû bām rabbīm
B. wēnāpēlû wēnīšbārû
C. wēnāqēšû wēnīlkādû

II. The AAB Combination

There are 8 triplets in which the A and B lines are parallel, but the C line is non-parallel:

1:21C-E 5: BA-C
2:10C-E 5:26A-C
2:19C-E 8:10A-C
2:21C-E 9: BA-C

Three of these, however, are identical and function as a refrain:

Schema of 2:19C-E (cf. 2:10C-E and 2:21C-E)

A. mippēnē paḥad YHWH
B. ūmēḥādar gēʾōnā
C. bēqūnā laʿārōṣ hāʾāreṣ
The 8:10A-C triplet, like 2:19C-E above, has A and B lines that are completely parallel with an enjambed C line. The A and B lines of the 5:8A-C triplet are partially parallel with ellipsis with a new term in the B line (the C line is coordinate). In the 1:21C-E triplet, the A and B lines are parallel only on the clause level (the C line is coordinate).

There are two triplets in the AAB category that display internal parallelism (5:26A-C, 9:8A-C). In the 5:26A-C triplet the internal parallelism is in the C line (the C line is coordinate), while the internal parallelism is in both the B and C lines of the 9:8A-C triplet (the C line is enjambed).

III. The ABB Combination

There are 8 triplets in which the parallelism is between the B and C lines:

2: 8A-C  5:13A-C
2:12A-C  6: 7B-D
3: 5A-C  17: 4A-C
3:18A-C  18: 4B-D

All but one of these triplets (the 2:8A-C triplet is partially parallel with ellipsis) have B and C lines that are completely parallel. A representative of these is 6:7B-D:

Schema of 6:7B-D
A. hinnēh nāga' zeh 'al-šēpātekā
B. ṭēkuppār (wē)ḥātā'tēkā
C. ṭēkuppār (wē)ḥātā'tēkā

In 2:8A-C and 3:5A-C the A line is paratactically related to
the B and C lines. In 5:13 and 6:7B-D, the relationship is coordinate, and in 2:12A-C, 3:18A-C, 17:4A-C and 18:4B-D the relationship is enjambment. It should be noted that 2:12A-C contains internal parallelism in the B and C lines, and 3:18A-C contains a list in the B and C lines.

IV. The ABA Combination

The 1:12A-C triplet is the only example of the ABA structure:

**Text of 1:12A-C**

A. ki tābō'û <lir'ôt> pānāy
B. mâ bīqqēḇ zō'ît miyyedkem
C. rēmōs ḥāṣērāy:

On the surface, all three lines appear non-parallel. However, the C line is actually in apposition to the zō'ît in the B line, so that the whole C line is the direct object of the verb bīqqēḇ in the B line. Likewise, the A line is also in apposition to zō'ît, forming a xxy structure (hence an ABA triplet).

In conclusion, the triplets are fairly well represented among the AAA, AAB and ABB combinations, but there is only one instance of the ABA combination. The parallelism between the parallel lines is usually complete, rather than partial (there are only four instances of partial parallelism with ellipsis with the addition of a new term in the second parallel line). As with the couplet, the non-parallel lines are either enjambed (9 instances), coordinate (5 instances) or paratactically related (3 instances).
THE_QUATRAIN

The pairing of couplets by means of grammatical, semantic or even rhetorical parallelism is a frequent phenomenon in Isaiah. In our corpus we have consistently split the quatrains so as to analyze them on the level of the couplet (cf. discussion on the "Quatrain and Larger Units" under CII below). There are certain structures, however, which are difficult to split into couplets without obscuring the primary parallelism. These structures are the alternating and chiastic quatrains in which parallel lines are separated from each other (i.e. ABAB, ABBA).

I. The Alternating ABAB Structure

There are 16 examples of the alternating quatrain in the corpus. The parallelism between the alternating lines may be complete or partial. Of the 16 examples, 8 contain alternating lines that are completely parallel. They are:

1:10A-D (3:2:3:2) 5:5C-F (2:2:2:2)
1:19A-20B (2:3:2:2) 5:12D-G (2:2:2:2)
1:29A-D (2:2:2:2) 6:9B-E (2:2:2:2)

A representative is 1:10A-D:

Schema_of_1:10A-D
A. šim'ū dēbar YHWH
dēbar YHWH
dēbar YHWH
B. qēṣīnē sēdōm
C. haʾazīnū tōrat ṭēlōhēnū
haʾazīnū tōrat ṭēlōhēnū
D. ām āmōrā
In this example, as well as the others listed above, each unit in the A line is paralleled by a corresponding unit in the C line. The same is true for the B and D lines.

There are also B examples of alternating quatrains in which one pair of alternating lines (i.e. A & C or B & D lines) or both are partially parallel. They are:

- 1:15A-D (2:3:3:2)
- 1:18C-F (3:2:2:2)
- 5: 7E-H (2:2:1:2)
- 5: 9B-E (3:2:2:2)
- 5:10A-D (3:3:2:2)
- 5:11A-D (3:2:2:2)
- 17: 6C-G (3:2:2:2)
- 17:12A-D (4:3:2:4)

A representative is 1:18C-F:

**Schema of 1:18C-F**

A. 'im yihyû ḥāṭāʾēkem kaššānîm
B. kaššēleg yalbînû
C. 'im yaʾdimû kattōlāʾ
D. kaššemer yihyû

In this example, only the A line contains the subject (ḥāṭāʾēkem) which is implied in the C line (ellipsis). Usually, the ellipsis is between the A and C lines (cf. 5:7E-H, 5:11A-D, 17:6C-G and 17:12A-D). The B and D lines of these are for the most part completely parallel, as is the case with 1:18C-F displayed above.

Five alternating quatrains consist of short lines (i.e. 2:2:2:2), and one even has a 2:2:1:2 line pattern (5:7E-H). One could simply regard these as 4:4 couplets (especially 5:12D-G and 6:9B-E where lōʾ is given a grammatical unit in the B and C lines). Perhaps one could even argue that all or most of these alternating patterns are large couplets. However, there are
strong reasons for regarding these alternating structures as quatrains. First, Isaiah tends to employ shorter line patterns (i.e. 3:3, 3:2 and 2:2; see "Couplets" above). In fact, the 4 unit line without a caesura is relatively uncommon. More significantly, however, the alternating pattern assumes a caesura after each alternation, which justifies even the smallest of the above alternating structures being considered quatrains (e.g. 5:7E-H).

Schema of 5:7E-H (2:2:1:2)

A. wayqaw lēmišpāt
B. wēhinnēh mišpāh
C. lišdāqā
D. wēhinnēh šēʿāqā

It should also be noted that the majority of units analyzed as quatrains in this corpus (i.e. alternating and chiastic quatrains) have a clear grammatical caesura between the lines (14 out of 20). Therefore, on the basis of the majority, those large alternating and chiastic units without a clear grammatical caesura between the lines are also analyzed as quatrains.

II. The Chiastic ABBA Structure

There are only a few quatrains that display an alternating structure (1:11C-F, 5:6A-D, 5:7A-D and 6:11B-E). A representative of this is 5:7A-D:

Schema of 5:7A-D

A. kî kerem YHWH šēbāʿôt
B. bêt yišrāʾēl
C. (wē)ʿās yēhūdā
D. nētaʿ ʿaʿašāʿ ayw
In this example, the parallelism is complete between the A and D lines and the B and C lines. Although the quatrains of 5:6A-D and 6:11B-E contain completely parallel B and C lines, the A and C lines are non-parallel. They may, however, be considered grammatically coordinate and semantically parallel on the phrase level (see analysis for more detail). The 1:11C-F quatrain is a mixture of chiasm and the "list" pattern (see discussion below).

THE HEXASTICH

There are two units that are analyzed as hexastichs in the corpus (5:19A-F and 8:14A-F). They consist basically of short lines that would produce long and awkward couplets if placed together (6:6, 6:7 line patterns respectively). On the other hand, the parallelism of these short lines are such that it would be difficult to analyze them as couplets independent from the whole. 5:19A-F demonstrates this phenomenon:

Schema of 5:19A-F

A. ḫāʾōmērîm yēmahēr
B. yāḥīṣâ maʿāsēhû
C. lēmaʿan nirʿeh
D. [yaqrîb]
E. [yābîʾ] ‘āṣat qēdōṣ yiʿsrāʾēl
F. wēnēdāʾā

Actually, a sort of alternating structure is evident here in that the A and B lines parallel the D and E lines, while the C and F lines are paralleled. It is possible to understand this unit as an alternating quatrain by combining the A line with the B line, and the D line with the E line, but the resulting uneven
4:2:5:1 line pattern tends to repudiate this. A similar situation is found in 8:14A-F. In this structure, however, there is extensive use of the "list" phenomenon that will be discussed below (note the internal parallelism in the D line in 5:19A-F above).

**THE SINGLE LINE**

Eight lines do not fit into any of the above patterns and apparently function as single lines. Two of these are followed by the prophetic formula יָדָּמָי יְהוָה, and could therefore be considered enjambed couplets although the prophetic formula is consistently treated as extra-metrical in the analysis (1:11A, 1:18A). Two are identical prepositional phrases (בַּעַבְּדַה דָּבָר) enjambed to similar triplets (2:11D, 2:17D). The 1:15E line is not connected to the quatrain before it or the 1:16A single line after it, and therefore stands by itself. The 1:16A line could conceivably form a triplet with the 1:16B-C couplet on the basis of similarity of form (imperatives), but its position in the oracle argues for its being a single line (see discussion of this oracle in CIIIb below). The 3:16A line is a protasis separated from its apodosis by a quatrain. Finally, 10:8 is a single line associated with the following triplet in content and to some degree in form (interrogatives), yet stands apart from it in its basic form (the three lines of the triplet are closely related by the comparatives).

From the context of these lines, it is likely that they function either as introductory lines (1:11A, 16A, 18A, 2:11D,
3:16A and 10:8) or concluding lines (1:15E, 2:17D). There are not enough examples in the corpus, however, to precisely determine the character of the single line as an established phenomenon.

**SUMMARY**

Isaiah employs five units in his parallelism in chapters 1-18: the single line, couplet, triplet, quatrains and hexastich. Of these, only the couplet, triplet and quatrains are basic to his parallelism, for the single line and hexastich occur too infrequently in the corpus to draw any clear conclusions concerning their character. The couplet is most basic, involving 64 percent of the lines in the corpus. The majority of the couplets are parallel (77 percent), either completely (36 percent) or partially (41 percent). The partially parallel couplet involves ellipsis without addition (39 examples), with addition of a grammatical unit (17 examples), and with the addition of a new term in the B line (13 examples). Non-parallel couplets form an important category (23 percent), most of which are enjambed, but some are coordinate or display parataxis. Three basic line combinations emerge among the triplets: AAA, AAB and ABB. The parallel lines, like the couplets, are either complete or partial, and the non-parallel lines are either enjambed, coordinate or display parataxis. Most of the quatrains have an alternating line structure (16 examples), but the chiastic structure is also evident (4 examples). Again, the parallelism between the parallel lines is either complete or partial. Finally, the phenomenon
of internal parallelism/list is evident in Isaianic poetry, occurring in all five units listed above (15 percent of the couplets and 28 percent of the triplets involve internal parallelism/list).

B. REWRITES, ELLIPSIS AND ADDITION, PARALLEL UNIT TYPES AND SEMANTIC CATEGORIES

I. Rewrites

There are relatively few rewrites in the corpus. Out of the 17 instances where a rewrite is employed, 9 of them involve verbal forms that are changed to nominal forms (usually to a participle or infinitive construct). An example of this is 5:8A-B:

Schema of 5:8A-B
A. hôy maggi'ê bayit bêbayit
B. [maqrîbê] šâdeh bêšâdeh

Here the verb vâgribû was rewritten to a participle so as to display the underlying grammatical parallelism between the lines. Other examples of verbal forms rewritten to nominal forms are:

1:15A-D  5:29A-B
3:12C-D  10: 1A-B
5:23A-B  10: 2C-D
5:24A-B  17: 5A-B

The reverse (nominal form rewritten to a verbal form) occurs once (5:4A-B). Five instances of rewrites involve one verbal form rewritten to another. One involves the rewriting of a passive to a transitive active form (1:19-20), and in another the
reverse is the case (6:8B-C). Three involve intransitive forms rewritten to transitive active forms (3:4A-B, 5:19A-F and 9:7A-B). There are two instances where a nominal form was rewritten to another nominal form (10:2A-B and 5:11A-D which is primarily a nominal rewrite). The prevalence of the verbal to nominal forms suggest that Isaiah, in order to achieve poetic variation, composed in one line the nominal equivalent of the verbal (see II for more discussion on rewrites).

II. Ellipsis

The phenomenon of ellipsis occurs in all basic unit types, except, of course, the single line. Among the couplets there are 71 in which there is ellipsis. There are ten triplets that have line relationships in which ellipsis is involved. Ellipsis also occurs among the quatrains (8 examples), usually between the A and C lines (only once between the B and D lines, and only once between the A and D lines of a chiastic quatrain). Finally, there are two line relationships among the hexastichs that display ellipsis. Altogether, there are 91 occurrences of ellipsis in the corpus.

As it is explained in the introduction, there are three types of partially parallel lines with ellipsis (ellipsis can only occur in partially parallel lines). The first type, that of ellipsis without addition, is the largest category with 50 examples out of the 89 total (55 percent). The second type, that of ellipsis with the addition of a grammatical unit, has 24 examples (26 percent). Ellipsis with the addition of a new term
in the B line is the smallest category with only 17 occurrences (19 percent), but it should be noted that five of these occur in couplets that are identical, and therefore there are only 13 distinct examples.

Usually, either verbs (26 examples; 30 percent) or subjects (22 examples; 25 percent) are elided in the B line. The emphatic particle hōv occurs quite frequently in the A line but elided in the B line (11 examples, 12 percent). Another relatively prominent group is the prepositional phrase that is elided in the B line (9 examples; 10 percent). Finally, other words that are elided are quasi-verbal forms, infinitive constructs, adverbs, direct objects and relatives.

III. Parallel Unit Types

Out of the 425 sets in the corpus, approximately 325 contain simple//simple unit relationships. That is, Isaiah usually places one grammatical and semantic unit in parallel relationship with another. The opening lines of chapter one provide an example of this one to one correspondence:

Schema.of.1:2A-B

A. implicitly  šāmayim
B. (wē)haʾāzînî  ʿereš

In this couplet there are two simple//simple relationships (i.e. šīmʾû/haʾāzînî, šāmayim/ʿereš). Often, however, a simple is paralleled by a compound (approximately 50 times), such as we find in the qōnēhû/ʿōbūs bēʾālāyw relationship in 1:3A-B. Less
frequently is a simple paralleled by a double compound (13 times) or by a triple compound (once).

It is evident that Isaiah also parallels compounds with other compounds. As it has been explained in the introduction, there are three basic types of compound relationships: 1) grammatically and semantically divisible, 2) grammatically divisible but semantically indivisible, and 3) grammatically and semantically indivisible. The compounds of the first type have been separated and analyzed as simple units (see introduction for discussion). The second type is the most common, having 25 examples. An example is found in the 5:27E-F couplet:

**Grammatical Schema of 5:27E-F**

A. wēlō' niptaḥ ʾezōr ḥālāṣāyw (&neg Vpa S -C)
B. wēlō' nittaq šērōk nē'ālāyw (&neg Vpa S -C)

**Semantic Schema of 5:27E-F**

A. wēlō' niptaḥ ʾezōr ḥālāṣāyw (a b2)
B. wēlō' nittaq šērōk nē'ālāyw (a' b'2)

The subjects of both lines form compounds with their constructs. On the grammatical level, the units of the compounds are interchangeable and therefore divisible. On the semantic level, however, the units of the compounds (e.g. ʾezōr and šērōk) are not interchangeable and therefore indivisible (i.e. a "broken" waistcloth and an "open" sandal - thong is not correct, or at least not idiomatic). The third type, that of the grammatically and semantically indivisible compounds, is a small group of eight examples. An example is found in the 9:16C-D compound:
In this example the two predicates of the A line (חָנְאֶפּ and "עָמֶרֶא") form a compound parallel to the predicate and construct of the B line. The units are not interchangeable grammatically or semantically and are therefore indivisible on both levels (cf. 3:4A-B, 16E-F, 10:14C-D and 18:4B-D).

Double compounds may also parallel compounds, but when the units are this large, whole lines are usually involved. There are only two examples in which a double compound//compound relationship is essentially within the lines (1:30, where they are grammatically and semantically indivisible, and 2:8A-C, where they are grammatically indivisible, but semantically divisible). There are five double compound//compound relationships that make up whole lines, three of which are grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible (5:7A-D, 5:10A-D and 8:14A-F), and two are both grammatically and semantically indivisible (1:15A-D and 2:19C-E). The 5:4A-D quatrain is interesting in that the alternating lines are parallel grammatically and semantically only on the phrase level. Finally, there are 6 examples where whole lines are parallel only semantically on the phrase level, but they will be discussed below (CII).

We may conclude by observing that Isaianic parallelism primarily involves simple units paralleled by simple units between parallel lines. Far less frequently, simple units are paralleled with compounds (i.e. simple//compound). More
complicated structures such as compounds paralleled by other compounds or double compounds, however, are certainly evident in Isaiah's poetry. The few times double compounds are employed, whole line parallelism is usually involved. Isaiah therefore worked with units ranging in size from the simple unit to the whole line, but the simple unit is most basic to his style.

IV. Semantic Categories

As one might expect, the semantic categories of "synonymous" and "paradigmatic" are very prevalent, the former having approximately 130 relationships and the latter about 110. There are six other categories having more than ten occurrences: repetition - 45, antonym - 25, epithet - 19, whole/part or part/whole - 16, merism - 11, and cause/result or result/cause - 11.

The first of these, that of repetition, is in reality much larger than the 45 indicated above, for this number indicates only the repetition within sets. If one considers the repetition of particles that are not grammatical units in the analysis, the repetition of words within basic units that do not belong to the same set, and the repetition in large units (e.g. quatrains) that are analyzed as independent couplets in the analysis (see section CIII below on Quatrain), the number is increased to 89 occurrences. Out of this total, 29 display "virtual" repetition in that the two terms are of the same root, though different forms. In the list below, both forms are given if virtual repetition is involved. Also, particles that are not grammatical units are indicated by an asterisk (there are 10 of these).
Chapter 1
3C-D 10’*
5C-D kol
6E-F 10’*
1BC-F ‘im*
yihyu
19-20C ‘im*
tô’kêlû, tê’ukkêlû
23E-F 10’*
29A-D ‘âser

Chapter 2
7A-D wattimmâlê’
‘arso
wê’éên
qêseh
8A-C lêma’ašêh, ’âsû
12A-C ‘al-kol
13A-B ‘al-kol
14A-B ‘al-kol
15A-B ‘al-kol

Chapter 3
1C-D maš’en ûmaš’enâ, miš’an
miš’an
kol
5A-C ’âš
16C-F wattêlaknâ
hâlûk, têlaknê
24A-D tahat

Chapter 4
1A-B ’âšîrâ, šîrat
litidî, dodi
2E-F la’âsît, wayya’as
4A-D la’âsît, ’âsîtê
la’âsît, wayya’as
5A-D wênhâya
6A-D 10’
7E-11 wehinnêh
8A-B bayit
šâdeh
10A-D ya’âsû, ya’âseh
12D-G 10’
20A-B ra’
tôb

Chapter 5
20C-D ḥôšek
’ir
20E-F mar
mâtôq
23A-B maṣdîqê, šidqat šaddîqîm
27A-D ’ân
lô’
27E-F 10’*
29A-B šê’âgâ, yiš’ag

Chapter 6
8B-C mi
9B-E wê’al
10A-G lêb, lêbâbô
’oznâyw
’enâyw
11B-E šâ’û, ti’sâ’eh
mê’éên

Chapter 7
7A-B lô’
8A-B rô’ê
dammesêq
9A-B rô’ê
šûmêrôn
9C-D lô’
ta’âminû, tê’âmênu

Chapter 8
9C-D hit’azzerû
wânottû
10A-C ‘usû, ’ešâ
dabberû, dâbâr
13A-D wêhû’

Chapter 9
12A-B lô’*
15A-B mê’âssêrê, mê’uṣsârâyw
16A-B lô’*
16C-D kullû, kol
19A-B ‘al*
Repetition also occurs on the level of the basic unit. One couplet is repeated five times (5:25E-F, 9:11C-D, 9:16E-F, 9:20D-E and 10:4C-D), and one triplet is repeated three times (2:10C-E, 2:19C-E and 2:21C-D). Evidently, these units function as refrains.

Perhaps the most interesting categories in the corpus are "cause-result" and "sequence." This is so because semantic parallelism tends to be viewed from the paradigmatic rather than syntagmatic levels. However, as Berlin points out (pp. 90, 91), some semantic relationships involve a continuation, or progression of thought, rather than a substitution of one thought for another. An example of this progression of thought is found in the cause/result relationship of 10:6A-B:

**Schema of 10:6A-B**

A. bēgōy hānēp ʾāšallēhennū
B. (wē)ʾal-ʾam ʾebrātī ʾāšawwennū

In this example, there is a progression of thought from hānēp to ʾebrātī. The nation is godless (the cause) which
results in God's wrath. Similarly, a clear instance of "sequence" is found in 5:2A-B, in which the process of preparing land for planting is the dominating semantic feature (5:2A-B):

\[ \text{way'azzēqēhû/waysaq̄qēlehû/wayyītṯāʾēhû sóreq} \]

This progression is found also in the "compound" categories in which either "cause-result" or "sequence" is blended with another semantic category (usually "synonymous" or "paradigmatic"). An example is found in 1:11C and F where the verbs šābaʾī and lōʾ hāpāstā are used to express YHWH's attitude toward sacrifices. To have "had enough" of something and to "not take pleasure" in it are synonymous in that they are logically interchangeable. However, a certain progression is equally evident in that the weariness expressed by šābaʾī (the cause) results in YHWH's displeasure. There are approximately 10 examples of similar phenomena in the corpus.

C. INTERNAL PARALLELISM/LIST, RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GRAMMATICAL SEMANTIC PARALLELISM, QUATRAINS AND LARGER UNITS, COMPARISONS

I. Internal Parallelism and List

Broadly speaking, language is understood to function on two axes. The one is horizontal, involving the contiguity of words, and is usually referred to as the syntagmatic level of language. The other axis is vertical, involving the equivalence of words, and is usually referred to as the paradigmatic level of language. These two axes are also relevant when specifically
considering parallelism. Parallel lines usually involve both the horizontal axis (syntagmatic) and the vertical axis (paradigmatic). This is exemplified in 5:2C-D:

**Schema of 5:2C-D**

A. wayyibben \(\rightarrow\) migdāl \(\rightarrow\) bētōkō

B. ḥāṣēb \(\rightarrow\) (wē)gam yeqeb \(\rightarrow\) bō

The horizontal lines represent the syntagmatic axis, and the vertical lines represent the paradigmatic axis. This couplet exemplifies the usual equilibrium or symmetry between the syntagmatic and the paradigmatic, the norm for Biblical parallelism on the whole and for Isaianic parallelism in particular. However, Isaiah tends to upset this equilibrium at times by emphasizing the paradigmatic relationship at the expense of the syntagmatic. Internal parallelism is one step away from this equilibrium. 9:13A-B illustrates this imbalance:

**Schema of 9:13A-B**

A. wayyakrēt YHWH miyyisra‘ēl \(\rightarrow\) rō‘ṣ

\(\rightarrow\) (wē)zānāb

B. kippā

\(\rightarrow\) (wē)‘agmōn yōm ‘eḥād

In this example, the multiplication of one unit (i.e. the direct object) in both lines disturbs the symmetry that we otherwise have in the 5:2C-D couplet above. From the standpoint of
parallelism, the emphasis has shifted from the syntagmatic axis to the paradigmatic axis. If the syntagmatic aspect is disregarded altogether, the parallelism becomes completely vertical, producing a "list" such as we have in 1:6C-D:

**Schema of 1:6C-D**

A. peša'  
\[ \text{weḥabbûrâ} \]
B. ūmakkâ ṭērîyâ

The point that is to be made here is that the phenomenon of "lists" is indeed as aspect of parallelism, despite the fact that it only involves the paradigmatic level. Perhaps it is most helpful to consider parallelism on a continuum with an equilibrium of the syntagmatic and paradigmatic aspects on one end, and the paradigmatic "lists" on the other, with the internal parallelism in between. The distinction between "lists" and "internal parallelism" is often blurred, however, for at times the syntagmatic aspect is evident, but for the most part eclipsed by the predominance of the paradigmatic (e.g. 1:24A-B and 5:14C-D). It should also be noted that the units of a list may not be internally parallel, for at times compounds are involved that make up a whole line (e.g. 1:11C-F and 3:1C-E).

Isaiah employs the phenomena of internal parallelism and list throughout the various unit types in the corpus, as it was pointed out in section A above. In most cases, the internal parallelism (or list) is both grammatical and semantic. That is,
two (or more) grammatical units are identical or compatible, and are also semantically parallel in the same line. 5:2A-B provides an example of this in the A line:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schema of 5:2A-B</th>
<th>Grammatical</th>
<th>Semantic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. (wa)y'azzēqēhû</td>
<td>Vta-s</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(wa)yssaqqēlēhû</td>
<td>Vta-s</td>
<td>a'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. (wa)yyiţţā'ēhu sôrēq</td>
<td>Vta-s adv acc</td>
<td>a'2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are 39 units with this type of internal parallelism or list:

**Single Line** (1 example)

1:16A

**Couplets** (25 examples)

1: 2D-E (A line) 3:26A-B (A line) 5: 2A-B (list; A & B lines)
1: 6C-D (list; A line) 5:14C-D (list; A & B lines) 5:25A-B (B line) 5:29C-D (A line) 8: 9A-B (A line)
1:14A-B (A line) 10:14E-F (B line) 18: 2C-D (B line)
1:24A-B (list; A & B lines) 3:19-20A (list; A & B lines)
3: 1A-B (A & B lines) 3:20B-21 (list; A & B lines)
3: 3A-B (list; A & B lines) 3:22A-B (list; A & B lines)
3: 3C-D (list; A & B lines) 3:23A-B (list; A & B lines)
3:18A-C (list; B-C lines) 2:12A-C (B & C lines)

**Triplets** (8 examples)

5:12A-C (list; A-C lines) 5:26A-C (C line)
5:26A-C (C line) 8:15A-C (list; A-C lines)
9: 8A-C (B & C lines)
Quatrains (3 examples)
1:11C-F (list; A-C lines)
1:19-20 (A & C lines)
5: 9B-E (C line)

Hexastichs (2 examples)
5:19A-F (D line)
8:14A-F (list; A-E lines)

There are instances where internal parallelism is semantic without any corresponding grammatical parallelism. 5:20A-B serves to illustrate this phenomenon:

Grammatical Schema of 5:20A-B
A. ptl S(ppl)! DO PP
B. DO PP
A. hōy hāʾōmērīm tōb lāraʾ
d. raʾ (wē) laṭṭōb

Semantic Schema
A. a b c c′
B. c′ c
A. hōy hāʾōmērīm lāraʾ
tōb
B. (wē) laṭṭōb raʾ

A comparison of the two schemata reveals that the grammatical and semantic parallelism diverge in this couplet. In the grammatical schema, there are two sets, each line having a direct object and a prepositional phrase. The parallelism is strictly between the two lines. Specifically, there is no internal parallelism, for there is no duplication of grammatical units within either line. On the semantic level, however, there
is only one set, for the c terms are semantically parallel in spite of the fact that the direct objects are not parallel with the prepositional phrases on the grammatical level (לָּרָא'/תּוֹב: antonyms, לָטּוֹב/רוּ: antonyms, לָּרָא'/רוּ: repetition, תּוֹב/לָטּוֹב: repetition). The result is that there is internal parallelism on the semantic level (c/c' in the A line, c'/c in the B line) while there is none on the grammatical level. There are 10, possible 12, such instances in the corpus where there is internal parallelism on the semantic level but not on the grammatical level:

**Couplets**

3: 5D-E  
3: 12C-D  
3: 24A-B  
3: 24C-D  
5: 20A-B  
5: 20C-D  
5: 20E-F  
10: 13A-B

**Triplets**

9: 20A-C  
10: 9A-C

Included here may very well be 7: 8A-B and 7: 9A-B. For more discussion on the topic of grammatical and semantic correspondence in Isaianic poetry, see section C II below.

Finally, there may be a few instances where the internal parallelism is primarily grammatical, with little or no semantic parallelism. An example is the 8: 9C-D couplet:
The two verbs hit'azzērû and hōttû are intransitive imperatives and are clearly internally parallel on the grammatical level. The semantic relationship, however, is not so clear (perhaps cause-result?). The most that can be said of this is that the internal parallelism is primarily grammatical. 5:14C-D and 8:9A-B provide the two other examples of this phenomenon.

We may conclude this section by emphasizing that internal parallelism and even "list" are aspects of parallelism, except that the syntagmatic element is suppressed in the one and even removed in the other. Isaiah employs this parallelism at all levels, from the single line to the hexastich. Usually, the internal parallelism/list is both grammatical and semantic, but at times it is purely semantic, and in a few instances it is primarily grammatical.

II. Relationship Between Grammatical and Semantic Parallelism
Out of the 228 line units (i.e. single line - hexastich) in the corpus, 189 display parallelism at some level (83 percent). From these, 173 (92 percent) display a general grammatical and semantic correspondence between the constituents of the parallel lines involved, while 16 (8 percent) have little or no correspondence. The word "general" denotes the fact that there are varying degrees of grammatical and semantic correspondence. For instance, many basic units display a complete grammatical and semantic congruence between the constituents, while in others the congruence is partial. Some demand rewrites to achieve complete congruence. Perhaps the simplest way to present these varying degrees of correspondence is to employ again the image of a continuum. First, the discussion will begin with those units that display complete congruence, and then work along the continuum to units where there is a looser correspondence, concluding with those units that display a total lack of correspondence.

Approximately 60 percent of the parallel lines (116 examples) show a complete grammatical and semantic congruence between the line constituents. That is, there is a simple one to one correspondence between the constituents that are paralleled on both the grammatical and semantic levels. The 1:3A-B couplet provides an example:

_schema_of_1:3A-B

A. yāda`: ūr qūnēhû
E. (wa)ḥāmûr 'ēbûs bē'ālāyw

The congruence is complete because the parallel constituents (ūr//ḥāmûr and qūnēhû/'ēbûs bē'ālāyw) are completely parallel
on the grammatical (S//S, DO//DO-C) and semantic levels.

Closely related to this group, yet nevertheless representing a step away on the continuum, are those parallel lines whose constituents basically correspond, but are partially congruent (25\%; 13 percent). This group involves those units with compounds that are grammatically divisible, but are semantically indivisible, and therefore have different schemata. An example is 1:17B-C:

**Grammatical Schema of 1:17B-C**

A. $\text{diršū} \quad \text{mišpāt}$ (Vt$\alpha$! DO)
B. $\text{'aššērū} \quad \text{ḥāmōṣ}$ (Vt$\alpha$! DO)

**Semantic Schema of 1:17B-C**

A. $\text{diršū} \quad \text{mišpāt}$ (a$2$)
B. $\text{'aššērū} \quad \text{ḥāmōṣ}$ (a$\:'2$)

The direct objects are not parallel by themselves on the semantic level (i.e. "justice" and "ruthless"), but are parallel when associated with their respective verbs (seek justice//correct the ruthless; whole-part relationship). The couplet is therefore partially congruent in that the units of the compounds are not semantically interchangeable. Parallelized compounds that contain semantic idioms are also included in this category.

Up to this point we have been discussing line units in which the constituents correspond grammatically and semantically either completely or partially. There is a third group that follows this pattern, but with one important modification. Some units contain constituents that are often completely grammatically and
semantically congruent, but either the semantic parallelism goes beyond the boundaries of the grammatical, or the grammatical parallelism goes beyond the boundary of the semantic (16; 8 percent). Two examples of this were already noted in the previous discussion on internal parallelism that illustrated internal semantic parallelism without grammatical (5:20A-B) and grammatical without semantic (8:9C-D). Usually internal parallelism is involved, but at times this phenomenon occurs in units without internal parallelism (usually quatrains).

**Semantic Extending Beyond Grammatical**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Semantic Parallelism</th>
<th>Grammatical Parallelism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:19C-F</td>
<td>5:20A-B (internal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:5D-E (internal)</td>
<td>5:20C-D (internal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:12C-D (internal)</td>
<td>5:20E-F (internal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:24A-B (internal)</td>
<td>9:20A-C (internal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:7A-D</td>
<td>10:9A-C (internal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:7E-H</td>
<td>17:12A-D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grammatical Extending Beyond Semantic**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Semantic Parallelism</th>
<th>Grammatical Parallelism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5:14C-D ?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:9A-B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:9C-D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A non-internally parallel example is the 5:7E-H quatrain:

**Grammatical Schema of 5:7E-H**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Semantic Parallelism</th>
<th>Grammatical Parallelism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. wayqaw  lēmišpāṭ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. lišdāqā</td>
<td>wēhinneḥ miśpāḥ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>wēhinneḥ ṣēʾāqā</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Semantic Schema of 5:7E-H**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Semantic Parallelism</th>
<th>Grammatical Parallelism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. wayqaw  lēmišpāṭ</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. wēhinneḥ</td>
<td>miśpāḥ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. lišdāqā</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. wēhinneḥ ṣēʾāqā</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this example, the constituents of the grammatical schema are completely congruent. That is, the prepositions lēmiṣpāt and liṣdāgā are grammatically and semantically congruent, and the same is true for subjects mišpāh and šē'āgâ (hinneh functions here as a predicate in a noun sentence; see introduction). However, while the prepositions are not parallel with the subjects on the grammatical level, they are parallel on the semantic level (lēmiṣpāt//mišpāh: antonyms, liṣdāgā//šē'āgâ: antonyms), and belong to the same set.

At times, otherwise completely congruent units may be rendered incongruent for reasons of semantic preference. An interesting example is found in the alternating quatrain of 9:9A-D:

**Grammatical Schema of 9:9A-D**

A. lēbenîm nāpālû
B. wēgāzît nibneh
C. šiqmîm guddâ'û
D. waʻarāzîm nahâlîp

**Semantic Schema of 9:9A-D**

A. lēbenîm nāpālû
B. (wē)gāzît nibneh
C. šiqmîm guddâ'û
D. wēʻarāzîm nahâlîp

Again, the constituents of the grammatical schema are completely congruent. The subjects of the A and C lines (lēbenîm and šiqmîm) are grammatically parallel and are semantically parallel on the paradigmatic level (i.e. building materials). The same can be said of the accusatives of material in the B and D lines (gāzît and ʻarāzîm). The verbs of the A and C lines are
also semantically parallel (nāpālû and gudda'û), as well as the verbs of the B and D lines (nibneh and nahālip). However, the semantic parallelism between the different type stones, trees and the two sets of verbs nāpālû//nibneh and gudda'û//nahālip (antonyms) is closer, as the semantic schema illustrates. Most probably, the couplets of 7:8A-B and 7:9A-B provide further evidence of this phenomenon on the basis of the semantic syllogism that is so prominent in the lines.

A fourth group consists of those lines that require a rewrite to exhibit more clearly the underlying parallelism (16; 8 percent). This group brings us to the middle of the continuum, for at this point the grammatical and semantic correspondence is not clearly evident on the surface level. There is a basic correspondence, however, and most rewrites produce lines that are completely congruent. An example is 9:7A-B:

Text of 9:7A-B
A. dābār šālah 'ādōnāy bēya'āqōb
B. wēnāpal bēyiśrā'ēl

Schema of 9:7A-B
A. 'ādōnāy dābār šālah bēya'āqōb
B. [wēhippîl] bēyiśrā'ēl

The rewrite of wēnāpal to the High wēhippîl results in a parallel couplet with both verbs having the same subject ('ādōnāy). The verbs and the prepositions therefore become completely congruent.

Moving away from the rewrites at the middle of the continuum one finds the fifth group that contains those units that either
have no grammatical parallelism but one or more constituents are semantically parallel, or those that display the reverse (9; 5 percent). The former is the largest, having 7 examples:

1: 2D-E
1: 5A-B
1:13A-B?
1:23E-F

3:14C-D
5: 4C-D
7: 9C-D

A representative of these is 1:2D-E:

Grammatical Schema of 1:2D-E

A. DO Vta
   Vta
B. &S(pr) Vin PP
A. bānim giddalti
   (wē)romamti
B. wēhēm pāše'ū bi

Semantic Schema of 1:2D-E

A. a b b'
B. a' b'
A. bānim giddalti
   (wē)romamti
B. wēhēm pāše'ū bi

In this example, the direct object and the subject are clearly not grammatically parallel, but are semantically parallel in a "pronoun" relationship. Likewise, the intransitive verb, preposition combination of the B line is not grammatically parallel with the transitive active verbs, but are semantically parallel in a rather complex fashion (antonymous, but also cause-result, though an unexpected result).

There are two instances in which there is grammatical
parallelism without semantic (1:25A-C and 5:23A-B). In the 1:25A-C triplet, the A line is completely parallel grammatically with the B line, but without any semantic correspondence.

**Grammatical Schema of 1:25A-C**

A. Vta DO PP-s
B. Vta DO PP
C. Vta DO(ptl-C)

A. \(\text{we'\text{a}š\text{i}bā} \) yādī 'ālayik
B. \(\text{we'\text{e}š\text{r}ōp} \) sīgāyik kabbūr
C. \(\text{we'\text{a}š\text{i}rā} \) kol-bēdīlāyik

**Semantic Schema of 1:25A-C**

A. a b c
B. d e f
C. d' f'2

A. \(\text{we'\text{a}š\text{i}bā} \) yādī 'ālayik
B. \(\text{we'\text{e}š\text{r}ōp} \) kabbūr sīgāyik
C. \(\text{we'\text{a}š\text{i}rā} \) kol-bēdīlāyik

The sixth group brings us near the end of the continuum. Here there is neither grammatical nor semantic parallelism between the line constituents. Rather, the parallelism is on the phrase level (i.e. whole line parallelism, 7; 4 percent). Usually, this parallelism is semantic, for the lines are grammatically coordinate or paratactically related. There are six examples in which there is relatively clear semantic parallelism on the phrase level with no grammatical parallelism:

1:14C-D 4: 1E-F
1:21C-D 5: 6A, D?
3:26A-B 5:25A-B

The 1:14C-D couplet, combined with the 1:14A-B couplet (they form a quatrain) provides an example of this phenomenon:
Semantic Schema of 1:14A-D

A. ḫodšēkem ūmō 'ādēkem
B. śānē 'ā napšā
C. ḥāyū 'ālāy lātōrah
D. nil 'ētā nēšō

Grammatically, the B-D lines are non-parallel (parataxis), for they are grammatically related to the A line in different ways (i.e. the A line provides direct objects for the B line, subjects for the C line, and a construct relationship with the D line). Semantically, however, the B-D lines are parallel on the phrase level, each line providing a new way of describing YHWH’s feelings toward the religious festivals.

Finally, the end of the continuum is represented by enjambed couplets that lack any parallelism at all (24 examples). The following chart, which is merely a pictorial device and not a graph, displays the continuum that has been discussed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>comp.</th>
<th>part.</th>
<th>sem.</th>
<th>rewrites</th>
<th>gram.</th>
<th>phrase</th>
<th>enjambred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cong.</td>
<td>cong.</td>
<td>beyond gram.</td>
<td>without sem.</td>
<td>beyond sem.</td>
<td>without gram.</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>grammar</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>sem.</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With the aid of the continuum described above, it will be noticed that there are varying degrees of grammatical and semantic correspondence in Isaiah’s parallel line units. The continuum, however, is rather lopsided in that the complete grammatical and semantic congruence on the one end (61 percent) far out-
weighs the line units that display little on the other end (9 percent, not including totally non-parallel, enjambed lines). Moreover, the intermediary categories of partial congruence, re-writes and semantic or grammatical extension are closer to the complete congruence end because there is a general grammatical and semantic correspondence between the line constituents. This basic correspondence is the norm in the parallelism in Isaiah 1-18.

III. Quatrains and Larger Units

A. The Quatrain

The issue of larger units than the triplet has already been introduced in section A in reference to alternating and chiastic line structures. There are, however, other couplet combinations that have been treated as independent couplets in the analysis, but are nevertheless to be considered quatrains. In isolating these quatrains, three criteria are employed. The first of these is the parallelism of line syntax between paired couplets. Syntax, however, is really not independent of the second criterion, that of semantic similarity, for the former never occurs without the latter in the corpus. Finally, the third criterion is that of the association of rhetorical features between couplets (i.e. phonological and structural devices).

The connection between some couplets, however, is much closer than others. Here it is helpful to employ the use of a continuum, as we have done in the previous two sections. On one
end of the continuum is the "tight" quatrain which is bound by all three criteria mentioned above. The other end is represented by the "loose" quatrain, which hangs together merely by rhetorical factors. Between these two lie the quatrains that display varying degrees of grammatical, semantic and rhetorical relationships.

Most of the quatrains in this corpus are woven together on the grammatical, semantic and rhetorical levels. 1:3A-D is a famous example of a tight quatrain:

**Grammatical Schema of 1:3A-D**

A. Vta S DO-s
B. S DO-C-s
C. neg Vin S
D. neg Vin S-s

A. yāda' ydro qōnehū
B. (wa)ḥāmōr 'ēbūs bē'ālāyī
C. lō' yāda' yisrā'ēl
D. lō' hitbōnān 'ammi

**Semantic Schema (following grammatical schema)**

A. a b c
B. b' c'2
C. a' b''
D. a'' b'''

Each line is grammatically and semantically parallel, in spite of the fact that not all elements (i.e. verb, subject, direct object) are in each of the four lines except the A line (ellipsis). A subject, however, is evident in each line, associating senseless beasts (A and B lines) with Israel (C and D lines) on the semantic level. On the rhetorical level, the analogy is further strengthened by the alliteration of the
sibilants CellStyle
and the r in CellStyle
and CellStyle, and of the gutturals
(with a vowels) CellStyle
with the m in CellStyle
and CellStyle. However, even
this association is too kind, for these senseless beasts at least
know their owners and the source of their comforts.

Altogether, there are 17 quatrains that are more or less
tight, consisting of couplets that are parallel on the grammatical,
semantic and rhetorical levels. They are:

1: 3A-D
1: 4A-D
1: 7A-D
1: 8A-D
1: 14A-D
3: 3A-D (list)
3: 16C-F
3: 24A-D
5: 27A-D
7: 8, 9
8: 9A-D
8: 13A-D
10: 3A-D
10: 8A-9C
10: 14A-D
17: 5A-D
17: 10A-D

Representing a step away from this tight structure is the
10:15A-D quatrain:

Text_of_10:15A-D
A.  hayitpâ`er haggarzen  `al haḥôsqēb bô
B.  `îm-yitgaddēl hammas̄ôr  `al-mēnîpô
C.  kēhānîp šēbet wē`et <mērîmô>
D.  kēhārîm maṭṭeh lô`-ēṣ:

Grammatical_Schema
A.  ptl? Vin    S    PP    PP-s
B.  ptl? Vin    S    PP
C.                    PP(InC    S    DO)
D.                    PP(InC    S    DO)

Semantic_Diagram
A.  a   b   c
B.  a`  b`  c`
C.  a'' b'' c''
D.  a'' b'' c''

Although there is a certain grammatical compatibility
between these two couplets (i.e. the verbal element in the Inc with the Vin; the parallel subjects), they are grammatically parallel only if various rewrites are employed (only the subjects are strictly parallel). Rather, the emphasis of this quatrain is on the semantic parallelism, which is complete.

There are 3 examples in which the connection between the two couplets is completely semantic, resulting in correspondingly looser relationships (1:13A-D, 1:31A-D and 18:6A-D).

**Text of 18:6A-D**

A. yē'āzēbū yahdāw lēʾēt hārîm
B. ūlbēḥēmat hā'āreš
C. weqāš 'ālāyw hā'ayiṭ
D. wēkol-beḥēmat hā'āreš 'ālāyw tehērāp

The essential relationship between the two couplets is semantic in that the C-D couplet explains in more detail the meaning of the A-B couplet (gen-spec). The repetition of "birds of the mountains" and "beasts of the earth" is purely semantic (i.e. they are prepositions in the A-B couplet, but subjects in the C-D couplet).

Finally, at the end of the continuum there is an interesting example where two couplets form a sort of loosequatrain primarily on the basis of the rhetorical criteria mentioned above (1:6C-F).

**Schema (so as to show rhetorical structure)**

A. peṣa'
   wēḥabbūrâ
   umakkā ṭēriya
B. lō' zōrû
C. wēlō' ḫubbāšū
D. wēlō' rukkēkâ baṣṣāmen
The primary grammatical and semantic parallelism is internal within each couplet, although secondarily the two couplets are semantically parallel in a general-specific relationship (the second couplet gives more information on the first). The parallelism between the couplets is essentially rhetorical (i.e. structural and phonological). Structurally both are lists, and these lists are of increasing length. That is, the first unit of both couplets is the shortest. The second unit is a bit larger. The third is the largest and most grammatically involved. Corresponding to this increasing line length is a semantic progression, most evident in the last line of each couplet where the picture is made more vivid by the adjective and adverb (i.e. raw, open, hardening wounds). Phonology also serves to connect the corresponding units of these two couplets (i.e. the š of peša' and the ç of zûrû are both sibilants; the ṣ, ṣ sequence in wēḥabbûrâ and hubbâšû; the doubled k in makka' and rukkêkâ together with the -kâ endings). See part B below for further comment on this verse.

The pairing of couplets (i.e. quatrains) is very characteristic of Isaiah's poetry. Altogether, there are 42 quatrains in the corpus. Twenty of these are alternating (16) or chiastic (4), and have been analyzed as quatrains in the analysis. Twenty-two of these are the result of paralleling couplets on the basis of the three criteria of the grammatical, semantic and rhetorical (usually all three criteria are involved).
B. Larger Units and the Oracle

On the basis of the three criteria mentioned above in regard to the quatrains, larger units ranging in size from five to ten lines can be isolated.* Concerning the oracle as a whole, Isaiah at times will bind it together semantically and rhetorically, but not grammatically (except perhaps 7:7-9, see below). Usually, however, the couplets, triplets and quatrains seem to be put together loosely without an overall pattern or arrangement in the oracle. The intention of this essay is to determine the oracles that are rather tightly arranged and to observe their structures.

Chapter one contains the tightest, and perhaps the most poetically interesting structures in the corpus. No doubt this is why scholars have so much to say about these oracles, and comparatively little to say about the rest. Be this as it may, the chapter consists of oracles dealing with God’s controversy (ריב) with His people. Where these oracles begin and end, and what were the circumstances that inspired them is a matter of ongoing controversy. Here we will merely make some observations drawn from the analysis of the parallelism.

Verses two through nine form a fairly balanced unit that begins with two couplets that introduce YHWH’s Rib (v. 2),

* The larger “tight” structures are found in 1:16-17 (9 lines), 1:18C-20B (8 lines), 2:12-16 (10 lines), 5:20 (6 lines) and 6:10A-6 (7 lines). The Oracle Against the Daughters of Zion (3:16-4:1) contains the largest list (verses 17-23) consisting of one triplet and four couplets.
followed by two quatrains (3A-D and 4A-D) and a couplet stating the specific sin (i.e. forsaking YHWH; 4E-F). Next comes the midsection of five couplets that are loosely connected on the rhetorical level (vv. 5, 6). The unit ends with two quatrains (7A-D and 8A-D) and two concluding couplets that are connected circumstantially.

Introduction
2 couplets
- quatrain
- quatrain
- couplet

Midsection (5 couplets)
- quatrain
- quatrain

Conclusion
2 couplets

YHWH's case is encapsulated in the 2D-E couplet ("Sons I have brought up and raised, but they have rebelled against me"). The first quatrain expands upon this by expressing Israel's stupidity (3A-D), and the second quatrain goes further by actually pronouncing them to be evil children. The 4E-F couplet specifically states the sin - that of forsaking YHWH. This brings us to the midsection, which is set apart in the oracle by structure and by meaning. Structurally, the five couplets of verses 5 and 6 are rhetorically bound together. We have already seen the structural and phonological connection between the 6C-D and 6E-F couplets in part A of the section above. Phonologically, however, the alliteration extends beyond the doubled kaph of ūmakkâ and rukkēkâ (6D and F lines) to the tukkû of the introductory 5A line (note also the u vowel assonance) and the mikkān of the 6A line. Beyond this rhetorical unity and its
conspicuous location at the midpoint of the oracle is this section's obvious importance of meaning in the \textsuperscript{a}rib. YHWH is cleared of any responsibility for Israel's sin in that He can do no more, for the further chastisement of His sons would do no good (they are already raw and bleeding). The next quatrain (7A-D passes on from YHWH's vindication to His judgement, which results in Israel's now helpless situation (the 8A-D quatrain). The unit ends with the small glimmer of hope that for all this YHWH has set apart a small remnant (the 9A-B and C-D couplets).\textsuperscript{a}

Verses 10-20 form another unit, but it lacks the balance of verses 2-9. However, the use of the single line in this unit to mark off subsections of argumentation is of interest (four of the eight single lines in the corpus are in this unit). The unit begins with an introductory quatrain (10A-D) that picks up on the Sodom and Gommorah imagery of verse 9. The actual theme of sacrifice, however, is introduced by the introductory single line (11A). This is followed by a quatrain, triplet, two couplets (or loose quatrain?), and two quatrains, concluding with the vivid single line of 15D (your hands are full of blood). The introductory single line of 16A shifts the argument from meaningless rituals to an appeal for true obedience (vv. 16-17). The single

\textsuperscript{a}Note that the Song of the Vineyard (5:A-17) shows a similar structure as the \textsuperscript{a}rib in 1:2-9, although the balance of the couplets and quatrains is not evident. Verses 1-3 establishes YHWH's claim that He carefully planted His vineyard, but it failed to yield good fruit. This corresponds to raising sons that rebel. Verse 4, the midpoint, asks a rhetorical question just as 1:5-6 (also the midpoint), vindicating YHWH. Finally, the last part is concerned with judgement, corresponding to the judgement in 1:7-9.
line and four couplets form a section that is extremely tight grammatically and semantically, consisting mainly of imperatives. The oracle ends with the famous appeal for repentance (vv. 18-20). Again, this section begins with a single, introductory line (18A). The two quatrains of 18C-F and 19-20B are connected grammatically by the circumstantial *im clauses, and are rhetorically bound by the inclusio of the prophetic formulas (18B and 20C). Finally, the whole oracle is loosely connected by the repeated use of the 2mpl suffix *em throughout (11A, 12B, 14A, 15A, B, and E, 16B and 18C).

Obviously, the lament of verses 21ff form a prophetic unit, although it is not completely clear whether the lament ends with verse 26 or 28. The former is perhaps more likely on the basis of the inclusio of *irvâ *nemâ'ânâ in 21B and 26C. The lament is not only held together by a common theme (the rulers), but also by alliteration. Note the density of the sibilants in the words associated with "rulers" (v. 22 - *aspēk, *ēsīgīm, *obēk; v. 23 - *āsavik, *brērīm, *bōhad, *salmonīm, *ispōtû; v. 25 - *ēsibā, *bōpēṣavik, *bēbāri *ēnâ, *ēyō*aṣavik).

Finally, chapter one ends with a fourth prophetic unit consisting of a quatrain (29A-D), a couplet (30A-B) and two couplets that perhaps form a loose quatrain (31A-D). These line units are connected primarily on the semantic level, with "idolaters" being the theme.

There is one other structure of interest in 7:7-9. This unit consists of a quatrain with an inclusio of two short couplets with the negative *lō* in each line:
This oracle is directed toward Ahaz. The first short couplet is a promise that the schemes of Rezin and Pekah will not be established. The second short couplet is a threat to Ahaz, depending on how he responds to the message of the quatrain in between the short couplets. This message was that his adversaries were only men in comparison to the divine "head" of Judah. Whereas the schemes of the kings to dethrone Ahaz will not be established (lo' tāqûm), nevertheless, Ahaz will not be established (lo' tē'amēnû; dynastic overtones) if he does not place his faith in YHWH.

We conclude that the evidence provided by this analysis of parallelism is not immediately relevant to the overall structure of the oracle except in a few structurally tight instances. The most notable exceptions are conspicuously in chapter one, apart from the 7:7-9 oracle.

IV. Comparison with Early Parallelism and Isaiah 40-45

A. Early Parallelism

A comprehensive and precise comparison with Geller's work on early parallelism is difficult in that he presented his material
in terms of meter, which was disregarded in this dissertation. Also, Geller's corpus consisted entirely of couplets, as his triplets were analyzed binarily as two couplets (i.e. A with B, B with C), while this analysis treated triplets and certain larger structures as one unit. Nevertheless, a general comparison is possible by examining his major categories of parallel relationships in relation to the major categories that emerged in this work.

Geller was very precise in that he isolated 80 types of parallel line relationships called "unit formulae" in his analysis (see pp. 282-284 for his totals and statistics). Of these, 10 were considered major, occurring five times or more. For the most part, these major formulae occur both in his three metrical lines and in his four metrical lines. These metrical distinctions will not be considered in this discussion.

The major formulae fall broadly into two major groups called "non-replacement formulae" and "replacement formulae." These two groups correspond respectively to the "completely parallel line" and the "partially parallel line" categories in this dissertation. Within the "non-replacement" group there are four major unit formulae, the \( \text{xxx}, \text{xx}/\text{x} \) and \( \text{x//x} \) which together are equivalent to the completely parallel lines with complete congruence of this dissertation, and the \( \text{xx}/\text{x} \) which is equivalent to the completely parallel lines with partial congruence. Within the "replacement" group there are also four major formulae, the \( \text{x/x (D)} \), \( \text{x/x (D)} \) and \( \text{xx (D)} \) which together are equivalent to the partially parallel lines with ellipsis with addition category of
this dissertation, and the \( xx^* \) (D) which is equivalent to the partially parallel lines with ellipsis without addition category. (The "D" stands for "deletion," a term equivalent to "ellipsis" in this dissertation.) There are therefore two broad groups with two categories in each that correspond in both dissertations. The following chart diagrams this correspondence and provides a comparison of percentages to indicate the size of each category in both corpora.

### EARLY PARALLELISM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-Replacement Formulae</th>
<th>=</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ( xxx, xx/x, x//x )</td>
<td>approximately 25% of parallel units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ( xx/x )</td>
<td>approximately 11% of parallel units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Replacement Formulae</th>
<th>=</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. ( x/x ) (D), ( x/x ) (D), ( xx ) (D)</td>
<td>approximately 48% of parallel units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( (x/x ) (D), ( x/x ) (D) - 26%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( (xx ) (D) - 22%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ( xx^* ) (D)</td>
<td>approximately 16% of parallel units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ISAIAHIC PARALLELISM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Completely Parallel Lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. complete congruence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partially Parallel Lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. partial congruence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ellipsis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. ellipsis with addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( (add. of gram. unit - 13%) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( (add. of new unit - 7%) )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ellipsis without addition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. ellipsis without addition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the first category, that of complete congruence within

\[ + \text{Since Geller worked only with couplets, the triplets of this analysis, which were analyzed as triplets in the corpus, are here considered as two couplets (i.e. A and B, B and C) to conform with Geller's results. Also, alternating and chiastic lines of the larger structures are matched into couplets for the same reason (e.g. A and C, B and D).} \]
completely parallel lines, Geller has three subcategories: xxx, xx/x and x//x. The xxx refers to couplets in which each simple constituent in the A line is paralleled by a simple constituent in the B line. The xx/x is very similar, except there is a compound in both lines that are both grammatically and semantically divisible in relation to one another. Geller's x//x category is small, consisting of a simple unit in the A line paralleled by a compound in the B line, and a compound in the A line paralleled by a simple unit in the B line. Isaianic material contains a significantly higher degree of complete congruence within completely parallel lines than early parallelism (37 percent to 25 percent). Perhaps one reason for this is that in addition to the 3:3 couplets, there are a significant number of completely congruent, independent 2:2 couplets in the Isaianic corpus (15 examples) which are not represented in the early material (cf. Geller, pp. 11-13). In reference to these 2:2 couplets, it is important to note the overall prominence of the short line among the triplets and alternating quatrains in comparison to early parallelism, many of which are completely parallel (see Chapter One B1b, and Chapter Three A under the quatrain).

The second category consists of completely parallel lines that display partial congruence (see discussions in Chapter One BIIe and Chapter Three CII). Partial congruence is the result of grammatically divisible, but semantically indivisible compounds. Both early and Isaianic parallelism are fairly close in this category (11 percent and 15 percent).
The third category belongs to the "replacement," or "partially parallel line" group. Ellipsis with addition is represented by three subcategories in Geller's analysis: \( x/x (D) \), \( x/x (D) \) and \( xx (D) \). The first two of these, \( x/x (D) \), \( x/x (D) \), are very similar and can be combined into one category, for they both involve merely the addition of one or more grammatical units in the B line. These additional grammatical units consist of compound constituents paralleling simple constituents in the A line. On the other hand, the \( xx (D) \) category represents those couplets in which the B line addition has no parallel in the A line, and is not merely the result of an added grammatical unit in the B line by means of compounds, as in the case of the other two categories. That is, there is a completely new term, or semantic constituent, in the B line. It is this subcategory that includes "climactic parallelism," the classic form being ABC/\!/A'B'D.

As the chart indicates, the overall category of ellipsis with addition is more than twice larger than the Isaianic corpus (48 percent to 20 percent). This significant contrast reflects a basic difference in style between the two corpora. Of special importance is the contrast in the percentage of the units that display ellipsis with a new unit in the B line (22 percent to 7 percent). What is more, the 7 percent of the Isaianic corpus consists of 17 examples of which 5 are identical (they function as a refrain). There is only one clear example of the climactic type (3:13A-B).

The fourth category, identified by Geller as \( xx^* (D) \), corre-
sponds to the "partially parallel lines with ellipsis without addition" category of this dissertation. The outcome of ellipsis without a "compensating" constituent (or addition) in the B line is the uneven 3:2, 4:3 and 4:2 line pattern (or meter, as in Geller's analysis). The Isaianic corpus is significantly larger than the early material (28 percent to 16 percent), indicating that early parallelism has more even line lengths. While this is true to a point, it should be borne in mind that some of the 3:2 and 4:3 line patterns of this analysis would be considered 3:3 and 4:4 in Geller's analysis because of metrical considerations such as stress and syllable count.

Beyond these four categories of line relationships, there are other areas of comparison. 88 percent of the lines of the early corpus belong to parallel units, leaving 12 percent non-parallel. The number of non-parallel lines in the Isaianic corpus is larger (17 percent, including the non-parallel lines of the triplets). A number of these, however, are parallel on the phrase level semantically, which in a strict sense would slightly reduce this percentage.

Another difference between the corpora involves the issue of grammatical and semantic correspondence. In the early corpus there is a basic correspondence between the parallel constituents of each line on both the grammatical and semantic levels. While this is true for the majority of parallel units in the Isaianic corpus, there are units in which the correspondence is complicated by various factors. At times the semantic parallelism extends beyond grammatical boundaries (e.g. a direct object might not
only be semantically parallel to the direct object in its own set, but to prepositional phrases of another set; for examples, see discussions on internal parallelism and the relationship between grammatical and semantic parallelism above), or the reverse may happen. There are places where basic units have lines that have no grammatical parallelism, but one or more constituents are semantically parallel (e.g. 1:2D-D, 5:A-B), and in a few places the reverse happens (e.g. 1:25A-C). At times, there is semantic parallelism only on the phrase level (see discussion in Chapter Three CII for details). The number of rewrites (or transformations, as they were called in Geller's analysis) are almost identical (Geller - 19 examples, 8 percent; mine - 16 examples, 7 percent). However, the majority of Geller's transformations were verbal (e.g. intransitive > transitive), whereas the rewrites in this corpus were verbal forms rewritten to nominal forms. Overall, one detects a slight shift from a basic grammatical and semantic correspondence between the line constituents in the early material to a loose correspondence in the Isaianic material.

The extensive use of internal parallelism and "list" (not to be confused with Geller's use of the term as a semantic category) is another major difference between the two corpora. In the Isaianic material, internal parallelism is evident in all the basic units from the single line to the hexastich, and the related phenomenon of list (see discussion in CI above) is prominent. By contrast, the former does not show itself a significant factor in Geller's results, and the latter occurs
infrequently if at all in early parallelism. This constitutes an important stylistic change from early parallelism.

Finally, it is clear from the analysis that Isaiah employs larger structures than the triplet to a much more extensive degree than what is found in the early corpus. Although there are a few clear examples of alternating structures in the early material (see Geller, p. 15), there is a relatively large number of alternating quatrains (16; note also the two alternating hexastichs) and chiastic quatrains (4) in the Isaianic corpus.

In conclusion, certain significant differences emerge between the two corpora from this comparison. There is clearly a higher degree of complete congruence within completely parallel lines in Isaiah. Conversely, there are more partially parallel lines with ellipsis with the addition of a new unit in the B line in early parallelism. It is this category to which "climactic parallelism" belongs, a phenomenon associated with early parallelism, but poorly represented in the Isaianic corpus with only one example. There is an indication of a shift from a basic grammatical and semantic correspondence in the early corpus to a somewhat looser correspondence in the Isaianic corpus. On the whole, however, it must be stressed that the parallelism between line constituents in Isaiah is both grammatical and semantic. The occurrence of internal parallelism and especially list in the Isaianic corpus is another important distinctive in relation to the early corpus. Finally, Isaiah tends to employ larger units such as the alternating and chiastic quatrains to a significantly larger extent than early parallelism.
B. Isaiah 40-45

This dissertation was written and supervised in close connection with the dissertation *The Poetic of Isaiah 40-45: A Typology of Parallelism*, by Malcolm Elliot-Hogg (Dropsie College, 1986). Because the methodologies of the two analyses were purposely coordinated, a close comparison between the two corpora is possible. The following chart displays the results of the two dissertations.

I. **BASIC_UNITS**

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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|               |        |        |       |
|               | 230    | 243    | 74    | 79 |
|               | 529    | 543    | 12    | 12 |

II. **PARALLEL_COUPLETS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th>Percent of</th>
<th>Percent of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>1-18</td>
<td>40-45</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completely Parallel</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>Partially Parallel without Addition</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially Parallel with Addition of Grammatical Units</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially Parallel with Addition of New Unit</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Parallel Couplets | 132 | 162 |
III. TRIPLETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1-18</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAB</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABB</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABC</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Triplets</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. INTERNAL_PARALLELISM_AND_LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1-18</th>
<th>40-45</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Couplets</td>
<td>25 of 171</td>
<td>66 of 193</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Parallelism</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Parallel with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Parallelism</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triplets</td>
<td>8 of 29</td>
<td>22 of 43</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Parallelism</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Parallelism</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Parallelism</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Parallelism</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart I displays the general results of the basic unit distribution between the two corpora. The 40-45 corpus (which for convenience will simply be referred to as II Isaiah) is slightly larger by 13 units. The II Isaiah corpus has more couplets and triplets (cf. contrast between the number of AAB and
ABB triplets in chart III), but the Isaianic corpus has more quatrains and contains two hexastichs and eight single lines. Of special significance are the quatrains, for Isaiah tends to employ alternating quatrains to a greater extent that II Isaiah (16 as opposed to 7) and chiastic quatrains (4 as opposed to 0). The alternating and chiastic quatrains added to the 22 quatrains analyzed as two couplets in the Isaianic corpus produce a combined total of 42 quatrains. II Isaiah's combined total is 32. It is evident, therefore, that the quatrain in its various line combinations is employed in Isaiah to a fuller degree.

Another interesting area of divergence involves the types of parallel lines. There are not only more completely parallel couplets in Isaiah (see chart II for comparisons), but there are also more completely parallel lines among the triplets and quatrains. However, partial parallelism with the addition of a new element in the B line, for which there is no parallel in the A line, is highly represented in the 40-45 corpus (36 instances among the couplets alone). Often, this new element is in the last position of the B line, and is therefore climactic. This category is small in Isaiah (12 instances among the couplets, 5 of which are identical). In this area, II Isaiah is very similar to the early corpus discussed above. Isaiah tends to employ more partially parallel lines without an addition in the B line (38 as opposed to 32), whereas II Isaiah clearly employs more partially parallel lines with the addition of a grammatical unit in the B line.

Perhaps one of the more striking differences involves the
phenomena of internal parallelism and list (chart IV). Among the
couplets of II Isaiah (both parallel and non-parallel), there are
66 instances of internal parallelism (34 percent of all
couplets), and 22 instances among the triplets (52 percent of all
triplets). In comparison, internal parallelism is only lightly
represented among the couplets (13; 18 percent) and triplets (3;
10 percent) of Isaiah. Not only is there a difference in
proportion, but also in kind. A large portion of II Isaiah's
internal parallelism involves the repetition of verbs within a
line (41 examples) Frequently, this internal parallelism is
grammatical but not semantic. In Isaiah, grammatical parallelism
without semantic parallelism is rare (3 occurrences). On the
other hand, the Isaianic corpus shows evidence of semantic
parallelism extending beyond grammatical boundaries, which at
times produces internal parallelism on the semantic level but not
on the grammatical level (for details, see discussions in CI and
CII above). II Isaiah shows no evidence of this phenomenon. In
II Isaiah, internal parallelism is created by the apposition of
epithets depicting the divine name (27 occurrences). This is
very rare in Isaiah (1 example; 1:24).

We have seen that the phenomenon of "list" is an aspect of
parallelism closely related to internal parallelism (see CI
above). Although II Isaiah is relatively rich in internal
parallelism, there is no evidence of "list." On the other hand,
lists are evident among the couplets, triplets, and to some
degree the quatrains and hexastichs of this corpus.

Added to these differences, the Isaianic corpus diverges
from II Isaiah in the overall employment of the phenomenon of parallelism. Specifically, oracles in the early chapters of Isaiah often differ in regard to the extend or degree of parallelism involved. Whereas II Isaiah contains lines that are "highly parallelistic" (except for 44:9-20; the authorship, however, is disputed), the Isaianic corpus contains passages with no parallelism that read like narrative or prose, and at times an intermediary style of "parallelistic prose" is evident (see Chapter One AIII for discussion of these terms). II Isaiah therefore displays an overall uniformity of style that is not evident in what is normally referred to as "First Isaiah."

In conclusion, the comparison of these two analyses of parallelism reveal four major areas of differences. The first is that Isaiah tends to employ alternation and chiasm in line structures producing more quatrains than II Isaiah. Secondly, the Isaianic corpus contains more lines that are completely parallel, while II Isaiah contains more lines that are partially parallel with the addition of a new term in the B line (like Geller's early corpus). Thirdly, internal parallelism occurs much more frequently in II Isaiah, much of it consisting of grammatical parallelism without semantic, and of epithets of the divine name placed in apposition within the line. Isaiah, however, seems to be fond of "lists" while this phenomenon is not evident in II Isaiah or early parallelism. Finally, II Isaiah is more uniform with regard to the overall degree of parallelism,

* The difference may not only be due to a difference in style, but also to a different transmission history.
for it is essentially "highly parallelistic," while Isaiah contains prose and "parallelistic prose" interspersed throughout his usual "highly parallelistic" style.
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