Parallelism in the Poetry of Isaiah 1-18

John E. Worgul
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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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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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Bibliography
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 Bickford in his *Parallels in Early Biblical Poetry* (Missoula, 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 Hebrew poetry. This issue is pivotal, for one's 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 prose. We shall also review previous poetic analyses of Isaiah.

1. 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 locates internal markers such as meter, parallelism and paronomasia, the problem of what constitutes poetry
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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.\(^1\) 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.\(^2\) 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,\(^3\) 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 line-


\(^2\) 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.\textsuperscript{4} 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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.

\textsuperscript{13} See W. Popper, "Notes on Parallelism," Hebrew Union College Annual (1925), pp. 63-85.

\textsuperscript{14} Newman and Popper, Studies, pp. 445-447, 453.
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 ḳi and ʾim 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 \( \text{lo} \). This particle, along with the other monosyllabic particles (e.g. \( \text{k}\) and \( \text{im} \)) and prepositions (\( \text{al} \), \( \text{el} \), \( \text{im} \), etc.) are usually understood to be proclitics and to form a unit with the following term. In some contexts, however, \( \text{lo} \) is emphasized and assumes a significance of its own.

For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text of 5:27A-D</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. 'ên 'ayêp</td>
<td>No one is weary,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. wé 'ên-kôśêl bó</td>
<td>and no one stumbles among them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. lô' yânûm</td>
<td>No one slumbers,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. welô' yišan</td>
<td>and no one sleeps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The negative, existential particle \( ^{\text{en}} \) 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.\(^{17}\) The word \( \text{lo} \) parallels \( ^{\text{en}} \) on the semantic level and occupies the same emphatic position in the line structure. Because of this emphatic position of the \( \text{lo} \) in the last two lines, each is considered a grammatical unit. Similarly, a sequence of two monosyllabic particles (e.g. \( \text{gam k} \), \( \text{im lô} \)) or disyllabic particles (e.g. \( \text{låken} \)) 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 לֹּא), 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 (בָּמ, לָ, לָו, etc.). The emphatic particles היהֲה and Haupt are considered grammatical units. The word קֹל, 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

---


19 In two places, היהֲה 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.\(^2^0\) 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:\(^2^1\)

**Text of 1:23A-B**

A. ʿsārayik ʿsōrēlīm
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. wayyiššāh ʾādām
B. wayyišpal -ʾiš
C. wēʾēnē gebōhīm tīṣpalān

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 / wēgāzīt nibneh
B. šiqmīm guddāʾû / waʾārazīm naḥālīp

---

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 bētōkô
B. wēgam-yeqeb-ḥāšēb bô

**Schema of 5:2C-D**

A. wayyiben migdāl bētōkô
B. ḥāšēb (wē)gam-yeqeb bô

---

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 hăsēb 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//hăsēb, 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 yādî 'āsītî
B. ūbḥokmatî kî nēbunîtî

Grammatical Schema of 10:13A-B
A. bēkōah yādî 'āsītî
B. (ū)bḥokmatî kî nēbunîtî

Semantic Schema of 10:13A-B
A. bēkōah yādî 'āsītî
B. (ū)bḥokmatî kî nēbunîtî

Grammatically, only the prepositional phrases line up, for the transitive active verb ('āsītî) of the A line is grammatically non-parallel with the particle and passive verb (kî nēbunîtî) of the B line. (Units may, of course, have
similarities of tense, mood, gender or number, as we find here in ʾāšîṭâ 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 yādî 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)bḥokmāṭî. 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 (bêkôah vâdî//ûbhokmâtî).

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. wêhâ-‘âm lô’-šâb ‘ad-hammakkehû
B. wê‘et-YHWH šêbâ’ôt lô’ dârâsû

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

A. wêhâ-‘âm lô’-šâb ‘ad-hammakkehû
B. lô’ dârâsû (wê)‘et-YHWH šêbâ’ôt

In this couplet, the corresponding grammatical units are not fully parallel in that the verb of the A line is intransitive (lô’-šâb), and the verb of the B line is transitive active (lô’ dârâsû). Moreover, the prepositional phrase of the A line (‘ad-hammakkehû; 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. wēnatattā nē'arîm sārēhem
B. wēta'ālūlim yimšēlû-bām

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

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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 (taʿālūlim, an abstract plural from the root ʿll, which means "to act arbitrarily"), an intransitive verb and a preposition with a suffix. On the semantic level, the wēnātattāʾ šārēhem and yimṣēlū-bām are certainly parallel, as well as nēʿarām is semantically parallel with taʿālūlim. These terms, however, could easily be made grammatically parallel by simply rewriting yimṣēlū-bām to the first person Hiph imperfect ʿamṣīl-bām, making taʿālūlim 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. wēnātattāʾ šārēhem nēʿarām
B. ʿamṣīl-bām taʿālūlim

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. ʾāzēbû ʾet YHWH
B. ʾet qedōṣ yiṣrāʾēl

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. wēhāʾām ʾad-hammakkēhû
B. lōʾ-ʾēt YHWH ʾad-hammakkēhû

The subject ḥāʾām 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-ām, 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. 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-hammakkēhū is paralleled by the compound YHWH šēbā-ōt. Partially parallel lines with ellipsis will at times have such an addition in the B line, evidently to balance the lines. 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

A. YHWH nissāb lārīb
B. (wē)ōmēd lādīn 'ammīm

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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. kulló 'ōhēb šōhad
B. (wē)rödép šalmōnîm

Again, the subject (kulló) 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 ṣēlōhē yiš'ēk/šûr mā'uzzēk.

Schema of 17:10A-B

A. kî šākāht ṣēlōhē yiš'ēk
B. lō'zākart (wē)šûr mā'uzzēk

Both units are direct objects with constructs and are
completely interchangeable grammatically. Semantically, 'elohē reads with mā'uzzek as well as it does with viš'ēk, and šûr reads with viš'ēk as well as it does with mā'uzzek (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. 'elohē/šûr, viš'ēk/mā'uzzek) 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: 'ezōr hālāsāyw/šērōk nē'ālāyw.

Grammatical Schema of 5:27E-F
A. lō' niptah 'ezōr hālāsāyw
B. lō' nittaq šērōk nē'ālāyw

Semantic Schema of 5:27E-F
A. lō' niptah 'ezōr hālāsāyw
B. lō' nittaq šērōk nē'ālāyw

Grammatically, the subjects are interchangeable as well as the constructs, but semantically they are not, for pairing 'ezōr with nē'ālāyw, or šērōk with hālāsāyw would not be correct.

Idiomatic compounds such as YHWH šeḇā'ōt/šēl haggādōs (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. kî kullô  hânēp āmēra`
B. (wē)kōl-peh dōbēr nēbālā

The hânēp āmēra` compound consists of two predicates (hendiadys) while dōbēr nēbālā is a predicate with a construct. The predicate āmēra` is not grammatically interchangeable with the construct nēbālā. Likewise, they are not semantically interchangeable, for hânēp nēbālā and dōbēr āmēra` 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: lišnê bāttê yisrā'el/lēyôšèb yēcūšālāvim), grammatically and semantically indivisible (e.g. 1:30A-B: nōbelet 'ālehâ/āšer-mayim 'ên lāh), and there is one example of a grammatically indivisible but semantically divisible relationship in 2:8A-C (lēma'āsēh vādāyw/lâ'āsēr 'āsû 'ēṣbē'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'  "šör  qōnehū
B. (wa)ḥāmōr  'ēbūs bē'ālāyw

In this example, the subject (šör and ḥāmōr) are completely grammatically and semantically parallel as are the direct objects (qōnehū and 'ēbūs bē'ālāyw), 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. diršū  mīšpāṭ
B. 'aššērū  ḥāmōs
Semantic Schema of 1:17B-C

A. diršû mîšpâţ
B. 'aššerû ḥāmos̄

The transitive verbs with their direct objects are grammatically divisible and are separated in the grammatical schema. The direct objects mîšpâţ and ḥāmos̄ ("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

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semantic relationship between the parallel units. The compound relationships are more complex in that the parallel units simultaneously contain two semantic relationships.  

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. An example is found in 1:26A-B:

Schema of 1:26A-B

A. wě‘āṣībå ūōpēṭayik kēbāri‘šōnå
B. (wě)yō‘āṣayik kēbattēhîllå

In this example, the two units kēbāri‘šōnå and kēbattēhîllå 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 \('\text{\`an\text{\`a}bim}'//\text{\`b\text{\`e}\text{\`u}s\text{\`a}m}'\) is:

**Text of 5:2E-F**

A. wayqaw la\('\text{\`a}s\text{\`o}t \text{\`a}n\text{\`a}bim
B. wayya\('\text{\`a}s \text{\`b\text{\`e}u}s\text{\`a}m

The meaning of \text{\`b\text{\`e}u}s\text{\`a}m (the root is \text{\`b\text{\`e}\text{\`a}} 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 \('\text{\`a}n\text{\`a}bim'//\text{\`b\text{\`e}u}s\text{\`a}m
5:20A-B \text{\`t\text{\`o}b}'//\text{\`r\text{\`a}}

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 sēdōm//ʾāmōrā pair in the example below would be "wicked cities," of migdāl//ḥōmā "fortification structures," and of kinnōr//nebel "musical instruments."

Examples

1: 9C-D  sēdōm//ʾāmōrā
2: 15A-B  migdāl//ḥōmā
5: 12A-C  kinnōr/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  naʿar/zāqēn
6: 10A-C  ʿoznāyī//ʿēnāyī

5. mer = merism

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

Examples

1: 2A-B  šāmāyīm//ʿereṣ
5: 11A-D  maskīmē babbōqer//mēʾaḥārē bannesep
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  
Yiśrā'ēl/‘āmān

1: 24A-B  
YHWH ṣebā‘ōt/‘ābīr yiśrā'ēl

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//lā

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  
‘aršēkem//‘ārēkem

1: 10A-D  
qešīnē//‘ām

9. **gen-spec = general-specific**

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

**Examples**

3: 5A-C  ṣammî//îpne ṣănîyîm

17: 1A-B  mûsâr mēʾîr//mappâlâ

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

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

**Example**

3: 4A-B  nēʾārîm//tîʾəlûlim

11. **num** = numerical

Constituents of this category are numbers.

**Example**

17: 6C-F  šênayîm šēlošâ//ʾarbâʾa ḥâmiššâ

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. laʾāsât//wayyaʾas).

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. 'adônây dâbâr šâlah bêya'âqôb
B. wênâpal bêyi'îsrâ'êl

A progression is certainly evident between the constituents šâlah 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.
Examples

5: 2A-B  wayʾazzeqēhû/waysaqqēlehû//wayyiṭṭāʾehû sōreq
5: 29C-D  wēyinhôm/wēyôʾhēz ṭerep//wēyaplît

Compound Categories

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: ʾōẖeb//rōdēp
2. wp/pr: 5:12: YHWH//yāḏāw
3. pun/rep: 7:9: lōʾ taʾāmînû//lōʾ tēʾāmēnû

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 lēmišpāt//mišpāḥ (5:7E-F) or by associating different forms of the same root which carry different nuances such as lōʾ taʾāmînû//lōʾ tēʾāmēnû (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 Bib 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. ūḇārīškēm kāppēkēm rather than ūḇēpārīškēm kāppēkēm). 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 (IIIB1). 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

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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! |

**Semantic Schema**

| A. | ŝim'û | ŝamayim |
| B. | (wē)ha'azînî | 'ereś |

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 ŝim'û and wēha'azînî). 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'āzînî) Hiph impv f sg
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S! (šâmayim) n m du
    B line: S! ('ereq) 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'āzînî) syn. This is done for each set.

Set 1. a // a' (šim'û//ha'āzînî) syn
Set 2. b // b' (šâmayim//'ereq) 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 when its
Isaiahic nature generally understood that the work is comprised
of various collections of prophetic which were added to the core
Isaiahic collection of 6:1 - 66:1. Several of these collections
were thought to contain originally Isaiahic material from various
phases of his career. \(^{32}\) Although it is not always easy to
determine which prophetic message units are Isaiahic, it is
possible to select a corpus which reflects the general scholarly
consensus. Our corpus is, indeed, on what R. B. Driver, B.
Eisfeldt, R. Fohrer, O. B. Gray and J. Skinner, among others,
unanimously consider to be. The procedure was to


\(^{33}\) It should be noted that in O. Nissim’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. Nissim 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 concept and language of these chapters are Deuteronomistic, like the Deuteronomistic history, Isaiah 1-2 contains attempts to explain why the kingdom of Judah collapsed and Jerusalem was destroyed. See O. Nissim, Isaiah 1-12 (Philadelphia: The Westminster Press, 1983), esp. pp. 1-6, 108, and 109.

Such arguments do not, however, warrant the rejection of the
basic Isaiahic 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
big in the Ancient Near East. Likewise, “Deuteronomistic elements”
such as the city and concern for the fatherless and widows are
drawn from the 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.32 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.33 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.

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B. Grammatical Notations

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

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

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text                                                                                   Translation
A. šim'û šāmayim                                                                   Hear, o heavens, 
B. weha'azînî 'ereś                                                                  and listen, o earth, 
< kî YHWH dibbêr>                                                                < 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. (we)ha'azînî 'ereś                   

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

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! (’ereš) n f sg
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (šim’û//ha’azînî) syn
Set 2. b // b' (šāmayim//’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
ISAIAH 1:2D-E

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. bānim giddalti ṭerōmamtī
B. wēhem pāsē'ū bī:

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

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

Grammatical Units
3
3

II. PARALLELISM

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

A. bānim giddalti (wē) ṭerōmamtī
B. wēhem pāsē'ū bī

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

A. bānim giddalti (wē) ṭerōmamtī
B. wēhem pāsē'ū bī

The text and translation are analyzed for preliminary and parallel structures, with a focus on the grammatical and semantic units of the passage.
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 2. A line: Vta (giddaltî) Pi pf 1 c sg
Vta (rîmamtî) Polel pf 1 c sg

Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple (internal)

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (bânîm//hêm) pr

Set 2. b / b' (giddaltî/rîmamtî) syn (internal; A line)
b, b' // b''2 (giddaltî, rîmamtî//paše'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)

ISAIAH 1:3A-B

COUPLET

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

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. yādaʿ šār qōnehū
B. waḥāmūr 'ēbūs bēʾālāyw

Translation

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

Grammatical Structure

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

Grammatical Units

3
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

Parallel Unit Types: Set 1, simple/simple
Set 2, simple/compound

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1, simple/simple
Set 2, simple/compound

Set 1: 5:8 - grammatically parallel
Set 2: DO-DO-C - grammatically parallel

Set 1: bu'b - semantically/parallel (para)
Set 2: bu'b - same as grammatical
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 (sūr) n m sg
B line: S (ḥamūr) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

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

Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (sūr//ḥamūr) para
Set 2. c // c'2 (qūnēhū/'ēbūs 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

ISAIAH 1:3C-D

COUPLETT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. yišrā'ēl lō' yāda'
B. 'ammi lō' hitbōnān:

Translation
(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. yišrā'ēl 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 (yisra'el) n pn m
   B line: S-s ('ammi) n m sg + 1 c sg suff
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: neg Vta (lø'yada') neg Qal pf m sg
   B line: neg Vin (lø'hitbônân) neg Hithp pf m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (yisra'el/'ammi) epith
Set 2. b // b' (lø' yada'/lø'hitbônân) 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

COUPLETS

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

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ḥōy gōy hōṭē' Woe, sinful nation,
B. ḫam kebed ʾāwōn a people laden with iniquity,

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

Grammatical Units
A. 3
B. 3

Comment: ḥōy (as opposed to ḥy, which almost always occurs with prepositions ʾē, ḫal or ḫal) 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 ḥōy would be to consider it a sapiential form in sharp antithesis to ʾāsāh 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

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

A. hōy ʼām kebed ʼāwōn
B. gōy ʼēyē'

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 (gōy) n m sg
B line: S (ʼām) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Set 2.
A line: att (hōtē') Qal ppl m s
B line: att-C (kebed ʼāwōn) att + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple/compound
Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (göy/ˈam) syn
Set 2. c // c'2 (ḥōtē/ˈkebed 'āwɔn) 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 -pt1!
List: A and B lines

Comment: Note the paronomasia of ḥōy and göy.
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

A. zera' mērē'^îm
B. bānîm mašhī'^îm

Grammatical Structure
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 (bānim) n m pl
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

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

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (zera'//bānim) syn
Set 2. b // b' (mērē'im// mašhītīm) 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

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

ISAIAH 11:4E-G

COUPLE

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'āzēḇû 'et YHWH
B. ni'āšū 'et qedōs yišrā'ēl

Translation

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

Comment: The nāzōrû 'āḥor of the 4G line is difficult. Not only does the Niph pf. of zur not fit well with the 'āḥor, 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. 'āzēḇû 'et YHWH
B. ni'āšū 'et qedōs yišrā'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 (ʾāžēḇû) Qal pf 3 pl
   B line: Vta (niʾāšû) Pi pf 3 pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

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

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (ʾāžēḇû//niʾāšû) syn
Set 2. b // b'2 (YHWH//qēdōš yišrāʾēl) 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

COUPLLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. 'al meh tukkû 'Ôd
B. tûsîpû sârâ

Translation
Why will you still be smitten, since you will only rebel more?

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).

Grammatical Structure
A. p'tl? Vpa adv
B. Vta DO
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
None

Semantic Schema
A. a b2
B. b'2

A. 'al meh tukkû 'ôd
B. tôsîpû sârâ

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
None

Semantic
Set 1. b2 // b'2 (tukkû 'ôd// tôsîpû sârâ) cause/result

IV. RESULT

Grammatical
None

Semantic
Set 1. b2::b'2 - semantically parallel (cause-result)

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. compound::compound

Comment: Although tôsîpû is prepositional, it is a predicate of a compound to deep structure, and therefore parallel to b2 line.

Grammatical/Semantic
Semantic congruence between parallel units
ISAIAH 1:5C-D

**I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. kol-rō'š lōḥōlî
B. wēkol-lēḇāḇ 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

**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.
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

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

Set 2. A line: -C (rō'ḥ) n m sg
       B line: -C (lēbāb) n m sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: P (loḥolī) 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' (rō'ḥ//lēbāb) para

Set 3. c // c' (loḥolī//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

COUPLET

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,

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

Grammatical Units
3 2
Comment: The neg pt1 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 métôm (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. pešaʾ wēḥabbûrâ    (but) bruises and blows,
B. ūmakkâ tārîyâ        and raw wounds;

Comment: The attributive tārî ("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 pt1]) 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 im-
plied in antithesis to the ʾân in the 6B line.
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. S
   S
B. S att

Semantic Schema

A. a a'
B. a a''

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line:  S (peša') n m sg
       S (habburâ) n f sg (internal)
       B line:  S att (makkâ têriyâ) n f sg + att
Parallel Unit Type:  simple/simple///compound

Semantic

Set 1. a / a' // a a'' (peša' / habburâ / makkâ têriyâ) 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' '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: 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.

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

ISAI AH 1:6E-F

COU PLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. lō'zōrû wēlō' ḥubbāšû

B. wēlō' rukkēkā baššāmen:

Comment: The ẗ vowel of zōrû is best explained as a Qal passive of zārār, 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
II. PARALLELISM

**Grammatical Schema**
A. neg Vpa
deg Vpa
B. neg Vpa PP

A. (wē) lō' zōrû
   (wē) lō' ġubbāsû
B. (wē) lō' rukkēkā baššāmen

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

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' ġubbāsû) neg + Pu pf m pl
   (internal)
B line: neg Vpa PP (lō' rukkēkâ baššāmen) neg +
   Fu pf f sg + prep + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple///compound

**Semantic**

Set 1. a / a' // a'2 (lō' zōrû/lō' ġubbāsû/lō' rukkēkâ
   baššāmen) 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
Semantic

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: ḫ/bb sequence; ḫabbūrā (6C) and ḫubbāṣū (6E) kk; tukkū (5A), mikkap (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

ISAIAH 1:7A-B

COUPLLET

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

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ʿaršēken šēmāmā
B. ʿārēkem šērupōt ʿēš

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. "áršēkem šēmāmā
B. "árêkem šērupôt '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 ("áršēkem) n f sg + 2 m pl suff
                B line: S ("árêkem) n f pl + 2 m pl suff
            Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

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

**Semantic**

Set 1. a // a' ("áršēkem//"árêkem) wp
Set 2. b // b'2 (šēmāmā//šērupôt '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 CAUSALE PARTICIPE) parallels the subjects of the B and the whole phrase beginning with the last words in each couplet begin with and last words in each couplet begin with and the whole phrase beginning with the previous couplet. Note the rhetorical features that serve to tighten the A-P quatrains.

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

COUPLER

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'admatkem lëneggēkem
B. zărîm 'ōkēlîm 'ōtâ
C. < >

Translation

Your land - strangers devour
it in your very presence.
< >
Comment: Most scholars regard the C line as a gloss on סֶמָּם, spurred on by v. 9 (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 'י
- Increasing Length: line A is smallest, B larger, C-D largest

Comment: The feminine passive ppl of הִשֶּׁר in the MT makes sense with 'י. By simply changing the 'י to an י it renders the high ppl of גלּ which fits the context better. (The analysis is not affected either way.)

**Translation**

The daughter of Zion is left like a booth in a vineyard,
Grammatical Structure  Grammatical Units
A. &Vpa S-C 3
B. PP , R(PP) 2

Non-Parallel_Unit (Enjambment)

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Text  Translation
A. kimlûnâ bēmiqšâ  like a hut in a cucumber
field,  
B. kē'îr <nēsôrā>  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 kē'îr. By simply changing the û to an ô renders the Niph. ppl
of sûr, which fits the context better. (The analysis is not
affected either way.)

Grammatical Structure  Grammatical Units
A. PP , R(PP) 2
B. PP att(ppl) 2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. PP , R(PP)
B. PP att(ppl)

A. kimlûnâ bēmiqšâ
B. kē'îr <nēsôrā>
Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. a'2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: PP PP (kimlûnâ bêmiqšâ) prep + n f sg + prep n f sg
B line: PP att (kē'îr <nēšôrâ>) prep + n f sg + Niph ppl f sg
Parallel Unit Type: compound//compound

Semantic

Set 1. a2 // a'2 (kimlûnâ bêmiqšâ//kē'îr <nēšôrâ>) para

Comment: Note the semantic relationship (metaphor) between bat şiyûn 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

Translation

If YHWH of hosts had not left us survivors,

Comment: The B line certainly appears to be overloaded with kimsat 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).

Grammatical Structure

A. neg ptl S(pn)-C

B. Vta PP-s DO

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

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

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

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 (laʾāmōrā) prep + pn
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

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

Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (sēdōm/ʾāmōrā) para
Set 2. c // c' (ḥāyînû ke//dāmînû 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 kisgōm 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. šim`u dēbar YHWH</td>
<td>Hear the word of YHWH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. qēšînê šēdōm</td>
<td>you rulers of Sodom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. ha<code>āzinû tôrat </code>ēlōhênu</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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Vta! DO -C</th>
<th>B. S -C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. Vta! DO -C</td>
<td>D. S -C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| A. šim`u dēbar YHWH | B. qēšînê šēdōm |
| C. ha`āzinû tôrat `ēlōhênu `am | D. `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'āzînû) Hiph impv m pl  
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (dēbar) n m sg  
    C line: DO (tûrat) 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 (qēšînê) n m pl  
    D line: S ('ām) n m sg  
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

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

**Semantic**

Set 1. a // a' (šim'û//ha'āzînû) syn
Set 2. b // b' (dēbar//tûrat) syn
Set 3. c // c' (YHWH//ēlōhēnû) epith
Set 4. d // d' (qēšînê//'ām) pw
Set 5. e // e' (sēdîm//'āmûrâ) para

Comment: Note the paronomasia of 'ām with 'āmûrâ.
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
SINGLE_LINE

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Translation

Text

A. lāmmâ 'lî rūb zibḥēkem  
   < yō' mar 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

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Translation

Text

A. šāba'ti 'ōlot êlîm  
B. wēhēleb mēri'îm  
C. wēdam pārîm > wē'attûdîm  
D. lō' ḥăpāštî:

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 āktāsîm in the E line, and the MT appears to be conflated with it.
Grammatical Structure

A. Vta DO-C 
B. &DO-C 
C. &DO-C &-C 
D. neg Vta

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

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vta DO -C 
B. DO -C 
C. DO -C &-C 
D. neg Vta

A. šaba: 'obi'ot 'elim 
B. (wē)ħeleb mēri'îm 
C. (wē)dam pārim (wē)'attūdim 
D. 1ō' ḥāpāstī

Semantic Schema

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

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

Set 2. A line: DO (ʿolōt) 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 (ʾēlîm) n m pl
B line: -C (mērîʾîm) n [m] pl
C line: -C & -C (pārîm wēʾattûdim) n m pl + n m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1. a // a'2 (šāba'atî//lo' ḥāpaṣtî) syn/cause-result

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

Set 3. c // c' // c'2 (ʾēlîm//mērîʾîm//pārîm wēʾattûdim) 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
Grammatical/Semantic

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.

ISAIAH 1:12A-C

TRIPLET
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text                        Translation
A. kî tābō'û <lîr'ôt> pānāy  When you come to see my face,
B. mî biqqēs zō't miyyedkem  who requires this from you,
C. rēmōs ḥāṣērāy:           to trample my courts.

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 "lîr'ôt" is adopted above for the Niph.
Grammatical Structure | Grammatical Units
--- | ---
A. ptl 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 גּוֹיָה, 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:i3A-B**

COUPL ET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. lō' tōsipū hāḇâ' minḥat šaw'
B. qēṭoret tō'ēbā hî 1î

Translation

Bring no more worthless offerings, incense is an abomination to me.

Grammatical Structure | Grammatical Units
--- | ---
A. neg Vta DO (InC DO-C) | 4
B. S P 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 gētāret 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**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>lō' tōsīpū hābī' minḥat šāw'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>qētōret tō'ēbā hî' lî</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

None

**Semantic**

Set 1. c // c' (minḥat//qētōret) para

Set 2. d // d'3 (šāw'//tō'ēbā hî' 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

COUPLER

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text                        Translation
A. ḫōdeš wešabbāt qērōm miqrā'   New moon, and Sabbath; the
B. lō' 'ûkal 'āwen wa'āṣārā':    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           Grammatical Units
A. DO DO DO(InC-C)             4
B. neg Vin DO &DO             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
          wa'āṣārā'). See S.R Driver, Hebrew Tenses (Oxford: The Clarendon
          Press, 1892), #197.
II. PARALLELISM

**Grammatical Schema**

A. DO (hodès) n m sg
   DO (šabbāt) n f sg
   DO-C (qērō' miqrā') Qal InC + n m sg (internal)

B. DO (‘awen) n m sg
   DO (‘āṣārā) n f sg (internal)

**Semantic Schema**

A. a, a', a''2 // a''' (hodès/šabbāt/qērō' miqrā'/
   ‘āṣārā) para
   a, a', a''2, a''' / a'''' (hodès, šabbāt, qērō' miqrā',
   ‘āṣārā/‘awen) epith (internal; A & B lines)

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

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

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

Semantic

Set 1. a:(a′):(a′′2)::a′′′:(a′′′) - semantically parallel

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

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

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Text

A. ḫodšekem ʾāmāʾādēkem
B. ʾšānēʾā napšā

Translation

Your new moons and your appointed feasts
my soul hates.

COUPLETT

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

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

ISAIASH 1:14A-B
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
   DO
B. Vta S

A. hodšekem
   (U)mő·ødêkem
B. šaně·â napši

Semantic Schema

A. a a'
B. b2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO (hodšekem) n m pl + 2 m pl suff
       DO (mő·ødêkem) n m pl + 2 m pl suff
       Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple (internal)

B line: non-parallel (enjambment)

Semantic

Set 1. a / a' (hodšekem/mő·ødêkem) para (internal; A line)
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. הַיְעָה אֲלָי לֶצְרוֹרָה
B. נִילְתִּי נְסָּא

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. ħāyû ‘ālay lāṭōrah
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. ħāyû ‘ālay lāṭōrah
B. nil’ētî nēsō

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
None

Semantic
Set 1. a3 // a‘2 (ḥāyû ‘ālay lāṭōrah//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. ḫpbāra ’kem ḫppēkem
B. ’a’lēm ’ēnay mikkem
C. gam kī-tarbū tēpillā
D. ’ēnennī šômea

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 Structure

A. &PP(InC-s DO-s)
B. Vta DO-s PP
C. pt1 pt1 Vta DO
D. neg(S) P(ppl)

Grammatical Units

2
3
3
2
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. \&(PP(InC-s) DO-s)
B. Vta DO-s PP
C. [PP(InC-s) DO]
D. neg(S) P(ppl)

A. (ú)bpariškem kappěkem
B. 'a'lîm 'enay mikkem
C. [ubharbôtkem] têpillâ
D. 'ènennî šômea'

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. (ú)bpariškem kappěkem
B. 'a'lîm 'enay mikkem
C. gam kî-tarbû têpillâ
D. 'ènennî šômea'

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
Set 1. A line: PP InC-s (úbpariškem) prep + Pi InC + 2 m pl suff
C line: [PP InC-s] ([ubharbôtkem]) [prep + Hiph InC + 2 m pl suff]
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (kappěkem) n f pl + 2 m pl suff
C line: DO (têpillâ) n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. B line: Vta DO PP ('a'lîm 'enay mikkem) Hiph impf 1 c sg
+ n f du + prep + 2 m pl suff
D line: neg (S) P(ppl) ('ènennî samea') neg ptl + 1 c sg suff + Qal ppl m sg
Parallel Unit Type: double compound//compound
Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. \( a_2 // a_3 \) (ubparsiškem kappekem/gam ki–tarbu
tepilla) \( \text{para} \)

Set 3. \( b_3 // b_2 \) (‘a’lim ‘enay mikkem/‘enenni ṣqmēa’) \( \text{para} \)

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. 1QIs: וְשֶׁבֶּכֶם בְּאָוֹן), 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. יֶדֶּכֶם דָּמִים 마ֹלֶּקָה

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. רָחָשׁ מְזַקְקָה

Translation

Wash yourselves; make yourselves clean;
**Grammatical Structure**

A. Vta! Vta!

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. Vta! Vta!

A. raḥāšu hizzakkû

**Semantic**

A. a a`

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

**III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

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

Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple (internal)

**Semantic**

Set 1. a / a' (raḥāšu/hizzakkû) syn (internal; A line)

**IV. RESULT**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. Vta: (Vta) - grammatically parallel

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

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)

ISAI AH 1:16B-C

COUPLE T

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. hasiru roa` ma`allêkem
B. minneged `ênây

Translation

remove the evil of your deeds
from my eyes;

Grammatical Structure

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

Grammatical Units

3

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)
ISAIAH 1:16D - 1:17A

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Translation

A. ḥidlû hārēa'
B. limdû hêṭeb

cease doing evil,
learn to do good;

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Units

A. Vta! InA
B. Vta! InA

2
2

Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. a' b'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units

Line Relations: couplet completely parallel
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

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

Set 2. A line: InA (ḥārēa') Hiph InA
B line: InA (ḥēḇēb) Hiph InA
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (ḥiḏlu//limdû) ant ?
Set 2. b // b' (ḥārēa'//ḥēḇēb) 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
ISAIAH 1:17B-C

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text Translation
A. diršū mispāt seek justice,
B. ʾasserū ḫūmōṣ correct the ruthless,

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

Grammatical Structure Grammatical Units
A. Vta! DO 2
B. Vta! DO 2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. Vta! DO
B. Vta! DO

A. diršū mispāt
B. ʾasserū ḫūmōṣ

Semantic Schema
A. a2
B. aʾ2

A. diršū mispāt
B. ʾasserū ḫūmōṣ
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line:  Vta!' DO (dirṣū miṣpāt) Qal impv m pl + n m sg
     B line:  Vta!' DO ('aṣṣerū ḥāmōṣ) Pi impv mpl + n m sg
     Parallel Unit Type:  compound//compound

Semantic

Set 1. a2 // a'2 (dirṣū miṣpāt//′aṣṣerū ḥāmōṣ) 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
ISAIAH 1:17D-E

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. šiptû yātôm
B. ribû 'almânâ

Translation

defend the fatherless,
plead for the widow.

Grammatical Structure

A. Vta! DO
B. Vta! DO

Grammatical Units

2
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vta! DO
B. Vta! DO

D. šiptû yātôm
E. ribû 'almânâ

Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. a' b'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units.

Line Relationship: couplet completely parallel
Number of Sets: 2
Parallel Unit Distribution:
Set 1: 2 grammatically parallel, 2 semantically parallel units
Set 2: 2 grammatically parallel, 2 semantically parallel units
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vtta! (šiptû) Qal impv m pl
B line: Vtta! (ribû) Qal impv m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (yâtâm) n [m] sg
B line: DO (‘almânâ) n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

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

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vtta::Vtta - 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
ISAIH_1:18A-B

SINGLE_LINE

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. lēkû-nâ' wēniwwâêhâ 
   <yōmar YHWH>

Translation

Come now, let us reason together, 
<says YHWH.>

Grammatical Structure

A. Vin ptl + Vin 
   <Vta Spn>

Grammatical Units

2

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

ISAIH_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, Hiph, Hiph, QV. Furthermore, the quasi-verbs form an inclusio which further tightens this quatrain.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'im yihyê hâtaêkem kassânîm.
B. kâssêleg yalbînû
C. 'im ya'dîmû kattôlê.
D. kâssêmer 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**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>ptl QV S-s P(PP)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>PP Vin</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>ptl Vin PP</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>PP QV</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. PARALLELISM

**Grammatical Schema**

<p>| | | |</p>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>ptl QV S-s P(PP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>PP Vin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>ptl Vin PP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>PP QV</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...b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>a'2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>a''2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>a''2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>'im yihyâ haṭâ ekem kâssâni'm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>'im ya'dîmu kattôlã' kaśšemer yihyû</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>'im yihyû kâssâni'm hâṭâ ekem yâlbinû kaśšelem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>yihyû kaśšemer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comment: The a2 in the A line represents the compound 'im yihyȳ kaššānim which is separated by the subject hāšāškēm (b). For the various semantic relationships, see below.

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: ptl QV ('im yihyȳ) ptl + Qal impf 3 m pl
C line: ptl Vin ('im ya'dimū) ptl + Hiph impf 3 m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Set 2. A line: PP (kaššānim) prep + n [m] pl
C line: PP (kattōlā') prep + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

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

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

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a2 // a''2 ('im yihyȳ kaššānim/'im ya'dimū kattōlā') syn

Sets 3 & 4. a''2 // a''2 (kaššēleg yalbīnū/kāššēmer yihyȳ) syn
a2, a''2 // a''2, a''2 ('im yihyȳ kaššānim, 'im ya'dimū kattōlā'/kaššēleg yalbīnū, kāššēmer yihyȳ) 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
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'bū ūšma'tem
B. ūbh ārēṣ tō'kēlū:
C. wē'im tēmā'anū ēmrātem
D. ĥereb tē'ukkelū

<ki pì YHWH dibber:>

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;
<for the mouth of YHWH has spoken.>
Comment: The tš'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. 1QIs 2) 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 versional 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 harūb 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'ayēs tō'kēlû |  |
| C. | 'im-tēmā'ānû (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) tš'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: Vin (tō’bû) Qal impf 2 m pl
Vta (šema’tem) Qal convert pf 2 m pl (internal)
C line: Vta (tēmā’anû) Pi impf 2 m pl
Vin (mēritem) Qal convert pf 2 m pl (internal)
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple//simple/simple

Set 2. B line: DO-C (tıb hā’āres) n m sg + n f sg
D line: [DO] (hereb) n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Set 3. B line: Vta (tō’kēlû) Qal impf 2 m pl
D line: [Vta] ([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''' (tēmā’anû/mēritem) syn/cause-result (internal; B line)
a, a' / a'', a''' (tō’bû, šema’tem/tēmā’anû, mēritem)
ant

Set 2. b2 / b' (tıb hā’āres//hereb) ant

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

Grammatical

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

18B yō`mar YHWH, 20C YHWH dibēr
COUPLETT

Comment: This couplet forms a quintuplet with the following triplet on the basis of grammatical and semantic dependence.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text | Translation
--- | ---
A. "ekâ hâyêtâ lêzônâ | How the faithful city
B. qiryâ nê'êmânâ | has become a harlot!

Grammatical Structure | Grammatical Units
--- | ---
A. ptl! QV P(PP) | 3
B. S att(ppl) | 2

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text | Translation
--- | ---
A. mêlê'âtê mišpâš | She was full of justice,
B. šedeq yâlîn bâ | righteousness lodged in her,
C. wê'attâ merâššēhîm | but now murderers.

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 seem 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

| Comment: The A and B lines are understood to be an appositional and a relative line respectively to the girvā nē'ēmānā of the above couplet, as indicated above. However, the A line may also be analyzed as being in apposition to the bā in the B line: |

| A. att-C |
| B. S Vin PP-s |
| C. adv 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

#### 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.

### III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

#### Grammatical

None
Semantic
Set 1. a2 // a'3 (mēlēʾāṭî mîṣpāt//šedeq yālîn bā) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical
None

Semantic
Set 1. a2::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

COUPLETS
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. kaspēk hāyâ lēsigîm
B. sobʾēk māhûl bammāyîm:

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 circumcize." 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 gina 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
A. S-s QV P(PP)
B. S-s P(ppl) PP

Grammatical Units
3
3

II. PARALLELISM

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

A. kaspēk hāyâ lēṣîgîm
B. sobēk 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 (hāyâ) 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 (sobēk) n m sg + 2 m sg suff
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: P(PP) (lēsīgīm) 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//sobēk) para
Set 2. c // c'2 (lēsīgīm//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
A. šārayik sōrēʾîm
B. wēḥabré gannābîm

Translation
Your princes are rebels, and companions of thieves.

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

Grammatical Units
2
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. S P
B. P-C

A. šārayik sōrēʾîm
B. (wē)ḥabré gannābîm

Semantic Schema
A. a b
B. b'2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line:  
B line:  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1.  
Parallel Unit Type: same as grammatical

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 šōḥad
B. ｗｅｒوجب šalmōnîm

Translation

Everyone loves a bribe, and runs after gifts.

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

Grammatical Structure

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

Grammatical Units

3
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. S ｐ(ppl ｐ-C)
B. ｐ(ppl ｐ-C)

A. kullō 'ōheb šōḥad
B. ｗｅｒوجب šalmōnîm

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. b' c'

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

**Grammatical**

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

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

**Semantic**

Set 1. b // b’ (’ōheb//ródēp) met/cause-eff  
Set 2. c // c’ (šōhad//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
ISAIAH 1:23E-F

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. yātôm lōʾ yiqsōtû

B. wērîb ʿalmānâ, lōʾ yābōʾ ʿālêhem:

Translation

The orphan they do not defend, and the cause of the widow does not come to them.

Comment: Although there is enough of a caesura after ʿalmānâ 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 Vtā

B. ʿ &S-C neg Vin PP-s

Grammatical Units

2

4

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

None
Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. b'3...a'

A. yətōm lō' yišpōtū
B. 'almānā wērīb lō'-yābō° 'ālēhem

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

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

None

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (yətōm/'almānā) para
Set 2. b // b'3 (lō' yišpōtū/rēb- lō' yābō° 'ālēhem) 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 ṣalmōnūm 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'āḏôn
   YHWH šēbā'ōt
   'ābīr yišrā'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
4
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·ādôn
   YHWH šēbā·ʿôt
B. ʾābîr yišrā·ʾēl

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·ādôn) n m sg
   ,=C-C (YHWH šēbā·ʿôt) pn m + n m pl (internal)
B line: ,=C-C (ʾābîr yišrā·ʾēl) att + pn m
Parallel Unit Type: simple/compound//compound

Semantic

Set 1. b / b'2 // b'2 (ʾādôn/YHWH šēbā·ʿôt// ʾābîr yišrā·ʾēl).
   epith (internal; A line)

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. -C: (,=C-C):=C-C - grammatically parallel
Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. simple:(compound):=compound
Semantic

Set 1. b:(b'/2)::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

ISAI AH 1:24C-D

COUPLE T

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text Translation

A. ḫ oy 'ennāhēm mīṣārāy Woe, I will be relieved of my foes,
B. wēʾinnāqēmā mēʾōyēbāy: and avenge myself on my enemies.

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 ḫal, and Ezk. 5:13, where it occurs in the Hithpa).
**Grammatical Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. ptl! Vpa PP-s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Vpa PP-s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grammatical Units**

| Set 1. Vpa: Vpa - grammatically parallel |
| Set 2. PP:PP - grammatically parallel |

**II. PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

| A. hōy 'ennāhēm miṣṣārāy |
| B. (wē)'innāqēmā mē'ōyēbāy |

**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 (miṣṣārāy) prep + n m pl + 1 c sg suff
        B line: PP-s (mē'ōyēbāy) 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' (miṣṣārāy/mē'ōyēbāy) syn
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vpa::Vpa – 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: +O -prt!

ISAIAH_1:25A-C

IREPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. \( \text{wē} \cdot \text{ārībā yādī} \cdot \text{ālayik} \)
B. \( \text{wē} \cdot \text{eśrōp kabbōr} \cdot \text{sigāyik} \)
C. \( \text{wē} \cdot \text{āsirā} \cdot \text{kol-bēdīlāyik} \)

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 bakkûr (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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Vta DO PP-s</th>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammatical Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Vta DO PP-s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semantic Schema

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

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Units

A. Yta DO PP-s
B. &Yta PP DO-s
C. &Yta DO (ptl-C-s)
III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1.  
A line: Vta (‘āsībā) Hiph impf 1 c sg  
B line: Vta (‘ēsrōp) Qal impf 1 c sg  
C line: Vta (‘āsirā) Hiph cohort sg  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//simple

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

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

**Semantic**

Set 1.  
d / d’ (‘ēsrōp//‘asirā) *syn*

Set 2.  
f / f’ (sīgāyik//kol bēdīlāyik) *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

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wē'yāsībā šōpetayik kēbāriˈsoonā
B. weyōˈāṣayik kebattēhillā

Translation

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

Grammatical Structure

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

Grammatical Units

3
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

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

A. (wē)ˈāṣībā šōpetayik kēbāriˈsoonā
B. (wē)yōˈāṣayik kebattēhillā
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 (šopətayik) Qal ppl m pl
     B line:  DO-s (yö'ašayik) Qal ppl m pl
     Parallel Unit Type:  simple//simple

Set 2. A line:  PP (kəbəri'sonə) prep + att f sg
     B line:  PP (kəbattəhilla) prep + n f sg
     Parallel Unit Type:  simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1.  b // b' (šopətayik//yö'ašayik) syn
Set 2.  c // c' (bəri'sonə//battəhilla) 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

COUPL ET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'aḥārē-kēn yiqqārē' lāk
   'ir haṣṣederq

B. qirya 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

A. 5
B. 2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

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

A. 'aḥārē-kēn yiqqārē' lāk  'ir haṣṣederq
B. qirya  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 (ne‘ēmânâ) Niph ppl f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. c // c' (‘ir//qiryâ) syn
Set 2. d // d' (haṣṣedeq//ne‘ēmânâ) 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: qiryā'_ne'ēmānā ending pericope here, and beginning it in v. 21.

Ellipsis: +O -adv Vpa PP-s

ISAIAS 1:27A-B

COUPLE T

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. šīyyōn bēmišpāt tippādeh
B. wešābēhā biṣdaqā'

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

Comment: The ppl šābēhā may mean "her repentant ones" or "her returning ones" (i.e., from exile; the LXX translates the word as a noun [aichmalōsia sibya?] translated "her captive ones"), cf. še'ār yāṣūb 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  bisdāqā

Semantic Schema

A.  a b c
   a
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 (bisdāqā) 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\::\cdot a' - semantically parallel (met)
Set 2. b\::\cdot 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

ISAIAH 1:28A-B - Text Uncertain

ISAIAH 1:29A-D

QUATRAIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ki <tēbōvā> mē'ēlim
B. ṣāšer ūmadtem
C. wēṭāhperū mēhaggannot
D. ṣāšer bēḥartem:

Comment: The 3 m pl verb yēbōvā 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  

A.  
B. (wē)taħpērû  
C. (wē)taħpērû  
D. (wē)taħpērû  

**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: 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 (mēhaggannōt) 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/mēhaggannōt) 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

Grammatical

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

**ISAIAH 1:30A-B**

**COUPLETS**

I. **PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. ki tihyû kĕ'ēlâ
   nôbelet 'ālehâ
B. ûkgannâ 'āser-mayim
   'ên là%

**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[pp1] S-s)

B. P(PP) rm(S neg P-s)

**Grammatical Units**

4
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl S(QV) P(PP) \(-R(P[ppl] S)\)
B. \&P(PP) rm(S neg P-s)

A. kî tihyû kē'ēlâ nōbelet 'āleḥā
B. (û)kgannâ 'āšer mayim 'ēn lâ

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: \(-R(P S) (nōbelet 'āleḥā) Qal ppl f sg + n f sg + 3 f sg suff\)
       B line: rm(S P) ('āšer-mayim 'ēn lâ) rel pr + n m du + neg ptl + prep + 3 f sg suff
       Parallel Unit Type: compound//double compound

Semantic
Set 1. b // b' ('ēlâ//gannâ) para
Set 2. c2 // c'3 (nōbelet 'āleḥā//'āšer-mayim 'ēn 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 lin'ōret

b. <u̇po'v1û> lēnîsōs

Translation

And the strong shall be like tinder,
and his work as a spark,
Comment: A simple vowel emendation of the MT's participle ḫāšōn ("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 P(PP)

**II. PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

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

**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 (ḥōlō) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: P (ḥōlō) prep + n f sg
   B line: P (ḥōlō) prep + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple
Semantic
Set 1. b / b' (חָשִּׁין//<po`ol>) cause-result
Set 2. c / c' (לִינְּוָד/!/לֶנְּוָד) 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: +0 -QV
ISAIAH 1:31C-D

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ʿūbāʾ ārū ʿšēnēhem yaḥdāw
B. weep ān mēkabbeh:

Translation

and they both shall be burned together,
and none shall quench them.

Grammatical Structure

A. &Vin S-s adv
B. &P(neg ptl) S(ppl)

Grammatical Units

3

Non-Parallel Unit (Coordinate)

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.
ISAIAH 2:6A-B

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ki nāṭaṣṭā ’ammēkā
B. bēt yaʿaqōb

Translation

Surely you have rejected your people, the house of Jacob.

Grammatical Structure

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

Grammatical Units

A. 2
B. 2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

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

A. ki nāṭaṣṭā ’ammēkā
B. bēt yaʿaqōb

Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. b ʿ2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO (ʿammēkā) n m sg + 2 m sg suff
B line: DO-C (bēt 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

ISAIAH_21:6C-E - Text Uncertain
QUATRAIN (see comment under text below)

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wattaammä‘el ‘arșō kesep weįahāb
B. wē‘ēn qēseh lē‘ōsērōtāyw
C. wattaammä‘el ‘arșō sușim
D. wē‘ēn qēseh lēmarkēbōtāyw
E. <wattaammä‘el ‘arșō ‘ēlîlîm>

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.>

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)

Grammatical Units

Set 1. A and C lines: Vpa (timmä‘e) / High ispf 3 / sg simple//simple (repetition)
Parallell Unit Type: compound//simple//simple

Set 3. B and D lines: neg ptl (wē‘ēn) neg ptl
Parallell Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 5. B and D lines: -C (qēseh) n (A) sg
Parallell Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 6. B lines: PP-s (lē‘ōsērōtāyw) n m (with fem pl ending) + 3 sg suff
D lines: PP-s (lēmarkēbōtāyw) n f pl + 3 m sg suff
Parallell Unit Type: simple//simple

Comment: The PP’s of the A and C lines are actually adverbial accusatives.
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. wattimmälé' arşō kesep & wēzahāb
B. wattimmälé' arşō susim
C. wē'ên qēsēh lē'ōṣērōtāyw
D. wē'ên qēsēh lēmarkēbōtāyw

**Semantic Schema**

A. a b c2
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 (timmälé') Niph impf 3 f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//simple (repetition)

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

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

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

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

Set 6. B line: PP-s (lē'ōṣērōtāyw) 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 (‘arsō) rep
Set 3. c2 // c' (kesep wēzāhāb//sūsim) para
Set 4. d // d (wē'ān) rep
Set 5. e // e (qēseh) rep
Set 6. f // f' (lē'ōsērōtāyw//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' ʾarṣō ʾēlīlim
B. lēmaʾāśēh yādāy w yištāḥāwū
C. laʾāšer ʾāsū ʾešbēʾōtāyw:

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(DQ[rm] Vta S-s)

Grammatical Units
3
3
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. wattimālēʾ ʿaršōʾ ʿēlīlīm
B. yiṣṭaḥāwū lēmaʿāśēh yādāyw
C. laʿāṣer ʿāsū ʿesbēʾōtāyw

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

A line: non-parallel (parataxis)

Set 1. B line: PP (lēmaʿāśēh yādāyw) prep + n f sg + n m pl + 3 m sg suff
C line: PP (laʿāṣer ʿāsū ʿesbēʾōtāyw) 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 // bʿ2 (lēmaʿāśēh yādāyw//laʿāṣer ʿāsū ʿesbēʾōtāyw)

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

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ISAIAH 2:9A-C - Text Uncertain

Comment: The A line is more or less repeated in vv. 11 and 17.

---------------------------------------------------------------
ISAIAH 2:10A-B

COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

Translation

A. בָּאָרָבְּשׁוּר Enter into the rock,
B. וֶהָיִיתָּמֵּן be 'āpār and hide in the dust,

Grammatical Structure

A. Vin! PP
B. Vpa! PP

Grammatical Units

2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vin! PP
B. Vpa! PP

A. בָּאָרָבְּשׁוּר
B. וֶהָיִיתָּמֵּן be 'āpār

Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. a' b'

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

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: \( \text{Vin!} \) (bô') Qal imper m sg  
B line: \( \text{Vpa!} \) (wēhiṭṭāmēn) Niph imper m sg  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

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

**Semantic**

Set 1. a // a' (bô'//wēhiṭṭāmēn) **cause-result**  
Set 2. b // b' (baṣṣūr//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

------------------------------------------
TRIPLET

Comment: This triplet (the refrain bëgûmâ la'arûs hâ'âreg 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.

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TRIPLET

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

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'ēnê gabhût ʿādâm ṣâpēl
B. wēṣaḥ rûm ʾānâšîm
C. wēnišgab YHWH lēbadād

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 ṣâpēl (1QIsa reads tiṣșalâlā). In this analysis, the verb is considered masc sg by attraction to ʿādâm, 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 Scheme

A. S-C-C {\text{Vin}}
B. S-C {\text{Vin}}
C. S {\text{Vpa adv}}

A. {\text{'ênê gabhût 'ādâm}} #{säpêl}
B. {\text{rûm 'ānāšîm}} #{(wê)šah}
C. {\text{YHWH}} #{(wê)nišgab} #lêbaddô

Semantic Schema

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S-C-C {('ênê gabhût 'ādâm) n f pl + n f pl + n m sg}
B line: S-C {rûm 'ānāšîm} n [m] sg + n m pl
C line: S {YHWH} pn
Parallel Unit Type: double compound//compound//simple

Set 2. A line: Vin {säpêl} Qal pf 3 m s
B line: Vin {wêšah} Qal conv pf 3 m sg
C line: Vpa {wenišgab} Niph conv pf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple //simple

Semantic

Set 1. a3 // a'2 ('ênê gabhût 'ādâm//rûm 'ānāšîm) syn
a3, a'2 // a' ('ênê gabhût 'ādâm, rûm 'ānāšîm//YHWH) ant

Set 2. b // b' (säpêl//wêšah) syn
b, b' // b' (säpêl, wêšah//wenišgab) ant

A. Ñaayûm hâdî on dîl hâl.
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 hahû'  

Translation

on that day.
Comment: Note the repetition of this line in 17D. There it functions as a conclusion, and here it introduces the theme of vv. 12-17.

ISAIAH 2:12A-C

Comment: Vv. 12 through 16 grammatically and semantically form one unit of 10 lines.

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ki yâm laYHWH šēbā'Ôt
B. 'al kol ge'eh wârâm
C. wē'al kol niissâ' <wēgâbôah>:

Translation

For YHWH of Hosts has a day against all that is proud and lofty, and against all that is lifted up and <high>,

Comment: The wēšăpēl 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 šăpēl (tapeinōthēsontai) and for a synonym of rām (meteōron, cf. Is. 5:15 where it is used in the LXX for "wēgâbôah"). There can never be complete certainty as to which term of a conflate was original, but it is more probable that šăpēl was inserted by dittography from v. 11 than that gâbôah (or the like) was inserted over (or added to) šăpēl for literary reasons. There is sufficient reason, therefore, to emend.
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptp SP (PP-C)
B. PP (ptp -C & C)
C. PP (ptp -C & C)

A. ki yom lA YWH
B. 'al kol g'eh
C. (w'ari) 'al kol ni's'ah
(w'eh) <gaboah>

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
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 ptp ('al kol) prep + ptp
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. B line: -C (g'eh) ptp
-C (r'am) Qal ppl m sg=att (internal)
C line: -C (ni's'ah') Niph ppl m sg
-C (<gaboah>) att (internal)
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple//simple/simple

Semantic

Set 1. d // d ('al kol) rep

Set 2. e // e'' // e''' (g'eh/ni's'ah'/r'am/<gaboah>) 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'āl kol 'arzē hallebā'nōn
B. wē'āl kol 'allōnē habbā'sān;

**Translation**

and against all the cedars of Lebanon,
and against all the oaks of Bashan,
Comment: The phrase מְשָׁפַר מָטָר wēhanniśšēdam 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.

**Grammaratical Structure**

| A. &PP(ptl-C-C) | 3 |
| B. &PP(ptl-C-C) | 3 |

**II. PARALLELISM**

| Grammatical Schema A. PP(ptl -C -C) B. PP(ptl -C -C) A. (we)'al kol 'arzē halēbānōn B. (we)'al kol 'allōnē habbāšān |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Semantic Schema A. a bə B. a b'2 A. kol 'arzē halēbānōn B. kol 'allōnē habbāšān |

**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 ('arzē) n m pl B line: -C ('allōnē) n m pl Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple Set 3. A line: -C (halēbānōn) pn B line: -C (habbāšān) pn Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple |
Semantic
Set 1. a // a (‘al kol) rep
Sets 2 & 3. b2 // b’2 (‘arzê hallêbânôn//’allônê habbâşân) para

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

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

Translation
A. we'al kol hehārīm hārāmīm
and against all the high mountains,
B. we'al kol haggēbā'āt hannissā'āt
and against all the lofty hills,

Grammatical Units
A. PP(ptl-C att) 3
B. PP(ptl-C att) 3

II. PARALLELISM

Semantic Schema
A. a b c
B. a b' c'
Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

Computational/Semantic
Complete grammatical and semantic congruence between parallel units.
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 (hehārīm) n m pl
B line: -C (haggēbā'ōt) n f pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: att (hārāmīm) Qal ppl m pl
B line: att (hanniśsā'ōt) Niph ppl f pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a ('al kol) rep
Set 2. b // b' (hehārīm//haggēbā'ōt) syn
Set 3. c // c' (hārāmīm//hanniśsā'ōt) 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. וְאֵל קֹל מִגְדָּל גָּבוֹא  
B. וְאֵל קֹל ḫוֹמָא בֶּשּׁוֹרָ א  

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  
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema  
A. PP(ptl -C att)  
B. PP(ptl -C att)  
A. וְאֵל קֹל מִגְדָּל גָּבוֹא  
B. וְאֵל קֹל ḫוֹמָא בֶּשּׁוֹרָ א  

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 (ḥômān) n f sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: att (gābōah) att
   B line: att (bēṣūrā) Qal ppl f sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a (‘al kol) rep
Set 2. b // b’ (migdāl//ḥômā) para
Set 3. c // c’ (gābōah//bēṣūrā) 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 šekiyot, 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. wešaḥ gabhût hāʾādām
B. wešāpēl ūm ʾānāsîm
C. weṇiṣgab 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

Grammatical Units
3
3
3

II. PARALLELISM

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

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 (wēšāḥ) Qal conv pf 3 m sg
B line: Vin (wēšāḇēl) Qal conv pf 3 m sg
C line: Vpa (wēnišgab) Niph conv pf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S-C (gabhūt hāʾādām) n f sg + n m sg
B line: S-C (rūm ḫānāšīm) n [m] sg + n m pl
C line: S (YHWH) pn
Parallel Unit Type: compound//compound//simple
Set 1.  a // a' (wešaḥ/wešapēl) *syn*
a, a' // a'' (wešaḥ, wešapēl//wenisgab) *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::Ypa - 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

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

Text

A. bayyôm hahû'

Translation

on that day.

Grammatical Structure

A. PP att(pr)

Grammatical Units

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.
CUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ʻubā'ū bim'ārōt šurīm
B. ʻubimḥillōt ʻāpār

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

Grammatical Units

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. Vin PP -C
B. PP -C
A. (ʻū)bā'ū bim'ārōt šurīm
B. (ʻū)bimḥillōt ʻāpār

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 (ubimhullot) 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 // bimhullot) par
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
ISAIAH 2:19C-E

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. mippênê pahad YHWH
B. ûmêhâdar gê'ônô
C. bêqûmô la'ârôs hâ'âres

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. mippênê pahad YHWH
B. ûmêhâdar gê'ônô
C. bêqûmô la'ârôs hâ'âres
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 (mippēnē pahad YHWH) prep + n m sg + pn
B line: PP-C-s (ūmēhādar gē'ônô) 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 (mippēnē pahad YHWH//ūmēhādar gē'ônô)
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

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. lābô' bēnîqrôt haṣṣūrîm
B. ̲ubîs'îpê hassêlâ'îm

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)  PP  -C
B. PP  -C

A. lābô’  bēnîqrôt  haṣṣûrîm
B. (û)bis’îpê  hassēlā’îm

**Semantic Schema**

A. a  b  c
B. b’  c

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: PP (bēnîqrôt) n f pl
B line: PP (bis’îpê) n m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C (haṣṣûrîm) n m pl
B line: -C (hassēlā’îm) n m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. b // b’ (bēnîqrôt//bis’îpê) syn
Set 2. c // c’ (haṣṣûrîm//hassēlā’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: +0 -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.
ISAIAH 3:1A-B

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Translation
A. kî hinnêh hâ'âdôn YHWH sêbâ'ôt
B. mēṣîr mârûšâlayim ûmîhûdâ

Comment: The participle mēṣîr is used to announce the event as imminent, or at least sure to happen (G-K 116 p).

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Structure
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'ādôn) n m sg
   S-C (YHWH šēbā'āt) n pr + n m pl (internal)
   Parallel Unit Type: simple/compound

Set 2. B line: PP (mīrūšālayim) prep + n pr
   PP (mīhūdā) prep + n pr (internal)
   Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Semantic

Set 1. b / b'2 (hā'ādôn/YHWH šēbā'āt) epith (internal)

Set 2. d / d' (mīrūšālayim/ūmīhūdā) 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'2) - 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)

---

ISAIAH 3:1C-E

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. maš'ēn ūmaš'ēnā
B. kol mišan-lehem
C. wēkol mišan-māyim:

Translation
support and staff,
the whole support of bread,
and the whole support of water.

Comment: Most commentators consider the B and C lines as a later addition, since "bread" and "water" appear to be out of place in a context of "rulers" (cf. vv. 2 and 3). It should be noted, however, that "food" and "government" are related together in v. 7, which argues for the MT (along with a sound text and versional support).

The juxtaposition of the masculine and feminine forms of the same stem in the A line expresses entirety (i.e. support of every kind, cf. G-K 122 v). The idea of "support of bread" is paralleled in Ezk. 4:16, 5:16 and 14:13, where mth is used.

Grammatical Structure
A. DO & DO
B. ,=DO(ptl-C-C)
C. & DO(ptl-C-C)

Grammatical Units
2
3
3
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. DO &DO
B. ,=DO(ptl-C-C)
C. &DO(ptl-C-C)

A. maš'ēn ûmaš'ēnâ
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, ûmaš'ēnâ), 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 ûmaš'ēnâ) 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 ûmaš'ēnâ//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/s, r in mēṣīr_mīrūṣālayim of the B line; m,s sequence extended throughout C-E lines.
ISAIAH 3:2A-C

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text: 
A. gibbôr wê 'îš milhâmâ
B. šôpêṯ wênâbî'
C. wëqôsêm wëzâqên

Translation: 
The mighty man and soldier, judge, prophet, 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

B. DO

C. DO

A. gibbôr
(wê) 'îš milhâmâ
B. šôpêṯ
(wê)nâbî'
C. (wê)qôsêm
(wê)zâqên
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/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’’’’’’) - 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 (s, z) sequence in gōsešem and zāgēn
   (also, the ū in ḫū and Ḫūdēt)
   Assonance: ū/ō vowel throughout all lines; ū in both terms of the C line (and in Ḫūdēt 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 quatrains with the next on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text                      Translation
A. šar-hāmīššîm           the captain of fifty,  
B. ʿūnūʾ pānîm             the man of eminence,
Grammatical Structure

A. DO-C
B. DO(ppl)-C

Grammatical Units

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. DO -C
B. DO -C

Semantic Schema

A. šar - hànhiššîm
B. (û) nê'sî' pânîm

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO (šar) n m sg
B line: DO (nê'sî' pânîm) Qal ppl pass m s
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C (ḥâmiššîm) n m pl
B line: -C (pânîm) n f pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a2 // a'2 (šar-ḥâmiššîm//nê'sî' pânîm) 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. יְ֔שׁוֹבְּשׁוֹב וָ֜חַ֖קָּמָ֖ו הָֽרָֽעֵֽים
B. פְּלַ֣יְיוּנְּבְּוָ֖ל הָֽרַֽחַֽשָּׁ֖ש

Translation

the counselor, wise man in magic,
and the expert in charms.
Comment: The epexegetical genitive waḥākam ḥārāśîm could be a superlative with ḥārāśîm from the root ḥārā (i.e. "the most skilled craftsman," cf. G-K 133 f). Because of its being paired with ṭūbūn lāḥāš, however, some regard ḥārāśîm to be from an assumed root herēz (a hapax in Hebrew), related to the Aramaic, Arabic and Ethiopic cognate for "magic" or "drugs."

**Grammatical Structure**

A. &DO(pp1) &DO-C
B. &DO(pp1)-C

**Grammatical Units**

A. 3
B. 2

II. **PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

A. DO
   DO-C
B. DO-C

A. (wē)yōʾēq
   (wā)ḥākam ḥārāśîm
B. (ṭū)nbūn lāḥāš

**Semantic Schema**

A. a aʾ2
B. aʾʾ2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: DO (yōʾēq) Qal ppl m sg
   DO-C (ḥākam ḥārāśîm) att + n m pl (internal)
   B line: DO-C (nēbūn lāḥāš) Niph ppl m sg + n [m] sg

Parallel Unit Type: simple/compound

**Semantic**

Set 1. a / aʾ2 // aʾʾ2 (yōʾēq/ḥākam ḥārāśîm//nēbūn 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

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wēnātattî nē·ārîm Šārēhem
B. wēta·ālûîm 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**

A. &\text{Vta} \text{ DO DO-s} \\
B. &\text{S Vin PP-s} \\

Comment: śārēhem could be analyzed as an adverbial accusative as well as a second DO.

**II. PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

A. &\text{Vta DO-s do} \\
B. [\text{Vta}] PP-s [DO] \\

A. wēnātattī śārēhem nē'ārim \\
B. [\text{āmšil}] 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 śārēhem in the A line is separated by nē'ārim (indicated by the dots).
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: &Vta DO-s (wēnātātī šārēhem) Qal conv pf 1 c sg + n m pl + 3 m pl suff
B line: [Vta] PP-s ([ʿamṣīl]bām) Hiph impf 1 c sg + prep + 3 m pl suff
Parallel Unit Type: compound//compound

Set 2. A line: DO (nēʿārīm) n m pl
B line: [DO] (tāʿālūlim) n m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a2 // aʿ2 (wēnātātī šārēhem//yīmṣēlū bām) syn
Set 2. b // bʿ (nēʿārīm//tāʿālūlim) 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::aʿ2 - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. b::bʿ - 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 hā'ām
B. 'īš bē'īš
C. wē'īš bērē'ēhû

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. wēniggaš hā'ām
B. 'īš bē'īš
C. (wē) 'īš bērē'ēhû
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 ('ām) n m sg
       B line: S PP ('ām bē'īš) n m sg + prep + n m sg
       C line: S PP ('ām bērē'ēhū) n m sg + prep + n m sg + 3 m sg suff

Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound//compound

Semantic

Set 1. b'2 // b'2 ('ām bē'īš// bērē'ēhū) rep/gen-spec
       b // b'2, b'2 ('ām// bē'īš, bērē'ēhū) 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

COUPLE
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. yirḥāḇû hannāʿ ar bazzāqēn
B. weḥanniqleh bannikbād:

Translation
The youth will be boisterous against the elder, and the lightly esteemed against the honorable.

Grammatical Structure
A. Vin S PP
B. &S(ppl) PP

Grammatical Units
A. 3
B. 2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. Vin S PP
B. S PP

A. yirḥāḇû hannāʿ ar bazzāqēn
B. (wē) hanniqleh bannikbād
Semantic Schema
A. a b b'
B. b'' b'''

A. yirhābū hanna`ar
   (baz)zāqēn
B. nīqleh
   (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 (bazzāqēn) 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

COUPELT

I. PRELIMINARY_ANALYSIS

Text

A. ƙi kâñlā yůrušālayim
B. wihūdā nāpāl

Translation

For Jerusalem has stumbled, and Judah has fallen.
Grammatical Structure

A. ptl Vin S
B. &S Vin

Grammatical Units

A. 2
B. 2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptl Vin S
B. Vin S

A. \( kî\ kâshêlâ \) yerûšâlayim
B. nâpal (w)îhûdâ

Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. b' a'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vin (kâshêlâ) Qal pf 3 f sg
     B line: Vin (nâpal) Qal pf 3 m sg
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S (yerûšâlayim) n pr
     B line: S (îhûdâ) n pr
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (kâshêlâ//nâpal) syd
Set 2. b // b' (yerûšâlayim//îhûdâ) 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.
**ISAIAH 3:12C-D**

**COUPLET**

**I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

| A. `ammî mē`aššērekā mat`îm | My people, your leaders mislead, |
| B. wēderek `ārēḥōtēkā bille`ū | they confound the way of your paths. |

Comment: Cf. 9:15 and Prov. 23:19 for the meaning "lead on" for `āšar in the Pi (hence "leaders" as participle). The Pi of bāalā 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 bīl may have assimilated into that of bīl).

**Grammatical_Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical_Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. DO-s S-s ppl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp;DO-C-s Vta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Note the *casus pendens*.

**II. PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical_Schema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical_Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. DO-s S-s ppl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. [ppl] DO-C-s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. `ammî mē`aššērekā mat`îm
B. [mēballē`îm] (wē)derek `ārēḥōtēkā

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. 'ammî mē'assērekkâ
   matîm
B. wēderek ŏrehoṭēkâ bille'u

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: ppl (matîm) Hiph ppl m pl
B line: [ppl] DO-C-s ([mēballē'îm] wēderek ŏrehoṭēkâ)
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 (matîm/bille'û derek ŏrehoṭēkâ) syn
b / b', b'3 (mē'assērekkâ/matîm, bille'û derek ŏreboteka) 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

COUPLETT
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. nissab lari'ab YHWH
B. w'e'omed lodin <'ammo>

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)

Grammatical Units
3
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. S P(ppl) PP(InC)
B. P(ppl) PP(InC-C)

A. YHWH nissab lari'ab
B. (we) e'omed lodin <'ammo>
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 (‘ōmēd) Qal ppl m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: InC (lārīb) Qal InC
   B line: InC (lādīn) Qal InC
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (niṣṣāb//‘ōmēd) syn
Set 2. b // b' (lārīb//lādīn) 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

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. YHWH bēmišpāt yābô'
B. 'īm-ziqnē 'ammō wēsārāyw

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

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)
ISAIAH 3:14C-D

COUPLING

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. וְָאַטָּמ בִָּארְטֶּמ הָקכְּרֶּמ

B. גֶּזֶּלָּל הֶָאַנְּיִׇ בֶּבֶּאַטֲֶּקֶּמ

Translation

A. It is you who have devoured the vineyard;

B. the plunder of the poor is in your houses.

Comment: The Pi of בָּרְכ most probably means "devour" in light of the context and 5:5.

Grammatical Structure

A. &S(pr) Vta DO

B. S-C P(PP-s)

Grammatical Units

3 3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

None

Semantic Schema

A. a b c

B. c'2 d

A. וְָאַטָּמ בִָּארְטֶּּמ הָקכְּרֶּּמ

B. גֶּזֶּלָּל הֶָאַנְּיִׇ בֶּבֶּאַטֲֶּקֶּמ

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical Units

None
Semantic
Set 1. c // c'2 (kerem//ğezäl he'ānî) 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

COUPLEIT
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. mallēkem tēdakkē'ū 'ammî
B. āpnē 'āniyîm tiṭhānû
     <nē'um-'ādōnây YHWH śēbâ'ēt>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Structure</th>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. ptl? Vta DO-s</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp;DO-C Vta</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. PARALLELISM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. ptl? Vta DO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Vta DO-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. mallākem tēdakkēʿū ām̄m̄i
B. tīṯānû (û)pēn̄ē ʿānîyîm

 III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set 1. A line: Vta (tēdakkēʿū) Pi impf 2 m sg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B line: Vta (tīṯānû) Qal impf 2 m sg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Set 2. A line: DO (ām̄m̄i) n m sg + 1 c sg suff |
| B line: DO-C (û)pēn̄ē ʿānîyîm) n f sg + adj |
| Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound |
Semantic

Set 1. $b \leftrightarrow b' (tēdakkēʿ/ tiṭḥānū) \text{ syn}$

Set 2. $c \leftrightarrow c'2 (aṃnī/ ṭp̄n̄ē ṣān̄ȳīm) \text{ gen-spec}$

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. $\text{Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel}$
Set 2. $\text{DO::DO-C - grammatically parallel}$

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

A. \textlt{\textasciitilde}wayyō\~mer YHWH\textlt{\textasciitilde} \textasciitilde ya\'an \textasciitilde gābêhû bênôt śiyyôn

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. ptll ptll Vin S-C

II. SINGLE LINE

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wattēla\~kānā nē\~tūwōt ġārōn
B. āmsaqqērōt \textasciitilde\textasciitilde \textasciitilde\textasciitilde ēnāyim

Translation

and they walk with outstretched necks, and ogle with their eyes,
Comment: In spite of the fact that there are three instances of hapax legomena (in the quatrains 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 šgr refers to some bawdy, wanton look, unless with Jastrow we understand it to mean "paint" (cf. šgr II, Pi).

Grammatical Structure  
A. &Vin adv(ppl-C)  
B. &adv(ppl-C)  

Comment: The participial constructions of the A and B lines are adverbial accusatives of the verb wattelaknâ.

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema  
A. Vin adv(ppl -C)  
B. adv(ppl -C)  

Semantic Schema  
A. a b2  
B. b'2  

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical  
Set 1. A line: ppl (nêtuwot) Qal ppl f pl  
B line: ppl (ûmsaqqêrot) Pi ppl f pl  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple  

Set 2. A line: -C (gârûn) n m sg  
B line: -C ('ênâyim) n f du  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple
Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. b2 // b'2 (נֵעְתְוֹתָה הַגָּרְנֹנ//מֶשָּׁאָקְרֶרֹת ִ'הַנָּיִים) para

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
**COUPLEI**

I. **PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. hâlôk wêtâpôp têlaknâ</td>
<td>mincing along as they go,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. ûbraglêhem tê'akkasnâ</td>
<td>tinkling with their feet,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The infinitive ùpp may be onomatopoetic, related to the little steps taken by a child (i.e. tap, cf. Gray). The Pi of êks 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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Structure</th>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. adv(InA &amp;InA) Vin</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp;PP-s Vin</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. **PARALLELISM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Schema</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Vin adv(InA &amp;InA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. PP Vin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. têlaknâ hâlôk wêtâpôp
B. (û)braglêhem tê'akkasnâ

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semantic Schema</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. a2 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. a'2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 (ḥālōk wētāpōp) 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 (ḥālōk wētāpōp/ʿbēraglēhem 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: +0 -Vin
Comment: Note the chiasm between the 16C and E, D and F lines (telegram with telegram, netu with hâlak, wetapôô, mesaggerôô with tê'akkasna, 'êna'êm with raglêhem).

F 1

a  b2  c  d
b  ^2  a  d  c

---

ISAIAH 3:17A-B

COUPLER

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wê'sippâh 'âdônây qodqöd
   bênot siyyôn
B. waYHWH <pe·athen> yê'âreh:

Translation

the Lord will smite with a scab the heads of the daughters of Zion, and YHWH will lay bare their temples.

Comment: šippâh is usually translated "to smite with a scab" on the basis of the nouns sappabat/mispabat (understanding a s/s interchange) meaning "scab," found in Lev. 13:2, 6, 7, 8 and 14:56. The meaning of the MT pothen 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 ta schêma 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 godgöô ("corner" or "side" of head) "temple").

Grammatical Structure

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

Grammatical Units

5
3
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

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

A. wēśippaḥ 'ādōnāy qodqōd bēnōt šiyyōn
B. yē'āreh (wa)YWHH <pē'athen>

Semantic Schema

A. a b c3
B. b' c' a'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta (wēśippaḥ) conv Pi pf 3 m sg
B line: Vta (yē'āreh) Pi impf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S ('ādōnāy) n pr
B line: S (YWHH) n pr
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: DO-C-C (qodqōd bēnōt šiyyōn) n m sg + n f pl + n loc
B line: DO-s (<pē'athen>) n f sg + 3 f pl suff
Parallel Unit Type: double compound//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (wēśippaḥ//yē'āreh) para
Set 2. b // b' ('ādōnāy//YWHH) epith
Set 3. c3 // c' (qodqōd bēnōt šiyyōn//pē'athen) pr/para
IV. RESULTS

Grammatical

Set 1. Vta::Vta - grammatically parallel
Set 2. S::S - grammatically parallel
Set 3. DO-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
TRIPLET

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 discernible either on the semantic or rhetorical levels, and that various terms cannot 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. bayyôm hahû, yâsîr ādônây
B. ēt tip'eret hakâsîm
C. wêhaśšèbisîm wêhaśâshârônîm:

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 ('et tip' eret hā'ākāsim) dom + n f'sg + n [m] pl
   C line: DO (wēhāšēbisim) n [m] pl
   DO (wēhāšāhōrōnim) n [m] pl (internal)
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple/simple

Semantic

Set 1. e2 // e'/e'' (tip' eret hā'ākāsim//hā'sēbisim/
   haššāhōrōnim) 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

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. hannêṯîpôt wêhaššêrôt wêhârêʾālôt
B. happêʾērim wêhaśšēʾādot wêhaqqîṣṣûrim

Translation
the pendants, the bracelets and the veils;
the headdress, 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. hannētīpōt
   (wē)ḥaṣṣērōt
   (wē)ḥārēʾālōt
B. ḫappeʿērīm
   (wē)ḥaṣṣēʾādōt
   (wē)ḥaqqīṣṣūrīm

Semantic

A. a a′ a''
B. a'... a'... a''...

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO (hannētīpōt) n [f] pl
   DO (ḥaṣṣērōt) n [f] pl
   DO (ḥārēʾālōt) n [f] pl (internal)
B line: DO (ḥappeʿērīm) n m pl
   DO (ḥaṣṣēʾādōt) n f pl
   DO (ḥaqqīṣṣūrīm) n [m] pl (internal)
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple/simple//simple/
   simple/simple

Semantic

Set 1. a / a' / a' / a'... / a'... / a'... (nētīpōt/ṣērōt/
   rē ʾalōt//pēʿērīm/šē ʾādōt/qiṣṣūrīm) para (internal; A
   & B lines)
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

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

Parallel Unit Type: Set 1. 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

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text                                       Translation
A. āḇāṭṭe hānnepes wēhalleḇāyām:           the perfume boxes and the charms;
B. haṭṭabbā’ot wēnizmē hā’āp:             the signet rings and nose rings,
Grammatical Structure

A. DO-C & DO
B. DO & DO-C

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 (battâ hannepes) n m pl + n f sg
     DO (halâbhasîm) n [m] pl (internal)
     B line: DO (tablâbâ'ot) n f pl
     DO-C (nîzma habäp) n m pl + n m sg (internal)

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

Semantic

Set 1. a2 / a` // a` / a` 2 (battâ hannepes/halâbhasîm/
haçtablâbâ'ot/nizma habäp) para (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. hammahaštāḥôt wēhammašṭāpôt
B. wēhammitpāḥôt wēhāḥāriṭím:

Translation

the festal garments, the mantels,
the cloaks and the handbags,
Grammatical Structure

A. DO & DO
B. DO & DO

Grammatical Units

2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical

A. DO & DO
B. DO & DO

A. hammahala'soth
   (wê) hamma'atapot
B. (wê) hammipapahot
   (wê) hâhâritîm

Semantic

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO (hammahala'soth) n f pl
               DO (hamma'atapot) n f pl (internal)
     B line: DO (hammitpapahot) n f pl
               DO (hâhâritîm) n m pl (internal)

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

Semantic

Set 1. a / a' // a'' / a'''

        (hammahala'soth/hamma'atapot//
        hammitpapahot/hâhâritîm) 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

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

ISAIAH_3:23A-B

COUPLET
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wehaggilyōnîm wehassēdînîm
B. wehaṣṣēnîpōt wehārēdîdîm:  

Translation
the fine garments, the linen garments,
the turbans and the shawls.
Grammatical Structure
A. &DO &DO
B. &DO &DO

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical
A. &DO &DO
B. &DO &DO

A. (wê) haggilyônîm
(wê) hassêdînîm
B. (wê) haššênîpôt
(wê) hârêdîdîm

Semantic
A. a a`
B. a' a''

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
Set 1. A line: DO (haggilyônîm) n m pl
      DO (hassêdînîm) n [m] pl (internal)
      B line: DO (haššênîpôt) n m pl
      DO (hârêdîdîm) n [m] pl (internal)
      Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple///simple/simple

Semantic
Set 1. a / a' // a'' / a''' (haggilyônîm/hassêdînîm//haššênîpôt/
     hârêdîdîm) 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

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

ISAIAH_3:24A-B

COUPLET

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

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. [wêhâyâ] taḥat bōʾem maq yihyeh
B. wētaḥat ḫâqōrâ niqqù

Translation

Instead of perfume, there will be rottenness;
instead of a girdle, a rope;
Comment: The introductory wēhāyā is extra-metrical. nīgrā 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></th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

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

| A. | tahāt bōsem maq yihyeh |
| B. | (wē) tahāt hāgōrā nīgrā |

Semantic Schema

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

| A. | tahāt bōsem yihyeh maq |
| B. | tahāt hāgōrā nīgrā |

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: P(PP) (tahāt bōsem) prep + n m sg
       B line: P(PP) (tahāt hāgōrā) prep + n f sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S (maq) n m sg
       B line: S (nīgrā) n f sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple
Semantic

Set 1. a // a'' (taḥat bōsem//taḥat ḥāgÔrā) para/rep

Set 2. a' // a''' (maq//niqrā) para

Sets 1 & 2. a / a' (bōsem/maq) ant (internal)
   a'' / a''' (ḥāgÔrā/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

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

Text
A. wētāhat maʿāseh miqṣeh qorḥā
B. wētāhat pētīgīl maḥāgōret ʿaq

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." pētīgīl, another hapax, is probably a foreign word, the meaning of which must be opposite to ʿaq. 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)tāhat maʿāseh miqṣeh qorḥā
B. (wē)tāhat pētīgīl maḥāgōret ʿaq
Semantic Schema

A. a2 a′
B. a′′ a′′′2

A. wētaḥat maʿāšeh miqṣeh qorḥa
B. wētaḥat pētīgil maḥāgōret saq

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 pētīgil) n [m] sg
   Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Set 2. A line: S (qorḥa) n f sg
   B line: S-C (maḥāgōret saq) n f sg + n m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1. a2 // a′′ (taḥat maʿāšeh miqṣeh//taḥat pētīgil) para/rep
Set 2. a′ // a′′′2 (qorḥa//maḥāgōret saq) para
Sets 1 & 2. a2 / a′ (maʿāšeh miqṣeh/qorḥa) ant (internal)
            a′′ / a′′′2 (pētīgil/maḥāgōret saq) 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)

ISAIAH 3:25A-B

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. mētayik baḥereb yippōlû
B. ūgbūrātēk bammilḥāmā:

Translation
Your men shall fall by the sword, and your warriors in battle.

Grammatical Structure
A. S-s PP Vin
B. &S-s PP

Grammatical Units
3
2
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. S: PP: Vin
B. S: PP

A. mëtayik: bañereb: yippöölù
B. (u)gëbûrätêk: bammilhämä

Semantic Schema

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

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

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

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (mëtayik//gëbûrätêk) syn
Set 2. b // b' (hereb//milhämä) 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

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text                                Translation
A. wë'ānû wë'ābêlû pëtâhêhâ      Her gates will lament and mourn;
B. wëniqqâtâ lâ'âres têsêb        desolate, she shall sit upon the ground.

Comment: The verb ānâ means "to mourn" elsewhere only in 19:8. The Niph of nâgâ 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 niggâyôn, a substantive of the same root, is used negatively in depicting the "whiteness of teeth" during famine).

Grammatical Structure                  Grammatical Units
A. &Vin &Vin S-s                    3
B. &Vpa PP Vin                      3
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vin  S  Vin
B. Vpa  PP Vin

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 ('ānû) Qal pf conv 3 pl
       Vin ('ābēlû) Qal pf conv 3 pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple (internal)

Semantic

Set 1. a / a' ('ānû/'ābēlû) syn (internal)

IV. RESULT

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. wēneheziqû šeba' nāšim
B. bē'iš 'ēḥād [bayyôm hahu']

Comment: The bayyom hahu_ is extra-metrical (LXX omits it).

Grammatical Structure

A. &Vta S-C
B. DO(PP att)

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)
ISAIAH 4:1C-D

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

TEXT
A. <lē'môr> lahmēnû nō'kēl
B. wēšimlātēnû nilbāš

Translation
A. and say, "We will eat our own bread,
B. and wear our own cloths,

Comment: The lē'môr is extra-metrical.

Grammatical Structure
A. <InC> DO-s Vta
B. &DO-s Vta

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. DO Vta
B. DO Vta

A. lahmēnû nō'kēl
B. (wē)šimlātēnû 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 (nō'kēl) 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' (nō'kēl//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 yiqqārē 'šīmka 'ālēnū
B. 'ēsōp ḥērpātēnū

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 yiqqārē 'šīmka 'ālēnū
B. 'ēsōp ḥērpātēnū

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
None

Semantic
a₃ // a'₂ (raq yiqqārē 'šīmka 'ālēnū// 'ēsōp ḥērpātēnū)
cause-result (on phrase level only)
IV. RESULT

Grammatical
None

Semantic
a₃ₗₐ₂ - 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. 'îṣîrâ nê' lîdîdî
B. šîrat <dōday> lêkarmô

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 dōday). The usual course taken by commentators is to emend dōday to the abstract plural dōday 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

A. Vta! pt1! PP-s  
B. DO-C-s PP-s

Non-Parallel_Unit (Enjambment)

Comment: Note the repetition of roots šîr and dôd/yâdîd in the couplet. This repetition gives the impression that the couplet is semantically parallel.

ISAIAH 5:1C-D

COUPLETI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. kerem hâyâ lîmiddî  
B. bêqeren ben-šâmen

Comment: geren is a hapax with this meaning, and one must resort to the Arabic garn (hill). For ben-šâmen, cf. G-K 128 v.

Grammatical Structure

A. S QV P(PP)  
B. PP ;=—C

Non-Parallel_Unit (Enjambment)
ISAI AH 5:2A-B

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. way'azzęqêhû waysaqqêlêhû
B. wayyitṭā'êhû šôrêq

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

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vta-s
B. Vta-s adv acc

Semantic Schema

A. a a'
B. a''2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta (way`azzēqēhû) Pi conv impf 3 m s + 3 m sg suff
Vta (waysaqqēlēhû) Pi conv impf 3 m s + 3 m sg suff (internal)
B line: Vta adv acc (wayyiṭṭā`ēhû sōrēq) 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`azzēqēhû/waysaqqēlēhû//wayyiṭṭā`ēhû sōrēq) 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

COURT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Translation

A. wayyiben migdāl bĕtōkô

He built a watchtower in its midst,

B. wēgam-yeqeb-ḥāšēb bô

and hewed out a wine vat in it,

Grammatical Structure

A. &Vta DO PP-s

Grammatical Units

B. &ptl DO Vta PP-s

3

3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vta DO PP-s

B. Vta DO PP-s

A. (wa)yyiben migdāl bĕtōkô

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 (bētōkō) prep + 3 m sg suff  
    B line: PP (bō) 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' (bētōkō//bō) 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

COUPLETT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wayqaw la'āsāt 'ānābîm
B. wayyā'aš bē'ušîm

Translation

and He expected for it to yield grapes, but it yielded wild grapes.

Comment: bē'ušîm 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)
B. Vta DD

A. wayqaw la'āsāt 'ānābîm
B. wayyā'aš bē'ušîm
Comment: The grammatical parallelism is subtle. In as much as the infinitive contains a verbal element, it can be argued that la\'á\'asot is parallel to wayya\'a\'as. In form, however, wayya\'a\'as is closer to wayga\'aw, 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\'á\'asot) prep + Qal InC
       B line: Vta (wayya\'a\'as) Qal impf consec 3 m sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (\'ánábîm) n m pl
       B line: DO (bë\'u\'šîm) n [m] pl
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (la\'á\'asot//wayya\'a\'as) rep
Set 2. c // c' (\'ánábîm//bë\'u\'šîm) 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
Semantics

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

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. we'attâ yôšêb yêrûšâlayîm
B. we'îs yêhûdâ

Translation

And now, 0 inhabitants of Jerusalem,

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’attā**  
   **yōšēb**  
   **yĕrûšālayim**

B. **(wē)’îs**  
   **yĕhûdā**

**Semantic Schema**

A. **a b c**

B. **b’ c’**

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

---

III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

**Set 1.**

A line: S (yōšēb) Qal ppl m sg

B line: S (’îs) n m sg

Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

**Set 2.**

A line: -C (yĕrûšālayim) n pn

B line: -C (yĕhûda) n pn

Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

**Semantic**

**Set 1.**

b // b’ (yōšēb//’îs) **syn**

**Set 2.**

c // c’ (yĕrûšālayim//yĕhûdā) **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

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text                                    Translation
A. šiptu-nā' bēnî                      Judge between me,
B. ūbēn karmî                          and my vineyard.

Grammatical Structure                   Grammatical Units
A. Vin!-ptl! PP-s                      2
B. &PP-C-s                             2

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)
COUPLETT

Comment: This couplet forms a quatrain 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'asot, and the B and D lines both contain finite forms of the verb 'asâ). However, the parallelism between the A and B, C and D lines is more determinative.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. mâ-la'asot 'ôd lêkarmî
B. wêlôr 'âsîtî 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)

Grammatical Units
A. 3
B. 2

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. mâ 'ôd [ya'asêh] lêkarmî
B. lôr 'âsîtî 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 'od) are separated by InC.

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: [Vta] ([ya'asah]) Qal impf 3 m sg
B line: neg Vta (lō' 'āsītī) neg + Qal pf 1 c sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP-s (lēkarmā) prep + n m sg + 1 c sg suff
B line: PP-s (bō) prep + 3 m sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (mā-la'āsāt//wēlō' 'āsītī) rep
Set 2. c // c' (lēkarmā//bō) 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 Translation
A. maddûa‘ qiwwêtî la‘āsôt 'ānâbîm
B. wayya‘as bē'ūšîm:

Why did I wait for it to yield grapes, and it yielded wild grapes?

Grammatical Structure

A. adv? Vin PP(InC DO) 4
B. &Vta DO

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. adv? Vin PP(InC DO)
B. Vta DO

A. maddûa‘ qiwwêtî la‘āsôt 'ānâbîm
B. wayya‘as bē'ūšîm
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, laʿāsōt and wayyāʿāš 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 (laʿāsōt) prep Qal InC
     B line: Vta (wayyāʿāš) Qal impf consec 3 m sg
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (ʿānābīm) n m pl
     B line: DO (bēʿušīm) n m pl
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. c / c' (laʿāsōt//wayyāʿāš) rep
Set 2. d / d' (ʿānābīm//bēʿušīm) 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
Semantic

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

COUPLETT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wē′atta ḏā·â-nâ′ ·etkem
B. ēt ′äsər-′ānî ′ōseh lēkarmâ

Translation

So now, let me tell you what I will do to my vineyard.

Grammatical Structure

A. &adv Vta-plt! DO(dom-s)
B. DO [dom ,R(rm Spr ppl PF-s)]

Grammatical Units

3
3

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)
QUAIREIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. hāsēr mēsūkkātō
B. wēhāyā lēbā'ēr
C. pārōs gēdērō
D. wēhāyā lēmirmās:

Translation

Remove its hedge,
so that it becomes pasturage.
Break down its wall,
so that it is trampled.

Comment: The infinitive absolutes hāsēr (which may be an imperative) and pārōs 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 mēsūkkātō (hence from the root škk) belongs here, or if mēsukātō (from šūk=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 bā'ēr may mean to "graze" (cf. Ex. 22:4) and is freely translated "pasturage" above.

Grammatical Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. InA! DO-s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp;Vin PP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. InA! DO-s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. &amp;Vin PP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. hāsēr mēsūkkātō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. wēhāyā lēbā'ēr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. pārōs gēdērō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. wēhāyā lēmirmās</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 (pārōś) Qal InA
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (mēsûkkātô) 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//pārōś) syn
Set 2. b // b' (mēsûkkātô//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. waʾasītēhū 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 bāṭūt 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".

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Scheme

A. &Vta-s DO
B. neg Vpa
C. &neg Vpa
D. &Vin S &S

Grammatical Structure

A. &Vta-s DO
B. neg Vpa
C. &neg Vpa
D. &Vin S &S

Grammatical Units

A. 2
B. 2
C. 2
D. 3
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

COUPLER

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wē'āl he'ābīm 'āṣawweh
B. mēḥamṭīr 'ālāyw māṭar:

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)
ISAIAH 5:7A-D

QUATRAIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. Ки керем YHWH шеба’от
B. бêt yiērā’êl
C. вě ìē yēhûdâ
D. nêṭa’ ša’āšû’âyw

Translation

Indeed, the vineyard of YHWH
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. Ки керем YHWH шеба’от
B. бêt yiērâ’êl
C. вě ìē yēhûdâ
D. nêṭa’ ša’āšû’âyw

Comments: The 5th and 6th verses may have related antithetical significance: the vineyard of YHWH (5:7) is a place of destruction and judgment (5:7; 5:17), whereas the house of Israel, the vineyard of the Lord of hosts, is a place of peace and prosperity (5:6-7).
Semantic Schema

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

A. ki kerem YHWH šēbā‘ôt
B. bêt yišrā‘ēl
C. 'îš yēhūdā
D. nēţa' ša'āsū'āyw

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (kerem) n m sg
D line: S (nēţa' ša'āsū'āyw) n [m] sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C-C (YHWH šēbā‘ôt) n pn + n m pl
D line: -C-s (ša'āsū'āyw) n m pl + 3 m sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Set 3. B line: P (bêt) n m sg
C line: P ('îš) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 4. B line: -C (yišrā‘ēl) n pn
C line: -C (yēhūdā) n pn
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a3 // a'2 (kerem YHWH šēbā‘ôt//nēţa' ša'āsū'āyw)
epith/pr

Set 3. b // b' (bêt/‘îš) syn

Set 4. c // c' (yišrā‘ēl//yēhūdā) mer

Comment: The "a" and "b" terms are then related metaphorically:
a3, a'2 / b2, b'2 (kerem YHWH šēbā‘ôt, nēţa' ša'āsū'āyw/bêt yišrā‘ēl, 'îš yēhūdā).
bêt is apparently idiomatic with yēhūdā
(cf. Hosea 1:7, Jer. 3:18 and Ezek. 4:6) as well as yišrā‘ēl, and therefore bêt yišrā‘ēl and 'îš yēhūdā 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 semantically indivisible
ISAIAH 5:7E-H

QUATRAIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wayqaw lēmišpāt
B. wēhinnēh mišpāḥ
C. lišdāqā
D. wēhinnēh šē'āqā

Translation

A. and He looked for justice,
B. but behold, bloodshed;
C. for righteousness,
D. but behold, a cry!

Comment: mišpāḥ, a hapax and obvious pun on mišpāt, is usually traced to the root sōh, which in late Hebrew and Arabic means "to pour out, shed" (note sāpiyāh in Job 14:19 "outpouring?").

Grammatical Structure

A. &Vin PP
B. &P(ptl!) S
C. PP
D. &P(ptl!) S

Grammatical Units

A. 2
B. 2
C. 1
D. 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
B. P(ptl!) S
C. PP
D. P(ptl!) S

A. wayqaw lēmišpāt
B. wēhinnēh mišpāḥ
C. lišdāqā
D. wēhinnēh šē'āqā
Semantic Schema

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

A. wayqaw lēmišpāt
B. wēhinnēh mispāh
C. liśdāqā
D. wēhinnēh ṣēʾāqā

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1.  A line: PP (lēmišpāt) prep + n m sg
        C line: PP (liśdāqā) 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 (mispāh) n [m] sg
        D line: S (ṣēʾāqā) n f sg
        Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1.  b // b' (lēmišpāt//liśdāqā) SYN

Set 2.  c // c (wēhinnēh) REP

Set 3.  b' // d'' (mispāh//ṣēʾāqā) PARA

Sets 1 & 3.  b, b' // b', b'' (lēmišpāt, liśdāqā/mispāh,
           ṣēʾāqā) ANT

Comment: Note the paronomasia in mispāt and mispāh, ṣēḏāqā and ṣēʾāqā (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)
ISAI AH 5:8-10

TRI P LE I

I. PREL IMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. hōy maggî 'ē bayit bēbayit
B. šādeh bēšādeh yaqrîbû 'ad ēpes maqôm
C. wēhūšabtem lēbaddêkem bēqereb hā'āres

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. &VFin PP PP-C

Comment: The Hiph of yāšab (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 ppl DO PP
B. ,-R(pppl) DO PP PP-C
C. &Vin PP PP-C

Comment: The rewrite of the Hiph imperfect to the participle displays the underlying grammatical parallelism.
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: ppl (maggîîê) Hiph ppl m pl
        B line: [ppl] (maqrîbû) 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)

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
Semantic

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

ISAIAH 5:9A-E

QUATRAIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'im-lō' bōttīm rabbīm
B. lēšammā yihyū
C. gēdōlīm wēṭōbīm
D. mē'ēn yāšēb

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. att
C. att
D. P(PP-C)

A. 'im-lô' bättîm rabbîm
B. gêdôlîm
C. (wê) tôbîm
D. mê'en yôşeb

Semantic Schema

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: att (rabbîm) att m pl
C line: att (gêdôlîm) att m pl
att ( tôbîm) att m pl (internal)
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple/simple

Set 2. B line: PP (lêšammâ) prep + n f sg
D line: PP-C (mê'en yôşeb) prep + neg ptl + Qal ppl m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound
Semantic

Set 1.  c // c' / c'' (rabbîm//gēdōlîm/ţōbîm) para (internal; C line)

Set 2.  d // d'2 (leśammâ//mē‘ēn yōţēb) 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)
QUATRAIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

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 'āšeret šimdê -kerem
B. ya'ăsû bat 'ēḥāt
C. (we)zera' ḥōmer
D. ya'ăseh 'ēpâ

Comment: The verbs are considered grammatically parallel in spite of the different number.
Semantic Schema

A. a3
B. b c2
C. a'2
D. b' c'

A. kî 'ãšeret šimdê-kerem
B. ya'ãšû bat 'eḩât
C. zera' ḥômer
D. ya'ãšeh 'êpâ

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S-C ('ãšeret šimdê) 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 (ḥômer) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. B line: Vta (ya'ãšû) Qal impf 3 pl
D line: Vta (ya'ãšeh) Qal impf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 4. B line: DO att (bat 'eḩât) n m sg + adj f sg
D line: DO ('êpâ) n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a3 // a'2 ('ãšeret šimdê-kerem//zera' ḥômer) para
Set 3. b // b' (ya'ãšû//ya'ãšeh) rep
Set 4. c2 // c' (bat 'eḩât//'êpâ) 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
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ḫôy maškîmê babbôqer
B. šêkâr yirdôpû
C. mē'ahârê bannesêp
D. yayin yadîqêm:

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
B. DO Vta
C. S(ppl) PP
D. [DO Vta]

A. ḫôy maškîmê babbôqer
B. šêkâr yirdôpû
C. mē'ahârê bannesêp
D. yayin [yadîqê] 

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) (maskîmê) Hiph ppl m pl
   C line: S(ppl) (mê'ahârê) Pi ppl m pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (babböger) prep + n m sg
   C line: PP (bannešep) prep + n m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. B line: DO (šêkâr) n [m] sg
   D line: [DO] (yayin) n m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 4. B line: Vta (yirdôpû) Qal impf 3 pl
   D line: [Vta] ([yidléqû]) [Qal impf 3 pl]
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (maskîmê//mê'ahârê) mer
Set 2. c // c' (böger//nešep) mer
Set 3. d // d' (šêkâr//yayin) syn
Set 4. e // e' (yirdôpû//yadîtqêm) para/pun

Comment: The root dîg 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 -pt1!

Rewrite
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Translation
There is lyre and harp, timbrel and flute, and wine at their feasts,

Grammatical Units
3
2
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. Qty S S
B. S S
C. S P(PP)

Semantic Schema
A. a b b'
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 kinnor is not only paired with nebel, but also with top and hali elsewhere.

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1.
| A line: | S (kinnor) n m sg |
| B line: | S (nebel) n m sg (internal) |
| C line: | S (hali) n m sg (internal) |

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

Semantic

Set 1. b / b' / b'' / b''' (kinnor/nebel/top/hali) para

b, b', b'', b'''' (kinnor, nebel, top, hali/yayin) para

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S:(S)::S:(S)::S - grammatically parallel

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
A. wē'ēt pō'al YHWH
B. lō' yabbîṭû
C. āma'āsēh yādāyw
D. lō' rā'ū

Translation
but the deeds of YHWH
they do not regard,
and the work of His hands,
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
A. &dom DO-C
B. neg Vta
C. &DO-C-s
D. neg Vta

Grammatical Units
2
2
2
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. (ū) ma'āsēh yădāyw
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 (yădāyw) 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 (yabbīṭū) 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' (yabbiṭû//rā'û) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. DO: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. lākēn gālā 'ammi mibbēlī-dā'at
B. ūkbōdō mētē rā'āb
C. wahāmōnō šīḥēn şāmā'

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 mētē ("dying" from hunger). Kaiser emends it to mēzē 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 mētē 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
4
3
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl! Vin S-s PP
B. &S P -C
C. &S P -C

Grammatical Units
A. lākēn gālā 'ammi mibbēlī-dā'at
B. (ū)kbōdō mētē rā'āb
C. (wa)hāmōnō šīḥēn šāmā'
Semantic Schema

A. a b c d
B. e f2
C. e' f'2

A. lākēn gālā 'ammâ mibbəli-dā'at
B. (ǔ)kbôdô mētê rā'āb
C. (w)aḥamôndô šiḥēh šāmâ'

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

A line: non-parallel

Set 1. B line: S (ǔkbôdô) n m sg + 3 m sg suff
C line: S (w)aḥamôndô n m sg + 3 m sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. B line: P (mētê) n m sg
C line: P (šiḥēh) att
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. B line: -C (rā'āb) n m sg
C line: -C (šāmâ’) n [m] sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. e // e' (kēbôdô//hāmôndô) mer
Sets 2 & 3. f2 // f'2 (mētê rā'āb//šiḥēh šāmâ’) 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

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. lākēn hir̄âbā ʾēl nap̄â
B. ūp̄āʾār̄ā pîhā liblî-ḥōq

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

3
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptl Vta DO-s S
B. Vta DO-s PP-C

A. làkèn hirhibá napšá šēʾáł
B. (ū)pāʾārá pīhā liblī-ḥōq

Semantic Schema

A. a2...b
B. aʾ2 c

A. làkèn hirhibá napšá šēʾáł
B. (ū)pāʾārá pīhā liblī-ḥōq

Comment: The dots indicate that the compound is separated by šēʾáł.

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta (hirhibá) Hiph pf 3 f sg
B line: Vta (pāʾārá) Qal pf 3 f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (napšá) 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 // aʾ2 (hirhibá napšá //pāʾārá pīhā) para

Comment: The verb pāʾārá always occurs with pī and therefore is analyzed as a semantically indivisible compound, along with hirhibá napšá.
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

ISAIAH 5:14C-D

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wēyārad hādārâ wahāmônâ
B. ūš'ônâ wēʾālēz 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

A. &Vin S-s &S-s
B. &S-s &S(Vin PP-s)

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vin S
   S
B. S
   S(Vin PP-s)

A. wěyārad hadarâ	a
   (wa)hamōnâ
B. (ū)š'ānâ
   wē'ālēz bâ

Semantic Schema

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

A. wěyārad hadarâ wahamōnâ
B. ūš'ānâ wē'ālēz bâ

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Sets 1 & 2. A line: S (ḥāḍarâ) n m sg + 3 f sg suff
   S (hamōnâ) n m sg + 3 f sg suff (internal)
B line: S (šē'ānâ) n m sg + 3 f sg suff
   S (‘ālēz 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 (ḥāḍarâ/‘ālēz bâ) epith
Set 2. c // c' (hamōnâ/šē'ānâ) 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)::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.
ISAI AH_5:15A-B

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wayyiṣah 'ādām
B. wayyiṣpal-'îs
C. wē'ēnē ḡēḇōḥîm tīṣpalnâ:

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
A. 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 (wayyišpal) Qal impf 3 m sg
       C line: Vin (tišpalnå) Qal impf 3 f pl
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S (‘ādām)
       B line: S (‘iš)
       C line: S-C (we-êne gebôhîm)
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1. a' // a' (wayyišpal//tispalna) rep
       a // a' (wayyisah//wayyišpal) syn

Set 2. b // b' (‘ādām//‘iš) syn
       b, b' // b'‘2 (‘ādām, ‘iš//‘êne gebôhîm) wp

IV. RESULTS

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, wp)

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).

ISAIAH 5:16A-B

COUPLETS
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wayyigbah YHWH šēbā’āt bammiṣpāt
B. wēhā’ēl haqqādōs niqdās
   biṣdāqa:

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
4

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. &Vin S -C PP
B. Vpa S -C PP

A. wayyigbah YHWH šēbā’āt bammiṣpāt
B. niqdās hā’ēl haqqādōs biṣdāqa
Semantic Schema

A. a b2 c
B. b'2 a' c'

A. wayyigbah YHWH šēbā'ōt bammîšpāt
B. niqdaš hā-'ēl haqqādōs biṣdāqā

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vin (wayyigbah) Qal impf conv 3 m sg
B line: Ypa (niqdaš) 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 (bammîšpāt) prep + n m sg
B line: PP (biṣdāqā) prep + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (wayyigbah//niqdaš) syn
Sets 2 & 3. b2 // b'2 (YHWH šēbā'ōt//'ēl haqqādōs) epith
Set 4. c // c' (bammîšpāt//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 5:17 - Text Uncertain

ISAIAH 5:18A-B

COUPL ET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ḥøy mōšēkē heʾāwōn
bēhāblē <haʾssōr>
B. wēkaʾʿābōt hāʾaḡālā ḫāṭṭaʾā

Translation

Woe to those who draw iniquity with cattle ropes, and sin like as with cart ropes!

Comment: While the bēhāblē_ haʾssōr of the MT makes sense by itself (cf. Job 36:8 for the similar expression bēhāblē_ ṭōnī), 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 ṭ and ṭ in the Siloam Inscription (א and א), it is best to emend haʾssōr to haʾṭṭāʾ (so BHS apparatus), although the term bēhāblē_ haʾssōr is unattested.

Grammatical Structure

A. ptll! S(ppl)! DO PP-C
B. &PP-C DO

Grammatical Units

5

Grammatical Schema

A. ptll! S(ppl)! DO PP -C
B. DO PP -C

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ḥøy mōšēkē heʾāwōn behāblē haʾssōr
B. ḫāṭṭaʾā (wē) kaʾʿābōt hāʾaḡālā
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO ('āwôn) n m sg
   B line: DO (ḥaṭṭā‘ā) n f sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (bēḥablē) prep + n m pl
   B line: PP (ka‘ābôt) prep + n [f] pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: -C (ḥāsw’) n m sg
   B line: -C (hā’āgalā) n f sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. c // c’ (‘āwôn//ḥaṭṭā‘ā) syn

Set 2. d // d’ (bēḥablē//ka‘ābôt) syn

Set 3. e // e’ (ḥāsw’//hā’āgalā) 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
Semiatic

Set 1. c::c' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2. d::d' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 3. e::e' - semantically parallel (par)

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

SEQUITOREI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. hāʾōmerîm yēmahēr
B. yāhīšā maʾāsēhū
C. lēmaʾan nirʾēh
D. wētiqrab wētābō ā
E. ṣāṣat qēdōš yišrāʾēl
F. wēnēdāʾā

Comment: Note the cohortative ā on the jussives yāhīšā and tābō ā.

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.
Comment: This verse is a continuation of the "woe" of v. 18. τέλος and ἀνάπυσττ are normally intransitive (they do not occur with ἧτο), but here they both are understood to be transitive with the same DP (μα δῶτα). It could be argued, however, that τέλος functions here adverbially with ἀνάπυσττ. 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] PP(ptl Vin)
D. [Vta] [DO-C-C]
E. &Vta

A. hāʾēmērīm τέλος
B. yēmahēr ἀνάπυσττ
C. yāhīṣa ma āšēhū
D. lēmaʾan nirʾeh
E. [yaqrīb] [yābāʾ]
F. ‘āšat qēdoš yisrāʾēl
G. wēnedāʾā

Comment: By rewriting the feminine intransitive verbs of the D line into masculine transitive Hīph 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 ימָהֵר and the יָהִישוֹ ה are close synonyms and are interchangeable with each other. The same can be said of וְתִירָב and וְתַבוֹ ה. 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 (יָמָהֵר) Pi juss 3 m sg  
B line: Vta (יָהִישוֹ ה) Hiph juss 3 m sg  
D line: [Vta] [yiqrah] [Hiph] juss 3 [m] sg  
[Vta] [yabī'] [Hiph] juss 3 [m] sg (internal)  
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple/simple/simple

Set 2. B line: DO-s (ma'āsehû) n m sg + 3 m sg suff  
E line: [DO-C-C] ('אשָתִּיָּשׁ רוֹשׁ יִסְרָאֵל) n m sg + adj + n pn  
Parallel Unit Type: simple/double compound

Set 3. C line: PP Vta (לֶמֶּאָן נִירֶה) prep + Gal cohort 1 c pl  
F line: &Vta (וְנֶהְדָּא) purpose waw + Gal cohort 1 c pl  
Parallel Unit Type: compound/simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (יָמָהֵר/יָהִישוֹ ה) syn  
b'' / b''' [tiqurah/tbō'āl] syn (internal; D line)  
b, b' // b'' , b''' (יָמָהֵר, יָהִישוֹ ה/yaqrah, yabī')  
Parâ

Set 2. c // c'3 (ma'āsehû/ 'אשָתִּיָּשׁ רוֹשׁ יִסְרָאֵל) eff-cause/pr

Set 3. d2 // d' (לֶמֶּאָן נִירֶה/וְנֶהְדָּא) 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).
Comment: This couplet forms a hexastich with the next two on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ḥōy hāʾōmerîm lāraʾ ṭôb
B. wēlaṭṭôb rāʾ

Translation
Woe to those who call evil good, and good evil,

Grammatical Structure
A. ptl! S(ppl)! PP DO
B. &PP DO

Grammatical Units
A. 4
B. 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. ḥōy hāʾōmerîm ṭôb lāraʾ
B. raʾ laṭṭôb

A. ḥōy hāʾōmerîm lāraʾ ṭôb
B. wēlaṭṭôb raʾ
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO (ṭōb) 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 (laṭṭōb) prep + n m sg  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. c / c' (ṭōb/ra') ant  
c, c' / 'c', c (ṭōb, ra'/ra', ṭōb) 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.

ISAIAH 5:20C-D

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. šāmîm ḫōšek lēʿōr
B. wēʿōr lēḵōšek

Translation
who make darkness light,
and light darkness,

Grammatical Units

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 lēʿōr
B. wēʿōr lēḵōšek
Semantic Schema

A. $a \ b \ b'$
B. $b' \ b$

A. samim $\nu\check{s}ek$
   $\check{\nu} \check{\check{\nu}}$
B. wě $\check{\nu}$
   lě$h\check{\nu}\check{s}ek$

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO ($\nu\check{s}ek$) n m sg
   B line: DO ($\check{\nu}$) n f sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP ($l\check{\nu} \check{\check{\nu}}$) prep + n f sg
   B line: PP ($l\check{\nu}\check{s}ek$) prep + n m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. $b / b'$ ($\nu\check{s}ek / \check{\nu}$) ant
   $b, b' / b', b$ ($\nu\check{s}ek, \check{\nu} / \check{\nu}, \nu\check{s}ek$) 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: +O -S

Comment: Note the chiastic b b' b' b structure.

ISAIH_5:120E-F

COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. šāmîm mar lēmātâq
B. ūmātâq 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. S(ppl)! DO PP
B. DO PP
A. šāmîm mar lēmātâq
B. mātâq lēmar
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO (mar) att
     B line: DO (mātôq) att
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (lēmātôq) prep + att
     B line: PP (lēmar) prep + att
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. b / b' (mar/mātôq) ant  
            b, b' // b', b (mar, mātôq//mātôq, 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.

ISAIH 5:21A-B

COUPL ET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. hoy ḥākāmîm bēʾēnēhem
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. hoy ḥākāmîm bēʾēnēhem
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! (חָקָמַם) att
   B line: S! (נֹבְנִים) Niph ppl m pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (בֶּ'הֶנֶהֶמ) prep + n f pl + 3 m pl suff
   B line: PP-C (neged pֶֶנֶהֶהֶמ) prep + n m pl + 3 m pl suff
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (חָקָמַם//נֹבְנִים) syn
Set 2. c // c'2 (בֶּ'הֶנֶהֶמ//neged pֶֶנֶהֶהֶמ) 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. hây gibbôrim lištôt yâyin
B. wê'ansê-hayil limsôk šêkâr:

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. hây gibbôrim lištôt yâyin
B. (wê)'ansê-hayil limsôk šêkâr
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-ḥayil) n m pl + n m sg
 Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Set 2. A line: PP (lišṭît) prep + Qal InC
B line: PP (limsôk) prep + Qal InC
 Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: -C (yayin) n m sg
B line: -C (šêkâr) n [m] sg
 Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b'2 (gibbôrîm//'anšê-ḥayil) syn
Set 2. c // c' (lišṭît//limsôk) para
Set 3. d // d' (yayin//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!

ISAIAH 5:23A-B

COUPLEt

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. mašdiqê râšā' ēqeb īḥad
B. wēṣidoqat šadîqîm yâsîrû mimmennû

Translation

Who acquit the guilty for a bribe, but takes away the justice of the righteous.

Grammatical Structure

A. S(ppl)! DO PP
B. &DO-C Vta PP-s

Grammatical Units

4
4
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. S(ppl)! DO PP(adv-C)
B. [S(ppl)!] DO-C PP-s

A. maṣdīqe rāsā\^{}  'ēqeb Ɔḥad
B. [mēsīrē] (wē)ṣidqat ṣadīqīm mimennū

Comment: Note that a rewrite displays the underlying grammatical parallelism.

Semantic Schema

A. a b c2
B. b'2 a' d

A. maṣdīqe rāsā\^{}  'ēqeb Ɔḥad
B. yāsīrū (wē)ṣidqat ṣadīqīm mimennū

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S! (maṣdīqe) Hiph ppl m pl
     B line: [S!] ([mēsīrē]) [Hiph ppl m pl]
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (rāsā\^{}) att m sq
     B line: DO-C (ṣidqat ṣadīqīm) n f sq + att m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Set 3. A line: PP (ʿēqeb Ɔḥad) adv + n m sq
     B line: PP-s (mimennū) prep + m sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a / a' (maṣdīqe//yāsīrū) ant

Set 2. b / b'2 (rāsā\^{}//ṣidqat ṣadīqīm) 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 semantic 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
ISAIAH 5:24A-B

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. lāḵēn keʾēḵōl qaš lēšōn ʾēš
B. waḥāšāš leḥāḇā yirpeh

Translation

Therefore, as a tongue of fire devours stubble, and as chaff sinks down into the flame,

Comment: ḥāšāš occurs elsewhere only in 33:11, where it is also in parallel with qaš. Some sort of dry, worthless straw is obviously meant. waḥāšāš leḥāḇā 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 DD S-C
B. &S PP Vin)

Grammatical Units

A. 4
B. 3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptl PP(InC DD S-C
B. [InC DD S]

A. lāḵēn keʾēḵōl qaš lēšōn ʾēš
B. [ḥarpōt (wa)ḥāšāš leḥāḇā]

Comment: Note the rewrite of the Vin to a causative InC. The result is that the leḥāḇā becomes the S and ḥāšāš 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'ēkōl) prep + Qal InC
   B line: [InC] ([harpōt]) [Hiph InC]
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (qaš) n m sg
   B line: [DO] ([ḥāšaš]) n m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: S-C (lēšôn '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'ēkōl//yirpeh) para
Set 2. b // b' (qaš//ḥāšaš) syn
Set 3. c2 // c' (lēšôn 'ēš//lēḥābâ) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. InC: [InC] - grammatically parallel
Set 2. DO: [DO] - grammatically parallel
Set 3. S-C: [S] - 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

COUPLET
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. šoršām kāmmāq yihyeh
B. ūpirhām kā’ābāq ya'āleḥ

Translation
(s) their root will be like rottenness,
and their buds will go up like dust.

Comment: ya'āleḥ 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
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. S PP Vin
B. S PP Vin

A. šoršām kāmmāq yihyeh
B. (ū)pirhām kā’ābāq ya'āleḥ
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 (kā'ābaq) prep + n m sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: Vin (yihyeh) Qal impf 3 m sg
       B line: Vin (ya'āleḥ) Qal impf 3 m sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (šoršām//pirḥām) para
Set 2. b // b' (kammāq//ka'ābaq) para
Set 3. c // c' (yihyeh//ya'āleḥ) 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

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ki ma'asu 'et torat YHWH sab 'at
B. we'et 'imrat qedos-yisra'el ni'esu:

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
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptl Vta DO -C -C
B. Vta DO -C -C

A. ki mə'asû 'et tôrat YHWH šēbā'ôt
B. niʾēšû (wē)ʾet 'imrat qēdōs -yišrāʾēl

Semantic Schema

A. a b c2
B. b' c'2 a'

A. ki mə'asû 'et tôrat YHWH šēbā'ôt
B. niʾēšû 'et 'imrat qēdōs-yišrāʾēl

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta (mə'asû) Qal pf 3 pl
    B line: Vta (niʾēšû) 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'ôt) n m pl
    B line: -C (yišrāʾēl) n pn
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (mə'asû//niʾēšû) syn
Set 2. b // b' (tôrat/'imrat) syn
Sets 3 & 4. c2 // c'2 (YHWH šēbā'ôt/qēdōs-yišrāʾēl) 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.

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ISAIAH 5:25A-B

COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'al-kēn hārâ 'ap-YHWH bē'ammô
B. wayyēt yādō '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 DO-s PP-s &Vta-s

Grammatical Units

4

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptl Vin S-C PP-s
B. Vta DO-s PP-s
   Vta-s

A. 'al-kēn hārâ 'ap-YHWH bē'ammô
B. wayyēt yādō '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 yādÔ 'ālāyw) Qal impf conv 3 m sg + n f sg + 3 m sg suff + prep + 3 m sg suff
Vta-s (wayyakkêhû) Hiph impf conv 3 m sg + 3 m sg suff (internal)

Parallel Unit Type: double compound // simple

Semantic

Set 1. e3 / e' (wayyêt yādÔ 'ālāyw/wayyakkêhû) 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)
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wayyirgêzû hehârîm wattehî niblâtâm
B. kassûnâ bêqereb ḥûṣôt

Comment: sônâ is a hapax but its meaning is clear from the context (cf. Jastrow šîhitâ=refuse, disgusting matter).

Grammatical Structure

A. &Vin S &Vin S-s
B. PP PP-C

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)

Translation

and the mountains shook, and their corpses were as refuse in the middle of the streets.

Grammatical Units

4
3

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. bêkol-zô’t lô’-šab ʾappô
B. wê’ôd yâdô nêṭûyâ:


Translation

For all this His anger is not turned back, and His hand is stretched out still.
Grammatical Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>A line</th>
<th>B line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>neg Vin (lō'-šab) neg + Qal pf 3 m sg</td>
<td>ppl (nēṭuyā) Qal ppl pass f sg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S (‘appô) n m sg + 3 m sg suff</td>
<td>S (yādō) n f sg + 3 m sg suff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semantics

Set 1. b // b'2 (lō'-šab//nēṭuyā) ant
Set 2. c // c' (‘appô//yādō) 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

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wěnäsā'-nēs <laggōy mimmerḥāq>
B. wēšāraq lō miqṣeh hā'āres
C. wēhinneh mēhērā qal yābō':

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.

Comment: The emendation of the MT laggōvim mērāḥq above does not affect the analysis.

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 adv Vin

Semantic Schema
A. a2 b c
B. a' b' c'2
C. d e e' f

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta DO (wēnāśā’-nēs) Qal conv pf 3 m sg + n [m] sg
B line: Vin (wēšāraq) Qal conv pf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (lāgūy) prep + n m sg
B line: PP (lō) prep + 3 m sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: PP (mīmrēhāq) prep + n m sg
B line: PP (mīqshēh ĥā’āres) prep + n [m] sg + n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Set 4. C line: adv (mēhērā) adv
adv (qal) adv (internal)
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

C line: non-parallel (coordinate)

Semantic

Set 1. a2 // a’ (nāsā’-nēs//sāraq) par
Set 2. b // b’ (lāgūy//lō) pr
Set 3. c // c’2 (mīmrēhāq//mīqshēh ĥā’āres) syn
Set 4. e / e’ (mēhērā/qal) syn (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. $a_2 :: a' - \text{semantically parallel (para)}$
Set 2. $b :: b' - \text{semantically parallel (pr)}$
Set 3. $c :: c' - \text{semantically parallel (syn)}$
Set 4. $e :: (e') - \text{semantically parallel (syn)}$

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**

**COUPLETS**

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

1. **PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. 'ên-äyêp
B. wē'ên-kōšēl bō

**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 'āyēp
B. (wē)'én kōšēl 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 ('ēn) neg ptl
      B line: P ('ēn) neg ptl
      Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S ('āyēp) att
      B line: S (kōšēl bô) Qal ppl m sg + prep + 3 m sg suff
      Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' ('ēn//ēn) rep
Set 2. b // b'2 ('āyēp//kōšēl 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

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. lō' yānūm
B. welō' yiṣān

Translation
none slumbers,
none sleeps,

Grammatical Structure
A. neg Vin
B. neg Vin

Grammatical Units
2
2
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. neg Vin
B. neg Vin
A. 1ō'  Yanûm
B. (wê)1ō'  Yiûân

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 (1ō') neg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple
Set 2. A line: Vin (yanûm) Qal impf 3 m sg
     B line: Vin (yiûân) Qal impf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic
Set 1. a // a (1ō'/lõ') rep
Set 2. b // b' (yanûm//yiûân) 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

Comment: The alliteration of y and the repetition of the negatives serve to tighten this quatrain of short lines.

ISAIAH 5:27E-F

COUPELT

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' niptah             not a waistcloth
   'ēzōr ḥālāsāyw          is opened,
B. wēlō' nīttāq             not a sandal-thong
   sērōk nēʿālāyw:          broken;

Comment: sērōk is found elsewhere only in Gen. 14:23, also in conjunction with "sandals."
Grammatical Structure

A. &neg Vpa S-C
B. &neg Vpa S-C

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. neg Vpa   S-C
B. neg Vpa   S-C

A.  lô' niptaḥ  'ezôr  hālāsāyw
B.  lô' nittaq  şērōk  nê'ālāyw

Semantic

A.  a  b2
B.  a' b'2

A.  lô' niptaḥ  'ezôr  hālāsāyw
B.  lô' nittaq  şērōk  nê'ālāyw

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1.  A line: neg Vpa (lô' niptaḥ) neg + Niph pf 3 m sg
        B line: neg Vpa (lô' nittaq) neg + Niph pf 3 m sg
        Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2.  A line: S ('ezôr) n m sg
        B line: S (şērōk) n m sg
        Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3.  A line: -C (hālāsāyw) n [f] sg + 3 m du suff
        B line: -C (nê'ālāyw) n f sg + 3 m pl suff
        Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1.  a  // a' (lô' niptaḥ//lô' nittaq) rep/pare

Sets 2 & 3.  b2  // b'2 ('ezôr hālāsāyw//şērōk nê'ālāyw) pare
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

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'āšer hisšāyw še'nūnim
B. wēkol-qāšētōtāyw dērukōt

Translation

whose arrows are sharp, and all their bows are bent,
Grammatical Structure

A. rm S-s P(ppl)
B. 8S(pt1-C-s) P(ppl)

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. rm S P
B. S-C P

A. nāṣer hisṣṭayw šēnūnim
B. (wē) kol-qāṣṣētōtāyw dērukōt

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 (hisṣṭayw) n m pl + 3 m sg suff
      B line: S(pt1-C) (kol-qāṣṣētōtāyw) pt1 + n f pl + 3 m sg suff
      Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Set 2. A line: F (šēnūnim) Qal ppl pass m pl
      B line: F (dērukōt) Qal ppl pass f pl
      Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b'2 (hisṣṭayw//kol-qāṣṣētōtāyw) para
Set 2. c // c' (šēnūnim//dērukōt) 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'2 - 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

ISAIHAH 5:28C-D

COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. parsât susâyw kâssâr nehâshâbâ
B. wâgalgillâyw kassûpâ:

Translation

whose horses' hoofs seem like flint,
and their wheels like the whirlwind.
Comment: šor, which normally means "distress" or "enemy," is a hapax with the above meaning of "flint." Perhaps šor (=flint knife) was original (cf. 1Q1sa kašar).

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. parsōt susāyw kaššar neḥsābā
B. (wē)galgillāyw kassūpā

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 (parsōt susāyw) n f pl + n m pl + 3 m sg suff
B line: S (galgillāyw) 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 (kassūpā) prep + n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a2 // a' (parsōt susāyw//galgillāyw) para
Set 2. b // b' (kaššar//kassūpā) 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

ISAIH 5:29A-B

COUPELT

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

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. šē'āgā lō kallābi'
B. <wēyis'ag> kakkepiṛim

Translation
Their roaring is like a lion,
they roar like young lions;
Comment: \(\text{wēyē}:\)ag is read over \(\text{wē}:\)ag (cf. qere).

Grammatical Structure
A. S PP-s P(PP)
B. əVin PP

Grammatical Units
3
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. S PP-s P(PP)
B. [S-s] [P]PP

A. \(\text{šē}:\)āgā ə\(\text{lō}\) kallāb\(\hat{\text{i}}\)
B. [\(\text{ša}:\)āgātō] kakkēpirīm

Comment: The rewrite displays the underlying parallelism.

Semantic Schema
A. a2 b
B. a' b'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S PP-s (\(\text{šē}:\)āgā ə\(\text{lō}\)) n f sg + prep + 3 m sg suff
B line: [S-s] ([\(\text{ša}:\)āgātō]) [n f sg + 3 m sg suff]
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (kallāb\(\hat{\text{i}}\)) prep + n m sg
B line: PP (kakkēpirīm) prep + n m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a2 // a' (\(\text{šē}:\)āgā ə\(\text{lō}\)/\(\text{yī}:\)ag) rep
Set 2. b // b' (kallāb\(\hat{\text{i}}\)/kakkēpirīm) 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

ISAIAH_5:29C-D

COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wēyinhōm wēyō'hez ṭerep
B. wēyaplîṭ wē'ēn maṣṣîl:

Translation

They growl and seize their prey,
They carry it off, and there is none to rescue.
Comment: The Hiph of ṭl 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 Units</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>

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</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>

Semantic Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. a a'2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. a'' b c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vin ((CG)inhom) Qal impf 3 m sg
       Vta DO (CG|hēz čerep) Qal impf 3 m sg + n m sg (internal)
       B line: Vta (CGaplít) Hiph impf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple/compound//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a / a'2 // a'' (CGinhom/CG|hēz//CGaplít) 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 6:7 B-D

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. hinneh nāga' zeh 'al-šēpāṭēkā
B. wēsār 'awōnekā
C. wēḥaṭṭā'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

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. hinneh nāga' zeh 'al-šēpāṭēkā
B. (wē) sār 'awōnekā tēkuppār
C. (wē) ḥaṭṭā'kā
Semantic Schema

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

A line: non-parallel (enjambment)

Set 1. A line: Vin (wəsər) Qal pf conv 3 m sg
     B line: Vpa (təkuppar) Pu impf 3 f sg
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S (ʕawonekā) n m sg + 2 m sg suff
     B line: S (ḥaṭṭā'tēkā) n f sg + 2 m sg suff
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. e // e' (wəsər//təkuppar) syn
Set 2. f // f' (ʕawonekā//ḥaṭṭā'tēkā) syn

Comment: In this context the a terms are understood to be synonymous, but they carry different nuances (i.e. sūr=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
Semantic

Set 1.  eːe' - semantically parallel (syn)
Set 2.  fːf' - 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 enjamed

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 6:8B-C

COUPLER

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'et-mî 'ešlah
B. ūmî 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. \([S]\)\ [\(V_{pa}\)]
B. \(S \ V_{in} \ P_{p}

A. \(mî\)\ [\(yêšullah\)]
B. \(mî\)\ yêlek-lânû

Comment: By rewriting the transitive verb in the A line to a passive (the \(P_{u}\) 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: \([S]pr? (mî) \text{ inter pr}\)
B line: \(S(pr?) (mî) \text{ inter pr}\)
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple (repetition)

Set 2. A line: \([V_{pa}] \ ([yêšullah]) \ [P_{u}] \text{ impf 3 m sg}\)
B line: \(V_{in} \ P_{p} \ (yêlek-lânû) Q_{al} \text{ impf 3 m sg} + \text{ prep} + \text{ l c pl suff}\)
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. \(a / a (mî) \text{ rep}\)
Set 2. \(b / b' (\text{šlah}//yêlek-lânû) \text{ cause-eff/seg}\)
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. [S]::S - grammatically parallel
Set 2. [Vpa]::Vin 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
A. šim·'ū šāməa·
B. wē'al-tābûnû
c. ūr'ū rā'û
D. wē'al-tēdā'û

Translation
Keep on listening, but do not hear;
keep on looking, but do not understand.
Grammatical Structure

A. Vin! InA
B. &neg Vin!
C. &Vin! InA
D. &neg Vin!

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vin! InA
B. neg Vin!
C. Vin! InA
D. neg Vin!

A. ŝim'û šāmōa' we'al -tābīnû
B. (û)r'û rā'ô wē'al -tēdā'û

Semantic Schema

A. a2
B. b c
C. a'2
D. b c'

A. ŝim'û šāmōa'
B. we'al -tābīnû
C. (û)r'û rā'ô
D. wē'al -tēdā'û
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'û) Qal InA
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. B line:  neg ('āl) neg
D line:  neg ('āl) neg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 4. B line:  Vin! (-tābînû) Qal impf 2 m pl
D line:  Vin! (-tēdā'û) Qal impf 2 m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a₂ // a'₂ (šim'û šāmāa'//rē'û rā'û) comp
Set 3. b // b ('āl// 'āl) rep
Set 4. c // c' (tābînû//tēdā'û) syo

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**

**TRIPLETS**

Comment: This triplet forms a septuplet with the next two couplets on the basis of grammatical and semantic similarities.

I. **PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. hašmēn lēb-hā'ām hazzeh

B. wē'oznāyw takbēd

C. wē'ēnāyw hāša'

**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. hašmēn lēb-hā 'ām hazzeh
B. hakbēd 'ōznāyw
C. hāsa 'ānāyw

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! (hāsa') Hiph impv m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO-C att (lēb-hā 'ām hazzeh) n m sg + n m sg + m
   sg demon pr
B line: DO ('ōznāyw) n f du + 3 m sg suff
C line: DO ('ānāyw) n f du + 3 m sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: double compound//simple//simple
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.
ISAIAH 6:10D-E

COUPL ET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. pen-yir'eh bē'ēnāyw
B. āb'ōznāyw yišmā'

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'eh bē'ēnāyw
B. yišmā' bē'ōznāyw

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: \text{Vin (yir'eh)} Qal impf 3 m sg
       B line: \text{Vin (yi'sma')} Qal impf 3 m sg
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

       A line: \text{B 1 line: }\text{Parallel PP (be 'enayw) prep + n f du + 3 m sg suff}
       B line: \text{PP (bë'oznayw) prep + n f du + 3 m sg suff}
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

a // a' (yir'eh/yisma') \text{comp}

b // b' ('enayw/'oznayw) \text{comp}

IV. RESULT

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.

---

ISAIAH 51:10f-G

COPPELET
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text | Translation
---|---
A. ūlbābō yābīn | and their hearts understand,
B. <wēšāb> wērapā lō | and be healed again.

Comment: The wēšāb 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)
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. `ad `ašer `im-šā'ā
B. `ārīm mē'ēn yōšēb
C. ābāttīm mē'ēn `ādām
D. wēha`ādāmā tiṣṣā'eh ṣēmāmā:

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). tīṣṣāēr (cf. LXX kataleipthēsetai) is often preferred over the tīṣṣāēh of the MT because it reads better and because the repetition of the same root (cf. ḫēlū 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

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. PP rm ptl Vin
B. S PP[-C]
C. S PP[-C]
D. Vpa PP S

A. `ad `ašer `im-šā'ā
B. `ārīm mē'ēn yōšēb
C. ābāttīm mē'ēn `ādām
D. tīṣṣā'eh ṣēmāmā (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: pti VIn ('im šā'ū) conj + Qal pf 3 pl
    D line: Vpa PP (tiššā'eh šēmāmā) Niph impf f sg + n f sg
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Set 2. B line: S ('ārīm) n f pl
    C line: S (bāttīm) n m pl
    D line: S (ha'ādāmā) n f pl
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//simple

Set 3. B and C lines: PP (mē'ēn) prep + neg pti
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 4. B line: -C (yōšēb) Qal ppl m sg
    C line: -C (ʾādām) n m sg
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b'2 (šā'ū//tiššā'eh šēmāmā) rep (with intensification)

Set 2. c // c' // c'' (ʾārīm//bāttīm//ʾādām) para

Set 3. d // d (mē'ēn//mē'ēn) rep

Set 4. e // e' (yōšēb//ʾādām) syn
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. ptl Vin::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)
### ISAIAH 6:12-13

#### COUPLET

**I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Text</strong></th>
<th><strong>Translation</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. וֶֽהֶרְייַֽהַֽאֹֽצֶֽעַ יְהוּדָֽהַֽעַדָּֽאָמָֽא</td>
<td>and YHWH removes men far away,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. וֶֽהֶרְאָבָֽהַֽאֹֽצֶֽעַ בְֽגֶֽרֶֽאֶֽבֶֽה</td>
<td>and the forsaken places are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נַֽפְּלֶֽקֶרֶֽאֶֽבֶֽה</td>
<td>many in the midst of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>הָֽאָרֶֽאֶֽפֶֽאֶֽסֶֽ</td>
<td>land,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grammatical Structure**

- A. ס וֹנִי S do.m DO
- B. ס וֹנִי S(ppl) PP-C

**Non-Parallel Unit** (Coordinate)

---

### ISAIAH 6:13

#### COUPLET

**I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Text</strong></th>
<th><strong>Translation</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. וֶֽהֶֽשֵּ‏ַֽאֹֽבָֽהַֽוֹ כְֽהַֽיְּהוֹ בְֽהַֽיְּהוֹ</td>
<td>and though a tenth remain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נַֽפְּלֶֽקֶרֶֽאֶֽסֶֽ</td>
<td>in it,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>בְֽהַֽיְּהוֹ</td>
<td>it will be burned again.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grammatical Structure**

- A. ס וֹנִי S do.m DO
- B. ס וֹנִי S(ppl) PP-C
Text:  
<koh 'āmar 'ādōnāy YHWH>  
A. lō' tāqûm  
B. wēlō' tihyeh  

Comment: The prophetic formula is extra-metrical.

Translation:  
<Thus says the Lord YHWH:>  
It shall not stand,  
and it shall not happen.
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 (tāqum) Qal impf 3 f sg
B line: Vin (tihyeh) Qal impf 3 f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a (lō'//lō') rep
Set 2. b // b' (tāqum//tihyeh) 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

COUPL ET

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

Translation
For the head of Syria is Damascus,
and the head of Damascus is Rezin,

Comment: The BC-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

Grammatical Units
A. 3
B. 3
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl S -C P
B. S -C P
A. kî rô’s ‘ārām dammeśeq
B. (wē)rō’s dammeśeq rēṣîn

Semantic Schema
A. a b c
da c d
A. kî rō’s ‘ārām dammeśeq
B. (wē)rō’s dammeśeq rēṣîn
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 (dammeśeq) n pn
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple
Set 3. A line: P (dammeśeq) n pn
B line: P (rēṣîn) n pr
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic
Set 1. a // a (rō’s//rō’s) re₇
Set 4. c // c (dammeśeq//dammeśeq) re₇
Comment: There is also a sequential paradigmatic (and wp)
relationship between ‘ārām, dammeśeq and rēṣîn
(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
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Translation

and the head of Ephraim is Samaria,
and the head of Samaria is the son of Remaliah.

Grammatical Units

3

Grammatical Structure

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

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. S -C P
B. S -C P-C

A. (we)rö's 'eprayim sōmērôn
B. (we)rö's sōmērôn ben-rēmalyāhū

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
d2
B. a c d2

A. (wē)rö's 'eprayim sōmērôn
B. (wē)rö's sōmērôn ben-rēmalyāhū
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A and B lines: S(rṓš) n m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C (‘eprayim) n pn
   B line: -C (šōmeron) n pn
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: P (šōmērôn) n pr
   B line: P-C (ben-rēmalyāhû) n m sg + n pn
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1. a // a (rṓš//rṓš) rep

Set 4. c // c (šōmērôn//šōmērôn) 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 7:9C-D

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. 'im lō' ta 'āmēnū
B. kī 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 _mp (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.
ISAIAH 9:1-2

COUPLE

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

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. <dē'û> 'ammîm wāhōttû
   <take notice> O peoples, and be dismayed,
B. wēha'āzînû kol merḥaqqê-ʿāres
   give ear, all you far countries,

Comment: The rō'û 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 ha'āzînû). Most commentators go with the dē'û of the LXX (gnōte), arguing that the d and r were confused at one point in the MT tradition.

Grammatical Structure

A. Vin! S! &Vin!
   3
B. &Vin! S!(ptl-C-C)
   4

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vin! S!
   &Vin!
B. Vin! S-C-C!

A. <dē'û> 'ammîm
   (wā)hōttû
B. (wē)ha'āzînû kol merḥaqqê-ʿāres
Semantic Schema

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

A. <dē'û> 'ammîm (wā)ḥōttû
B. (wē)ha'āzînû kol merḥaqqê-‘āres

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 merḥaqqê-‘āres) 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 merḥaqqê-‘āres) 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
Semantic

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?)

ISAIAH_8:9C-D

COUPLEt

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. hit'azzērû wāḥōttû
B. hit'azzērû 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. hitʾazzėrû
   (wā)ḥōttû
B. hitʾazzėrû
   (wā)ḥōttû

Semantic Schema

A. a b
B. a b

A. hitʾazzėrû wāḥōttû
B. hitʾazzėrû wāḥōttû

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Sets 1 & 2. C and D lines: Vin! (ḥōttû) Qal impv m pl
       C and D lines: Vin! (hitʾazzėrû) Hith impv m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple/simple/simple (internal)

Semantic

Set 1. a // a (hitʾazzėrû/hitʾazzėrû) rep
Set 2. b // b (ḥōttû/ḥōttû) 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:

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. `uṣū `ēṣā wētupār
B. dabbērū dābār wēlō` yāqūm
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. 'ušû 'ēšâ wētupār
B. dabbērû dābār wēlō' yāqūm
C. ki 'immānū 'ēl

Semantic Schema

A. a2 b
B. a'2 b'
C. c d

A. 'ušû 'ēšâ wētupār
B. dabbērû dābār wēlō' yāqūm
C. ki 'immānū 'ēl

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: Vta! ('ušû) Qal impv m s
B line: Vta! (dabbērû) Pi impv m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO ('ēšâ) 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 (lū' yāqūm) neg + Qal impf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

C line: non-parallel (enjambment)
Sets 1 & 2. a² // a’² ('uṣû 'ēša/ dabbêrû dâbâr) syn
Set 3. b // b’ (tupâr/ lô’ yâqûm) 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)
ISAIAH 8:12A-D

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.

ISAIAH 8:13A-B

COPPLET

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

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

| A. ‘et-YHWH šēbāʿôt        | YHWH of Hosts          |
| B. ‘ōṭō taqdisû              | you shall regard as Holy, |

Comment: Duhm’s emendation of tagdisû to tagširû is not necessary (cf. 29:23) and has no versional support.

Grammatical Structure

| A. dom DO-C | 2 |
| B. =dom-s Vta | 2 |

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

| A. DO-C |  
| B. =dom-s Vta |  
| A. YHWH šēbāʿôt |  
| B. ‘ōṭō taqdisû |  


Semantic Schema

A. a2
B. a’ b

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: DO-C (YHWH šēbāʿōt) n pn + n m pl
     B line: DO-s (ʿōtō) dom + 3 m sg suff
     Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a2 // a’ (ʿet-YHWH šēbāʿōt//ʿōtō) 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
COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wehû' mōra'ākem
B. wehû' ma'āřiškem:

Translation

and He shall be your fear, and He shall be your dread.

Grammatical Structure

A. &S pry P s
B. &S pry P s

Grammatical Units

2
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. S P
B. S P

A. (we>ht' <we)ht'
B. (we>hû' mōra'ākem
B. (we>hû' ma'āřiškem

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 (hû') pers pr 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: P (mōra'ākem) n m sg + 2 m pl suff
B line: P (ma'āřiškem) Hiph ppl m sg + 2 m pl suff
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple
Semantic

Set 1. $a // a$ (hû'/hû') rep
Set 2. $b // b'$ (môra'äkem//ma'ärişkem) 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. wēhāyâ <lēmôqēš>
B. ūl'eben neger
C. ūlsūr mikšōl
D. lišnē bāttē yiʃrāʾēl
E. lēpah ūlmôqēš
F. lēyošēb 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 mīqāṣ 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 (mōgēš) is not entirely satisfactory because of the repetition in the 14E line.

Grammatical Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. &amp;S(QV) P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp;P-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. &amp;P-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. PP-C-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. P &amp;P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. PP-C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. \( S \) \( P \)
B. \( P - C \)
C. \( P - C \)
D. \( PP - C \) \(- C\)
E. \( P \)
F. \( PP \) \(- C\)

A. \( \text{wehaya} \) \(<1\text{ĕ}_\text{mōqēś}>\)
B. \( \text{ūlˈebe}n \text{ negep} \)
C. \( \text{ūlşūr mıkşāl} \)
D. \( \text{lišnē bāttē} \) \( \text{yišrāˈēl} \)
E. \( \text{lēpah} \) \(<1\text{ĕ}_\text{mōqēś}>\)
F. \( \text{lēyōšēb} \) \( \text{yĕrūṣālaim} \)

Semantic Schema

A. \( a \) \( b \)
B. \( bˈ2 \)
C. \( bˈˈ2 \)
D. \( c3 \)
E. \( b' b'' \)
F. \( cˈ2 \)

A. \( \text{wēhāyā} \) \(<1\text{ĕ}_\text{mōqēś}>\)
B. \( \text{ūlˈebe}n \text{ negep} \)
C. \( \text{ūlşūr mıkşāl} \)
D. \( \text{lišnē bāttē} \) \( \text{yišrāˈēl} \)
E. \( \text{lēpah} \) \(<1\text{ĕ}_\text{mōqēś}>\)
F. \( \text{lēyōšēb} \) \( \text{yĕrūṣālaim} \)
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1.  
A line:  \( P (\text{le}<\text{moges}) \) prep + n m sg
B line:  \( P-C (\text{le} \text{'eben negep}) \) prep + n m sg + n m sg
C line:  \( P-C (\text{le} \text{sur mikso}1) \) prep + n m sg + n m sg
E line:  \( P (\text{lepah}) \) prep + n m sg
\( P (\text{le} \text{mqes}) \) prep + n m sg (internal)
Parallel Unit Type:  simple//compound//compound//simple/

Set 2.  
D line:  \( PP-C (\text{le} \text{shne batte}) \) prep + n m du + n m pl
F line:  \( PP (\text{leyo}seb) \) prep + Qal ppl m sg
Parallel Unit Type:  compound//simple

Set 3.  
D line:  \( -C (\text{yisra}el) \) pn
F line:  \( -C (\text{ye} \text{rusalayim}) \) pn
Parallel Unit Type:  simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1.  
b \( >b (\text{mqes})//\text{mqes} \) rep
\( b'''' > b (\text{pah/mqes}) \) syn (internal; E line)
b'2 \( > b'2 (\text{eben negep}/\text{sur mikso}1) \) syn
\( b'2, b'2 // b''' \), b (eben negep, sur mikso1//pah, mqes)
para

Sets 2 & 3.  
c3 \( > c'2 (\text{le} \text{shne batte yisra}el//\text{leyo}seb\text{ye} \text{rusalayim}) \) 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:compound:
(result)
Set 2.  compound:compound
Set 3.  simple:compound
Semantic

Set 1. b::b'2::b'':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. wēkāšēlû bām rabbîm
B. wēnāpēlû wēnišbārû
C. wēnōqēsû wēnilkādu:

Translation

And many shall stumble over them
and shall fall and be broken,
and shall be snared and caught.
# Grammatical Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. &amp;Vin PP-s S</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp;Vin &amp;Vpa</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. &amp;Vpa &amp;Vpa</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## II. PARALLELISM

### Grammatical Schema

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Vin PP-s S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Vin Vpa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Vpa Vpa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. wēkāšēlū bām rabbām</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. wēnāpēlū wēnišbārû</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. wēnōqēšū wēnīlkādû</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Semantic Schema

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

## III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

### Grammatical

| Set 1. A line: Vin (wēkāšēlû) Qal conv pf 3 pl |
|---|---|
| B line: Vpa (wēnīšbārû) Niph conv pf 3 pl (internal) |
| C line: Vpa (wēnīlkādû) Niph conv pf 3 pl (internal) |

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

Set 1. a / a' / a'' (kāšēlû/nāpēlû/nīšbārû) cause-result
(internal; B line)
a''' / a'''' (nōqēsû/nīlkādû) syn (internal; C line)
a, a', a'' / a''', a'''' (kāšēlû, nāpēlû, nīšbārû/nōqēsû, 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. dābār šālah ʿādōnāy bēyaʾăqōb
B. wēnāpal bēyišrāʾēl;

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 dābār šālah bēyaʾăqōb
B. [wēhippāl] bēyišrāʾēl

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 (šālaḥ) 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 (bēyaʿaqōb) prep + n pn  
       B line: PP (bēyiśrāʾēl) prep + n pn  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b’ (šālaḥ//nāpal) cause-result  
Set 2. d // d’ (bēyaʿaqōb//bēyiśrāʾēl) 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
ISAIAH 7:8A-C

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wūyādēʾū hāʾām kullū
B. ʾeprayim wēyōšēb ṣōmērōn
C. bēgaʾāwā ʿubgōdel lēbāb lēʾmōr:

Translation

And all the people will know;
Ephraim and the inhabitants of Samaria,
(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 hammitgaʾāweh with the line; cf. BHS apparatus.) The text will be analyzed as it stands. The lēʾmōr is extrametrical.

Grammatical Structure

A. &Vta S att
B. ,=S &S(ppl)-C
C. (,−R) PP &PP-C

Grammatical Units

3
3
3
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. &Vta S att
B. \(,=S\) &S-C
C. (,–R) PP &PP-C

A. węyadě'ū hā'ām kullō
B. 'eprayim węyōšeōb ŋōmērōn
C. bęga'awā ŋōgōdel 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: S att (hā'ām kullō) n m sg + n m sg + 3 m s suff
B line: \(,=S\) ('eprayim) pn &S-C (węyōšeōb ŋōmērōn) Qal ppl m sg + pn (internal)
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple/compound

Set 2. C line: PP (bęga'awā) prep + n f sg &PP-C (ũbgōdel lēbāb) prep + n m sg + n m sg (internal)
Parallel Unit Type: simple/compound

Semantic

Set 1. b2 // b',b''2 (hā'ām kullō//'eprayim, węyōšeōb ŋōmērōn)
gen-spec
b' / b''2 ('eprayim/ŋōmērōn) wp (internal; B line)

Set 2. c / c'2 (bęga'awā/bęgōdel lēbāb) syn (internal; C line)
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. \( S \text{ att::S:} (\&S-C) \) – 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

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ISAIAH 9:9A-D

QUATRAIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. lēḇēnîm nāpālû
B. wēgāzît nibneh
C. šiqmîm guddā'rû
D. waʿārāzîm nāhālîp:

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

Comment: gāzît and ʿārāzîm 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. lēḇēnîm nāpālû
B. wēgāzît nibneh
C. šiqmîm guddā'rû
D. waʿāzārîm nāhālîp
Semantic Schema

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

A. lebēnîm nāpālû
B. nēgāzît nībneh
C. šiqmîm guddā'û
D. wē'āzārîm nāḥālîp

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (lebēnîm) n f pl
C line: S (šiqmîm) n f pl
      Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: Vin (nāpālû) Qal pf 3 pl
C line: Vpa (guddā'û) Pu pf 3 pl
      Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. B line: PP (gāzît) n f sg
D line: PP ('āzārîm) n [m] pl
      Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 4. B line: Vta (nībneh) Qal impf 1 c pl
D line: Vta (nāḥālîp) Hiph impf 1 c pl
      Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 5. a // a' (lebēnîm//gāzît) para
Set 6. b // b' (nāpālû//nībneh) ant
Set 7. c // c' (šiqmîm//'āzārîm) para
Set 8. d // d' (guddā'û//nāḥālîp) 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

Grammarical

Set 1. $S::S$ - grammatically parallel
Set 2. $V_i::V_{pa}$ - grammatically compatible
Set 3. $PP::PP$ - grammatically parallel
Set 4. $Vt::Vta$ - 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

COUPLETT

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 rēsin is likely to be an explanatory gloss or a result of a confusion with the similar letters of sārē. 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 (way'saggēb) Pi impf consec 3 m sg
    B line: Vta (yēsaksēk) Pilpel 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 (ʾōyēbāyw) n m pl + 3 m sg suff
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a / a' (way'saggēb//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: +O -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).

COUPL ET (QUATRAIN?)

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. 'ārām miqqedem ūplištîm mē'āhôr
B. wayyō'kēļû 'et- yišrā'ēl 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

Grammatical Units

4 (2:2)
4 (2:2)

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. S P(PP) S P(PP)
B. &Vta dom DO PP-C

A. 'ārām miqqedem ūplištîm mē'āhôr
B. wayyō'kēļû 'et-yišrā'ēl 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 (‘ărām) pn
       S (pēlīṣtīm) pn
       Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple (internal)

Set 2. A line: P (miqqedem) prep + n [m] sg
       P (mēʾāhōr) prep + subst
       Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple (internal)

B line: non-parallel (coordinate)

Semantic

Set 1. a / a' (‘ărām/pēlīṣtīm) para (internal; A Line)
Set 2. b / b' (miqqedem/mēʾāhōr) 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

COUPLER

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wēhāʾām lōʿ-šāb
   ʾad-hammakkēhū
B. weʾet-YHWH šēbāʾōt lōʿ
   dārāšū:

Comment: The article on hammakkēhū is ungrammatical.

Grammatical Structure
A. &S neg Vin PP(ppl)-s
B. &dom DO(pn)-C neg Vta

Translation
But the people did not turn unto Him who struck them, and did not seek YHWH of Hosts.

Grammatical Units
A. 3
B. 3
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. S neg Vin PP
B. neg Vta DO-C

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

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' dārāsû) 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'ōt) dom + pn + n m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Semantic
Set 1. b // b' (lō' šāb//lō' dārāsû) syn
Set 2. c // c'2 (hammakkēhû//YHWH šēbā'ōt) 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

COUPLETT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wayyakret YHWH miyyisrâ‘el rō‘ez wēzānâb
B. kippâ wē`agmôn yôm `ehâd:

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 PF DO &DO

B. DO &&DO PP att

**II. PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

A. VtA S PP DO &DO

B. DO &DO PP att

A. wayyakrët YHWH miyyisrâʾâl

B. kippâ wēʾagmôn yôm ʾehād

**Semantic Schema**

A. a b c d d' 

B. d'' d''' f g

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

**III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: DO (rōʾâ) n m sg

B line: DO (zānâb) n m sg (internal)

DO (kippâ) n f sg

DO (ʾagmôn) n [m] sg (internal)

Parallel Unit Type: 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**

**COUPLETS**

**I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

A. wayyihyū mēʾaṣšērē  
   hāʾām-hazzeḥ matʿîm  

B. ūmʿuʾššārāyw 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**

A. 5  
B. 2

**II. PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

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

A. wayyihyū mēʾaṣšērē hāʾām-hazzeḥ matʿîm  
B. ūmʿuʾššārāyw 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) (mē’aššērē hā’ām-hazze) Pi ppl m pl + n m sg + demon pr
B line: S(ppl-s) (mē’uṣšārāyw) Pu ppl m pl + 3 m sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: double compound//simple

Set 2. A line: P(ppl) (mat’ām) Hiph ppl m pl
B line: P(ppl) (mēbullā’ām) Pu ppl m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b3 // b’ (mē’aššērē hā’ām-hazze//mē’uṣšārāyw) rep/pr
Set 2. c // c’ (mat’ām//mēbullā’ām) cause-result

Comment: mē’aššērē and mē’uṣšārāyw also contain a complimentary semantic nuance.

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. S(ppl-C att)::S - grammatically parallel
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 -QV

ISAIAH 9:16A-B

COUPL ET
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. 'al-kēn 'al-bahûrāy w
  lō'-yišmaḥ 'ādōnā y
B. wēʻet-yētōmāyw wēʻet-
  'almēnōtāyw lō'-yēraḥēm

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

Grammatical Units
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl PP S neg Vin
B. DO neg Vta
DO

A. 'al-kēn -bahûrāyw
B. (wēʻet)-yētōmāyw
(wēʻet)-'almēnōtāyw

A. 'ādōnā y
B. lō'-yišmaḥ 'al
lō'-yēraḥēm
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-bahārāyw) prep + n m pl + s m sg suff
B line: DO ('et-yētōmāyw) dom + n [m] pl + 3 m sg suff
DO ('et-'almēnōtāyw) dom + n f pl + 3 m sg suff
(Internal)
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple/simple

Set 2. A line: neg Vin (lō'-yišmah) neg + Qal impf 3 m sg
B line: neg Vta (lō'-yērahēm) neg + Pi impf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b' / b'' (yētōmāyw/’almēnōtāyw) para (internal; B line)
b // b', b'' (bahārāyw/yētōmāyw, ’almēnōtāyw) mer

Set 2. c // c' (lō'-yišmah/’lō'-yērahēm) 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

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**ISAIAH 9:16C-D**

**COUPELT**

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

**Text**

A. kî kulîô ḥânēp ūmēra'

B. wēkol-peh dōbîr nēbālâ

**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(pp1-C)

**Grammatical Units**

3

4
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl S(ptl)  P & P
B. S(ptl-C) P(ppl-C)
A.  kî kullô  ḫānēp ḫāmēra'
B. (wē)kol-peh  dōbēr nēbālā

Semantic Schema
A. a b2
B. a'2 b'2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

Comment: ḫānēp ḫāmēra' is an example of hendiadys; the two terms describe aspects of a profane person.

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
Set 1. A line:  S (kullô) subst + 3 m s suff
B line:  S (kol-peh) att + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type:  simple//compound
Set 2. A line:  P & P (ḫānēp ḫāmēra') att + Hiph ppl m sg
B line:  P (dōbēr nebala) Qal ppl m sg + n f sg
Parallel Unit Type:  compound//compound

Semantic
Set 1. a // a'2 (kullô//kol-peh) wp/rep
Set 2. b2 // b'2 (ḫānēp ḫāmēra'//dōbēr nēbālā) 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

ISAIAS_9:16E-F

Comment: Cf. 5:25E-F, 9:11C-D, 9:20D-E and 10:4C-D.
COUPLET

Comment: This couplet forms a quatrain with the next 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. kî-bāʿārâ kāʾēs rišʿâ
B. šāmîr wâšayit tōʾkēl

Translation

For wickedness burns like fire, which consumes thorns and thistles,

Grammatical Units

A. ptl Vin PP S
B. ,-R (DO & DO Vta)

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment; relative clause)

Comment: šâmîr and šayit are semantic compounds (word pairs) in Isaiah, and are therefore not analyzed as internal parallelism.
ISAIAH 9:19A-B

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wayyigzōr 'al-yāmîn wērā'ēb
B. wayyō'kal 'al-šēmō'wl wēlō' śābē'ū

Translation
A. They slice on the right hand, but are still hungry,
B. and they devour on the left hand, but they are not satisfied.

Grammatical Structure
A. &Vta PP &Vin
B. &Vta PP &neg Vin

Grammatical Units
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. Vta PP &Vin
B. Vta PP &neg Vin

A. wayyigzōr 'al-yāmîn wērā'ēb
B. wayyō'kal 'al-šēmō'wl wēlō' śābē'ū

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 (wayyigzôr) Qal impf consec 3 m sg
   B line: Vta (wayyô'kal) Qal impf consec 3 m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP ('al-yâmîn) prep + n f sg
   B line: PP ('al-šêmô'wl) prep + n [m] sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: Vin (râ'êb) Qal pf 3 m sg
   B line: neg Vin (lô' šâbê'û) neg + Qal pf 3 m pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (wayyigzôr//wayyô'kal) para
Set 2. b // b' (yâmîn//šêmô'wl) mer
Set 3. c // c' (râ'êb//lô' šâbê'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

TRIPLLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. mēnāššēh 'et-'ēprayīm
B. wē'ēprayīm 'et-mēnāššēh
C. yahdāw hēmmā 'al yēhūdā

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. manaššeh 'et-‘eprayim
B. (wě)‘eprayim ‘et-manaššeh
C. yahdāw hēmmâ ‘al yēhūdâ

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. manaššeh ‘et-‘eprayim
B. (wě)‘eprayim ‘et-manaššeh
C. yahdāw hēmmâ ‘al yēhūdâ

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (manaššeh) 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 (manaššeh) n pn
C line: P (yēhūdâ) n pn
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//simple
Semantic

Set 1.  a // a (menaššeh//menaššeh) rep
a' // a' ('eprayim//eprayim) rep
a // a' / a'' (menaššeh//eprayim//yěhūdā) para
a, a' // a' (menaššeh, 'eprayim//yahdāw hēmmā)
   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)
ISAIAH 9:20D-E

Comment: Cf. 5:25E-F, 9:11C-D, 9:16E-F and 10:4C-D.

ISAIAH 10:1A-B

COUPELT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ḥōy haḥōqeqîm hiqeqê-ʾāwen
B. ṣumkattēbiṃ `āmāl kittebû:

Comment: This verse contains the only instances of the Pi of ktb, and they are understood above sense.

Grammatical Structure

A. ṣ(ppl)! S(ppl)! DO-C
B. &S(ppl)! ,R(DO Vta)

Grammatical Units

A. ptl! S! DO -C
B. &S(ppl)! ,R(DO Vta)

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ḥōy haḥōqeqîm hiqeqê -ʾāwen
B. ṣumkattēbiṃ [miktēbê -ʿāmāl]
Comment: The A and B lines are strikingly similar (note the repetition of roots hgg 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 (haḥōqeqām) Qal ppl m pl
B line: S (mekattābīm) Pi ppl m pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple
Set 2. A line: DO (hiqqē) n m pl + n m sg
B line: [DO ([miktēbē]) [n m pl]
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple
Set 3. A line: -C (ʿāwen) n m sg
B line: [-C] (ʿāmāl) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic
Set 1. b // b' (haḥōqeqām//mekattābīm) syn
Set 2. c // c' (hiqqē//kittēbū) syn
Set 3. d // d' (ʿāwen//ʿāmāl) syn
IV. **RESULT**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. \( S::S \) - grammatically parallel  
Set 2. \( DD::[DO] \) - 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:** +O -ptl!

Rewrite
### ISAIAH 10:2A-B

**COUPLEt**

**I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. lēhaṭṭōt middîn dallîm</td>
<td>to turn aside the poor from justice,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. wēligzōl mîšpāt ʿāniyyē ʿammī</td>
<td>and to rob the afflicted of my people of their right,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Translation**

**Grammatical Structure**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. PP(InC PP DO)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. PP(InC DO-C-C)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**II. PARALLELISM**

**Grammatical Schema**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. InC PP DO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. InC [PP] DO-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. lēhaṭṭōt middîn dallîm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. ligzōl [mîmmîs̱pāt] ʿāniyyē ʿammī</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comment:** By adding a preposition to mîšpāt, the underlying grammatical parallelism is clearly displayed. The rewrite is not totally satisfactory in that mîšpāt (with the abstract meaning of "justice") has no lexical support with the preposition mem.

**Semantic Schema**

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: \( \text{InC } \text{(lēhaṭṭōt)} \) prep + Hiph InC  
   B line: \( \text{InC } \text{(ligzōl)} \) prep + Qal InC  
   Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Set 2. A line: PP (middān) 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 ‘ammi) 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’ (middān//mispaṭ) syn

Set 3. c // c’2 (dallīm//‘āniyyē ‘ammi) 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

COUPLETT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. lihyôt 'almânôt šēlālām
B. wē'et-yētōmīm yāḇōzzû:

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

2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. InC (QV) S P-s
B. [S P(PP)]

A. lihyôt 'almânôt šēlālām
B. yētōmīm [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 hāvâ, 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 (‘almānôt) 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' (‘almānôt//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. Ṭumah-ta`ašû lēyôm pêquddâ
B. ūlśō'â mîmmerḥaqq tābô'

**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
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. DO(pr?) Vta PP-C
B. PP ,R(PP Vin)

A. (û)mah-ta'asû lêyôm pêquddâ
B. (û)lêšô'â 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'â) n f sg
      Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b2 // b' (lêyôm pêquddâ//lêšô'â) 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

COUPLETS
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ʿal-mî tānûsû lĕʿezrâ
B. wēʿānâ taʿazbû kēbôdêkem:

Translation

To whom will you flee for help, and where will you leave your wealth?

Comment:  kābôd 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

Grammatical Units

A. 3
B. 3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. pr? Vin PP
B. adv? Vta DD

A. ʿal-mî tānûsû lĕʿezrâ
B. (wē)ʿānâ taʿazbû kēbôdêkem
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? (‘ānâ) inter pr
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: Vin PP (tānûsû lē’ezrâ) Qal impf 2 m pl + prep + n f sg
   B line: Vta DO (ta’azbû kēbôdēkem) Qal impf 2 m pl + n m sg + 2 m pl suff
   Parallel Unit Type: compound//compound

Semantic

Set 1. a // a’ (‘al-mî//‘ānâ) para
Set 2. b2 // b’2 (tānûsû lē’ezrâ//ta’azbû kēbôdēkem) 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

COUPL ET
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. biltî <kērōa’> tāḥat ‘assîr
B. wētāḥat ḫārûgîm yippōlû

Translation
except to crouch beneath the prisoners,
and they will fall beneath the slain.

Comment: The biltî 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 <kërōa'î> taḥat 'assîr
B. yippölû (wē)taḥat hârûgîm

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> (<kërōa'î>) Qal InC
     B line: Vin (yippölû) 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 hârûgîm) prep + Qal pass ppl m pl
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (kërōa'î/yippölû) para
Set 2. c // c' (taḥat 'assîr/taḥat hârûgîm) para
IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. <Inc>::Vin - grammatically compatible
Set 2. PP:PP - 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

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: bêyâdâm renders this couplet too difficult to analyze. It would be easy to exclude these words and then analyze the parallelism between šēbet ʾappî and maṭṭeh zaʿmî, but this would not take in the probability that the B line originally had a fuller reading.

ISAIAH 10:6A-B

COUPL ET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. bēgôy ḥānēp ʾašallēhennû
B. wēʿal-ʿam ʾebrātî ʾašawwennû

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. bēgôy ḥānēp ʾašallēhennû
B. (wēʿ)ʿal-ʿam ʾebrātî ʾašawwennû

Comment: The att ḥānēp and the construct ʾebrātî, 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 (ʼal-ʼam) prep + n m sg
      Parallel Unit Type: simple://simple

Set 2. A line: att (ḥānēp) att
      B line: -C  (ʼebrātī)n f sg + 1 c sg suff
      Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: Vta-s (ʼāṣallēhennû) Pi impf 1 c sg + 3 m sg suff
      B line: Vta-s (ʼāṣawwennû) Pi impf 1 c sg + 3 m sg suff
      Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a’ (bēgōy// ʼal-ʼam) syn
Set 2. b // b’ (ḥānēp// ʼebrātī) cause-eff
Set 3. c // c’ (ʼāṣallēhennû// ʼāṣawwennû) syn

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. PP::PP - grammatically parallel
Set 2. att::-C - gramatically 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

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A.  lîšlîl ēlālāl wēlābōz baz
B.  ʾûlsâμô mîrmâs kēhômer ḥûsôt:

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)lšūmō mirmās kēḥōmer ḫūṣōt

Semantic Schema

A. a₂, a'₂
B. a''₄

A. lišlōl šālāl
   lābōz baz
B. lēšūmō mirmās kēḥōmer ḫūṣōt

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 kēḥōmer ḫūṣōt) 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) syn (internal;
   A line)
   a₂, a'₂ // a''₄ (lišlōl šālāl, lābōz baz//lēšūmō
   mirmās kēḥōmer ḫūṣōt) 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)
ISAIAH 10:7A-B

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wēhû' lō'-kēn yēdammeh
B. ûl-bābô lō'-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' lō'-kēn yēdammeh
B. (û) l-bābô lō'-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 (hû') pr pers 3 m sg
   B line: S (lêbâbû) n m sg + 3 m sg suff
   Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Set 2. A and B lines: neg adv (lô'-kên) neg + adv
   Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Set 3. A line: Vin (yêdammeh) Pi impf 3 m sg
   B line: Vin (yahûbû) Qal impf 3 m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (hû'/lêbâbû) pr

Set 2. b // b' (lô'-kên) rep

Set 3. c // c' (yêdammeh/yahûbû) 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

COUPLEТ

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. ki lehašmîd billâbô
B. âulhakrît gôyîm lô' mê'âš;

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

Grammatical Units
2
3

Comment: Technically, the A line is a noun sentence with the PP lehašmîd the predicate (it gives the reader new information) to its subject billâbô.
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical_schema

A. ptl InC PP
B. &InC DO neg att

A. kī lēḥašmīd bilbābō
gōyim lōʾ mēʾāt

B. (ū)lēḥakrīt

Semantic_schema

A. a b
B. a' c2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: InC (lēḥašmīd) Hiph InC
    B line: InC (lēḥakrīt) Hiph InC
    Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (lēḥašmīd//lēḥakrīt) 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 10:8A

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. hālō’ šāray yahdāw mēlākîm

Translation

(for he thinks:)
A. Are not my commanders all kings?

Grammatical Structure

A. ptl neg? S adv P

Grammatical Units

4
TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ħālō’ kēkarkēmīš kalnō
B. ‘im-lō’ kē’arpad ḫāmāt
C. ‘im-lō’ kēdammešeq šōmērōn:

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’’’

A. ħālō’ kēkarkēmīš kalnō
B. ‘im-lō’ kē’arpad ḥāmāt
C. ‘im-lō’ kēdammešeq šōmērōn
III. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A-C lines: ptl-neg? (הַּ/‘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 (kalnô) pn  
B line: S (hāmāt) pn  
C line: S (šōmerôn) pn  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. a // a // a (הַ/‘im-lō’) rep

Sets 2 & 3. b / b’ // b’’ // b’’’ // b’’’’ // b’’’’’ (karkēmīš/kalnô/‘arpad/hāmāt/dammešeq/šōmerôn) 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.

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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

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

(ki 'āmar)
A. bēkōḥ yādî 'āsitî
B. 'ūbḥokmātî ki nēbunātî

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. bekōah yadî  'āsītî
B. (ū)bḥokmātitî  kî nēbūnātitî

Semantic Schema

A. a2  b
B. a' a''

A. bekōah yadî  'āsītî
B. ūbḥokmātitî  kî nēbūnātitî

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: PP-C-s (bēkōah yadî) prep + n m sg + n f sg + 1 c sg suff
B line: PP-s (bēhokmātitî) prep + n f sg + 1 c sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a' / a'' (ḥokmātitî/nēbūnātitî) syn (internal parallelism; B line)

a2 // a', a'' (bēkōah yadî//ḥokmātitî, nēbūnātitî) 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. <wā>'āsîr gēbūlōt 'ammîm
B. wa'āṭûdōtēhem yōsēti
C. <wā>'ērid ka'bîbîr yōsēbîm:

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 imperfets 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 imperfets could, however, be expressing continuous action, see G-K 107 b). ʾātūdōthēhem is a hapax with the meaning "stores" (ʾātūd/ʾātīd is an att with usual meaning "ready" or "prepared"). It may be that ʾātūd (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 ʾabbīr in the C line. The semantic analysis is unaffected either way.

Grammatical Structure

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

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Vta DO-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Vta DO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Vta DO PP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. wāʾāsîr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. ʾšōʾētî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. wāʾorîd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semantic Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semantic Schema</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. a b2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. b′ a′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. a′ c b′</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Grammatical**

Set 1. A line: Vta (wā'āsir) Hiph impf consec 1 c sg
       B line: Vta (šōsēṭî) Pol pf 1 c sg
       C line: Vta (wā'ārid) Hiph impf consec 1 c sg

Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO-C (gēbūlōt 'ammīm) n f pl + n m pl
       B line: DO ('āstūdōṭēhem) adj + 3 m pl suff
       C line: DO (yōšēbīm) Qal ppl m pl

Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple//simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. a // a' // a'' (wā'āsir///šōsēṭî///wā'ārid) para

Set 2. b2 // b' // b'' (gēbūlōt 'ammīm///'āstūdōṭēhem///yōšēbīm)
       \[\text{para}\]

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

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

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wattimṣā' kaqqēn yāḏî
B. lēhēl hāʿammîm

Translation
My hand has found as a nest the wealth of the peoples;

Grammatical Structure
A. &Vta PP S-s
B. DO(PP-C)

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)
ISAIAH 10:14C-D

COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ṣeke'ēsōp bēsīm 'āzubōt
B. kol-hā'āreṣ 'ānī 'āsāptî

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

Grammatical Units

3
4

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. PP(Inc DO att)
B. S Vta DO(att-C)

A. (wē)ke'ēsōp bēsīm 'āzubōt
B. 'āsāptî 'ānī kol-hā'āreṣ

Semantic Schema

A. a b2
B. b'2 a'2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: In\(\text{C} (\text{ke'\'esop})\) Qal In\(\text{C}\)
B line: Vta (\'\'as\'\'apti \'\'a\'\'nt\') Qal pf 1 c sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Set 2. A line: DO att (b\'e\'shim \'azub\'ot)
B line: DO-C (kol-h\'a\'ares)
Parallel Unit Type: compound//compound

Semantic

Set 1. a // a'' (ke'\'esop//\'\'as\'\'apti \'\'a\'\'nt\') rep
Set 2. b2 // b'2 (b\'e\'shim \'azub\'ot//kol-h\'a\'ares) met

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. In\(\text{C}::\text{S(pr)}\) 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'' - 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

COUPL ET
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wèlō' hāyā nōdēd kānāp
B. ʿupōseh peh ʿumṣapṣēp:

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

A. wèlō' hāyā
B. nōdēd kānāp
(ʿ)pōseh peh
(ʿ)umṣapṣēp
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 (pōsheh peh) Qal ppl m sg + n m sg
    ppl (mēšapšēp) Pilpel ppl m sg (internal)

Parallel Unit Type: compound//compound/simple

Semantic

Set 1. b2 // b’2 / b’’ (nōdēd kānāp//pōsheh peh/mēšapšēp) 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. ḫāyitpā'ēr haggarzen 'al    Shall the axe boast itself over him who hews with it?
  ḥahōṣēb bō
B. 'īm-yitgaddēl hammasšōr    Shall the saw exalt itself over him who wields it?
  'al mēnīpō

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. ptl? Vin S PP(ppl PP-s)    4
B. ptl? Vin S PP-s            3
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl? Vin S PP PP-s
B. ptl? Vin S PP

A. hayitpāʾ ēr haggarzen 'al haḥōṣēb bô
B. 'im-yitgaddēl hammaṣsôr 'al-mēnîpô

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 (hayitpāʾ ēr) 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 (hammaṣsôr) n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: PP PP-s ('al haḥōṣēb bô) prep + Qal ppl m sg + prep + 3 m sg suff
B line: PP ('al-mēnîpô) prep + Hiph ppl m sg + 3 m sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (hayitpāʾ ēr/'im-yitgaddēl) syn
Set 2. b // b' (haggarzen/hammaṣsôr) para
Set 3. c2 // c' ('al haḥōṣēb bô/'al-mēnîpô) 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

COUPLETT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. kēhānīp šēbeṭ wē'et <mērimā>
B. kēhārīm maṭṭeh lō'-ēs:

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 mērîmâyāw 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(InP S DO-s)
B. PP(InP S DO)

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Inc S DO
B. Inc S DO

A. kēhānîp šēbet  wē'et-<mērîmô>
B. kēhārîm maṭṭeh lō'-ēs

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. 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 (kēhārîm) 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-<mērîmô>) 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' (šēbeṭ//maṭṭeh) syn
Set 3. c // c' (<mērîmô>//lō'-'ēṣ) 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''' (ḥāyitpā'ēr, 'im-yitgaddēl//kēḥānīp,
kēḥārim) gen-spec
b, b' // b'', b''' (garzen, massār//šēbeṯ, maṭṭeh) para
c, c', c'' // c''' ('al haḥōsēb bō, 'al-mēnīpō, mērīmō//
lō'-ēš) epith

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

ISAIAH 17:1A-B

COUPELT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

(massā' dammāseq)
A. hinnēh dammeseq mūsar mē'îr
B. wēhāyētā < > mappālā:

Translation

(The oracle of Damascus.)
Behold, Damascus will cease to be a city, and will become a ruin.

Comment: The mēî of the MT is a hapax which many connect with the word ʿā (from ʿwh, which means "ruin heap"). The word would then be in apposition to mappālā, and the translation would be "a heap of ruins." mēî 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 mēîr. It is therefore deleted (so Skinner, Gray). Note the pregnant use of the min in mēîr (cf. G-K 119 x).

Grammatical Structure

A. ptl! S P(ppl PP)
B. &QV P

Grammatical Units

A. 4
B. 2
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

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

A. hinnēh dammeṣeq mūsār mē':îr
B. wēhāyētâ mappālâ

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) (mūsār mē':îr) Hoph ppl m sg + prep + n m sg
       B line: P (mappālâ) Qal pf conv 3 f sg + n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple

Semantic

Set 1. c2 // c' (mūsār mē':îr//mappālâ) 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**

**COUPLETT**

I. **PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. la`ādārīm tihyeynâ</td>
<td>they will be for flocks,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. wērābēšû wē`ēn mah̄ārîd</td>
<td>and they will lie down, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>none will disturb (them).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The initial line of this verse is too difficult for analysis.

**Grammatical Structure**

| A. PP Vin                     | Grammatical Units: 2 |
| B. Vin &P(neg ptl) S(ppl)     | 3                  |

Non-Parallel Unit (3 coordinate phrases)
ISAIAH 17.3A-B

COUPL ET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. wēnišbat mibšār mē’eprayim
B. Ūmamlākâ middammeSEQ

Translation
The fortress will disappear from Ephraim, and the kingdom from Damascus.

Grammatical Structure
A. &Vpa S PP
B. &S PP

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. &Vpa S PP
B. S PP

A. wēnišbat mibšār mē’eprayim
B. Ūmamlākâ middammeSEQ

Semantic Schema
A. a b c
B. b’ c’

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (mibšār) n m sg
   B line: S (mamlākā) n f sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: PP (mē'eprayim) prep + n pn
   B line: PP (middammeseq) prep + n pn
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b // b' (mibšār//mamlākā) pw
Set 2. c // c' ('eprayim//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
ISAIAH 17:4A-C

TRIPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wēhāyâ bayyôm hahû'
B. yiddal kēbôd ya'āqôb
C. āmiṣman bĕšârô yĕrāzeh:

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
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vin PP att
B. Vpa S -C
C. Vpa S -C

A. "wehaya bayyom hahu"
B. yiddal  kebod  ya'agob
C. yerazeh (u) mishman besaroh

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. d e2
C. e'2 d'

A. "wehaya bayyom hahu"
B. yiddal  kebod  ya'agob
C. yerazeh (u) mishman besaroh

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

A line: non-parallel (enjambment)

Set 1. B line: Vpa (yiddal) Niph impf 3 m s
C line: Vpa (yerazeh) Niph impf 3 m s
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. B line: S(kebod) n m sg
C line: S(mishman) n [m] sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. B line: -C (ya'agob) n pn
C line: -C (besaroh) n m sg + 3 m sg suff
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. d // d' (yiddal//yerazeh) para

Sets 2 & 3. e2 // e'2 (kebod ya'agob//mishman besaroh) pr/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.
ISAIAH 17:5A-B

COUPLETT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. <wēhāvā> keʾēsōp <qōṣēr> qāmā
B. ūzrōʾō šibbōlîm yiqṣōr

Translation
And it shall be like the reaper who gathers standing grain, and his arm harvests the ears,

Comment: qōṣēr is read for qāṣîr (see BHS apparatus). The wēhāvā is extra-metrical.

Grammatical Structure
A. &Vin PP(InC S DO)
B. &S-s DO Vta

Grammatical Units

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. keʾēsōp <qōṣēr> qāmā
B. [qēṣōr] ūzrōʾō šibbōlîm

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'ēsōp) prep + Qal Inc
       B line: [Inc] ([qēsōr]) Qal Inc
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: S (qōśēr) Qal ppl m sg
       B line: S (zērō'ā) n f sg + 3 m sg suff
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: DO (qāmâ) n f sg
       B line: DO (šibbōlīm) n f pl
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (ke'ēsōp//yiqṣōr) SYN
Set 2. b // b' (qōśēr//zērō'ā) PR/WP
Set 3. c // c' (qāmâ//šibbōlīm) 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

-- ISAI AH 17:5C-D --

COUPLEI

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wēhāyā kimlaqqēt ūṣibbōlim

B. bē'ēmeq répā'îm:

Translation

and as one gathers the ears of grain 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. &\text{vin} PP (ppl DO)
B. Pr-C

Grammatical Units

3
2

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)

Translation

But gleanings will be left in it,
as when an olive tree is beaten -

Comment: The noun nūgep occurs elsewhere only in 24:13 (where it also occurs with zayit).

Grammatical Structure

A. &\text{vpa} PP-s S
B. Pr-C

Grammatical Units

3
2

Non-Parallel Unit (Enjambment)
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. šēnayim šēlōṣâ gargarîm
B. bērōʾs ʾāmîr
C. ʿarbāʾâ hamisṣâ
D. <bisʾipē happōriyâ>
E. <neʾum-YHWH ʾelohe 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: gargarîm is a hapax with the meaning "berries" in Late Hebrew. The ha of MT's bisʾipēhâ 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 3
B. PP-C 2
C. ,=att att 2
D. PP-C 2

Comment: The subject gargarîm is in apposition to the subject of the previous couplet (ʿālēlōt).

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. att att S PP -C
B. att att PP -C
C. att att PP -C

A. šēnayim šēlōṣâ gargarîm bērōʾs ʾāmîr
B. ʿarbāʾâ ḥamiṣṣâ bisʾipē happōriyâ
Semantic Schema

A. a₂ b
B. c₂
C. a’₂
D. c’₂

A. ṣēnayim ṣēlošâ  gargarîm
B.  bêrû’s  ‘āmir
C.  ‘arbâ‘ã ḫamiṣṣâ
D.  bis’ipê happôriyâ

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line:  att (ṣēnayim) n m du
                 C line:  att (‘arbâ‘ã) n f
             Parallel Unit Type:  simple///simple

Set 2. A line:  att (ṣēlošâ) n f
                 C line:  att (ḥamiṣṣâ) n f
             Parallel Unit Type:  simple///simple

Set 3. B line:  PP (bêrû’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 (happôriyâ) Qal ppl f sg
             Parallel Unit Type:  simple///simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a₂ // a’₂ (ṣēnayim ṣēlošâ//‘arbâ‘ã ḫamiṣṣâ) num

Sets 3 & 4. c₂ // c’₂ (bêrû’s  ‘āmir//bis’ipê happôriyâ) pw

Comment: Note the possible pun of the prv sequence in qôrivâ, and that of ḫeprôyîm.
IV. **RESULT**

**Grammatical**

Set 1. $\text{att}::\text{att}$ - grammatically parallel  
Set 2. $\text{att}::\text{att}$ - grammatically parallel  
Set 3. $\text{PP}::\text{PP}$ - grammatically parallel  
Set 4. $\text{-C}::\text{-C}$ - 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: $+O-5$ (C line)
ISAIAH 17:10A-B

COUPLEt
Comment: It is possible that this couplet forms a quatrain with the next (see comment after 1OC-D).

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text Translation
A. ki šākaḥt 'ēlōhê yīš'ēk For you have forgotten the God of your salvation,
B. wēšur mā'uzzēk lō' zākārt and the rock of your refuge you do not remember.

Grammatical Structure Grammatical Units
A. ptl Vta DO-C-s 3
B. &DO-C-s neg Vta 3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptl Vta DO -C-s
B. neg Vta DO -C-s
A. ki šākaḥt 'ēlōhê yīš'ēk
B. lō' zākārt (wē)šūr 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: $\text{Vta (šākaht)}$ Qal pf 2 f sg  
B line: neg $\text{Vta (lō' zākart)}$ 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: -$\text{C (yiš'ēk)}$ n m sg + 2 m sg suff  
B line: -$\text{C (mā'uzzēk)}$ n m sg + 2 m sg suff  
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. a // a' (šākaht//lō' zākart) syn

Set 2. b // b' (‘ēlōhē//ṣūr mā'uzzēk) epith

Set 3. c // c' (yiš'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

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. 'al-kēn tītē'ā nītē'
na'āmānām
B. ûzmūrat zār tizrā'ennū:

Translation
Therefore, you plant pleasant plants, and sow the cuttings of an alien (god),

Comment: It may be that na'āmān 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 ûzmūrat 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 titṭē'ā
B. tizrā'ennū

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 (titṭē'ā) Qal impf 2 f s sg
B line: Vta (tizrā'ennū) Qal inf 2 f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (niṭ'ê) n [m] pl
B line: DO (zemōrat) n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: -C (na'āmānim) n [m] ple
B line: -C (zār) Qal ppl m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a’ (titṭē'ā//tizrā'ennū) syn
Set 2. b // b’ (niṭ'ê//zemōrat) syn
Set 3. c // c’ (na'āmānim//zemōrat) 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 2 and r alliteration in the B and D lines). However, the ʿal 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.
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. <bayyôm> niṭ'ēk tēṣaṣṣēgî
B. ūbabbōger zarēk taprîḥî

Translation
A. you make your planting grow in the day,
B. and in the morning you cause your seed to blossom,

Comment: The emendation of bēyôm to bayyôm (see BHS apparatus) results in a clearer reading in the A line (niṭ'ēk becomes a DO like zarēk 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=ṣgh.

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Units

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

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: PP (bəyom) prep + n m sg
   B line: PP (babbo) prep + n m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: DO (niť'ek) 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 (tēšagsegê) Pilp impf 2 f sg
   B line: Vta (taprīhî) Hiph impf 2 f sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a' (yōm//bōqer) wp
Set 2. b // b' (niť'ēk//zar'ēk) syn
Set 3. c // c' (tēšagsegê//taprīhî) 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

COUPLER

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. <nad> qāṣār bēyōm naḥālā
B. ûkēb 'ānūs:

Translation
(Yet) the harvest fled, on the day of sickliness, and incurable pain.

Comment: The MT nēd does not make clear sense in this context. A simple vowel emendation gives the 3 m pf of ṇdd, which gives a better reading.

Grammatical Structure
A. Vṭa S PP-C
B. &-C att(ppl)

Grammatical Units
4
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. <Vṭa> S PP -C
B. &-C att
A. <nad> qāṣār bēyōm naḥālā
B. (û) kēb 'ānūs
Semantic Schema

A. a b c d
B. d'2

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: -C (nahālā) Niph ppl f sg
      B line: &-C att (ūkēḇ ʾānūš) n m sg + Qal pass ppl m sg

Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1. d // d'2 (nahālā//kēḇ ʾānūš) 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
ISAIAH 17:12A-D

QUATRAIN

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. hoy hâmôn 'ammîm rabbîm
B. kahâmôt yammîm 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

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. hoy hâmôn 'ammîm rabbîm
B. kahâmôt yammîm yehêmâyûn
C. ûš'ôn lê'ummîm
D. kiš'ôn mayîm kabbîrîm yiššâ'ûn

Grammatical Units

A. 4
B. 3
C. 2
D. 4
Semantic Schema

A. a b c2
B. b c' d
C. b' c'
D. b' c' '2d

A. hâmôn 'ammîm rabbîm
B. kahâmôt yammîm yehêmâyûn
C. (û)š'ôn lê 'ummîm
D. kiš'ôn mayîm kabbîrîm yiššâ'ûn

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: S (hâmôn) n m sg
       C line: S (šë'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 (mayîm 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 (yiššâ'ûn) Niph impf 2 pl
       Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 3. b // b' // b (hâmôn//šë'ôn//kahâmôt//kiš'ôn)
            rep, syo, met

Set 2. c2 // c' ('ammîm rabbîm//lê'ummîm) syo

Set 4. c' // c' '2 (yammîm//mayîm kabbîrîm) epith

Sets 2 & 4. c2, c' // c', c' '2 ('ammîm rabbîm, lê'ummîm//
                yammîm, mayîm kabbîrîm) met

Set 5. d // d' (yehêmâyûn//yiššâ'ûn) syo
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'''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: +O -ptl! (C line)
ISAIAH 17:13B-C

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. <
B. wēgāʿar bô
C. wēnās mimerḥāq

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)

ISAIAH 17:13D-E

COUPLETS

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. wēruddap kēmōṣ hārîm lipnē-ruaḥ
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. &PP PP

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. &Vpa PP-C PP
B. PP PP

A. wēruddap  kēmōṣ hārīm  lipnē-rūah
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 (kēmōṣ hārīm) 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-rūah) prep + n f sg
   B line: PP (lipnē sūpâ) prep + n f sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. b2 // b’ (kēmōṣ hārīm//kgalgal) para
Set 2. c // c’ (lipnē-rūah//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 ballāhâ
B. bēṭerem 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 ṛēḥinnēh, which here functions like an intensive form of an existential verb or particle. The ḫēnennū 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 ṛēḥinnēh ballāhā
B. bēṭerem bōqer ḫēnennū

Semantic Schema

A. a2 b2
B. a'2 b'

A. lē'ēt 'ereb ṛēḥinnēh ballāhā
B. bēṭerem bōqer ḫēnennū

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: PP (lē'ēt) prep + n f sg
     B line: PP (bēṭerem) prep + adv
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C ('ereb) n m sg
     B line: -C (bōqer) n m sg
     Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: P(ptl!) S (wēḥinnēh ballāhā) ptl! n f sg
     B line: P(neg ptl-s) (‘ēnennū) neg ptl + 3 m sg suff
     Parallel Unit Type: compound//simple
Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. \( a_2 // a_2' \) (לֶ֑טֶ֑רֶב//בֶ֑טֶרֶמֶ֑בֶ֑וֶ֑גֶ֑ר) para

Set 3. \( b_2 // b' \) (וּ֑הַיְ֑נֵ֑נֵ֑הַ בֵ֑אַלֵ֑הַ֑ה//וּ֑נֵ֑נֵ֑נֵ֑ו) 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. \( a_2::a_2' \) - semantically parallel (para)
Set 3. \( b_2::b' \) - 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
COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. zeh ḫēleq ʿsōsēnû
B. wēgōrāl lēḇōzēzenû

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)

Grammatical Units
3
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. S(pr) P -C(ppl-s)
B. P PP(ppl-s)

A. zeh ḫēleq ʿsōsēnû
B. (wē)gōrāl lēḇōzēzenû

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 (חֶלֶק) n m sg
   B line: P (גָּורָל) n m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C (שׁוֹסֵן) Qal ppl m pl + 1 c pl suff
   B line: PP (לֶבּוֹזֶזֶן) prep + Qal ppl m pl + 1 c pl suff
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

**Semantic**

Set 1. b // b' (חֶלֶק//גָּורָל) syn
Set 2. c // c' (שׁוֹסֵן//לֶבּוֹזֶזֶן) 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

COUPLET

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. ḥây ḫerĕṣ šîlašal kĕnápâyim
B. ḥâser mēēber lĕnaḥařâ-kûš:

Translation

A. Woe! the land of buzzing wings,
B. which is beyond the rivers of Cush,

Comment: šîlašal is a hapax usually connected with šēlāšal ("locust") of Deut. 28:42 (cf. šilšēlē 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 Structure

A. ptl! S-C-C!
B. ,−R (PP-C)

Comment: mēēber lē is best taken as a compound preposition.

Non-Parallel_Unit (Enjambment; relative clause)
ISAIAH 18:2A-B

COUPLETT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. haššōlēah bayyām širīm
B. ūbiklē-gōme' 'al-pēnē-mayīm

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)

Grammatical Units
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. -S(ppl) DO PP
B. PP-C PP

A. haššōlēah širīm bayyām
B. (ū)biklē-gōme' 'al-pēnē-mayīm

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-mayīm) prep + n m du
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple
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
COUPLET

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 malʾākîm qallîm
B. ʾel-goy memuṣṣāk ûmōrāt

Comment: Apparently, ʾākî (to draw) in the Ps means "tall" (=long, drawn out) in this context. The Ps ppl ʾāmārāt is without the preformative mem (see G-K 52 s).

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Units

A. Vin! S! att 3
B. PP att(ppl) &att(ppl) 3
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical
A line: non-parallel (enjambment)
Set 1. B line: att (memuššāk) Pu ppl m sg
   att (mōrāt) Pu ppl m sg (internal)
   Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Semantic
Set 1. e / e' (memuššāk/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.

ISAIAH_18:3A-B

COUPLETT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text

A. kol- yōšēbê tēbēl
B. wēšōkēnê 'āreṣ

Translation

All you inhabitants of the world, and you who dwell on earth;

Grammatical Structure

A. ptl-S(ppl-C)!
B. &S(ppl-C)!

Grammatical Units

3
2

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. ptl- ppl -C!
B. ppl -C!

A. kol- yōšēbê tēbēl
B. (wē)šōkēnê 'āreṣ

Semantic Schema

A. a b c
B. b' c'

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1.  A line: ppl (yōṣēbê) 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' (yōṣēbê//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

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. kinšō'-nēs hārîm 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(InC-C) Vin!

Grammatical Units
4
3

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. PP(InC -C-C) Vin!
B. PP(InC -C) Vin!

A. kinšō' -nēs hārîm tir'û
B. kitqōa' šōpār tišmā'û
Semantic Schema

A. a3 b
B. a'2 b'

A. kinšō'-nēs hārīm tir'û
B. kitqōa' sōpār tīštā'û

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: PP(InC) (kinšō') 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 (sōpār) n m sg
   Parallel Unit Type: compound/simple

Set 3. A line: Vin (tir'û) Qal impf 2 m pl
   B line: Vin (tīštā'û) Qal impf 2 m pl
   Parallel Unit Type: simple/simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. a3 // a'2 (kinšō'-nēs hārīm//kitqōa' sōpār) para
Set 3. b // b' (tir'û//tīštā'û) 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
**903**

**Semantic**

Sets 1 & 2. \(a_3:a'2\) - 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

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**ISAIAH 18:4B-D**

**TRIPLET**

I. **PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Text**

<k kōh 'āmar YHWH 'ēlay>
A. 'ēsqōţâ wē'abbîţa bîmkônî

B. kēhôm šaḥ 'ŷlê-'ôr

C. kē-āb ţal bēhôm qāsîr:

**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. 'ēṣqōtā (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 wē'abbītā (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 'ālē-'ōr and bēhōm gāṣir 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 'ēṣqōtā wē'abbītā are taken together as a unit (see comment above under "Text"), rather than internally parallel units.

Semantic Schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semantic Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. a2 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. c2 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. c'2 d'2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical
III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

A line: non-parallel (enjambment)

Set 1. B line: PP att (kəhəm šaḥ) prep + n m sg + att
C line: PP-C (kə'ab ťal) prep + n m sg + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: compound//compound

Set 2. B line: PP ('alē-'ôr) prep + n f sg
C line: PP-C (bêhəm qâšîr) prep + n m sg + n m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Semantic

Set 1. c2 // c'2 (kəhəm šaḥ//kə'ab ťal) para
Set 2. d // d'2 ('alē-'ôr//bêhəm) 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

COUPLER

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text
A. kî-lipnê qāṣîr kētom-perah
B. āḇōser gōmēl yiḥyeh niṣṣâ

Translation
For before the harvest when the blossom is over, and the flower becomes a ripening grape,

Grammatical Structure
A. ptt PP PP(P[InC] S)
B. &P att QV S

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema
A. ptt PP PP(P[InC] S)
B. (PP)P att QV S

A. kî-lipnê qāṣîr kētom-perah
B. āḇōser gōmēl yiḥyeh niṣṣâ

Comment: A comparative PP is understood in the B line.
Semantic Schema

A. a b c d
B. c’3 d’

Parallel unit schema same as grammatical

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: P(InC) (kētōm) prep + Qal InC
B line: P att QV (bōser gāmēl 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 gāmēl 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

ISAIAS 18:5C-D

COUPLETT

I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Text Translation

A. wēkārat hazzalzallīm
   bammazmērōt
He will cut off the shoots
   with pruning hooks,
B. wē'et-hannētīsāt hēsīr
   hētaz:
   and the twigs He will hew
   away.

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 nțz which in the Hiph means to cut off (a head) in Late Hebrew. As such, one would expect the form hittīz 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, hannētīsāt is not a common word (cf. Jer. 5:10 and 48:32), but it is probably connected with the verb nțz (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. &Vta DO PP
B. &DO Vta Vta

Grammatical Units

3
3
II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. &Vta DO PP
B. Vta Vta DO

A. ḥēṣīr ḥētaz hannēṯīšōt
B. wēkārat hazzalzallîm bammazmērōt

Comment: ḥēṣīr ḥētaz is here understood as a unit, but ḥēṣīr could also be placed by itself in the schema and read not only with ḥētaz, 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 (wēkārat) Qal pf conv 3 m sg
B line: Vta Vta (ḥēṣīr ḥētaz) Hiph pf 3 m sg + Hiph pf 3 m sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//compound

Set 2. A line: DO (hazzalzallîm) n [m] pl
B line: DO (hannēṯīšōt) n f pl
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Set 1. a // a'2 (wēkārat//ḥēṣīr ḥētaz) syn
Set 2. b // b' (hazzalzallîm//hannēṯīšōt) 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. ye'azebu yahdaw le'et harim

B. ulbehemath haa'rep

Translation

They shall all be left to the birds of prey of the mountains, and to the beasts of the earth;
Grammatical Structure

A. Vpa adv PP-C
B. &PP-C

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vpa adv PP -C
B. PP -C

A. ye'âzêbû yahdâw lê 'êt hârîm
B. (û)le'ehëmat hâ'âreš

Semantic Schema

A. a b c2
B. c'2

A. ye'âzêbû yahdâw lê 'êt hârîm
B. (û)le'ehëmat hâ'âreš

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Grammatical

Set 1. A line: PP (lê 'êt) prep + n m sg
B line: PP (le'ehëmat) prep + n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 2. A line: -C (hârîm) n m pl
B line: -C (hâ'âreš) n f sg
Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Semantic

Sets 1 & 2. c2 // c'2 (lê 'êt hârîm//le'ehëmat hâ'âreš) 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: +O -Vpa adv
I. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

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 wēqāš and tehērāp.

Grammatical Structure

A. & Vin PP-s S
   B. & S(ptl-C-C) PP-s Vin

Grammatical Units

3 5

II. PARALLELISM

Grammatical Schema

A. Vin PP-s S
   B. Vin PP-s S(ptl-C-C)

A. wēqāš 'ālāyw hā'ayit
   B. tehērāp 'ālāyw (wē)kol-behēmat hā'āreş

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 (wēqāš) 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 (‘ālāyw) prep + 3 m sg suff
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//simple

Set 3. A line: S (hā‘ayit) n m sg
   B line: S(ptl-C-C) (kol-behēmat hā‘āres) att + n f sg + n f sg
   Parallel Unit Type: simple//double compound

Semantic

Set 1. a // a’ (wēqāš//teḥērāp) mer
Set 2. b // b (‘ālāyw) rep
Set 3. c // c’3 (hā‘ayit//kol-behēmat hā‘āres) comp

IV. RESULT

Grammatical

Set 1. Vin::Vin - grammatically parallel
Set 2. PP-s::PP-s - grammatically parallel
Set 3. S::S(ptl-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 behemath ha’areq) grounds, and on the basis of phonology (alliteration of gutturals), v. 6 could be regarded as a quatrain.
Chapter III is divided into three parts: 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: reprises, ellipses and additions, 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 329 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 (329)</th>
<th>Number of Units (220)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Couplets</td>
<td>942 (40%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triplet</td>
<td>87 (47%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quatrains</td>
<td>60 (19%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexastichs</td>
<td>147 (7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Lines</td>
<td>91 (35%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferior forms</td>
<td>16 (13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>220 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.
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>Couplets</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>Number of Occurrences</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:3</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:2</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:3</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:4</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.
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:
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-C (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)                     18:20B-21 (3:3)

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. bô' baṣṣûr
B. (wê)hiṭṭâmēn be'āpâr

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. liṣlōl šālāl
   wēlābōz baz
B. ūlēmūm mirmās kēhōmer hūṣôt

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  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. peṣā' (wē)ḥabbūrā</th>
<th>Grammatical</th>
<th>Semantic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. (ū)makkā ṭērīyā</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. wēsippaḥ ādōnāy godqōd bēnōt ẓiyyón</th>
<th>Grammatical</th>
<th>Semantic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. yēʿāreh (wa)YHWH &lt;pēʾathen&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. wēʾēšēḇa ṣōpētayik kēbāriʿšōnā</th>
<th>Grammatical</th>
<th>Semantic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. (wē)yōʾāṣayik kēbattēḥillā</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this example, the verb \( \text{wēʾāṣādā} \) 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).

\[
\begin{align*}
1: & \ 9C-D \ (3:2) & 5: & \ 4C-D \ (4:2) \\
1: & \ 23C-D \ (3:2) & 5: & \ 10A-B \ (5:3) \\
1: & \ 24C-D \ (3:2) & 5: & \ 20A-B \ (4:2) \\
1: & \ 26A-B \ (3:2) & 5: & \ 20C-D \ (3:2) \\
1: & \ 26C-D \ (5:2) & 5: & \ 20E-F \ (3:2) \\
1: & \ 27A-B \ (3:2) & 5: & \ 28C-D \ (4:2) \\
1: & \ 31A-B \ (3:2) & & \ 9: \ \ 7A-B \ (4:2) \\
2: & \ 19A-B \ (3:2) & 9: & \ 10A-B \ (4:2) \\
2: & \ 21A-B \ (3:2) & 9: & \ 15A-B \ (5:2) \\
3: & \ 5D-E \ (3:2) & 10: & \ 1A-B \ (4:3) \\
3: & \ 16B-C \ (3:2) & 10: & \ 2C-D \ (3:2) \\
3: & \ 16D-E \ (3:2) & 10: & \ 4A-B \ (3:2) \\
3: & \ 24A-B \ (3:2) & 17: & \ 3A-B \ (3:2) \\
3: & \ 25A-B \ (3:2) & 17: & \ 13D-E \ (4:2) \\
5: & \ 2E-F \ (3:2) & 17: & \ 14C-D \ (3:2) \\
5: & \ 3A-B \ (3:2) & 18: & \ 3A-B \ (3:2) \\
5: & \ 4A-B \ (3:2) & 18: & \ 6A-B \ (4:2) \\
1: & \ 13C-D \ (\text{list}; \ 4:3) & 8: & \ 9A-B \ (\text{int}; \ 3:4) \\
1: & \ 24A-B \ (\text{list}; \ 4:2) & 9: & \ 16A-B \ (\text{int}; \ 3:3) \\
5: & \ 14C-D \ (\text{list}; \ 3:2) & 10: & \ 14E-F \ (\text{int}; \ 3:3)
\end{align*}
\]

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'  גָּדָר qōnehû
B. (wa)ḥāmôr  'ēbûs bē'-ālāyw

In this example the verb yāda' is elided but implied in the B line. However, the B line has two grammatical units ('ēbûs bē'-ālāyw) paralleled by one grammatical unit in the A line (qōnehû). 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  נִשְׂנָב lārîb
B. (wē) 'ōmed lādin 'ammô
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) [ppl, 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. keren hāyā lūdīdī
B. beqeren 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. šāširā nā' lūdīdī
B. širat <dōday> 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. ʿubāʾarû šēnēhem yahdāw
B. wēʾēn mēkabbeh

Altogether, there are 10 examples of non-parallel, coordinate couplets. They are:

1: 2D-E (3:3)
1:23E-F (2:4)
1:31C-D (3:2)
3:26A-B (3:3)
5:25A-B (4:4)

6:10F-G (2:3)
6:12A-B (3:4)
9:11A-B (4:4)
17: 2B-C (2:3)
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. wē'attem bi'artem hakkerem
B. gēzēlat he'ānî bēbāttēkem

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. ḫalīḏ kēkarkēmiš kalnō
B. ʾim-lō' kēʾarpad hāmāt
C. ʾim-lō' kēdammešeq šōmērōn

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 gebūlōt ḍammām
B. ʾšōšêti' (wa)ʾātūdōtēhem
C. <wā>'ōrid yōšēbîm kaʾbbîr

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 kaʾbbîr 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 wēnišbārû
C. wēnōqēšû wēnilkādû

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
2:10C-E
2:19C-E
2:21C-E
5: 8A-C
5:26A-C
8:10A-C
9: 8A-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. mippēnê pāḥad YHWH
B. ūmēhādar gē’ōnê
C. bēqūmô la’ārōṣ hā’ārēṣ
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: BA-C
2:12A-C
3: 5A-C
3:18A-C
5:13A-C
6: 7B-D
17: 4A-C
18: 4B-D

All but one of these triplets (the 2:BA-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-šēpātēkā
B. wēsār 'āwōneka
c. tēkuppār (wē)ḥāt'tātēkā

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 ṣū <lir’ōt> pānāy
B. mā biqqēš zō’t miyyedkem
C. remōs ḫāṣērāy:

On the surface, all three lines appear non-parallel. However, the C line is actually in apposition to the zō’t in the B line, so that the whole C line is the direct object of the verb biqqēš in the B line. Likewise, the A line is also in apposition to zō’t, forming a xyx 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: SC-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. šīm'ū dēbar YHWH
d. qēšînê sêdôm
B. ha'ăzînû tôrat 'ĕlôhênû 'am
C. 'āmôrâ
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 ḥāṭāʾekem kaššānim
B. kaššeleq yalbihû
C. 'im yaʾdimû kattólaʾ
D. kaššemer yihyû

In this example, only the A line contains the subject (ḥāṭāʾekem) 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 lôʿ 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. liṣdāqā
D. wēhinnēh šē·āqā

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 šēbā'ôt
B. (wē) 'îš bêt yiśrā'ēl
C. nēta' ša·ayū·āyw
D. yēhūdā
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. /modal yēmahēr
B. .Pass yāḥīṣâ ≥ashēhū
C.  memo:n nir'ēḥ
D.  [yaqrīb] [yāḇîʿ]
E.  ṣats qēdōṣ yisrāʾēl
F.  wēnēḏāʾa

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 yō'mar YHWH, 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 (bayyōm hahū) 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, quatrain and hexastich. Of these, only the couplet, triplet and quatrain 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. hoy maggî'ë bayit bêbayît
B. [maqrîbê] śâdêh bêśâdêh

Here the verb yagriḇû 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 høv 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. ūsim herrāzānīm ūšēmayim
B. (wē)ha'āzānīm 'āreṣ

In this couplet there are two simple/simple relationships (i.e. ūsim herrāzānīm, ūšēmayim/ 'āreṣ). Often, however, a simple is paralleled by a compound (approximately 50 times), such as we find in the gōnēhū/ 'ēbūs bē'ālāyw 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. \( \text{wel} \, \text{nipta} \)  \( \text{ez\text{"or}} \)  \( \text{hal\text{"as}ayw} \)  (&neg Vpa  S  -C)  
B. \( \text{wel} \, \text{nitta} \)  \( \text{serok} \)  \( \text{n\text{"e}\text{"al}ayw} \)  (&neg Vpa  S  -C)

**Semantic Schema of 5:27E-F**

A. \( \text{wel} \, \text{nipta} \)  \( \text{ez\text{"or}} \)  \( \text{hal\text{"as}ayw} \)  (a  b2)  
B. \( \text{wel} \, \text{nitta} \)  \( \text{serok} \)  \( \text{n\text{"e}\text{"al}ayw} \)  (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. \( \text{ez\text{"or}} \) and \( \text{serok} \)) 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 (חָנֶּפ and ﻉُمِّرَا) 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).
Chag ter 1
3C-D 10'*
5C-D kol
6E-F 10'*
18C-F 'im*
yihû
19-20C 'im*
tô'kêlû, tê'ukkêlû
23E-F 10'*
29A-D 'asher

Chag ter 2
7A-D wattimmâlê'
'aršô
wê'én
qâseh
BA-C lêma 'âsêh, 'âsû
12A-C 'al-kol
13A-B 'al-kol
14A-B 'al-kol
15A-B 'al-kol

Chag ter 3
1C-D maš'én ûmaš'énâ, miš'an
miš'an
kol
5A-C 'âys
16C-F wattleaknâ
hâlûk, têlaknâ
24A-D tahat

Chag ter 4
1A-B 'âšîrà, širat
lîdîdî, dôdî
2E-F la 'âsôt, wayya 'âs
4A-D la 'âsôt, 'âsîtî
la 'âsôt, wayya 'âs
5A-D wêhâyà
6A-D 10'*
7E-11 wehinnêh
8A-B bayit
šâdeh
10A-D ya 'âsû, ya 'âsêh
12D-G 10'*
20A-B ra'
tôb
20C-D hûšek
'ir
20E-F mar
mâtôq
23A-B mašdüqê, şidqat şaddiqîm
27A-D 'ên
10'*
27E-F 10'*
29A-B šê 'âgà, yiš 'ag

Chag ter 6
8B-C mi
9B-E wê'al
10A-G lêb, lêbâbô
'oznâyw
'ênâyw
11B-E ša 'û, tiyssâ'eh
mê 'ên

Chag ter 7
7A-B 10'
8A-B rô 'š
dammešeq
9A-B rô 'š
šômêrôn
9C-D 10'
ta 'aminû, tê 'amênû

Chag ter 8
9C-D hit 'azzerû
wâhottû
10A-C 'usû, 'êşâ
dabberû, dâbâr
13A-D wêhû'

Chag ter 9
12A-B 10'*
15A-B mê 'assêré, mê 'ussârâyw
16A-B 10'*
16C-D kullô, 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. bēgôy hānēp ʾāšallēhennû
B. (wē)ʾal-ʾam ʾebrātî ʾāšawwennû

In this example, there is a progression of thought from hānēp to ʾebrātî. 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):

\[\text{way'azzéqēhû/waysaqqēlēhû//wayyyittā'ēhû sōreq}\]

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 šāba'ti and lō' hāpasti 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 šāba'ti (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 \[\rightarrow\] migdál \[\rightarrow\] bêtôkô

B. ḥāṣēb \[\rightarrow\] (wē)gam yeqeb \[\rightarrow\] bo

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 miyyišrā'ēl \[\rightarrow\] ṭō's

B. \(\技巧\) (wē)zānāb

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`
   ↓
   weḥabbûrâ
   ↓
B. ūmakkâ ṭêrîyâ

The point that is to be made here is that the phenomenon of "lists" is indeed an 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'azzeqēhû</td>
<td>Vta-s</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(wa)ysaqqēlēhû</td>
<td>a'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. (wa)yyiṭṭā'ēhu sôreq</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)
1: 6E-F (list; A line) 5: 29C-D (A line) 8: 9A-B (A line)
1:13C-D (list; A & B lines) 10: 6C-D (A line) 9: 16A-B (B line)
1:14A-B (A line) 10: 14E-F (B line) 9: 13A-B (A & B lines)
1:24A-B (list; A & B lines) 10: 2C-D (B line) 9: 16A-B (B line)
3: 1A-B (A & B lines) 3: 19-20A (list; A & B lines) 10: 14E-F (B line)
3: 3A-B (list; A & B lines) 3: 20B-21 (list; A & B lines) 10: 14E-F (B line)
3: 3C-D (list; A & B lines) 3: 22A-B (list; A & B lines) 18: 2C-D (B line)
3:23A-B (list; A & B lines) 3: 22A-B (list; A & B lines) 9: 8A-C (B & C lines)

**Triplets** (8 examples)

2:12A-C (B & C lines) 5:12A-C (list; A-C lines)
3: 1C-D (list; A-C lines) 5:26A-C (C line)
3: 2A-C (list; A-C lines) 8: 15A-C (list; A-C lines)
3:18A-C (list; B-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. hoy hāʾōmērîm tôb lāraʾ
B. raʾ (wē)laṭṭôb

Semantic Schema

A. a b c c′
B. c′ c

A. hoy hāʾōmērîm lāraʾ tôb
B. (wē)laṭṭôb 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 (lāra'/:tōb: antonyms, lattāb/:ra': antonyms, lāra'/:ra': repetition, tōb/:lattāb: 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
4: 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 *wāḥōttû* 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'  šōr  qōnēhû
B. (wa)ḥāmôr  'ebûs bē'ālāyû

The congruence is complete because the parallel constituents (šōr//ḥāmôr and qōnēhû//'ebûs bē'ālāyû) 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. diršû mîšpāṭ (Vta! DO)
B. ʿaššērû ḫāmōṣ (Vta! DO)

**Semantic Schema of 1:17B-C**

A. diršû mîšpāṭ (a2)
B. ʿaššērû ḫāmōṣ (aʿ2)

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. Paralleled 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**

- 1:19C-F
- 3: 5D-E (internal)
- 3:12C-D (internal)
- 3:24A-B (internal)
- 5: 7A-D
- 5: 7E-H

**Grammatical Extending Beyond Semantic**

- 5:14C-D
- 8: 9A-B
- 8: 9C-D

A non-internally parallel example is the 5:7E-H quatrain:

**Grammatical Schema of 5:7E-H**

A. wayqaw lēmitspāt
B. lēmitspāt wēhinnēh mispāh
C. liṣdāqā wēhinnēh ṣēʾāqā
D. ṣēʾāqā wēhinnēh

**Semantic Schema of 5:7E-H**

A. wayqaw lēmitspāt
B. wēhinnēh mispāh
C. liṣdāqā wēhinnēh
D. wēhinnēh ṣēʾāqā
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 mīṣpāb and šē'āgā (hinneh functions here as a predicate in a noun sentence; see introduction). However, while the prepositions are not parallel on the grammatical level, they are parallel on the semantic level (lēmiṣpāt//mīṣpāb: antonyms, liṣdāgā//šē'āgā: 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. lēbēnīm nāpālū
B. wēgāzīt nībneh
C. šiqmīm guddā'ū
D. wa'ārāzīm nahlīp

**Semantic Schema of 9:9A-D**

A. lēbēnīm nāpālū
B. (wē)gāzīt nībneh
C. šiqmīm guddā'ū
D. wē'ārāzīm nahlīp

Again, the constituents of the grammatical schema are completely congruent. The subjects of the A and C lines (lēbēnīm and šiqmīm) 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 (gāzīt and ʿārāzīm). The verbs of the A and C lines are
also semantically parallel (nipalû and guddalû), as well as the verbs of the B and D lines (nibneh and nabalip). However, the semantic parallelism between the different type stones, trees and the two sets of verbs nipalû//nibneh and guddalû//nabalip (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. dabar salah 'adonay beya'aqob
B. wenaupal beyisrael

Schema of 9:7A-B
A. 'adonay dabar salah beya'aqob
B. [wehiphil] beyisrael

The rewrite of wenaupal to the High wehiphil results in a parallel couplet with both verbs having the same subject ('adonay). 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 giddaltī
   (we)rōmamtī
B. wēhēm pāsē'ū bī

**Semantic Schema of 1:2D-E**

A. a b b'
B. a' b'
A. bānim giddaltī
   (we)rōmamtī
B. wēhēm pāsē'ū bī

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Vt4</th>
<th>DO</th>
<th>PP-s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Vt4</td>
<td>DO</td>
<td>PP-s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Vt4</td>
<td>DO</td>
<td>PP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Vt4</td>
<td>DO</td>
<td>PP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. \( \text{wē'āšibā} \) yādi 'ālayik
B. \( \text{wē'esrōp} \) sigāyik kabbōr
C. \( \text{wē'āsīrā} \) kol-bēdīlāyik

**Semantic Schema of 1:25A-C**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>d'</td>
<td>f'2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. \( \text{wē'āšibā} \) yādi 'ālayik
B. \( \text{wē'esrōp} \) kabbōr sigāyik
C. \( \text{wē'āsīrā} \) 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 ūmūʿādēkem
B. śānēʿā napšā
C. ḥāyūʿ ʾālāy lāṭōraḥ
D. nilʾētī nēsō

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</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>without</td>
<td>level</td>
<td>level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>gram.</td>
<td></td>
<td>sem.</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>beyond</td>
<td></td>
<td>sem.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sem.</td>
<td></td>
<td>without</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>prof.</td>
<td></td>
<td>gram</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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'  yār  qōnēhû
B. (wa)ḥāmôr  'ēbûs bē'ālân
C. lō' yāda'  yišrā'ēl
D. lō' hitbônân  'ammî

**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 š/š and the r in Šôr and višrāʾēl, and of the gutturals (with a vowels) h/ḥ with the m in hāmōr and ʾammā. 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. hayitpāʾēr haggarzen ʿal haḥōṣēb bō  
B. ʿim-yitgaddēl hammaṣṣār ʿal-mēnīpō  
C. kēḥānim šēbet wēʾet <mērīmō>  
D. kēḥānim maṭṭeh lōʾ-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'āzēbû yaḥdāw lē'āt hārîm
B. ūlbehēmat hā'āreṣ
C. weqāṣ 'ālāyw hā'ayiṭ
D. wēkol-behēmat hā'āreṣ 'ālāyw teḥērāp

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 loose quatrain primarily on the basis of the rhetorical criteria mentioned above (1:6C-F).

Schema (so as to show rhetorical structure)
A. peṣa' weṭabbūrā umakkā ṭeṭriyā
B. lō' zorū weṭo' ḥubbāṣû
C. wēlō' rukkēkā bāṣṣāmen
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 pešā and the з of zūrû are both sibilants; the b, b sequence in weḥabbûrâ and hubbašû; the doubled k in makkâ 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 (נָשָׂא) 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 נָשָׂא (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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>quatrain</th>
<th>quatrain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>couplet</td>
<td>Midsection (5 couplets)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 ḫmakkâ and rukkâkâ (6D and F lines) to the tukkû of the introductory 5A line (note also the u vowel assonance) and the mikkan 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 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).*

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 Gomorrah 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

* Note that the Song of the Vineyard (5:A-17) shows a similar structure as the 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 2 m pl 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 ne'ëmânâ 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 - kaspēk, lēšīgīm, sob'ēk; v. 23 - šaravik, sōrērim, sōhad, šalmōnim, višpētu; v. 25 - wē-āsibâ, šōpētayik, kēbāri ūōnâ, wēšō-āšayik).

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 (lō' tāqûm), nevertheless, Ahaz will not be established (lō' tē'āmēnû; 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 xxx, xx/x and x//x which together are equivalent to the completely parallel lines with complete congruence of this dissertation, and the xx/x which is equivalent to the completely parallel lines with partial congruence. Within the "replacement" group there are also four major formulae, the x/x (D), x/x (D) and 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**

Non-Replacement Formulae

1. xxx, xx/x, x//x
   approximately 25% of parallel units

2. xx/x
   approximately 11% of parallel units

Replacement Formulae

3. x/x (D), x/x (D), xx (D) =
   approximately 48% of parallel units
   (x/x (D), x/x (D)
    - 26%)
   (xx (D) - 22%)

4. xx* (D)
   approximately 16% of parallel units

**ISAIANIC PARALLELISM**

Completely Parallel Lines

1. complete congruence
   approximately 37% of parallel units

Partially Parallel Lines

2. partial congruence
   approximately 15% of parallel units

3. ellipsis with addition
   approximately 20% of parallel units
   (add. of gram. unit - 13%)
   (add. of new unit - 7%)

4. ellipsis without addition
   approximately 28% of parallel units

For the first category, that of complete congruence within

+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 Bib, 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 Poetry of Isaiah 40-45: A Typology of Parallelism*, by Malcolm Elliot-Hogg (Dropsie College, 1986). Because the methodologies of the two analyses were purposefully 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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<th>Percent of Lines</th>
<th>Percent of Basic Units</th>
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<tr>
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<td>40-45</td>
<td>1-18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Couplets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Parallel</td>
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<td>Parallel</td>
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<td>Triplets</td>
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II. **PARALLEL_COUPLETS**

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### IV. Internal Parallelism and List

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<tr>
<td>ABC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Parallelism</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0 7</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 than 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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