## Psalm 49- Logotechnical Analysis

## Guidelines

- Please read the General Introduction as well as the Introduction to Book I and Book II.
- For common features found in the numerical analysis charts, see the "Key to the charts".


## Specific features of Psalm 49

- Psalm 49, which concludes the Group of Seven Korahite psalms in Book II, is primarily structured in terms of the poetic building blocks. The function of the divine name numbers is only to weave the name of God into the fabric of the text.
- As in Psalm 46 a refrain marks the canto structure, concluding the middle canto (6-13) as well as the last canto (14-21). Here, the numerical value of the keyword יקשְ shall take me' (v. 16b), 61, determines the number of words in the central canto.


## Strophic structure - Canto/Stanza boundary: ||

- Van der Lugt: 2-3, 4-5 || 6-7, 8-10, 11-13 || 14-15, 16-18, 19-21 (3 cantos, 8 strophes, 21 verselines and 44 cola, taking the refrain as a concluding device).
- Fokkelman: 2-3, 4-5 || 6-7, 8-10 || 11-13 || 14-15b, 15c-16, 17-18 || 17-18, 19-21 (5 stanzas with 9 strophes, 21 verselines and 44 cola).
- Labuschagne: 2-3, 4-5 || 6-7, 8-10, 11-13 || 14-15b, 15c-16, 17-18, 19-21 (3 cantos, 9 strophes, 21 verselines and 44 cola, taking the refrain as a concluding device, and vs. $14-15 \mathrm{~b}$ and $15 \mathrm{c}-16$ as separate strophes - see I.J.J. Spangenberg, "Constructing a Historical Context for Psalm 49", Old Testament Essays 20/1 (2007), 201-214).


## Logotechnical analysis

- Columns $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ show the number of words before and after the atnach.
- Column c: words in the framework; d: words in the core of the poem: Canto II.
- The numbering of the verselines is shown in brown.



4
$4 \quad 4$

Total, v. 14
Total, v. 6-14
15
פַּבּאן לְשְׁאוֹל שַׁתּת
שָאֶות יִרִעֵם קר
Strophe 6
v. 14-15b


Total, v. 6-15


Strophe 7 Total, v. 15c-16
17

Total, v. 16-17


Strophe 8 Total, v. 17-18
Total, v. 16-18
Total, v. 14-18
Total, v. 11-18
Total, v. 4-18


Total, v. 19
Total, v. 16-19
20

21 'Refrain'
20 עַד־ֵַַּח לֹא יִרְאוּאוֹר:

Total, v. 20
Total, v. 19-20
 נִקְשַׁל פַּבְּהֵמוֹת נִדְחֵּ:

Total, v. 21
Strophe 9 Total, v. 19-21
Canto III Total, v. 14-21
Total, v. 8-21
Total, v. 2-21
With the heading and סֶלָה (2x), v. 1-21

19

| 3 |
| ---: |
| $7=4+3=7+0$ |
| $68=42+26=7+61$ |
| 3 |
| 2 |

$\begin{array}{llll}16 & 6 & 6 & 6\end{array}$

| 2 |
| ---: |
| $17=15+2=17+0$ |

$5 \quad 5 \quad 5$

| 4 | 4 | 4 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 17 | $=11+6=17+0$ |  |
| 5 | 5 |  |


| 4 |
| ---: |
| $18=10+8=18+0$ |
| $26=16+10=26+0$ |
| $47=34+13=47+0$ |
| $75=52+23=47+28$ |
| $120=78+42=59+61$ |


| 4 | 4 | 4 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 8 | $=4+4=8+0$ |  |
| 34 | $=20+14$ | $=34+0$ |
| 4 | 4 |  |

$5 \quad 5 \quad 5$
$\begin{array}{r}9=4+5=9+0 \\ \hline 17=8+9=17+0\end{array}$
21

| 3 | 3 | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

$7=4+3=7+0$
$24=12+12=24+0$
$71=46+25=71+0$
$119=77+42=71+48$
$161=100+61=100+61$
$167=104+63$

* V. 12a: the word קִרְדּם, 'their inward', at the beginning of the verse is probably a scribal error for קִבְרָם, 'קִבָרים , 'their grave', 'graves' - compare the ancient versions (see BHS).


## Observations

1. The middle word, בִשְׁמֹֹתָם, 'with their names', in v. $12 \mathrm{~b}(161=80+1+80)$ cannot be regarded as a suitable meaningful centre. Such a centre is to be found in terms of the 21 verselines: the entire v. 12, the middle verseline containg the striking description of the dead-end life of those boasting of their riches (21 = $10+1+10)$ :

Their graves are their homes forever, their dwelling places for all generations // they call their names over their lands.

The importance of the meaningful centre is significantly emphasized by the fact that it is immediately followed by a 7-word refrain:

For human beings, like oxen, are short-lived // like beasts whose lives are cut short.
The refrain recurs at the end of the poem, in v. 21. Compare the 7 -word refrain in Ps. 46: 8 and 12.
The fact that the meaningful centre on verseline level falls within the middle strophe, $(9=4+1+4)$, may suggest that Strophe 5 (vs. 11-13) is the larger meaningful centre.
2. In terms of content, the poem divides into three distinct parts, of which vs. 6-13 constitute the central core (Canto II), a philosophical reflection on the main theme. It is concluded, and demarcated, by the refrain in v. 13. This is the canto structure:

| vs. 2-5 <br> vs. 6-13 | Introduction to the theme <br> Reflections on the main theme | 29 |  | 61 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| vs. 14-21 | Conclusions | 71 |  |  |
| vs. 2-21 | Total | $100+$ | $61=161$. |  |

The 61 words of the core are enveloped by the 100 words of the framework. What makes the compositional formula $161=100+61$ particularly significant, is the fact that it corresponds precisely with the final compositional formula based upon the division by atnach: $161=100 \mathrm{a}+61 \mathrm{~b}$. This can hardly be a matter of coincidence, since 61 represents the numerical value of "יקָּחָּ Compare the use of 58 words - the numerical value of יְזִיֶֶך, 'your right hand' - in the central core of Psalm 48!
The selahs at the end of v. 14 do not have a demarcating function, since this verse does not interrupt the flow of thought. It is apparently used to mark something of great importance in the text: the statement in v. 14, summarizing what has been said in Canto II about the fate of those boasting of their riches. The second selah primarily
 salvation of the speaker in contrast to the doom of the boasters. Since v. 16 appears to stand out in terms of contents, this selah also has a demarcating function.
3. Although the divine name numbers do not have a structural function, they nevertheless appear very frequently. Their main function is apparently to weave God's name, signifying his presence, into the fabric of the text:

| vs. 2-3 | 17 words in total |
| :---: | :---: |
| vs. 4-8 | $34(2 \times 17)$ words in total |
| vs. 2-8 | $51(3 \times 17)$ words in total |
| vs. 4-10 | 26 words before atnach |
| vs. 10-11 | 17 words in total |
| vs. 12-13 | 17 words in total |
| vs. 8-13 | 17 words after atnach |
| vs. 6-14 | $68(4 \times 17)$ words in total, with 26 after atnach |
| vs. 6-15 | 26 words after atnach |
| vs. $15 \mathrm{c}-16$ | 17 words in total |
| vs. 16-17 | 17 words in total |
| vs. 16-18 | 26 words in total |
| vs. 14-18 | $34(2 \times 17)$ words before atnach |
| vs. 11-18 | $52(2 \times 26)$ words before atnach |
| vs. 4-18 | 78 (3x26) words before atnach |
| vs. 16-19 | $34(2 \times 17)$ words in total |
| vs. 19-20 | 17 words in total |
| vs. 8-21 | $119(7 \times 17)$ words in total |
| vs. 1-21 | $104(4 \times 26)$ words before atnach. |

4. The name YHWH is absent; the word אֶלזִים occurs $2 x$ (vs. 8 and 16).
