## Psalm 59- 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 59

- The use of the numerical value of a key-word to envelop the arithmetic centre (10b-11a*) is a feature Psalm 59 shares with Psalm 58. The meaningful centre on word level is part of the first refrain and recurs at the end of the poem as a coda.
- Psalm 59 shares the feature of having a coda (v. 18b-c) with Psalms 54, 56, 60 and 62. Here, it is clearly defined by the sudden change in the direction of address.


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

- Van der Lugt and Labuschagne: 2-3, 4-5 | 6, 7-8 || 9-11, 12-14, 15-16 || 17-18 (3 cantos with 8 strophes, 19 verselines and 44 cola).
- Fokkelman: 2-3, 4-5a, 5b-6 | 7, 8-9, 10-11a* || 11ab*-12, 13-14 | 15, 16-17b, 17c-18 (2 stanzas with 11 strophes, 19 verselines and 47 cola, taking vs. $5 \mathrm{~b}-6 \mathrm{~b}, 7,8,10-11 a^{*}, 12$, $13,14,15$ and 18 as tricola).


## Logotechnical analysis

- Columns $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ show the number of words before and after the atnach.
- Column c: words addressed to God; d: words spoken about God.
- The numbering of the verselines is shown in brown.


| 6 |  | 5 | 4 | 4 |  | 4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 2 | 2 |  | 2 |  |
|  |  | 6 | 4 | 4 |  | 4 |  |
|  |  |  | 5 |  | 5 | 5 |  |
|  | Strophe 3 Total, v. 6 |  | 15 | $=10$ | + 5 | $=15$ |  |
|  | Total, v. 4-6 |  | 34 | = 21 | + 13 | $=34$ |  |
| 7 |  | 7 | 4 | 4 |  | 4 |  |
|  | וִיסוֹבְבוּ ִִיר: |  | 2 | 2 |  | 2 |  |
|  | Total, v. 7 |  | 6 | $=6$ | + 0 | $=6$ |  |
|  | Total, v. 2-7 |  | 51 | = 33 | + 18 | = 51 |  |
| 8 | דגנֵּ יַּבּיעוּן | 8 | 4 | 4 |  | 4 |  |
|  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
|  |  |  | 3 |  | 3 | 3 |  |
|  | Total, v. 8 |  | 8 | $=5$ | + 3 | $=8$ | + 0 |
|  | Strophe 4 Total, v. 7-8 |  | 14 | $=11$ | + 3 | $=14$ | + 0 |
|  | Canticle I. 2 Total, v. 6-8 |  | $\underline{29}$ | $=21$ | + 8 | $=29$ | + 0 |
|  | Canto I Total, v. 2-8 |  | 59 | $=38$ | + 21 | = 59 | + 0 |
| 9 |  | 9 | 4 | 4 |  | 4 |  |
|  |  |  | 3 |  | 3 | 3 |  |
|  | Total, v. 9 |  | 7 | $=4$ | + 3 | $=7$ | + 0 |
|  | Total, v. 2-9 |  | 66 | = 42 | + 24 | $=66$ |  |
|  |  | 10 | 3 | 3 |  | 3 |  |
| Middle words: 69 + 5 + 69 \% 6 \% |  |  | 3 |  | 3 |  | 3 |
| Vs. 10-11, middle cola (20+4+20) Total, v. 10 |  |  | 6 | $=3$ | + 3 | $=3$ |  |
| 11* Refrain |  | 11 | 3 | 3 |  |  | 3 |
| Refrain Refrain |  |  | 3 |  | 3 |  | 3 |
|  | Total, v. 11 |  | 6 | $=3$ | + 3 | $=0$ | + 6 |
|  | Strophe 5 Total, v. 9-11 |  | 19 | $=10$ | + 9 | $=10$ | + 9 |
|  | Total, v. 2-11 |  | 78 | $=48$ | + 30 | = 69 |  |
| 12 |  | 12 | 5 | 5 |  | 5 |  |
|  | חֲנִיֵֵּמוֹ |  | 3 | 3 |  | 3 |  |
|  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 | 2 |  |
|  | Total, v. 12 |  | 10 | $=8$ | + 2 | = 10 |  |
| 13 |  | 13 | 4 | 4 |  | 4 |  |
|  |  |  | 2 | 2 |  | 2 |  |
|  |  |  | 3 |  | 3 | 3 |  |
|  | Total, v. 13 |  | 9 | $=6$ | + 3 | $=9$ |  |
| 14 ヘュ |  | 14 | 4 | 4 |  | 4 |  |
|  |  |  | 5 | 5 |  |  | 5 |
|  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |
|  | Total, v. 14 |  | 11 | $=9$ | + 2 | $=4$ | + 7 |
|  | Strophe 6 Total, v. 12-14 |  | 30 | $=23$ | + 7 | $=23$ | + 7 |
|  | Total, v. 6-14 |  | 78 | $=54$ | + 24 | = 62 | + 16 |



* For the correction in v. 10a, reading שִֶׁי instead of as in v. 18a, see BHS. In v. 11a, I follow the



## Observations

1. The meaningful centre of the psalm in terms of its 143 words is constituted by the last 5 words of the refrain (in box) in vs.10b-11a* (143=69+5+69):

Yes, God is my bulwark, a God of steadfast love for me.
The poem is also concluded by these 5 words constituting a coda (in box in v. 18b-c). It shares this clearly designed feature with Psalm 56.
The fact that there are exactly 69 words on either side of the meaningful centre is not a matter of coincidence, since 69 is the numerical value of the very first word of the psalm הַצִּילִִֵי, 'deliver me' (v. 2a), a key-word, which is repeated in v. 3a. The psalm shares this device with Psalm 58, and also, e.g., with Psalms 1 and 41.
In terms of the poetical structure, v. 10 constitutes the middle verseline (19=9+1+9). On colon level, vs. 10-11, the four middle cola, may be regarded as an alternative meaningful centre (44 = $20+4+20$ ).
2. It is intriguing to note that the psalm has 143 words, a multiple of 11 ( $13 \times 11$ ). Moreover, vs. 2-3 (the $1^{\text {st }}$ strophe) has 11 words, and so does v. 14 , while vs. 2-9 have $66(6 \times 11)$ words. Both vs. $4-12$ and vs. $10-18$ have $77(7 \times 11)$ words, and the final strophe (vs. 17-18) has $22(2 \times 11)$ words. So it is not surprising to find that the heading of the poem consists of exactly 11 words, which was consciously devised to bring the total number of words up to $154(14 \times 11=2 \times 7 \times 11)$.
In addition to this, the poem consists of $22(2 \times 11)$ verselines and $44(4 \times 11)$ cola. Compare Psalm 58 with its 22 cola, Psalm 60 with $88(8 \times 11)$ words, Psalm 62 with $121(11 \times 11)$ words, and Psalm 63 with $88(8 \times 11)$ words.
3. In Psalm 59, there are exactly 34 ( $2 \times 17$ ) words spoken about God (Column d), while Psalm 60 has 34 words explicitly addressed to God!
4. The two concluding cola in v. 18b-c, which are significantly phrased as words spoken about God, are obviously a coda. Compare the codas in Psalms 54:9 and 56:14. See the General Introduction, "The use of a coda as a device for conclusion".
5. The divine name numbers feature in the following instances:

| vs. 2-5 | 17 words before atnach |
| :--- | :--- |
| vs. 4-6 | $34(2 \times 17)$ words in total |
| vs. 2-7 | $51(3 \times 17)$ words in total |
| vs. 2-11 | $78(3 \times 26)$ words in total |
| vs. 4-12 | $68(4 \times 17)$ words in $2^{\text {nd }}$ person form |
| vs. 6-14 | $78(3 \times 26)$ words in total |
| vs.14-15 | 17 words in total |
| vs. 13-15 | 26 words in total |
| vs. 9-17 | $52(2 \times 26)$ words before atnach |
| vs. 17-18 | $\mathbf{1 7}$ words in $2^{\text {nd }}$ person form |
| vs. 10-18 | $51(3 \times 17)$ words before, and $\mathbf{2 6}$ words after atnach |
| vs. 1-18 | $\mathbf{1 5 6}(6 \times \mathbf{2 6})$ words, including the heading and 2 selahs |

6. YHWH occurs $3 x(4 c, 6 a, 9 a)$, Elohim $9 x(2 a, 6 a, 6 b, 10 b, 11 a, 11 b, 14 b, 18 b, 18 c)$ and Adonay 1x (12c).
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