## Psalm 98- Logotechnical Analysis

## Guidelines

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


## Specific features of Psalm 98

- With regard to both form and content, Psalm 98 is a sister psalm of Psalm 97. Both have 12 verselines, and the direction of address determines the structure of the text:

Canto I (vs. 1-3) a call to praise, addressed to a general public
Canticle II.1 (vs. 4-6) a call to praise, addressed to all the earth
Canticle II. 2 (vs. 7-9) a call addressed to the sea, the world, streams, mountains.
Strophic structure - Canto/Stanza boundary: || Canticle boundary: |

- Van der Lugt: 1-2, $3 \| 4-6,7-8,9$ ( 2 cantos, 5 strophes, with 12 verselines and 25 cola).
- Fokkelman: Similarly Fokkelman, except that he finds 24 cola, taking v. 2 as a bicolon.
- Labuschagne: 1-2, 3 || 4-6 | 7-8, 9 ( 2 cantos, 5 strophes, with 12 verselines and 25 cola).


## Logotechnical analysis

- Columns $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ show the number of words before and after the atnach.
- Column c: words in the main clauses; d: words in the subordinate clauses.
- The numbering of the verselines is shown in brown.

|  |  |  | tal | a | b | c | d |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 傦 Heading |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 | 4 | 4 |  | 4 |  |
|  |  |  | 3 | 3 |  |  | 3 |
|  |  | 2 | 3 |  | 3 |  | 3 |
|  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |
|  | Total, v. 1 |  | 12 | $=7$ | + 5 | $=4$ | + 8 |
|  |  | 3 | 3 | 3 |  | 3 |  |
|  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 | 2 |  |
|  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 | 2 |  |
|  | Total, v. 2 |  | 7 | $=3$ | + 4 | $=7$ | + 0 |
| Strophe 1 | 1 Total, v. 1-2 |  | 19 | $=10$ | + 9 | $=11$ | + 8 |
|  |  | 4 | 3 | 3 |  | 3 |  |
|  |  |  | 2 | 2 |  | 2 |  |
|  |  | 5 | 4 | 4 |  | 4 |  |
|  |  |  | 3 |  | 3 | 3 |  |
| Strophe 2 | 2 Total, v. 3 |  | 12 | $=9$ | + 3 | $=12$ | + 0 |
|  | Total, v. 2-3 |  | 19 | $=12$ | + 7 | = 19 | + 0 |
| Canto I | Total, v. 1-3 |  | 31 | $=19$ | + 12 | $=23$ | + 8 |

4
Middle colon:
$25=12+1+12$


6

| 4 | 4 |  | 4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 |  | 3 | 3 |  |
| 7 | $=4$ | + 3 | $=7$ | + 0 |
| 26 | $=16$ | + 10 | $=26$ | + 0 |
| 3 | 3 |  | 3 |  |
| 3 |  | 3 | 3 |  |
| 6 | $=3$ | + 3 | $=6$ | + |
| 3 | 3 |  | 3 |  |
| 4 |  | 4 | 4 |  |
| 7 | $=3$ | + 4 | $=7$ | + 0 |
| 20 | $=10$ | + 10 | $=20$ | + 0 |
|  | = 29 | + 22 | $=43$ | + 8 |

Canticle II. 1 Strophe 3 Total, v. 4-6

7
Total, v. 1-6
$51=29+22=43+8$

Strophe 4
9


Total, v. 4-7



$$
10 \text { נְהָרוֹת יִּמְחֲאוּ־כָּ^ }
$$


3

| 3 |
| :--- |$\quad 3+3=6+0$

$26=13+13=26+0$
3
6


## Observations

1. In terms of its 74 words, the arithmetic centre of the psalm is constituted by the two last words in v. $4 \mathrm{~b}(74=36+2+36)$ :

They cannot be regarded as the consciously designed meaningful centre, but they fall within the middle colon ( $25=12+1+12$ ), v. 4b, which is a better candidate:

Break forth and exult and sing praises.
It is interesting to note that the three words constitute the centre of the $\mathbf{7}$ calls to praise (marked in blue in box and numbered). The cluster of three successive verbs precisely in the pivotal colon highlight the meaningful centre in a special way.
Note the $\mathbf{7}$ imperatives in Psalm 100 and the $\mathbf{7}$ instances of the name יהוה in Psalm 99!
2. The numerical structure shows that Canto I and Canticle II.1 (vs. 1-3 and 4-6) are conjoined by $51(3 \times 17)$ words, with 43 words in the main clauses (Column c).
The number 43 reappears in vs. 4-9, where they divide into 26 in vs. 4-7 and 17 in 8-9, with $34(2 \times 17)$ in the main clauses. This is very reminiscent of the concluding verses of Psalm 97 (vs. 8-12) in which the $\mathbf{4 3}$ words divide into $\mathbf{2 6}$ before, and $\mathbf{1 7}$ after atnach. See Observation 3 in my Analysis of Psalm 97.
Cognate texts seem to share similar compositional formulas. For this intriguing phenomenon, see Observation 3 in my Analysis of Psalm 95.
3. The name יהוה occurs 6 times. Together with the 7 instances in Psalm 99 and the 4 in Psalm 100, Psalms 98-100 have altogether 17 occurrences of the divine name.
Compare Psalms 96 and 97, which have likewise altogether 17 occurrences - see Observation 4 in my Analysis of Psalm 97! For an overview of the occurrences of the name יהוה in the 17 psalms of Book IV, see Table XIII in the Introduction to Book IV.
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