## Psalm 99— 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 99

- The 2-word call the end of Strophe 1 (v.3b), at the end of Strophe 2 and Canto I (v. 5c, the meaningful centre), and partly reverberating at the end of the psalm in v . 9c.
- A feature Psalm 99 shares with Psalm 76 is the use of the numerical value of the keyword $\aleph$ §נוֹ, 'awesome', 41, as a structuring device surrounding the middle word.
- The $\mathbf{7}$ occurrences of the name YHWH expresses the fullness of the holy name.


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

- Van der Lugt: 1-3, 4-5 || 6-7, 8-9 (2 cantos with 4 strophes, 10 verselines and 24 cola).
- Fokkelman: 1-3, 4-5, 6-7, 8-9 (similarly, except that he finds $\mathbf{1 1}$ verselines with $\mathbf{2 5}$ cola, taking vs. 6-7 as three bicola).
- Labuschagne: 1-3, 4-5 || 6-7, 8-9 (2 cantos and 4 strophes, finding, with Fokkelman, 11 verselines and 25 cola).


## - Logotechnical analysis

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


|  | 7 | 3 | 3 |  | 3 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 3 | 3 |  | 3 |  |
|  | 8 | 5 |  | 5 | 5 |  |
|  |  | 4 | 4 |  | 4 |  |
|  | 9 | 2 |  | 2 | 2 |  |
|  |  | 3 |  | 3 | 3 |  |
| Strophe 3 Total, v. 6-7 |  | 20 | $=10$ | + 10 | $=20$ | + 0 |
| Total, v. 1-6 |  | 53 | $=34$ | + 19 | $=37$ | + 16 |
|  | 10 | 4 | 4 |  |  | 4 |
|  |  | 4 | 4 |  |  | 4 |
|  |  | 3 |  | 3 |  | 3 |
| רוֹקְמִּ | 11 | 3 | 3 |  | 3 |  |
|  |  | 3 | 3 |  | 3 |  |
|  |  | 4 |  | 4 | 4 |  |
| Strophe 4 Total, v. 8-9 |  | 21 | $=14$ | + 7 | $=10$ | + 11 |
| Canto II Total, v.6-9 |  | 41 | $=24$ | + 17 | $=30$ | + 11 |
| Total, v. 5-9 |  | 49 | $=32$ | + 17 | $=38$ | + 11 |
| Total, v. 1-9 |  | 83 | $=52$ | + 31 | $=56$ | $+27$ |

## Observations

1. In terms of the 83 words of the psalm, the word in v. 5c constitutes the arithmetic middle $(83=41+1+41)$. As in Psalm 76, the middle word is flanked by 41 words on either side, representing the keyword א゙רָׂ, ‘awesome', occurring in v. 3a (14+6+20+1). The middle word is situated in the middle verseline $(11=5+1+5)$ as well as in the pivotal colon ( $25=12+1+12$ ), which is obviously the meaningful centre: namely, the proclamation of the great, awesome, and holy name of YHWH (v. 3):
הקדֹשׁ

The fact that this solemn proclamation occurs exactly 3 times: in $3 b, 5 c$ and $9 c$, clearly highlights the meaningful centre. It also recalls the threefold call $\operatorname{mp}_{\boldsymbol{T}}$, 'holy', of the Seraphim in Isaiah 6.
2. Since it primarily concerns the holiness of the name of God, it is not a matter of chance that יהוה occurs 7 times (the number of fullness). See also Observation 3 in my Analysis of Psalm 98. The word אֲלֹדֵינֵ occurs 4 times (vs. 5a, 8a, 9a and c), and אֵל once (8b).
3. The numbers representing the divine name occur in the following instances:
vs. 2-4 $\quad 26$ words in total
vs. 1-6 $34(2 \times 17)$ words before atnach
vs. 1-9 $52(2 \times 26)$ words before atnach
vs. 1-4 34 ( $2 \times 17$ ) words
vs. 6-9 17 words after atnach
vs.1-9 26 words in Column c.

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