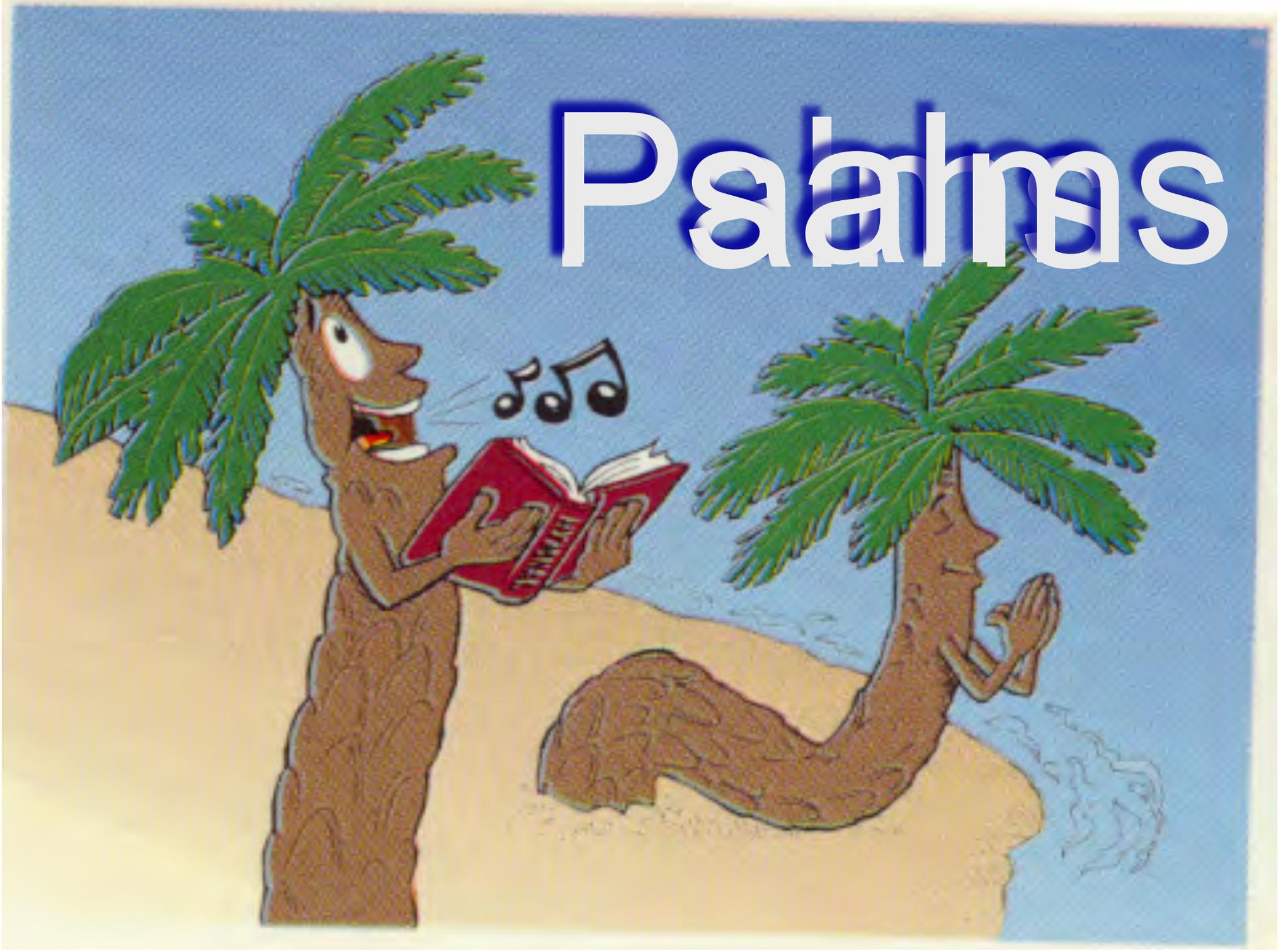


Another key to interpreting properly...

Figures of Speech

Evocative language for effect

Palmes



What is Poetry?

In the next 30 seconds define poetry to the person next to you



Characteristics of Hebrew Poetry

1. Stress Patterns (not rhymes)
2. Evocative language
3. Acrostic Arrangement
4. Thought Rhyme

The Key: Hebrew Parallelism

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P 13

"the repetition of
meaning in parallel
expressions"
(Ross, *BKC*, 1:780)

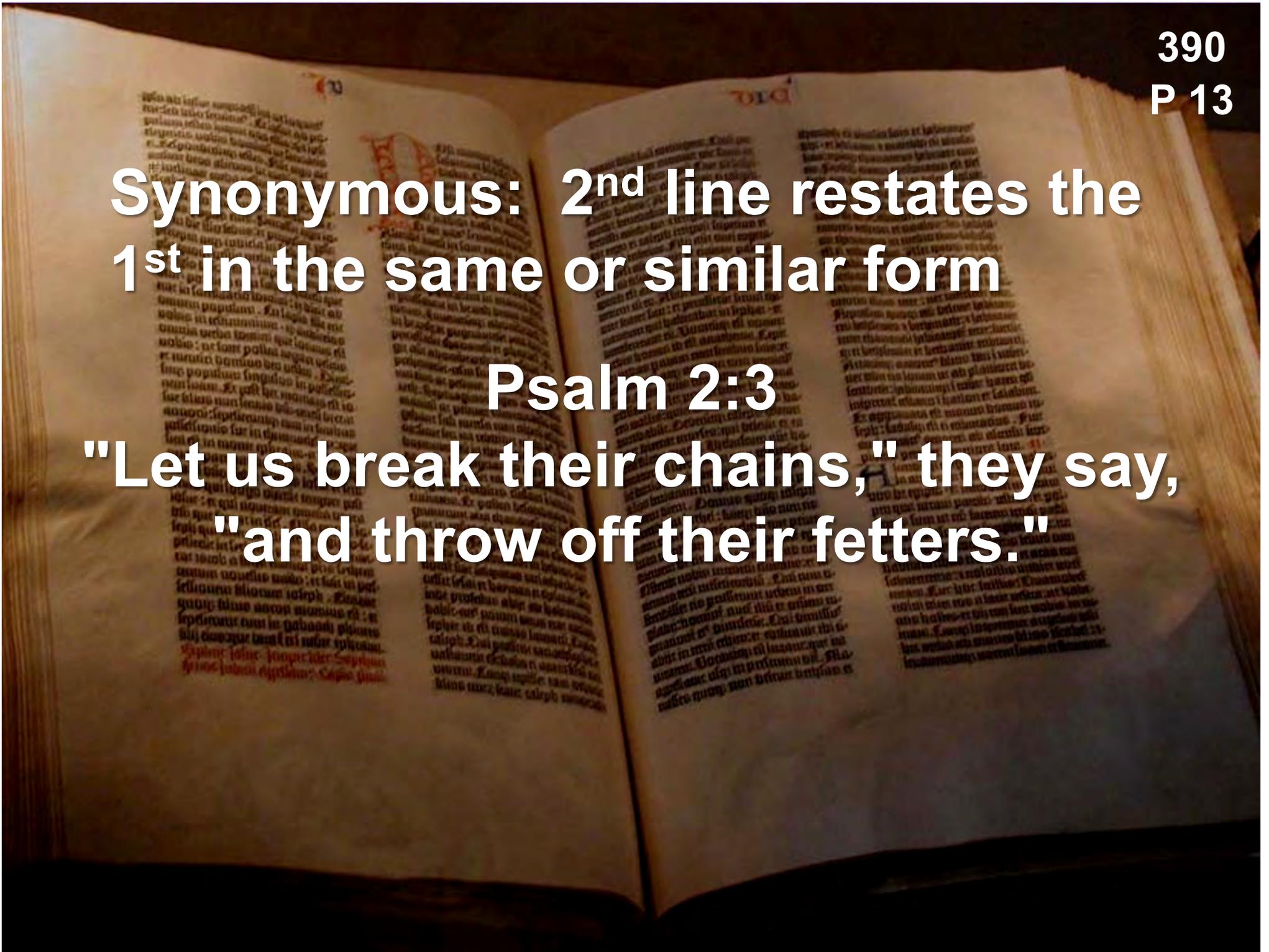
What is
Parallelism?



Synonymous: 2nd line restates the 1st in the same or similar form

Psalm 2:3

**"Let us break their chains," they say,
"and throw off their fetters."**



Synonymous: 2nd line restates the 1st in the same or similar form

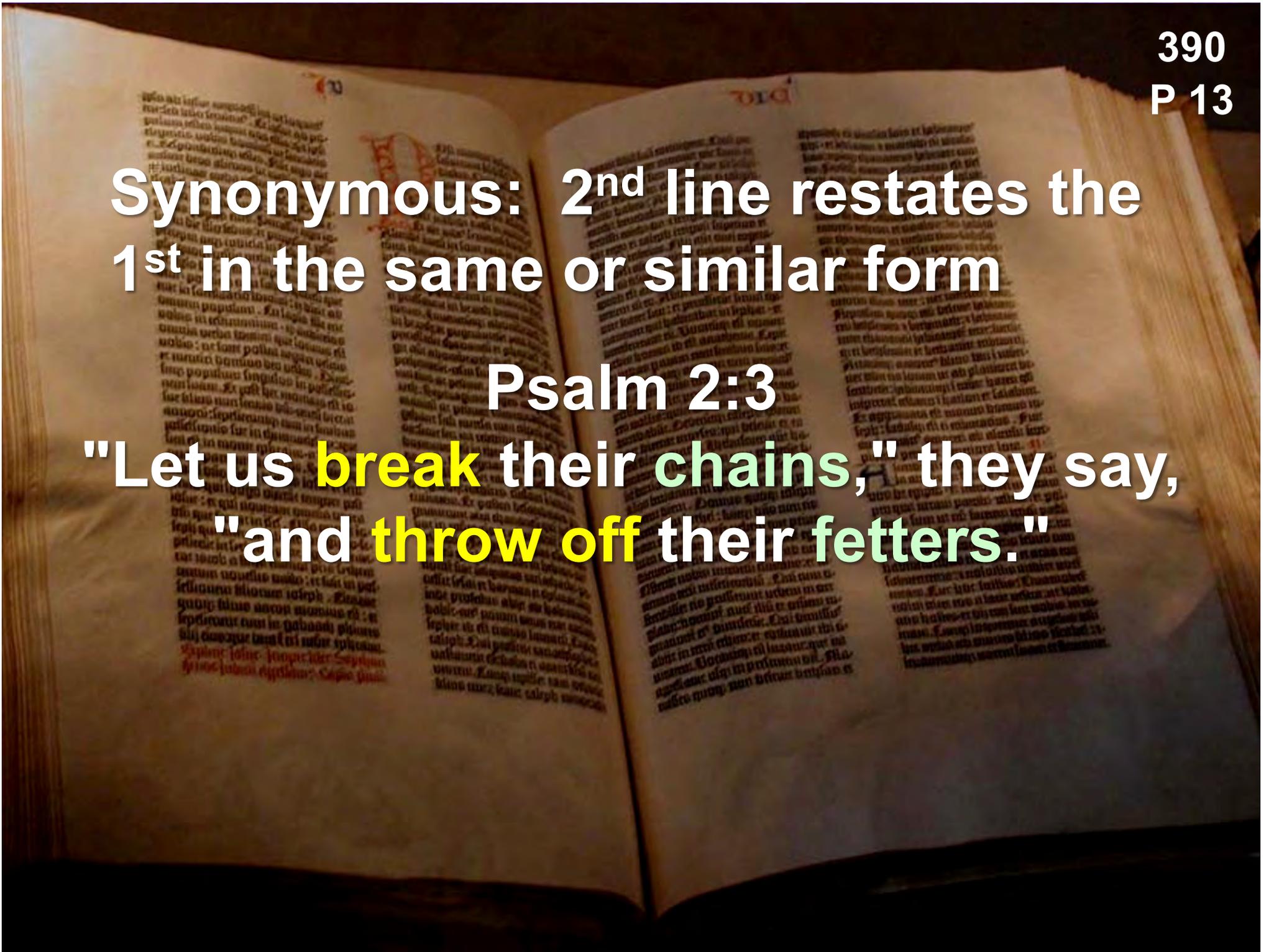
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"Let us **break their **chains**," they say,
"and **throw off** their **fetters**."**

Psalm 10:1

**"Why, O LORD, do you stand far off?
Why do you hide yourself
in times of trouble?"**

Synonymous: 2nd line restates the 1st in the same or similar form

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"Let us **break their **chains**," they say,
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**"Let us break their chains," they say,
"and throw off their fetters."**

Psalm 10:1

**"Why, O LORD, do you stand far off?
Why do you hide yourself
in times of trouble?"**

Psalm 19:2

**“Day after day they pour forth speech;
night after night they display
knowledge.”**



Psalm 19:2

**“Day after day they pour forth speech;
night after night they display
knowledge.”**



Psalm 27:1

**“The LORD is my light and my
salvation—whom shall I fear?
The LORD is the stronghold of my life—
of whom shall I be afraid?”**

Psalm 27:1

“**The LORD** is my light and my salvation—whom shall I fear?

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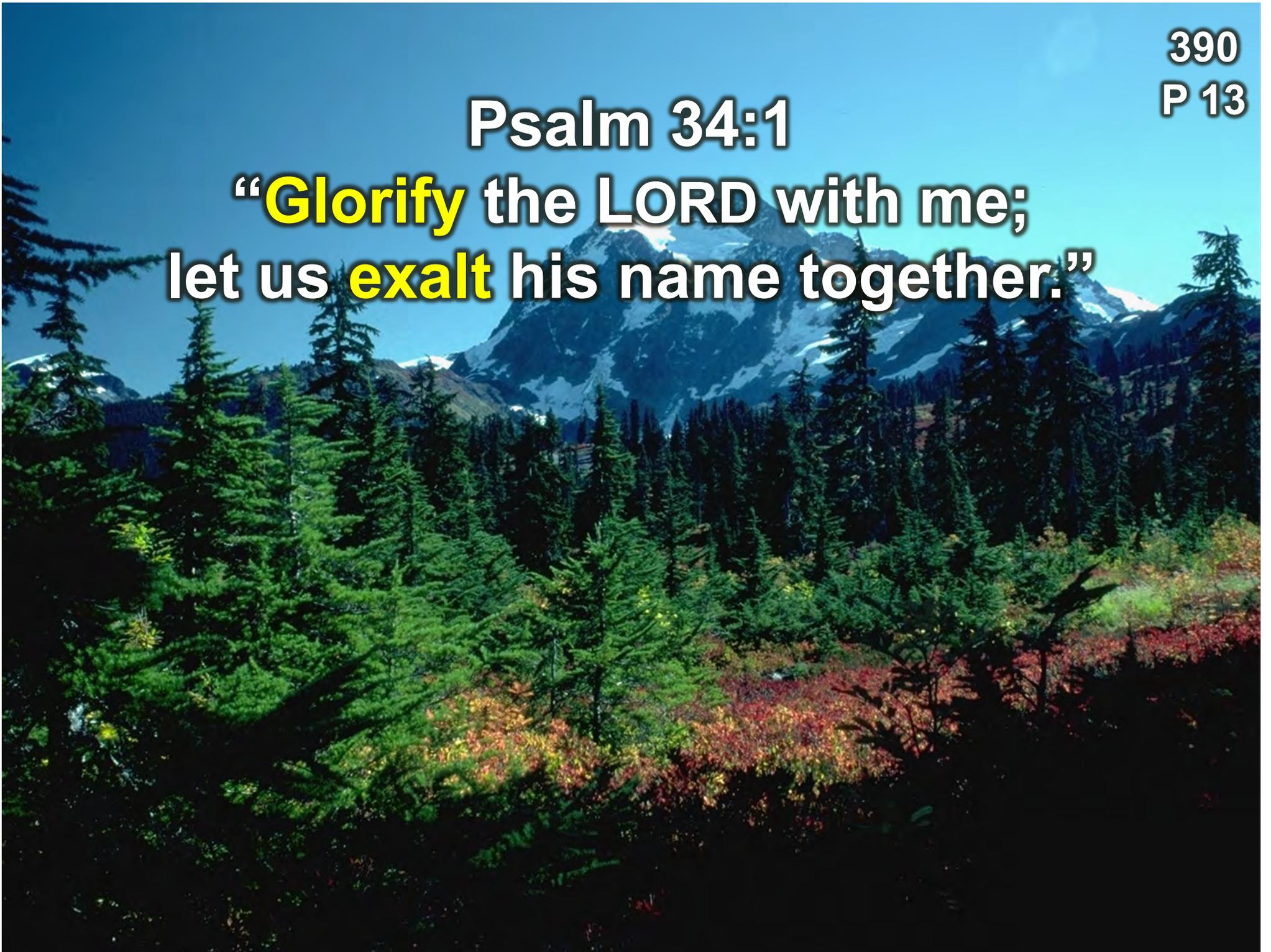
The LORD is the stronghold of my life
—of whom shall I be afraid?”

Psalm 34:1
**“Glorify the LORD with me;
let us exalt his name together.”**



Psalm 34:1

“**Glorify** the LORD with me;
let us **exalt** his name together.”



Psalm 34:1

“**Glorify** the **LORD** with me;
let us **exalt** his **name** together.”



Psalm 34:1

**“Glorify the LORD with me;
let us exalt his name together.”**



Antithetic: 2nd line offers a contrast of thought to the 1st

Psalm 1:6

**“For the LORD watches over the way
of the righteous,
but the way of the wicked will perish.”**

**Antithetic: 2nd line offers a contrast
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“For the LORD **watches over the way of the righteous,
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“For the LORD **watches over the way of the righteous,
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Antithetic: 2nd line offers a contrast of thought to the 1st

Psalm 37:9

**“For evil men will be cut off,
but those who hope in the LORD
will inherit the land.”**



Antithetic: 2nd line offers a contrast of thought to the 1st

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“For

but

will

Antithetic: 2nd line offers a contrast of thought to the 1st

Psalm 37:9

evil men will be cut off,
those who hope in the LORD
inherit the land.”

“For
but
will



Emblematic: 2nd line reproduces the 1st line by metaphorical comparison

Psalm 1:4

**“Not so the wicked!
They are like chaff
that the wind blows away.”**

Synthetic (Incomplete with Compensation): 2nd line develops the thought of the 1st line

Psalm 95:3

**“For the LORD is the great God,
the great King above all gods.”**

**Synthetic Climatic: 2nd line repeats
the first, but omits the last term**

Psalm 29:1-2

**“Ascribe to the LORD, O mighty ones,
ascribe to the LORD glory and strength.**

**Ascribe to the LORD the glory
due his name;
worship the LORD in the splendor
of his holiness.”**

Synthetic (Incomplete without Compensation): lines of different length with only some terms parallel

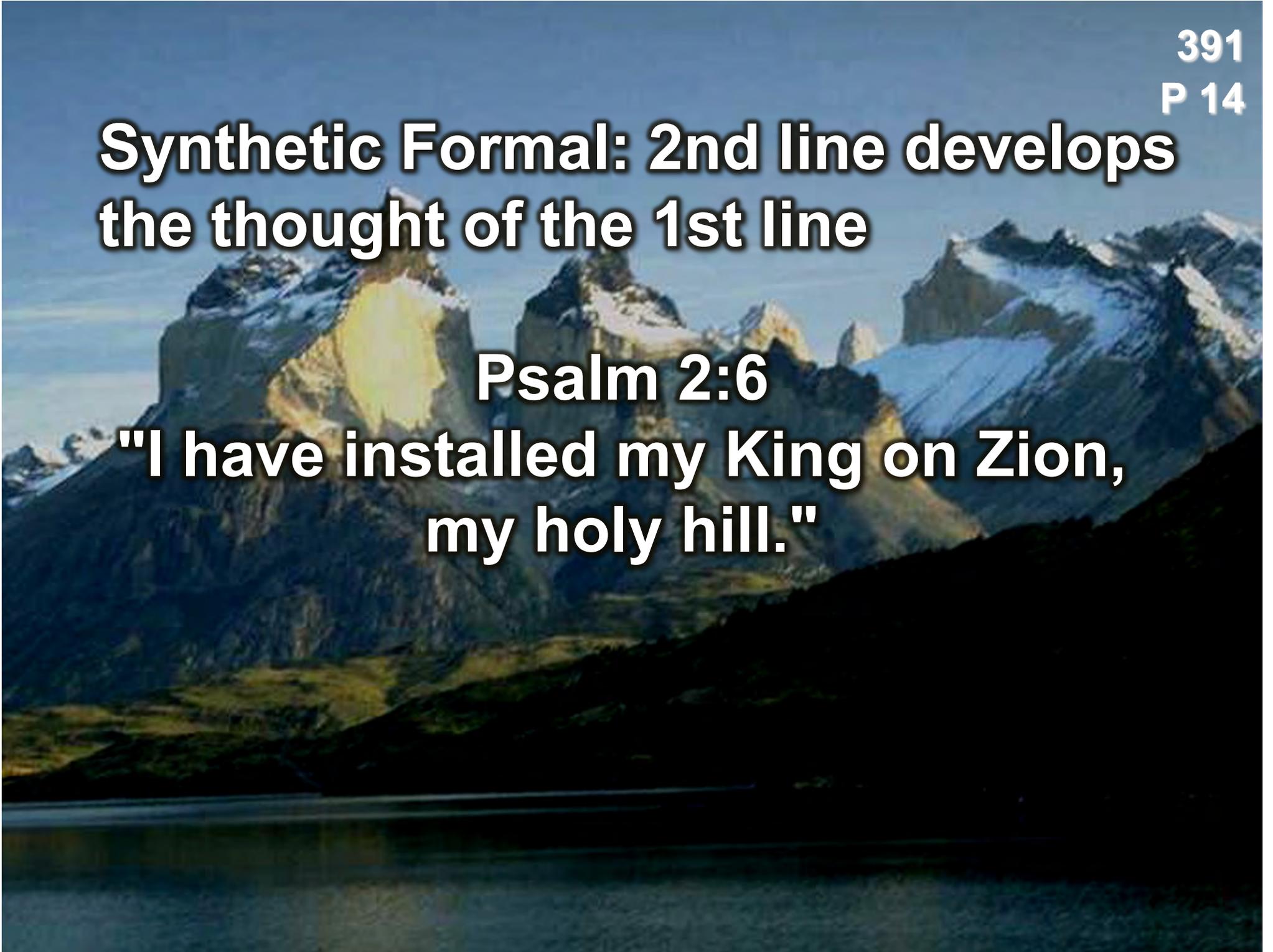
Psalm 6:1

**"O LORD, do not rebuke me in Your
anger
or discipline me in Your wrath."**

**Synthetic Formal: 2nd line develops
the thought of the 1st line**

Psalm 2:6

**"I have installed my King on Zion,
my holy hill."**



PARALLELISM

Similarities & Differences

Two categories of Parallelism :

- Grammatical Parallelism (syntax)
- Semantic Parallelism (meaning of words)

PARALLELISM

“Then He rebukes them in his anger
And in his wrath he terrifies them.”

(Psalm 2:5)

Semantic parallelism:

rebukes and terrifies

anger and wrath are *parallel in meaning*

Grammatical parallelism:

Verb -- direct object -- prepositional phrase

Prepositional phrase -- verb -- direct object

Unlocking Figures of Speech...



Simile

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P 15

Formal comparison between two different objects where one is likened to another.

Psalm 42:1

“As the deer pants for streams of water, so my soul pants for you, O God.”

Metaphor

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P 15

A figure of speech containing an implied comparison between two different objects.

Psalm 27:1

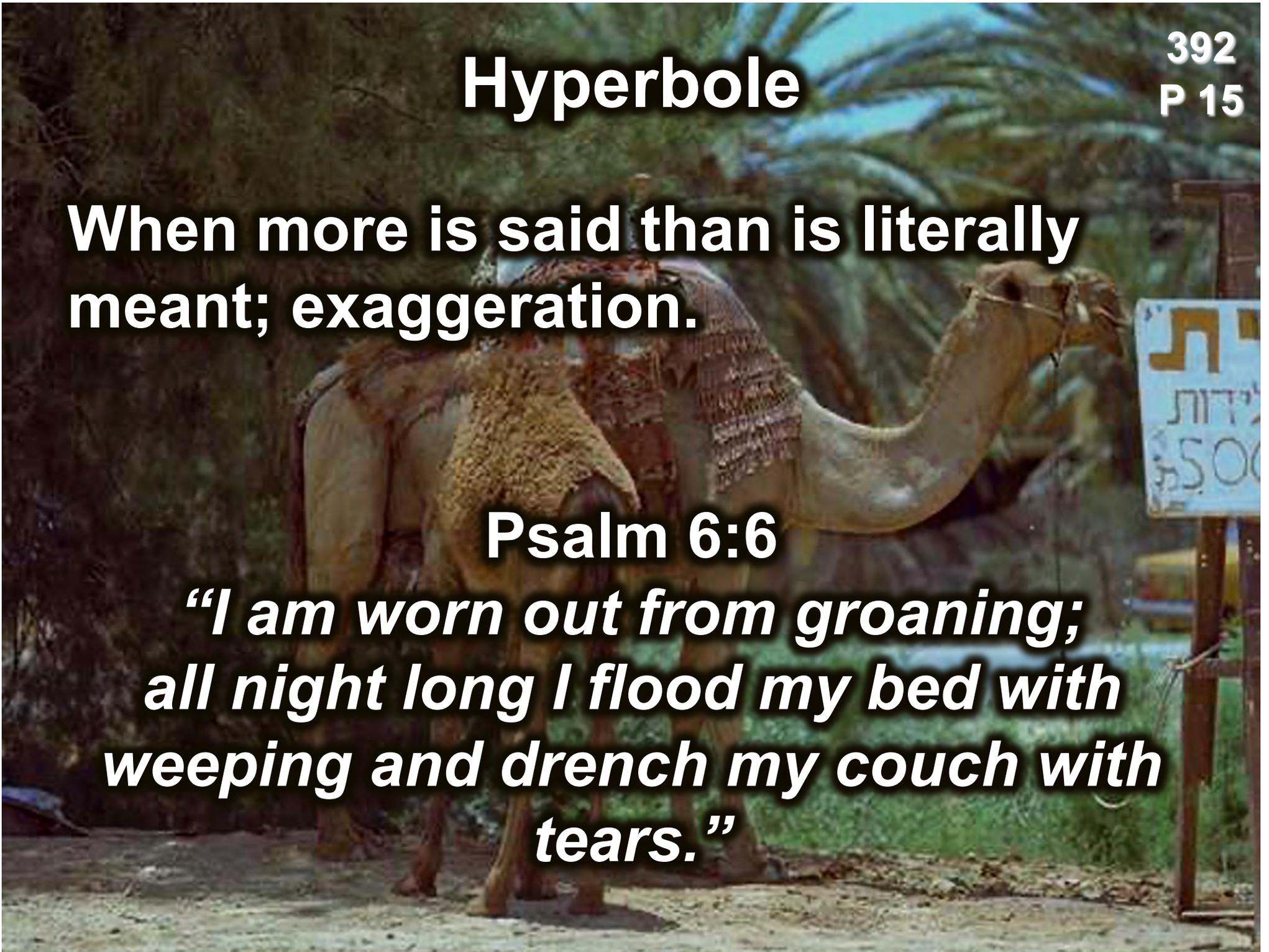
“The LORD is my light and my salvation—The LORD is the stronghold of my life.”

Hyperbole

When more is said than is literally meant; exaggeration.

Psalm 6:6

***“I am worn out from groaning;
all night long I flood my bed with
weeping and drench my couch with
tears.”***



Personification

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P 15

Inanimate objects are given properties or characteristics of living things

Psalm 73:9 *“Their mouths lay claim to heaven, and their tongues take possession of the earth.”*

Personification

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P 15

**Inanimate objects given
properties or characteristics
of living things**

Psalm 137:5

***“If I forget you,
O Jerusalem,
may my right hand
forget its skill.”***



IMAGERY

**“The Lord is my shepherd;
I shall not be in want.”**

(Ps. 23:1)

**Imagery accomplishes the word
pictures by means of a comparison**

What kind of animal are you?



Psalm 23

¹The LORD is my shepherd, I shall not be in want.
²He makes me lie down in green pastures, he leads me beside quiet waters, ³he restores my soul. He guides me in paths of righteousness for his name's sake. ⁴Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for you are with me; your rod and your staff, they comfort me. ⁵You prepare a table before me in the presence of my enemies. You anoint my head with oil; my cup overflows. ⁶Surely goodness and love will follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the house of the LORD forever.

You're a sheep





*He leads me
beside still
waters*

Psalm 23

¹The LORD is my shepherd, I shall not be in want.
²He makes me lie down in green pastures, he leads me beside quiet waters, ³he restores my soul. He guides me in paths of righteousness for his name's sake. ⁴Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for you are with me; your rod and your staff, they comfort me. ⁵You prepare a table before me in the presence of my enemies. You anoint my head with oil; my cup overflows. ⁶Surely goodness and love will follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the house of the LORD forever.

Psalm 23 Exegetical Outline

46

I. The **response** of David to God's *provision* & *protection* [like a shepherd for his sheep] was comfort instead of fear (1-4).

A. The way the LORD satisfied David was by *providing* all of his needs (1-3).

1. The LORD *provided quality physical* food, rest and water that satisfied David (1-2) .

2. The LORD *provided spiritual refreshment* that restored David's soul (3a) .

3. The LORD *provided guidance in holiness* to **protect** His own name (3b) .

B. The **response** of David to the LORD *protecting* him in dangerous situations was a lack of fear (4).

**"You prepare a table before me in
the presence of my enemies" (v. 5)**



Sheep

or



**Banqueting
Victor**



**"You prepare a table before me in
the presence of my enemies" (v. 5)**



**"Banquet" of
grass**

or



**Literal
banquet**



Psalm 23 Exegetical Outline

II. The **manner** in which God showed His goodness to David was by exalting him like honoring a banqueting victor before his enemies (5).

"You prepare a table before me in the presence of my enemies"

A. The LORD protected & exalted David like a banqueting victor before humbled enemies (5a).

"You anoint my head with oil"

B. The LORD honored David (5b).

"My cup overflows"

C. The LORD provided more blessings than David could possibly enjoy (5c).

Psalm 23

¹The LORD is my shepherd, I shall not be in want.
²He makes me lie down in green pastures, he leads me beside quiet waters, ³he restores my soul. He guides me in paths of righteousness for his name's sake. ⁴Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for you are with me; your rod and your staff, they comfort me. ⁵You prepare a table before me in the presence of my enemies. You anoint my head with oil; my cup overflows. ⁶**Surely goodness and love will follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the house of the LORD forever.**

What is dwelling "in the house of the Lord forever"?



**Living in
heavenly house**

or



**Tabernacle
worship**



Colossians 4:6 EO & HO

**Let your speech always
be with grace,
as though seasoned with salt,
so that you will know
how you should respond
to each person**

How I grade Col. 4:6 EO (Assign. #8)

Let your speech always be with grace and kindness, so that you can answer everyone. (NASB, Col. 4:6)

Make sure you follow each item on the p. 22 checklist

Questions on the Text

Answers?

- 1. 2. 20. 6. 19. Do SPs (or MPs) avoid ideas not
- 22 2. 27. 16. 9. Does at least one Z1 in the MPs match that of the EI?

Exegetical Idea: Believers should always be ready to answer questions graciously and effectively concerning their faith [and be ready to share about God, His redemption and personal testimony before everyone.] - *where is this in v.6?!*

~~I. Believer's speech is very important for answering all the questions of others. *omit*~~

A. Believer's speech always must be with grace. *(6a)*

B. Believer's speech always must be seasoned with salt. *TF (6b)*

Subject: The result of believers' speech always be with grace and seasoned with salt

where is "result" in your outline?

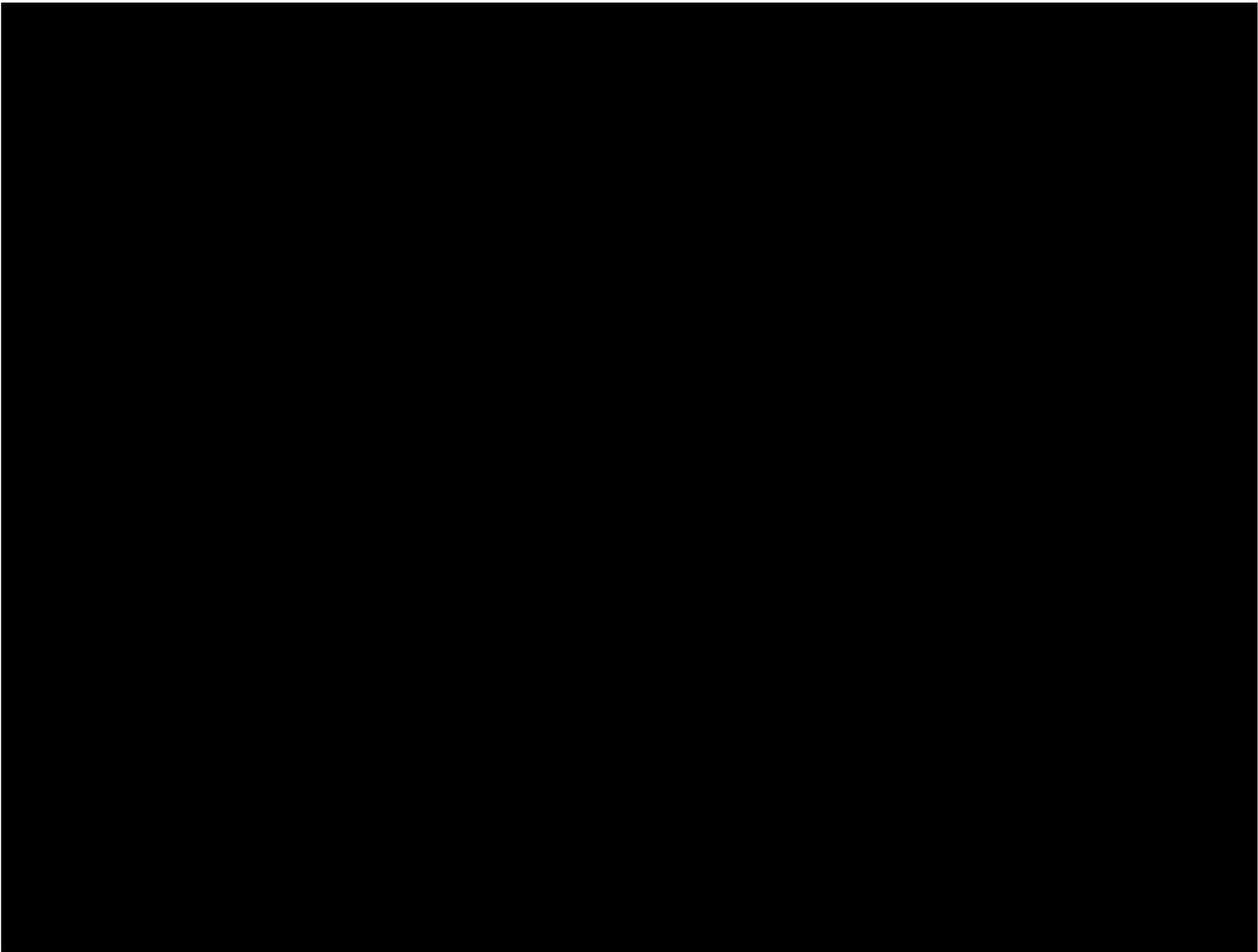
p. 22 points
✓

Q 1

(20)
(2)
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(22)
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(2)
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The way? Colossion

The way Col. ...



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