

- a. Psa. 37.
- b. Psa. 111.
- c. Psa. 112.
- d. Psa. 119 (called "a holy alphabet for Zion's scholars").
-8 verses at a time begin with the same letter!
- e. Prov. 31:10-31.
- f. Lam. 1-4 in all 4 chapters.
-The **י** and **ש** are reversed in Lam. 2-4.

2. Incomplete alphabet.

- a. Psa. 9,10.

-The **י**, **פ**, **ו**, **ז** are missing, and the **י** and **ש** are reversed.

-The alphabet starts in Psa. 9 and ends in Psa. 10.

Note: These two Psalms are combined into one Psalm in the LXX (no.9). Psa. 114, 115 are also combined into one Psalm in the LXX (no.113) while Psa. 116 is divided into two Psalms (nos.114 and 115). Psa. 147 is also divided into two Psalms (nos.146 and 147) so that the numbering of the last three Psalms in the LXX is the same as it is in the English versions.

- b. Psa. 25 (the **פ** is missing).
- c. Psa. 34 (the **י** is missing).
- d. Psa. 145 (the **י** is missing).

F. Rhythm.

Rhythm is the recurrence of accented and unaccented syllables in a regular order.

-Why is there rhythm in Hebrew poetry? According to T. Witton Davies in the ISBE article on Poetry:

"Man is a rhythmic creature. He breathes rhythmically, and his blood circulates - outward and inward - rhythmically. It may be due to these reflex rhythms that the more man is swayed by feeling and the less by reflection and reasoning, the greater is his tendency to express himself rhythmically."