

## Zephaniah Handout #8

### 1:14-16

*Dies irae* = \_\_\_\_\_ (Latin)

Verdi, *Requiem* (Claudio Abbado on YouTube: set browser to Abbado+Verdi+dies irae)

When was this revelation delivered?

*Leitwörter*

*Leitmotif* (יִם יְהוָה)

What patterns do you notice from your English translation of 1:15-16a?

1.

2.

Thus?

? \_\_\_\_\_ clauses or lines begin with ? \_\_\_\_\_

Another famous chapter in the Bible has recurrent initial words/phrase which are found in many successive verses. What chapter is it?

What is the literary term for successive lines, clauses, verses, units beginning with the same initial recurrent word or words?

NB: Ps. 29:1, 2

Jude 17, 20 (cf. audio series at nwn.edu—Lectures on Jude)

You are aware, even from your English translation, that ?

What you cannot see in your English translation is ?

יֹם סָרַח וּמְסוּקָה (yom sarah umesuqah)

יֹם שׂוֹאָה וּמְשׂוֹאָה (yom shoah umeshoah)

1:15b-16a → \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

Thus:

And the first \_\_\_\_\_ is ? \_\_\_\_\_

Also, these lines are poetic. Hebrew poetry has a beat, cadence, usually divided as syllables. All the lines of 1:15-16a have the same beat, the same cadence—the same number of syllables. How many are there? There are \_\_\_\_\_ beats or syllables.

### ***Other literary/rhetorical patterns***

Alliterative initial yodh (yom) (X6)

Assonantial initial yo (yom) (X6)

Assonantial terminal –ah (feminine ending) (X7)

Summary: Zephaniah writes symmetrical lines of anaphora, all of which have the same \_\_\_\_-beat cadence. The last 5 lines of which (15b-16a) have the same \_\_\_\_ Hebrew noun format, the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> nouns separated by the conjunction “and”. Additional alliterative and assonantial patterns are present.

### **Biblical-theological (redemptive-historical) reflections**

Proximate ( B.C.) →

Near →

Close →

Now →

Imminent →