

Genesis 3:1–24—Logotechnical Prosodic Analysis

Translation and Textual Notes

I. Eating Forbidden Fruit and the Expulsion from Eden

Gen 3:1–24

A. Strophe 1: The Woman Says: If We Eat of This Fruit We Will Die (3:1–3) [12.12]

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 3:1 | And the serpent / was more crafty / than any / animal of the field / | 23 4 | 6 6 0 |
| | that YHWH-God / had made // | <u>15 2</u> | 4 4 0 |
| | And it said / to the woman / “Even though / God said / | 21 4 | 7 0 7 |
| | ‘You shall not eat / from any tree of the garden’ . . .!” // | <u>15 2</u> | <u>5 0 5</u> |
| | | 2:24–3:1 | 42 23 19 |

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 3:2 | And the woman said / to the serpent // | 15 2 | 4 4 0 |
| | “From the fruit of the (other) trees of the garden / we may eat // | <u>13 2</u> | <u>4 0 4</u> |
| | | 2:24–3:2 | 50 27 23 |

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| 3:3 | But from the fruit of the tree / that is in the middle of the garden / | 18 2 | 5 5 0 |
| | God has said / | <u>8 1</u> | 2 2 0 |
| | ‘You shall not eat / from it / and you shall not touch / it // | 20 4 | 6 6 0 |
| | lest you die”” // | <u>6 1</u> | <u>2 0 2</u> |
| | | 3:2–3 | 23 17 6 |

B. Strophe 2: The Serpent Says: You Will Not Die—They Eat the Fruit (3:4–6) [10.14]

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| 3:4 | And the serpent said / to the woman // | 15 2 | 4 4 0 |
| | “Die / you will not die! // | <u>9 2</u> | <u>3 0 3</u> |
| | | 3:3–4 | 22 17 5 |

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 3:5 | For God knows / | <u>12 1</u> | <u>3 3 0</u> |
| | | 3:1–5a | 55 34 21 |

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | That / on the day / you eat from it / your eyes / will be opened // | <u>24 5</u> | <u>6 6 0</u> |
| | | 3:3–5c | 31 26 5 |

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | And you will be / like gods / knowing / good and evil” // | <u>21 4</u> | <u>5 0 5</u> |
| | | 3:3–5 | 36 26 10 |

| | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 3:6 | And the woman saw / that the tree was good for eating / | <u>22 2</u> | <u>6 6 0</u> |
| | | 3:3–6a | 42 32 10 |

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| | And that it was a delight / to the eyes / | 15 2 | 4 4 0 |
| | and the tree was desirable / to consider / | <u>12 2</u> | 3 3 0 |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | And she took from its fruit / and she ate // | 11 2 | 3 3 0 |
| | and she gave also to her husband / with her / and he ate // | <u>17 3</u> | <u>5 0 5</u> |

3:2–6 **65 46** 19

C. Strophe 3: Their Eyes Are Opened and They Hide from God's Presence (3:7–8) [6.9]

| | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 3:7 | And the eyes of the two of them \ ^a were opened / | 15 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| | and they knew / that they were \ ^b nude // | 15 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | And they sewed \ ^c fig leaves together / | 13 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | and they made for themselves / loin-coverings // | <u>13</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>3</u> |
| | | 3:6-7 | | 34 | 23 | 11 |
| 3:8 | And they heard / | <u>5</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | | 3:1-8a | | 101 | 64 | 37 |
| | The sound of YHWH-God / | 12 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | (as he was) walking in the garden \ ^a in the cool of the day // | 14 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | And the man and his wife / hid themselves / | 15 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | from the face / of YHWH-God / amid / the trees of the garden // | <u>21</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>6</u> |
| | | 3:6-8 | | 52 | 32 | 20 |

D. Strophe 4: God Asks Them If They Have Eaten the Forbidden Fruit (3:9–11) [8.11]

| | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 3:9 | And YHWH-God called / to the man // | 20 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| | and he said to him / "Where are you?" // | <u>10</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>3</u> |
| | | 3:6-9 | | 60 | 37 | 23 |
| 3:10 | And he said / "I heard the sound of you / in the garden // | 17 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| | and I was afraid / | <u>6</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>1</u> |
| | | 3:7-10b | | 45 | 26 | 19 |
| | Because I was nude / and I hid myself" // | <u>20</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>4</u> |
| | | 3:7-10 | | 49 | 26 | 23 |
| 3:11 | And he said / "Who / told you / that you / are nude? // | 21 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| | From the tree / about which I commanded you / | 14 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| | not to eat / have you eaten?" // | <u>16</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>4</u> |
| | | 3:9-11 | | 33 | 17 | 16 |

E. Strophe 5: Each One Blames the Other and the Serpent is Cursed (3:12–14) [5.6.6.5]

| | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 3:12 | And the man \ ^a said // | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | "The woman / whom you gave to be beside me / | 17 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| | she gave me (it) from the tree / and I ate" // | <u>20</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>6</u> |
| | | 3:10-12 | | 37 | 14 | 23 |
| 3:13 | And YHWH-God said / to the woman / | 18 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | "What is this you have done?" // | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| | And the woman \ ^a said / | 9 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | "The serpent beguiled me / and I ate" // | <u>17</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>3</u> |

| | | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 3:11-13 | | 39 | 16 | 23 |
| 3:14 | And YHWH-God said /' to the serpent / | 19 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| | because you have done / this / cursed are you / | <u>16 3</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | | 3:13-14b | 22 | 17 | 5 |
| | More than all animals / | <u>8 1</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | | 3:11-14c | 46 | 28 | 23 |
| | And more than every / creature of the field // | 11 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| | on your belly you shall go / | 10 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | and dust you shall eat / all the days of your life // | <u>16 2</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>5</u> |
| | | 3:14 | 23 | 15 | 8 |

F. Strophe 6: The Woman Is Estranged from the Serpent and Cursed (12:15-16) [11.8]

| | | | | | |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 3:15 | And enmity / I put / between you / and between the woman / | 22 4 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| | and between your seed / and between her seed // | 14 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| | he / will bruise your head / and you / will bruise his heal // | ☩ <u>14 4</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>6</u> |
| | | 3:13-15 | 50 | 27 | 23 |
| 3:16 | To the woman he said / | <u>9 1</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | | 3:14-16a | 41 | 23 | 18 |
| | I will greatly multiply / your pain in childbirth / | 18 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | in pain / you shall bring forth children // | 12 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| | And toward your husband / will be your desire / | 13 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | and he / will rule over you // | ☩ <u>8 2</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>3</u> |
| | | 3:13-16 | 68 | 37 | 31 |

G. Strophe 7: The Man is Cursed to a Life of Backbreaking Toil (3:17) [9.6]

| | | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 3:17 | And to Adam he said / | 10 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | "Because you hearkened / to the voice of your wife / | 13 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | and you ate / from the tree / about which I commanded you / | <u>17 3</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | | 3:15-17c | 42 | 26 | 16 |
| | Saying / you shall not eat / from it // | <u>13 3</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | | 3:15-17d | 46 | 30 | 16 |
| | Cursed is the ground / because of you / | 18 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | in backbreaking-toil / you shall eat from it / | 12 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | all / the days of your life // | <u>9 2</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>3</u> |
| | | 3:17 | 23 | 15 | 8 |

H. Strophe 8: The Ground is Cursed / Adam and Eve Receive Clothes (3:18–21) [14.10]

| | | | |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 3:18 | And thorn and stinging-plant / will spring up for you // | 12 2 | 4 4 0 |
| | (when) you (seek to) eat / the plants of the field // | <u>14 2</u> | <u>4 0 4</u> |
| | | 3:15–18 | 61 34 27 |
| 3:19 | By the sweat of your brow / you shall eat bread / | 13 2 | 4 4 0 |
| | Till you return / to the ground / | <u>13 2</u> | <u>4 4 0</u> |
| | | 3:12–19b | 117 66 51 |
| | For from it / you were taken // | 11 2 | 3 3 0 |
| | for dust / you are / | 9 2 | 3 0 3 |
| | and to dust / you shall return” // | <u>10 2</u> | <u>3 0 3</u> |
| | | 3:19 | 17 11 6 |
| 3:20 | And the man called / his wife’s name / Eve // | 18 3 | 5 5 0 |
| | because / she became / the mother of all the living // | <u>14 3</u> | <u>6 0 6</u> |
| 3:21 | And YHWH-God made / Adam and his wife / | 23 2 | 5 5 0 |
| | garments of skin / and he clothed them // | <u>11 2</u> | <u>3 0 3</u> |
| | | 1:1–3:21 | 1058 634 424 |

I. Strophe 9: God Expels Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden (3:22–24) [12.12]

| | | | |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 3:22 | And YHWH-God / said / “Behold the man / | 21 3 | 5 5 0 |
| | He has become ^a like one of us / knowing / good and evil // | <u>21 3</u> | <u>6 6 0</u> |
| | | 3:19–22c | 47 32 15 |
| | And now / lest he reach forth his hand / | 11 2 | 4 0 4 |
| | and he take / also from the Tree of Life / | 13 2 | 4 0 4 |
| | and he eats / and lives forever . . .!” // | <u>12 2</u> | <u>3 0 3</u> |
| | | 3:19–22 | 58 32 26 |
| 3:23 | And YHWH-God / sent him out ^a from the Garden of Eden // | 22 2 | 5 5 0 |
| | to work ^b the ground / from which / he was taken // | <u>19 3</u> | <u>6 0 6</u> |
| | | 3:20–23 | 52 26 26 |
| 3:24 | And he drove ^a the man out // | <u>12 1</u> | <u>3 3 0</u> |
| | | 3:22–24a | 36 19 17 |
| | And he stationed east of the Garden of Eden / the cherubim / | 19 2 | 6 0 6 |
| | and a flaming sword / turning in every direction / | 13 2 | 4 0 4 |
| | to guard the way / to the Tree of Life // | <u>12 2</u> | <u>5 0 5</u> |
| | | 3:22–24 | 51 19 32 |
| | | 3:1–24 | 347 187 160 |
| | | 1:1–3:24 | 1109 653 456 |

Scansion in Accentual Stress Units:

$$(12.12).(10.6.8) . (6.9).(8.11) . (5.6.6.5) . (11.8).(9.6) . (8.6.10).(12.12)$$

$$= (24 + 24) + (15 + 19) + 22 + (19 + 15) + (24 + 24) = (48 + 34) + 22 + (34 + 46)$$

$$= 82 + 22 + 82 = 184 \quad \text{or: } 104 // 104 \quad \text{[with pivot counted in each half]}$$

$$\{184 = 23 \times 8; 104 = 26 \times 4 \text{ and } 34 = 17 \times 2\}$$

Concentric Compositional Formula: 347 = 173 + 1 + 17 [word count]
 or: 174 // 174

Notes:

- 3:7^a Reading *paštā* here before *munah* plus *zaqēp qātôn* in BHS as conjunctive.
 3:7^b Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
 3:7^c Reading *paštā* here before *munah* plus *zaqēp qātôn* in BHS as conjunctive.
 3:8^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
 3:12^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
 3:13^a Reading *paštā* here immediately before *zaqēp qātôn* in BHS as conjunctive.
 3:22^a Reading *lāḡarmēh* (*munah* plus *pasēq*) here in BHS as conjunctive.
 3:22^b Reading *paštā* here immediately before *zaqēp qātôn*, which is the second of two successive occurrences of *paštā* in BHS, as conjunctive.
 3:23^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
 3:23^b Reading *paštā* here immediately before *zaqēp qātôn* in BHS as conjunctive.
 3:24^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.

Summary of the Logotechnical Prosodic Analysis

1. Genesis 3:1–24 has nine strophes: 3:1–3, 4–6, 7–8, 9–11, 12–14, 15–16, 17, 18–21, 22–24.

| | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| A | 3:1 | 3 balanced dyads: | (23 + 15) + (21 + 15) | = 28 + 36 | morae |
| | 3:2–3 | 3 balanced dyads: | (15 + 13) + (18 + 8) + (20 + 6) | = 28 + 26 + 26 | morae |
| B | 3:4–5b | 2 balanced dyads + pivot: | (15 + 9) + 12 + (14 + 10) | = 24 + 12 + 24 | morae |
| | 3:5c–6a | balanced dyad: | (21 + 22) | = 21 + 22 | morae |
| | 3:6b–e | 2 balanced dyads: | (15 + 12) + (11 + 17) | = 27 + 28 | morae |
| C | 3:7–8 | 2 balanced quatrains: | (([15+15]+[13+{13+5}]) + ([12+14]+[15+21])) | = 61 + 62 | morae |
| D | 3:9–11 | 2 balanced triads + pivot: | ([20 + 10] + [17 + 6]) + 20 + (21 + 14 + 16) | = 53 + 20 + 51 | morae |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| X | 3:12–13 | 2 balanced dyads + pivot: | (10 + 17 + 20) + ([18 + 7] + [9 + 17]) | = 47 + 51 | morae |
| | 3:14 | 2 balanced dyads + pivot: | (19 + 16) + 8 + (11 + 10 + 16) | = 35 + 8 + 37 | morae |

| | | | | | |
|----|----------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| D' | 3:15–16 | 2 balanced triads + pivot: | (22 + 14 + 14) + 9 + ([18 + 12] + [13 + 8]) | = 50 + 9 + 51 | morae |
| C' | 3:17 | 2 balanced dyads + pivot: | (10 + 13 + 17) + 13 + (18 + 12 + 9) | = 40 + 13 + 39 | morae |
| B' | 3:18–19b | 2 balanced dyads: | (22 + 21) + (20 + 25) | = 43 + 45 | morae |
| | 3:19c–e | balanced triad | (11 + 9 + 10) | = 11 + 9 + 11 | morae |
| | 3:20–21 | 2 balanced dyads: | (18 + 14) + (23 + 11) | = 32 + 34 | morae |
| A' | 3:22a–b | balanced dyad: | (21 + 21) | = 21 + 21 | morae |
| | 3:22c–e | balanced triad: | (11 + 13 + 12) | = 11 + 13 + 12 | morae |
| | 3:23–24 | 2 balanced triads + pivot: | (22 + 12 + 7) + 12 + (19 + 13 + 12) | = 41 + 12 + 44 | morae |

2. The first strophe (3:1–3) has two parts arranged in three subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 3:1 and 2–3.
 - 2:24–3:1 **23** words before *atnach*
 - 2:24–3:2 **23** words after *atnach*
 - 3:2–3 **23** words and **17** words before *atnach*

3. The second strophe (3:4–6) has three part arranged in 6 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 3:4, 5a, 5b, 5c, 6a and 6b–e.
 - 3:3–4 **17** words before *atnach*
 - 3:1–5a **34** (= **17** x 2) words before *atnach*
 - 3:3–5c **26** words before *atnach*
 - 3:3–6a **32** words before *atnach*
 - 3:2–6 **46** (= **23** x 2) words before *atnach*

4. The third strophe (3:7–8) is a single part arranged in three subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 3:7, 8a and 8b–e.
 - 3:6–7 **34** (= **17** x 2) words and **23** words before *atnach*
 - 3:1–8a **64** (= **32** x 2) words before *atnach*
 - 3:6–8 **52** (= **26** x 2) words and **32** words before *atnach*

5. The fourth strophe (3:9–11) is a single part arranged in 4 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 3:9, 10ab, 10c and 11.
 - 3:6–9 **23** words after *atnach*
 - 3:7–10b **26** words before *atnach*
 - 3:7–10 **49 = 26 + 23** [compositional formula]
 - 3:9–11 **17** words before *atnach*

6. The fifth strophe (3:12–14) has two parts arranged in 5 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 3:12, 13, 14ab, 14c and 14d–f.
 - 3:10–12 **23** words
 - 3:11–13 **23** words after *atnach*
 - 3:13–14b **27** words before *atnach*
 - 3:11–14c **23** words after *atnach*
 - 3:14 **23** words

7. The sixth strophe (3:15–16) is a single part arranged in 3 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 3:15, 16a and 16b–e.
 - 3:13–15 **23** words after *atnach*
 - 3:14–16a **23** words before *atnach*
 - 3:13–16 **68** (= **17** x 4) words

8. The seventh strophe (3:17) is a single part arranged in 3 subdivisions on the basis of word-count patterns: 3:17a–c, 17d and 17e–g.
 - 3:15–17c **26** words before *atnach*
 - 3:15–17d **46** (= **23** x 2) words
 - 3:17 **23** words

9. The eighth strophe (3:18–21) has three parts arranged in 4 subdivisions on the basis of word-count patterns: 3:18, 19ab, 19c–e and 20–21.
- 3:15–18 **34** (= **17** x 2) words before *atnach*
 - 3:12–19b **51** (= **17** x 3) words after *atnach*
 - 3:19 **17** words
 - 1:1–3:21 **1058** (= **23** x **23** x 2) words
10. The ninth strophe (3:22–24) has three parts arranged in 5 subdivisions on the basis of word-count patterns: 3:22ab, 22c–e, 23, 24a and 24b–d.
- 3:19–22c **32** words before *atnach*
 - 3:19–22 **58 = 32 + 26** [compositional formula]
 - 3:20–23 **52 = 26 + 26** [compositional formula]
 - 3:22–24a **17** words after *atnach*
 - 3:22–24 **51** (= **17** x 3) words and **32** words after *atnach*
 - 3:1–24 **187** (= **17** x 11) words before *atnach*

Observations

1. The seven strophes in Gen 3:1–24 may be outlined in a 9-part concentric pattern, which is determined primarily on prosodic grounds in terms of the inverse concentric arrangement of syntactic accentual-stress units, rather than content as such—though repetition of themes underscores the concentric structure found in the prosodic analysis to some degree.

| <i>Eating the Forbidden Fruit and Expulsion from the Garden of Eden</i> | <i>Gen 3:1–24</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A S1: The woman tells the serpent: if we eat the fruit of the tree, we will die | [12.12] 3:1–3 |
| B S3: The serpent says it is not so and Adam and Eve eat the fruit | [10.14] 1:4–6 |
| C S3: Their eyes are opened and they hide from God’s presence | [6.9] 1:7–8 |
| D S4: God asks them if they have eaten the forbidden fruit | [8.11] 1:9–11 |
| X S5: Adam blames Eve who blames the serpent / serpent cursed | [11.11] 1:12–14 |
| D’ S6: Enmity between the woman and the serpent / woman cursed | [11.8] 1:15–16 |
| C’ S7: Adam cursed—to backbreaking toil to make a living | [9.6] 1:17 |
| B’ S8: The ground (<i>’adama</i>) is cursed / Eve is named / God clothes them | [14.10] 3:18–21 |
| A’ S9: Expulsion from the Garden of Eden—to keep them from the Tree of Life | [12.12] 3:22–24 |

2. The *petucha* layout marker at the end of 3:21 falls at the only boundary of a prosodic subdivision in this chapter, which is not marked by one of the four primary compositional numbers (**17**, **23**, **26** and **32**) in the usual manner. It is curious to note that the total word-count from the beginning of the book of Genesis at this point, which is:

$$1058 = 23 \times 23 \times 2.$$

The distribution of the layout markers in Genesis merits careful study in relation to the word-count patterns. In Codex L, the seven other places marked in this manner thus far in Genesis are:

1:5 end of Day One
 1:8 end of Day Two

1:13 end of Day Three {entire line left blank}
 1:19 end of Day Four {entire line left blank}
 1:23 end of Day Five
 1:31 end of Day Six
 2:3 end of Day Seven, though the reference to this day is not the concluding note

3. In terms of the 1307 letters in Gen 3:1–24, the **gematrical center** falls on the second letter of the word הַנָּחָשׁ (“the serpent”) in 3:13b, with 653 letters on either side. The initial *gematrical compositional formula* is:

$$1307 = 653 + 1 + 653 \quad \text{[letter-count]}$$

$$\text{or: } 654 // 654 \quad \text{[letter-count—with “pivot” included in each half]}$$

The central word (in 3:13b) would then be:

הַנָּחָשׁ The serpent (beguiled me).

The numerical value of this word is:

400 gematria: $[5 + 50 + 8 + 300] = 363$
 22 gematria: $[5 + 14 + 8 + 21] = 48$

The difference between these two numbers is: 315 (= 3x3x5x7)

It is possible that one letter has dropped out in Gen 3:1-24. If so, the **gematrical center** would fall in the middle of the word הַנָּחָשׁ (“the serpent”) and the *gematrical compositional formula* becomes:

$$1308 = 652 + 4 + 652 \quad \text{[letter-count]}$$

$$\text{or: } 656 // 656 \quad \text{[letter-count—with “pivot” included in each half]}$$

$$\{656 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 41\}$$

4. In terms of the 347 words in Genesis 3:1–24, the **arithmological center** falls on the word הַשִּׂיאֵנִי (“he beguiled me”) in 3:13b, with 164 words on either side. This single word may be considered a **meaningful center**. The initial **concentric compositional formula** is:

$$347 = 173 + 1 + 173 \quad \text{[word count]}$$

The **meaningful center** may be expanded by including one word on either side of the **arithmological center**, as follows:

וְאָכַל הַשִּׂיאֵנִי הַנָּחָשׁ The serpent beguiled me and I ate.

In this instance, the **concentric compositional formula** becomes:

$$347 = 172 + 3 + 172 \quad \text{[word count]}$$

$$\text{or: } 175 // 175 \quad \text{[word count—with “pivot” included in each half]}$$

$$\{172 = 43 \times 4 \text{ and } 175 = 5 \times 5 \times 7\}$$

The **meaningful center** may be expanded to include 16 words on either side of the **arithmological center**.

היא נתנה לי מן העץ ואכל She gave me some of the fruit and I ate
 ויאמר יהוה אלהים לאשה And YHWH-God said to the woman
 מה זאת עשית What is this you have done?
 ותאמר האשה And the woman said,
 הנהש השיאני ואכל The serpent beguiled me and I ate.
 ויאמר יהוה אלהים ל הנהש And YHWH-God said to the serpent
 כי עשית זאת ארור אתה Because you have done this, you are cursed
 מכל הבהמה ומכל חית השדה Above all animals and above all beasts of the field

In this instance, the **concentric compositional formula** becomes:

$$347 = 157 + 33 + 157 \quad [\text{word count}]$$

$$\text{or: } 190 // 190 \quad [\text{word count—with "pivot" included in each half}]$$

5. Summary of the concentric compositional formulae for Gen 3:1–24:

$$347 = 172 + 3 + 172 \quad \text{or: } 175 // 175$$

$$347 = 157 + 33 + 157 \quad \text{or: } 190 // 190$$

{with others in between}

$$347 = 13 + 321 + 13 \quad \text{or: } 334 // 334$$

$$347 = 6 + 335 + 6 \quad \text{or: } 341 // 341$$

$$184 = 82 + 22 + 82 \quad \text{or: } 104 // 104 \quad \text{syntactic accentual-stress units}$$

$$\{184 = 23 \times 8 \text{ and } 104 = 26 \times 4\}$$

$$92 = 40 + 12 + 40 \quad \text{or: } 52 // 52 \quad \text{briques (primary accentual-stress units)}$$

$$\{92 = 23 \times 4; 52 = 26 \times 2 \text{ and } 40 = 17 + 23\}$$

6. In the prosodic structure of Gen 3:1–13, the basic building blocks (**briques**) in each poetic **verset** are the **primary syntactic accentual stress units**. These sub-units are delineated by the Masoretes, who marked the boundaries with one of the following:

- **Soph Pasuq** A large colon following a word signifies the end of a verse, which does not always coincide with the end of a sentence.
- **Atnach** A small caret-like mark (like ^) beneath the consonantal text, pointing upward, is used to divide most verses. Its primary importance for our purposes concerns its use in the matter of numerical composition—i.e., the total word-count in each line is divided into the number of words before and after *atnach*.

In the prosodic analysis presented with the translation (above), the presence of these two primary disjunctive markers is indicated with a double slash (//). Gen 3:1–25 has 92 **briques** (primary stress units), 49 of which are marked by *soph pasuq* (48 times, at the end of each verse) and *atnach* (24 times, in each verse). The boundaries of the 44 remaining **briques** are marked by *zaqeph parvum* (30 times, in verses 1 [4 times], 2, 5 [twice], 6, 7 [twice], 8, 11, 12, 13, 14 [twice], 15 [twice], 16 [twice], 17 [4 times], 19 [twice], 22 [twice], 23 and 24), *revia* (7 times, in verses 3, 11, 16, 17, 22 [twice] and 24), *təḥîr* (2 times, verses 10 and 21) *səgōltā* (3 times, verses 3, 14 and 17), *geresš* (verse 6), *garšāyim* (verse 8) and *zarqā* (verse 14),

7. The prosodic structure of Gen 3:1–24, in terms of its **briques** (primary syntactic accentual-stress units), may be displayed as follows: ^ represents *atnach*; : represents *soph pasuq*; and † represents all other accent markers.

- I A ¹ *wəhanāḥāš hāyāh ‘ārūm* † *mikkōl ḥayyat ḥasšādeh* †
ʔāšer ‘āsāh yhwh ʔēlohîm ^
wayyōʔmer ʔel hāʔiššāh † *ʔāp kî ʔamar ʔēlohîm* †
lōʔ tōʔkəlû mikkōl ‘ēs haggān :
- ² *wattōʔmer hāʔiššāh ʔel hannāḥāš* ^ *mippərî ‘ēs haggān nōʔkəl* :
³ *ûmippərî hāʔēs ʔāšer bəʔôk haggān* † *ʔamar ʔēlohîm* † *lōʔ tōʔkəlû mimmennû* †
wəlōʔ tiggəʔû bô ^ *pen təmūtûn* :
- B ⁴ *wattōʔmer hannāḥāš ʔel ʔiššāh* ^ *lōʔ môt təmūtûn* :
⁵ *kî yōdēaʕ ʔēlohîm* † *kî bəyôm ʔākāləkem mimmennû* †
wəniḥqəḥû ‘ēnəkem ^ *wihyîtem kēʔlohîm yōdəʕə ʔôb wārāʕ* :
⁶ *wattēreʔ hāʔiššāh kî ʔôb hāʔēs ləmaʔākol* †
wəkî ʔaʔwāh hûʔ lāʕēnayim wənehmād hāʔēs ləhaskîl †
wattiqqəḥ mippiryô wattōʔkal ^ *wattittēn gam ləʔiššāh ʕimmāh wayyōʔkal* :
- II C ⁷ *wattippāqəḥnāh ‘ēnə šənêhem* † *wayyēdəʕû kî ʕerummām hēm* ^
wayyîṭpərû ʕālēh ʔəʔenāh † *wayyaʕsû lāhem ḥəgōrōṭ* :
⁸ *wayyišməʕû* † *ʔeṭ qōl yhwh ʔēlohîm mîthallək baggān lərûaḥ hayyôm* ^
wayyithabbēʔ hāʔādām wəʔišto mippənə yhwh ʔēlohîm †
bəʔôk ‘ēs haggān :
- D ⁹ *wayyiqrāʔ yhwh ʔēlohîm ʔel hāʔādām* ^ *wayyōʔmer lō ʔayyekāh* :
¹⁰ *wayyōʔmer ʔeṭ qōləkə šāmaʕtî baggān* ^ *wāʔîrāʔ* †
kî ʕerôm ʔānōkî wāʔəḥābēʔ :
¹¹ *wayyōʔmer mî higgîd ləkā* † *kî ʕerôm ʔattāh* ^
ḥāmin hāʕēs † *ʔāšer šiwwîṭîkə ləḥiltî ʔākol mimmennû ʔākāltā* :

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| III | X | ¹² wayyō ^ʾ mer hā ^ʾ ādām [^] hî ^ʾ nātənāh lî min hā ^ʾ ēs wā ^ʾ ōkēl : | hā ^ʾ iššāh ^ʾ āšer nātattāh ^ʿ immāđī [†] |
| | | ¹³ wayyō ^ʾ mer yhwh ^ʾ ēlōhîm lā ^ʾ iššāh mah zō ^ʾ t ^ʿ āsî [†] [^] wattō ^ʾ mer ha ^ʾ iššāh [†] hannāhās hiššî^ʾanî wā ^ʾ ōkēl : | |
| | | ¹⁴ wayyō ^ʾ mer yhwh ^ʾ ēlōhîm ^ʾ el hannāhās [†] kî ^ʿ āsî [†] tā zō ^ʾ t [†] ʾārûr ^ʾ atāh mikkol habbēhēmāh [†] ûmikkōl ḥayya [†] ḥ hasšādeh [^] ʿal gəḥōnəkā tēlēk [†] wə ^ʿ āpār tō ^ʾ kal kol ysmē ḥayyēkā : | |

| | | |
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| IV | D' | ¹⁵ wə ^ʾ ēbāh ^ʾ āsî [†] t bēnəkā ûbēn hā ^ʾ iššāh [†] ûbēn zar ^ʿ ākā ûbēn zar ^ʿ āh [^] hû ^ʾ yəšûpəkā rō ^ʾ š [†] wə ^ʾ attāh təšûpennû ^ʿ aqēb : D |
| | | ¹⁶ ʾel hā ^ʾ iššāh ^ʾ amar [†] [†] bə ^ʿ ešem tēləđī ḥānîm [^] D wə ^ʾ el ^ʾ išēk təšûqātēk [†] wəhû ^ʾ yimšōl bāk : |

| | |
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| C' | ¹⁷ ûlə ^ʾ ādām ^ʾ amar [†] [†] kî šāma ^ʿ tā ləqōl ^ʾ ištekā [†] wattō ^ʾ kal min hā ^ʾ ēs [†] ^ʾ āšer šiwwî [†] tūkā lē ^ʾ mōr [†] lō ^ʾ tō ^ʾ kal mimmennû [^] ^ʾ ārûrāh hā ^ʾ ādāmāh ba ^ʿ ābûreka [†] bə ^ʿ iššābôn tō ^ʾ kālennāh [†] kōl yəmə ḥayyēkā : |
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| V | B' | ¹⁸ wəqōš wəḍardar tašmîaḥ lāk [^] wə ^ʾ ākaltā ^ʾ e [†] t ^ʿ ēseb hasšādeh : ¹⁹ bəzē ^ʿ at ^ʾ appēkā tō ^ʾ kal lehem [†] kî mimmennāh luqqāḥetā [^] ʿad šûbəkā ^ʾ el hā ^ʾ ādāmāh [†] wkî ^ʿ āpār ^ʾ attāh wə ^ʾ el ^ʿ āpār tāšûb : ²⁰ wayyiqrā ^ʾ hā ^ʾ ādām šēm ^ʾ ištō ḥawwāh [^] kî hî ^ʾ ḥayətāh ^ʾ em kol ḥay : ²¹ wayya ^ʿ as yhwh ^ʾ ēlōhîm lə ^ʾ ādām ûlə ^ʾ ištō [†] kotnōt ^ʿ ōđ wayyalbišēm : D |
|---|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

| | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A' | ²² wayyō ^ʾ mer yhwh ^ʾ ēlōhîm [†] hēn hā ^ʾ ādām ḥayāh kə ^ʾ aḥad mimmennû [†] lāđa ^ʿ at tōb wārā ^ʿ [^] wə ^ʾ attāh pen yišlah yādō [†] wə ^ʾ lāqaḥ gam mē ^ʿ ēs ḥaḥayîm [†] wə ^ʾ ākāl wəḥay lə ^ʿ ōlām : ²³ wayəšalləḥēhû yhwh ^ʾ ēlōhîm miggan ^ʿ ēden [^] D la ^ʿ ābōđ ^ʾ e [†] t hā ^ʾ ādāmāh [†] ^ʾ āšer luqqāḥ miššām : ²⁴ wayəgāreš ^ʾ e [†] t hā ^ʾ ādām [^] wayyaškēn miqqeđem ləḡan ^ʿ ēden ^ʾ e [†] t hakkərūbîm [†] wə ^ʾ e [†] t laha [†] t haḥereb hammithappeket [†] lišmōr ^ʾ e [†] t derek ^ʿ ēs ḥaḥayîm : |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

The **arithmological center** of Gen 3:1–24 falls on the word hiššî^ʾanî (“he beguiled me”) in Gen 3:13b, with a total of 173 words on either side. There are 184 syntactic accentual-stress units, 92 **briques** (primary accentual stress units), 30 **versets**, 9 **strophes** and 5 **cantos**.

The **arithmological center** is in the middle canto, the middle strophe, the middle two versets, the middle two *briques*, and the middle two syntactic accentual-stress units.

According to the analysis presented here, the 92 **briques** in Gen 3:1–24 are distributed as follows: **92** = (13 + 10) + (8 + 9) + 12 + (9 + 8) + (10 + 13) = (23 + 17) + 12 + (17 + 23) = 40+12+40; or **52 // 52** with the central pivot included in each half.

8. Note the following list of significant compositional numbers at the boundaries of the verses counting from the beginning of the book of Genesis:

| | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Gen 1:1–3:1 | 476 | (= 17 x 28) words before <i>atnach</i> |
| Gen 1:1–3:2 | 312 | (= 26 x 12) words after <i>atnach</i> |
| Gen 1:1–3:3 | 493 | (= 17 x 29) words before <i>atnach</i> |
| Gen 1:1–3:7 | 529 | (= 23 x 23) words before <i>atnach</i> |
| Gen 1:1–3:8 | 880 | (= 40 x 22) words |
| Gen 1:1–3:9 | 345 | (= 23 x 15) words after <i>atnach</i> |
| Gen 1:1–3:12 | 368 | (= 23 x 16) words after <i>atnach</i> |
| Gen 1:1–3:14 | 960 | (= 32 x 30) words |
| Gen 1:1–3:19 | 624 | (= 26 x 24) words before <i>atnach</i> |
| Gen 1:1–3:20 | 629 | (= 17 x 37) words before <i>atnach</i> |
| Gen 1:1–3:21 | 1058 | (= 23 x 23 x 2) words |
| Gen 1:1–3:22 | 1080 | (= 40 x 27) words |
| Gen 1:1–3:23 | 650 | (= 26 x 25) words before <i>atnach</i> |

In 11 out of 24 of these boundaries (or 45.8% of the time) a multiple of one of the four compositional numbers (**13**, **17**, **23** and **32**) is present. If the number 40 is added, the percentage increases to 54.2% (13 out of 24). This evidence suggests the possibility of deliberate design at the point of the numerical composition of Gen 3:1–24.

| | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Gen 3:1–4 | 52 | (= 26 x 2) words |
| Gen 3:1–5 | 26 | words after <i>atnach</i> |
| Gen 3:1–8 | 46 | (= 23 x 2) words after <i>atnach</i> |
| Gen 3:1–9 | 49 | (= 17 + 32 = 23 + 26) words after <i>atnach</i> |
| Gen 3:1–10 | 136 | (= 17 x 8) words |
| Gen 3:1–13 | 98 | (= 17 + 32 = 23 + 26) x 2 words before <i>atnach</i> |
| Gen 3:1–14 | 85 | (= 23 x 2) words after <i>atnach</i> |
| Gen 3:1–16 | 128 | (= 32 x 4) words before <i>atnach</i> |
| Gen 3:1–17 | 143 | (= 13 x 11) words |
| Gen 3:1–18 | 260 | (= 26 x 10) words |
| Gen 3:1–19 | 119 | (= 17 x 7) words after <i>atnach</i> |
| Gen 3:1–18 | 288 | (= 32 x 9) words |
| Gen 3:1–21 | 128 | (= 32 x 4) words after <i>atnach</i> |
| Gen 3:1–23 | 184 | (= 23 x 8) words before <i>atnach</i> |
| Gen 3:1–24 | 187 | (= 17 x 11) words before <i>atnach</i> |

In 13 out of 24 of these boundaries (or 54.2% of the time) a multiple of one of the four compositional numbers (**13**, **17**, **23** and **32**) is present. If the number 49 is added, the percentage increases to 62.5% (15 out of 24). This evidence suggests the possibility of deliberate design at the point of the numerical composition of Gen 3:1–24.

9. Determining the details of the musical and literary structures in Genesis calls for input on the part of others in the Word Count Project, as we consider the rhetorical features in greater depth and further information contained in the *te'amim* of this particular text.

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