

Genesis 9:1–29—Logoprosodic Analysis

Translation and Textual Notes

I. The Renewal of Creation after the Deluge

Gen 9:1–29

A. Strophe 1: Creation Renewed—God Blesses Noah (9:1–2)

[7.6]

9:1	And <i>Elohim</i> blessed / Noah \ ^a and his sons //	20 2	6 6 0
	and he said to them /	7 1	2 0 2
	“Be fruitful and multiply / and fill the earth //	<u>19 2</u>	<u>5 0 5</u>
		8:22–9:1	27 10 17
9:2	And fear-of-you and dread-of-you \ ^a shall be /	13 1	3 3 0
	upon all wildlife of the earth /	9 1	4 4 0
	and upon / every bird of the sky //	<u>11 2</u>	<u>4 4 0</u>
		9:1–2c	24 17 7
	Everything that crawls / on the ground /	15 2	4 0 4
	and all the fish of the sea / into your hand they are given //	<u>18 2</u>	<u>5 0 5</u>
		8:22–9:2	47 21 26

B. Strophe 2: Eating Flesh Permitted, Except with Its Life-giving Blood (9:3–5)

[8.9]

9:3	All thing’s crawling / that live / to you shall be \ ^a for eating //	17 3	8 8 0
	as with the green plants / I give you all //	<u>17 2</u>	<u>6 0 6</u>
		9:2–3	34 19 15
9:4	Only flesh / with its life-giving blood / you are not to eat //	<u>21 3</u>	<u>6 6 0</u>
		9:2–4	40 25 15
9:5	And surely for your life-blood / I will demand-satisfaction /	15 2	5 5 0
	from all wild animals / I will demand it //	11 2	4 4 0
	And from humans / and from each person / regarding his brother //	18 3	5 0 5
	I demand-satisfaction / for human life //	<u>12 2</u>	<u>4 0 4</u>
		9:3–5	38 23 15

C. Strophe 3: Whoever Sheds Blood, His Blood Shall be Shed (9:6–7)

[8.4]

9:6	Whoever sheds / human blood /	11 2	3 3 0
	for that human / shall his blood be shed //	<u>15 2</u>	<u>3 3 0</u>
		9:3–6b	38 23 15
	For / in the image of <i>Elohim</i> / he made / humankind //	<u>21 4</u>	<u>6 0 6</u>
		9:1–6	83 46 37

9:7	And as for you / be fruitful and multiply //	11 2	3 3 0
	populate the earth / and multiply in it" //	<u>15 2</u>	<u>4 0 4</u>
		9:3-7	57 32 25

D. Strophe 4: God Makes a Covenant with Noah and His Sons (9:8-10) [10.9]

9:8	And <i>Elohim</i> spoke / to Noah /	13 2	4 4 0
	and to his sons with him / saying //	<u>13 2</u>	<u>4 4 0</u>
		9:6-8	27 17 10

9:9	"And as for me /	<u>4 1</u>	<u>1 1 0</u>
		9:5-9a	46 27 19

	Behold I am about to establish / my covenant / with you //	17 3	5 5 0
	and with your seed / after you //	<u>10 2</u>	<u>3 0 3</u>
		9:8-9	17 14 3

9:10	And with every living being / that is with you /	15 2	6 6 0
	among the birds (and) the livestock /	<u>10 1</u>	<u>2 2 0</u>
		9:9-10b	17 14 3

	And all the wildlife of the earth / with you //	<u>14 2</u>	<u>4 4 0</u>
		9:8-10c	29 26 3

	From all / those going out of the ark /	13 2	3 0 3
	even / of all the living-things of the earth //	<u>10 2</u>	<u>3 0 3</u>
		9:3-10	92 58 34

E. Strophe 5: God Promises Never Again to Destroy the Earth by Deluge (9:11-12) [8.11]

9:11	And I will establish my covenant / with you /	17 2	4 4 0
	and all flesh will not be cut off / again / by the Deluge waters //	22 3	7 7 0
	and never again / shall Deluge / bring the earth to ruin" //	<u>19 3</u>	<u>6 0 6</u>
		9:11	17 11 6

9:12	And <i>Elohim</i> said / "This / is the sign of the covenant / that I set /	26 4	8 8 0
	between me / and you /	11 2	2 2 0
	And / all living things / that are with you //	15 3	6 6 0
	for all / successive generations //	<u>9 2</u>	<u>2 0 2</u>
		9:9-12	62 45 17

F. Strophe 6: The Rainbow Is the Sign of God's Covenant with Noah (9:13-15) [12.12]

9:13	My bow / I set / in the clouds //	14 3	4 4 0
	and it shall be / as a sign of the covenant / between me /	<u>16 3</u>	<u>4 0 4</u>
		9:12-13b	26 20 6

	And the earth //		<u>9</u> 1_	<u>2</u> 0 2
		9:9-13		72 49 23
9:14	And it will be / when I becloud / the earth with clouds //		19 3	5 5 0
	and the bow is seen / in the clouds //		<u>13</u> 2_	<u>3</u> 0 3
		9:11-14		53 36 17
9:15	And I will remember / ^a my covenant		12 2	3 3 0
	that is between me / and you /		<u>13</u> 2_	<u>3</u> 3 0
		9:9-15b		86 60 26
	And / all living beings / of all flesh //		<u>16</u> 3_	<u>6</u> 6 0
		9:14-15c		20 17 3
	And never again / will the waters / become a Deluge /		14 3	5 0 5
	to bring to ruin / all flesh //		<u>9</u> 2_	<u>3</u> 0 3
		9:13-15		38 21 17
G. Strophe 7: The Rainbow Reminds God of His Covenant (9:16-17)				[11.8]
9:16	And it will be / ^a when the bow / is in the clouds //		14 3	3 3 0
	and I will look at it / so as to remember / the age-old covenant /		19 3	4 0 4
	between <i>Elohim</i> / and / all living beings /		<u>17</u> 3_	<u>6</u> 0 6
		9:13-16c		51 24 27
	Of all flesh / that is upon the earth //		<u>14</u> 2_	<u>5</u> 0 5
		9:15-16		38 15 23
9:17	And <i>Elohim</i> said / to Noah //		13 2	4 4 0
	“This / ^a is the sign of the covenant / that I have established /		17 3	5 0 5
	between me / and all flesh / that is upon the earth //		5 <u>21</u> 3_	<u>7</u> 0 7
		9:16-17		34 7 27
H. Strophe 8: Noah Plants a Vineyard—Ham Sees His Nakedness (9:18-22)				[9.10]
9:18	And the sons of Noah went out / from the ark /		22 2	6 6 0
	Shem \ ^a and Ham and Japheth //		<u>10</u> 1_	<u>3</u> 3 0
		9:12-18b		99 53 46
	And as for Ham / he \ ^a is the father of Canaan //		<u>12</u> 2_	<u>4</u> 0 4
		9:13-18		85 37 48
9:19	These three / were the sons of Noah //		14 2	4 4 0
	and from these / the whole earth was populated //		<u>18</u> 2_	<u>4</u> 0 4
		9:17-19		37 17 20

9:20	And Noah began / as a man of the ground //	16 2	4 4 0
	and he planted \ ^a a vineyard //	<u>6 1</u>	<u>2 0 2</u>
		9:18-20	27 17 10
9:21	And he drank of the wine \ ^a and he became drunk //	<u>11 1</u>	<u>4 4 0</u>
		9:15-21a	85 40 45
	And he exposed himself \ ^a inside his tent //	<u>10 1</u>	<u>3 0 3</u>
		9:18-21	34 21 13
9:22	And Ham, the father of Canaan / saw / his father's nakedness //	18 3	7 7 0
	and he told his two brothers / outside //	<u>13 2</u>	<u>4 0 4</u>
		9:19-22	32 19 13
<i>I. Strophe 9: Shem and Japheth Cover Noah's Nakedness (9:23)</i>			[4.8]
9:23	And Shem and Japheth took / a garment /	14 2	5 5 0
	and they put it / on the shoulders of the two of them /	<u>14 2</u>	<u>4 4 0</u>
		9:18-23b	54 37 17
	And they walked / backward /	12 2	2 2 0
	and they covered / the nakedness of their father //	13 2	4 4 0
	And their faces / were turned away /	12 2	2 0 2
	and the nakedness of their father / they did not see //	<u>13 2</u>	<u>4 0 4</u>
		9:22-23	32 22 10
<i>J. Strophe 10: Noah Curses Canaan Making Him Serve His Brothers (9:24-27)</i>			[9.8]
9:24	And Noah awoke \ ^a from his wine //	11 1	3 3 0
	and he knew / what \ ^a his youngest son / had done to him //	<u>22 3</u>	<u>7 0 7</u>
		9:22-24	42 25 17
9:25	And he said / "Cursed be Canaan //	12 2	3 3 0
	a servant of servants / may he be to his brothers //	<u>15 2</u>	<u>4 0 4</u>
		9:24-25	17 6 11
9:26	And he said /	<u>4 1</u>	<u>1 1 0</u>
		9:23-26a	39 22 17
	"Blessed be YHWH / God of Shem //	15 2	4 4 0
	and may Canaan / be a servant to them //	<u>13 2</u>	<u>4 0 4</u>
		9:24-26	26 11 15
9:27	And may <i>Elohim</i> extend (<i>yaft</i>) \ ^a Japheth /	9 1	3 3 0
	and let him dwell \ ^a in the tents of Shem //	11 1	3 3 0
	and may Canaan / be a servant to them //	<u>13 2</u>	<u>4 0 4</u>
		9:25-27	26 14 12

K. Strophe 11: Noah Lives 350 Years after the Deluge—to Age 950 (9:28–29) [6.7]

9:28	And Noah lived / after the Deluge // three hundred / years / and fifty / years //	13 2 <u>20 4</u>	4 4 0 <u>5 0 5</u>
		9:25–28	35 18 17
9:29	And it was / all the days of Noah / nine hundred / years / and fifty / years // and he died //	11 2 19 4 5 <u>5 1</u>	4 4 0 5 5 0 <u>1 0 1</u>
		9:22–29	87 52 35
		9:1–29	353 203 150
		1:1–9:29	2808 1678 1130

Scansion in Accentual Stress Units:

$$(7.6).(8.9).(8.4) . (10.9).(8.11) . (12.12) . (11.8).(9.10) . (4.8).(9.8).(6.7)$$

$$= (13 + 17 + 12) + (19 + 19) + 24 + (19 + 19) + (12 + 17 + 13)$$

$$= (42 + 38) + 24 + (38 + 42) = 80 + 24 + 80 = 184$$

or: **104 // 104**

[with pivot counted in each half]

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

Concentric Compositional Formula: 353 = 176 + 1 + 176

[word count]

or: 177 // 177

[with pivot counted in each half]

Notes:

- 9:1^a Reading *tīp̄ḥa* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 9:2^a Reading *paštā* followed immediately by *zaqēp̄ qatôn* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 9:3^a Reading *tīp̄ḥa* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 9:15^a Reading *munaḥ* here in BHS as disjunctive.
- 9:16^a Reading *mērəkā* here in BHS as disjunctive.
- 9:17^a Reading *mehuppak* followed by *gaʿyā* (= *meteg*) here in BHS as disjunctive.
- 9:18^a Reading *tīp̄ḥa* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 9:18^b Reading *tīp̄ḥa* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 9:20^a Reading *tīp̄ḥa* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 9:21^a Reading *tīp̄ḥa* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 9:21^b Reading *tīp̄ḥa* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 9:24^a Reading *tīp̄ḥa* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 9:24^b Reading *təbîr* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 9:27^a Reading *paštā* followed immediately by *zaqēp̄ qatôn* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 9:27^b Reading *tīp̄ḥa* here in BHS as conjunctive.

Summary of the Logotechnical Prosodic Analysis

1. Genesis 9:1–29 has 11 strophes: 9:1–2, 3–5, 6–7, 8–11, 12–13, 14, 15–17, 18–19, 20–21 and 22–22.

A	9:1	2 balanced dyad + pivot:	$(20 + 7 + 19)$	=	$20 + 7 + 19$	morae
	9:2	triad & dyad in balance:	$(13 + 9 + 11) + (15 + 18)$	=	$33 + 33$	morae
B	9:3–5	2 balanced triads:	$(17 + 17 + 21) + (15 + [11 + 10] + [8 + 12])$	=	$55 + 56$	morae
C	9:6–7	2 balanced dyads + pivot:	$(11 + 15) + 21 + (11 + 15)$	=	$26 + 21 + 26$	morae
D	9:8–9	2 balanced dyads + pivot:	$(13 + 13) + 4 + (17 + 10)$	=	$26 + 4 + 26$	morae
	9:10	2 balanced dyads + pivot:	$(15 + 10) + 14 + (13 + 10)$	=	$25 + 14 + 23$	morae
E	9:11–12	2 balanced triads:	$(17 + 22 + 19) + ([9 + 17] + 11 + [15 + 9])$	=	$58 + 61$	morae

X	9:13–14	2 balanced dyads + pivot:	$(14 + 16) + 9 + (19 + 13)$	=	$30 + 9 + 32$	morae
	9:15	2 balanced dyads + pivot:	$(12 + 13) + 16 + (14 + 9)$	=	$25 + 16 + 23$	morae

E'	9:16–17	2 balanced triads + pivot:	$(14 + 19 + 17) + 14 + (13 + 17 + 21)$	=	$50 + 14 + 51$	morae
D'	9:18–19	2 balanced dyads + pivot:	$(22 + 10) + 12 + (14 + 18)$	=	$32 + 12 + 32$	morae
	9:20–22	2 balanced dyads + pivot:	$(16 + [6 + 11]) + 10 + (18 + 13)$	=	$33 + 10 + 31$	morae
C'	9:23ab	balanced dyad:	$(14 + 14)$	=	$14 + 14$	morae
	9:23c–f	2 balanced dyads:	$(12 + 13) + (12 + 13)$	=	$25 + 25$	morae
B'	9:24–27	2 quatrains + pivot:	$([11+22]+[12+15]) + 4 + ([15+13]+[9+11]+13)$	=	$60 + 4 + 61$	morae
A'	9:28–29	dyad & triad in balance:	$(13 + 20) + (11 + 19 + 5)$	=	$33 + 35$	morae

2. The first strophe (9:1–2) is a single part arranged in 3 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 9:1, 2ab and 2c–e.
- 8:22–9:1 **17** words after *atnach*
 - 9:1–2c **17** words before *atnach*
 - 8:22–9:2 **26** words after *atnach*
3. The second strophe (9:3–5) is a single part arranged in 3 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 9:3, 4 and 5.
- 9:2–3 **34** (= **17** x 2) words
 - 9:3–5 **23** words before *atnach*
4. The third strophe (9:6–7) is a single part arranged in 3 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 9:6ab, 6c and 7.
- 9:3–6b **23** words before *atnach*
 - 9:1–6 **46** (= **23** x 2) words before *atnach*
 - 9:3–7 **32** words before *atnach*
5. The fourth strophe (9:8–10) has two parts arranged in 6 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 9:8, 9a, 9bc, 10ab, 10c and 10de.
- 9:6–8 **17** words before *atnach*
 - 9:5–9a **46** (= **23** x 2) words
 - 9:8–9 **17** words

- 9:9–10b **17** words
 - 9:8–10c **26** words before *atnach*
 - 9:3–8 **92 = 58 + 34** [compositional formula]
6. The fifth strophe (9:11–12) is a single part arranged in 2 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 9:11 and 12.
- 9:11 **17** words
 - 9:9–12 **17** words after *atnach*
7. The sixth strophe (9:13–15) has two parts arranged in 5 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 9:13, 14, 15ab, 15c and 15de.
- 9:9–13 **23** words after *atnach*
 - 9:11–14 **17** words after *atnach*
 - 9:9–15b **26** words after *atnach*
 - 9:14–15c **17** words before *atnach*
 - 9:13–15 **17** words after *atnach*
8. The seventh strophe (9:16–17) is a single part arranged in 3 subdivisions on the basis of word-count patterns: 9:16a–c, 16d and 17.
- 9:13–16c **51** (= **17** x 3) words
 - 9:15–16 **23** words after *atnach*
 - 9:16–17 **34** (= **17** x 2) words
9. The eighth strophe (9:18–22) has two parts arranged in 7 subdivisions on the basis of word-count patterns: 9:18ab, 18c, 19, 20, 21a, 21b and 22.
- 9:12–18b **46** (= **23** x 2) words after *atnach*
 - 9:13–18 **85** (= **17** x 5) words
 - 9:17–19 **17** words before *atnach*
 - 9:18–20 **17** words before *atnach*
 - 9:15–21a **85** (= **17** x 5) words
 - 9:18–21 **34** (= **17** x 2) words
 - 9:19–22 **32** words
10. The ninth strophe (9:23) is a single part arranged in 2 subdivisions on the basis of word-count patterns: 9:23ab and 23c–f.
- 9:18–23b **17** words after *atnach*
 - 9:22–23 **32** words
11. The tenth strophe (9:24–27) is a single part arranged in 5 subdivisions on the basis of word-count patterns: 9:24, 25, 26a, 26bc and 27.
- 9:22–24 **17** words after *atnach*
 - 9:24–25 **17** words
 - 9:23–26a **17** words after *atnach*
 - 9:24–26 **26** words
 - 9:25–27 **26** words

12. The eleventh strophe (9: 28–29) is a single part arranged in 2 subdivisions on the basis of word-count patterns: 9:28 and 29.

- 9:25–28 **17** words after *atnach*
- 9:22–29 **52** (= **26 x 2**) words before *atnach*

Observations

1. The 11 strophes in Gen 9:1–29 may be outlined within a menorah 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.

Menorah Pattern: The Renewal of Creation after the Deluge **Gen 9:1–29**

A	S1:	Creation renewed—God blessed Noah, commanding them to multiply	[7.6]	9:1–2
B	S2:	Eating flesh is permitted, except with its life-giving blood	[8.9]	9:3–5
C	S3:	Whoever sheds blood, his blood shall be shed; command to multiply	[8.4]	9:6–7
X	S5–8:	God’s covenant with Noah with the rainbow as its sign	—	9:8–22
C’	S7:	Shem and Japheth covered the nakedness of Noah, their father	[4.8]	9:23
B’	S8:	Noah cursed Canaan—making him the servant of Shem and Japheth	[9.8]	9:24–27
A’	S9:	Noah lived 350 years after the Deluge—to age 950	[6.7]	9:28–29

Central Core: God’s Covenant with Noah with the Rainbow as Its Sign **Gen 9:8–22**

A	S4:	God established a covenant with Noah and his sons	[10.9]	9:8–10
B	S5:	God promised never to destroy the earth again by Deluge	[8.11]	9:11–12
X	S6:	The rainbow is the sign of God’s covenant with Noah	[12.12]	9:13–15
B’	S7:	When God sees the rainbow, he remembers his covenant	[11.8]	9:16–17
A’	S8:	Noah planted a vineyard and became drunk; Ham saw his “nakedness”	[9.10]	9:18–22

2. There are 1288 letters in Gen 9:1–29 in BHS. The structural center of Gen 9:1–29 in terms of letter-count falls immediately before the final letter in the 14-letter clause in 9:14b:

וּנְרָאתָהּ הַקֶּשֶׁת בַּעֲנַן The bow shall be seen in the cloud.

The initial *concentric compositional formula* on the basis of letter-count is:

$$1288 = 644 + 0 + 644 \quad [\text{letter-count}]$$

$$\{1288 = 23 \times 56 \text{ and } 644 = 23 \times 28\}$$

If 13 letters are included before and after the **arithmological center**, on the basis of letter-count, we find the following statement:

וּנְרָאתָהּ הַקֶּשֶׁת בַּעֲנַן And the bow will be seen in the cloud;
וּזְכַרְתִּי אֶת בְּרִיתִי [ו] And I will remember my covenant.

3. In terms of the 353 words in Genesis 9:1–29, the **arithmological center** falls on the word **הקשת** (“the [rain]bow”) in 9:14b, with 176 words on either side. The initial **concentric compositional formula** is:

$$353 = 176 + 1 + 176 \quad \text{[word count]}$$

$$\text{or: } 177 // 177 \quad \text{[with pivot counted in each half]}$$

The **meaningful center** may be expanded by including 1 word on either side of the **arithmological center**, as follows:

בענן **הקשת** ונראתה The bow shall be seen in the cloud.

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

$$353 = 175 + 3 + 175 \quad \text{[word count]}$$

$$\text{or: } 178 // 178 \quad \text{[with “pivot” included in each half]}$$

The **meaningful center** may be expanded by including 4 words on either side of the **arithmological center**, as follows:

ענן על הארץ A cloud is over the earth
 בענן **הקשת** ונראתה The bow shall be seen in the cloud.
 וזכרתי את בריתי And I will remember my covenant.

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

$$353 = 172 + 9 + 172 \quad \text{[word count]}$$

$$\text{or: } 181 // 181 \quad \text{[with “pivot” included in each half]}$$

4. Summary of the concentric compositional formulae for Gen 9:1–29

$$353 = 175 + 3 + 175 \quad \text{or: } 178 // 178$$

$$353 = 172 + 9 + 172 \quad \text{or: } 181 // 181$$

{with others in between}

$$353 = 33 + 287 + 33 \quad \text{or: } \mathbf{320 // 320} \quad \{\mathbf{320 = 32 \times 10}\}$$

$$353 = 10 + 333 + 10 \quad \text{or: } 343 // 343$$

$$\mathbf{184} = 80 + 24 + 80 \quad \text{or: } \mathbf{104 // 104} \quad \text{syntactic accentual-stress units}$$

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

$$86 = 31 + 24 + 31 \quad \text{or: } 55 // 55 \quad \text{briques (primary accentual-stress units)}$$

$$\{86 = (\mathbf{17 + 26}) \times 2 \text{ and } 55 = \mathbf{23 + 32}\}$$

5. In the prosodic structure of Gen 9:1–29, 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 9:1–29 has 86 **briques** (primary stress units), 81 of which are marked by *soph pasuq* (29 times, at the end of each verse), *atnach* (27 times, in each verse except verses 4 and 8) and *zaqeph qaton* (25 times). The boundaries of the 5 remaining **briques** are marked by *revia* (3 times, in verses 10, 15 and 23) and *tevir* (2 times, in verses 2 and 10).

6. The prosodic structure of Gen 9:1–29, in terms of its **briques** (primary syntactic accentual-stress units), may be displayed as follows: ^ represents *atnach*; : represents *soph pasuq*; † represents *zaqeph qaton*; and † represents all other accent markers.

- I A ¹ wayəḅārek ʔəlōhīm ʔet nōaḥ wəʔet bānāyw ^
wayyōʔmer lāhem pərū ūrəḅū ūmilʔū ʔet hāʔāreṣ :
² ūmōraʔākem wəḥittəkem yihyeh † ʕal ḥayyaṭ hāʔāreṣ wəʕal kol ʕōp haššāmāyim ^
ʕal ḥayyaṭ hāʔāreṣ wəʕal kol ʕōp haššāmāyim ^
bəkōl ʔāšer tirmōs hāʔādāmāh † ūḅəkol dəgē hayyām bəyedkəm nittānū :
- B ³ kol remeś ʔāšer hūʔ ḥay † lākem yihyeh ləʔoklāh ^
kəyereq ʕēseḅ † nātattī lākem ʔet kōl :
⁴ ʔaḵ bāsār bənaḅšō dāmō lōʔ tōʔkēlū :
⁵ wəʔaḵ ʔet dimkəm lənaḅšōtəkem ʔedrōš † miyyad kol ḥayyāh ʔedrəšennū ^
ūmiyyad hāʔādām miyyad ʔiš ʔāḥīyw † ʔedrōš ʔet nepēš hāʔādām :
- II C ⁶ šōpēk dam hāʔādām † ḅāʔādām damō yiššāpēk ^
kī bəselem ʔəlōhīm † ʕāsāh ʔet hāʔādām :
⁷ wəʔattem pərū ūrəḅū ^ šīršū ḅāʔāreṣ ūrəḅū ḅāh :
- D ⁸ wayyōʔmer ʔəlōhīm ʔel noaḥ † wəʔel bānāyw ʔittō lēʔmōr :
⁹ waʔānī hinənī mēqīm ʔet bəritū ʔittəkem ^ wəʔet zarʕākem ʔāḥārēkem :
¹⁰ wəʔēt kol nepēš ḥāḥayyāh ʔāšer ʔittəkem †
bāʕōp babbəhēmāh † ūḅəkol ḥayyaṭ hāʔāreṣ ʔittəkem ^
mikkōl yōšəʔē hattēḅāh † ləkōl ḥayyaṭ hāʔāreṣ :

III E ¹¹ *wahäqimōtî ʔeṭ bəriṭi ittəkem † wəloʔ yikkārēt kol bāsār ʿôḍ mimmé hammabbûl ^*
wəloʔ yihyeh ʿôḍ mabbûl ləšaḥēt hāʔāreṣ :
¹² *wayyōʔmer ʔəlōhîm zōʔṭ ʔôṭ habbərîṭ ʔāšer ʔānî nōtēn †*
bēnî ûḫēnēkem † ûḫēn kol neṗeš ḥayyāh ʔāšer ʔittəkem ^ ləḍōrōṭ ʿôlām :

X	¹³ <i>ʔeṭ qaštî nātattî beʿānān ^</i>	<i>wəḥāyətāh ləʔôṭ bəriṭ †</i>	<i>bēnî ûḫēn hāʔāreṣ :</i>
	¹⁴ <i>wəḥāyāh bəʿannî ʿānān ʿal hāʔāreṣ ^</i>	<i>wənirʔātāh</i>	<i>haqqešet beʿānān :</i>
	¹⁵ <i>wəzākartî ʔeṭ bəriṭi</i>	<i>ʔāšer bēnî ûḫēnēkem †</i>	<i>ûḫēn kol neṗeš ḥayyāh bəkol bāsār ^</i>
		<i>wəloʔ yihyeh ʿôḍ hammayim ləḥabbûl †</i>	<i>ləšaḥēt kol bāsār :</i>

E ¹⁶ *wəḥāyətāh haqqešet beʿānān ^*

ûrəʔitihā lizkōr bəriṭ ʿôlām †

bēn ʔəlōhîm ûḫēn kol neṗeš ḥayyāh †

bəkol bāsār ʔāšer ʿal hāʔāreṣ :

¹⁷ *wayyōʔmer ʔəlōhîm ʔel noaḥ ^*

zōʔṭ ʔôṭ habbərîṭ ʔāšer ḥäqimōtî †

bēnî ûḫēn kol bāsār ʔāšer ʿal hāʔāreṣ :

IV D ¹⁸ *wayyihyû bənê nōaḥ hayyōšəʔim min hattēḫāh šēm wəḥām wāyāpēt ^*
wəḥām hûʔ ʔāḫî kənāʿan :

¹⁹ *šəlōšāh ʔelleh bənê nōaḥ ^*

ûmēʔelleh nāḫəšāh kol hāʔāreṣ :

²⁰ *wayyāḥel nōaḥ ʔš hāʔāḍāmāh ^*

wayyitāʿ kārem :

²¹ *wayyēšt min hayyayin wayyiškār ^*

wayyitgal bəṭōk ʔohōlōh :

²² *wayyarʔ ḥām ʔāḫî kənaʿan ʔēt ʿerwaṭ ʔāḫiyw ^*

wayyaggēd lišnê ʔəḥāyw baḫûš :

C ²³ *wayyiqāḥ šēm wāyepēt ʔeṭ haššimlāh †*

wayyēləḫû ʔāḫōrannîṭ †

ûḫənēhem ʔāḫōrannîṭ †

wayyāsîmû ʿal šəḫem šənēhem †

wayəḫassû ʔēt ʿerwaṭ ʔāḫihem ^

wəʿerwaṭ ʔāḫihem lōʔ rāʔû :

V B ²⁴ *wayyiqeṣ nōaḥ miyyênô ^*

wayyēḍaʿ ʔēt ʔāšer ʿāsāh lô bənô haqqāṭān :

²⁵ *wawayyōʔmer ʔārûr kənāʿan ^*

ʿeḫeḍ ʿāḫādîm yihyeh ləʔḥāyw :

²⁶ *wayyōʔmer bārûk yhw ʔəlōhé šēm ^*

wîḥî kənaʿan ʿeḫeḍ lāmô :

²⁷ *yaḫṭ ʔəlōhîm ləyepḥet †*

wəyiškōn bəʔohōlē šēm ^

wîḥî kənaʿan ʿeḫeḍ lāmô :

A ²⁸ *wayəḥî nōaḥ ʔāḥar hammabbûl ^*

šəlōš məʔôṭ šānāh †

waḫāmiššîm šānāh :

²⁹ *wayəḥî kol yəmə nōaḥ təšaʿ məʔôṭ šānāh †*

waḫāmiššîm šānāh ^ wayyāmōṭ :

The **arithmological center** of Gen 9:1–29 falls on the word *haqqešet* (“the [rain]bow”) in Gen 9:14b, with a total of 176 words on either side. There are 184 syntactic accentual-stress units, 86 **briques** (primary accentual stress units), 29 **versets**, 11 **strophes** and 5 **cantos**. The **arithmological center** is in the middle canto, the middle strophe, the middle verset, the middle two *briques*, and the middle four syntactic accentual-stress units.

According to the analysis presented here, the 86 **briques** in Gen 9:1–29 are distributed as follows: $86 = (6 + 9) + (6 + 10) + (7 + 10 + 7) + (10 + 6) + (9 + 6) = (15 + 16) + (7 + 10 + 7) + (16 + 15) = 31 + 24 + 31$; or: 55 // 55.

7. Note the following list of compositional numbers at the boundaries of the verses counting from the beginning of Genesis 9:1–29.

Gen 9:1–2	17	words before <i>atnach</i>
Gen 9:1–6	46	(= 23 x 2) words before <i>atnach</i>
Gen 9:1–7	49	(= 17 + 32 = 23 + 26) words before <i>atnach</i>
Gen 9:1–8	98	(= 17 + 32 = 23 + 26) x 2 words
Gen 9:1–11	86	(= 17 + 26) x 2 words before <i>atnach</i>
Gen 9:1–12	102	(= 17 x 6) words before <i>atnach</i>
Gen 9:1–13	170	(= 17 x 10) words and 64 (= 32 x 2) words after <i>atnach</i>
Gen 9:1–17	130	(= 26 x 5) words before and 102 (= 17 x 6) words after <i>atnach</i>
Gen 9:1–18	245	(= 17 + 32 = 23 + 26) x 5 words
Gen 9:1–19	253	(= 23 x 11) words
Gen 9:1–22	119	(= 17 x 7) words after <i>atnach</i>
Gen 9:1–25	136	(= 17 x 8) words after <i>atnach</i>
Gen 9:1–26	184	(= 23 x 8) words before <i>atnach</i>

It is not possible to use one of the four compositional numbers (**17**, **23**, **26** and **32**) at the verse boundaries until the end of verse 2, which leaves 28 boundaries to work with. In 9 out of 28 of these boundaries (or 32.1% of the time) a multiple of one of the four compositional numbers is present. If the numbers 40, 43 and 49 are added, the percentage increases to 46.4% (13 out of 28). This evidence suggests a possibility of deliberate design at the point of the numerical composition of Gen 9:1–29.

8. The divine name YHWH appears once in Gen 9:1–29 [in verse 26].
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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