

# Jonah 2:1–11—Logoprosodic Analysis

## Translation and Textual Notes

### III. Turning Point: Jonah’s Final Descent and “Resurrection” Jn 2:1–11

#### A. Strophe 1: Jonah Swallowed by a Fish that “Housed” Him for Three Days (2:1) [4.4]

|     |  |              |                               |
|-----|--|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 2:1 | And YHWH appointed / a <b>great fish</b> / to swallow / Jonah // | <u>22</u> 4_ | <u>7</u> <u>7</u> 0           |
|     |  | 1:12–2:1a    | 80 <b>52</b> 28               |
|     | And Jonah was / in the belly of the fish /                       | <u>14</u> 2_ | <u>4</u> 0 4                  |
|     |  | 1:13–2:1a    | 66 43 <b>23</b>               |
|     | Three days / and three nights //                                 | <u>20</u> 2  | <u>4</u> 0 4                  |
|     |  | 1:16–2:1     | <b>26</b> <b>13</b> <b>13</b> |

#### B. Strophe 2: Jonah Prayed from the Belly of the Fish and God Heard Him (2:2–3) [4.8]

|     |  |              |                     |
|-----|--|--------------|---------------------|
| 2:2 | And Jonah prayed / to YHWH <sup>a</sup> his God //     | 19 2         | 5 5 0               |
|     | from the belly / of the fish <sup>b</sup> //           | <u>9</u> 2_  | <u>2</u> 0 2        |
|     |  | 1:9–2:2      | 143 <b>78</b> 65    |
| 2:3 | And he said / I cried out / in my distress / to YHWH / | <u>22</u> 4_ | <u>6</u> <u>6</u> 0 |
|     |  | 1:12–2:3a    | 103 <b>51</b> 38    |
|     | And he answered me //                                  | 7 1          | 1 1 0               |
|     | from the womb of Sheol / I cried for help /            | <u>10</u> 2_ | <u>3</u> 0 3        |
|     |  | 1:12–2:3c    | <b>17</b> 12 5      |
|     | You heard my voice //                                  | <u>9</u> 1   | <u>2</u> 0 2        |
|     |  | 2:1–3        | <b>34</b> 19 15     |

#### C. Strophe 3: Jonah Went Down to the Depths and God Brought Him Up (2:4–7) [6.(7.7).6]

|     |   |              |                     |
|-----|---|--------------|---------------------|
| 2:4 | You cast me toward the depth / into the heart of the seas /               | <u>19</u> 2_ | <u>4</u> <u>4</u> 0 |
|     |   | 2:2–4a       | <b>23</b> 16 7      |
|     | And River / swirled about me //   | <u>13</u> 2  | <u>2</u> <u>2</u> 0 |
|     |   | 1:16–2:4a    | <b>51</b> 31 20     |
|     | All your breakers and your waves / passed over me //                      | <u>21</u> 2  | <u>7</u> 0 7        |
|     |   | 2:2–4        | <b>32</b> 18 14     |
| 2:5 | And indeed I said / I am driven / away from your presence //              | 21 3         | 5 5 0               |
|     | yet / <sup>a</sup> I persist in looking / <b>to your holy / temple</b> // | <u>16</u> 4_ | <u>6</u> 0 6        |
|     |   | 2:3–5        | <b>34</b> 18 16     |

|  |   |         |           |          |                            |
|--|---|---------|-----------|----------|----------------------------|
|  |   | 2:1-5   | <b>56</b> | 30       | <b>26</b>                  |
| 2:6  | Waters choked me / to death /   |         | <u>12</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u> |
|  |   | 2:1-6a  |           |          | <b>60 34 26</b>            |
|  | The Abyss \ <sup>a</sup> swirled about me //                                  |         | 11        | 1        | 2 2 0                      |
|  | weeds / tangled about my head //  |         | <u>11</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>3</u> |
|  |   | 2:4-6   |           |          | <b>33 17 16</b>            |
| 2:7  | To the roots of the mountains / I went down /                                 |         | <u>13</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> |
|  |   | 2:1-7a  |           |          | <b>68 39 29</b>            |
|  | The Netherworld / with its bars closed upon me / forever //                   |         | 19        | 3        | 4 4 0                      |
|  | but you brought me up from the Pit / alive / O <b>YHWH</b> my God //          |         | <u>17</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>5</u> |
|  |   | 2:1-7   |           |          | <b>77 43 34</b>            |
| <br>   |   |         |           |          |                            |
| <b>D. Strophe 4: Jonah's Prayer Came to YHWH in His Holy Temple (2:8-9)</b>            |   |         |           |          | [8.4]                      |
| 2:8  | When my soul-life expired / within me /                                       |         | 11        | 2        | 3 3 0                      |
|  | I remembered / <b>YHWH</b> //   |         | <u>10</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> |
|  |   | 2:4-8b  |           |          | <b>51 30 21</b>            |
|  | And my prayer / came to you /   |         | 15        | 2        | 3 0 3                      |
|  | <b>to your holy / temple //</b>   |         | <u>7</u>  | <u>2</u> | <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>3</u> |
|  |   | 2:7-8   |           |          | <b>26 15 11</b>            |
| 2:9  | Those who cling / to empty nothings //  |         | 10        | 2        | 3 3 0                      |
|  | their covenant trust / they have abandoned //                                 |         | <u>9</u>  | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</u> |
|  |   | 2:8-9   |           |          | <b>17 9 8</b>              |
| <br>   |   |         |           |          |                            |
| <b>E. Strophe 5: Salvation Belongs to YHWH Who Made the Fish Vomit Jonah (2:10-11)</b> |   |         |           |          | [4.4]                      |
| 2:10   | But I / with the voice of thanksgiving \ <sup>a</sup> will sacrifice to you / |         | 17        | 2        | 5 5 0                      |
|  | what I have vowed \ <sup>b</sup> let me pay //                                |         | <u>13</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> |
|  |   | 2:8-10a |           |          | <b>25 17 8</b>             |
|  | Salvation belongs / to <b>YHWH</b> //   |         | <b>11</b> | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</u> |
|  |   | 2:3-10  |           |          | <b>84 50 34</b>            |
| 2:11   | So <b>YHWH</b> spoke \ <sup>a</sup> to the fish //                            |         | 11        | 1        | 3 3 0                      |
|  | and it vomited out Jonah / upon the dry land //                               |         | <b>17</b> | <u>2</u> | <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>5</u> |
|  |   | 2:9-11  |           |          | <b>23 14 9</b>             |
|  |   | 2:1-11  |           |          | <b>112</b> 63 51           |

Scansion in Accentual Stress Units: (4.4).(4.8) . (6.7.7.6) . (8.4).(4.4)

$$= (8 + 12) + (13 + 13) + (12 + 18) = 20 + \mathbf{26} + 20 = 66$$

or: **46 // 46** [with pivot counted in each half]

Concentric Compositional Formula: 112 = 56 + 0 + 56 [word count]

$$366 = 183 + 0 + 183 \text{ [word count—for Jonah 1:1–2:11]}$$

## Notes:

2:2<sup>a</sup> Reading *tīp̄ḥa* here in BHS as conjunctive.

2:2<sup>b</sup> Note that the word *dāḡāḥ* (“fish”) is feminine here [and masculine in its other three occurrences in Jonah], which is a poetic way of saying the “belly” of the fish is to be understood as a “womb.” The word “belly” in English is used to denote the “womb” as well in certain contexts.

2:5<sup>a</sup> Reading *munaḥ* here in BHS as disjunctive.

2:6<sup>a</sup> Reading *tīp̄ḥa* here in BHS as conjunctive.

2:10<sup>a</sup> Reading *paṣṭa* followed immediately by *zaqep̄ qaton* in BHS as conjunctive.

2:10<sup>b</sup> Reading *tīp̄ḥa* here in BHS as conjunctive.

2:11<sup>a</sup> Reading *tīp̄ḥa* here in BHS as conjunctive.

## Summary of the Logoprosodic Analysis

1. Jonah 2:1–11 has 5 strophes: 2:1, 2–3, 4–7, 8–9 and 10–11.

|    |         |                            |                                     |   |              |       |
|----|---------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------|-------|
| A  | 2:1     | balanced dyad + pivot:     | (22 + 14 + 20)                      | = | 22 + 14 + 20 | morae |
| B  | 2:2–3   | 2 balanced triads + pivot: | (9 + 10 + 9) + 22 + (7 + 10 + 9)    | = | 28 + 22 + 26 | morae |
| X  | 2:4     | balanced dyad + pivot:     | (19 + 13 + 21)                      | = | 19 + 13 + 21 | morae |
|    | 2:5–7a  | 2 balanced triads + pivot: | (9 + 12 + 16) + 12 + (11 + 11 + 13) | = | 37 + 12 + 35 | morae |
|    | 2:7bc   | balanced dyad:             | (19 + 17)                           | = | 19 + 17      | morae |
| B' | 2:8     | balanced dyad + pivot:     | (11 + 10) + (15 + 7)                | = | 21 + 22      | morae |
|    | 2:9     | balanced dyad:             | (11 + 9)                            | = | 10 + 9       | morae |
| A' | 2:10–11 | 2 balanced dyads + pivot:  | (17 + 13) + 11 + (11 + 17)          | = | 30 + 11 + 28 | morae |

2. The first strophe (2:1) is a single part arranged in three subdivisions on the basis of word-count.

- 1:16–2:1 **26 = 13 + 13** [compositional formula]

3. The second strophe (2:2–3) is a single part arranged in three subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 2:2, 3a and 3b–d.

- 2:1–3 **34** (= 2x17) words

4. The third strophe (2:4–7) has three parts arranged in 8 subdivisions: 2:4a, 4b, 4c, 5, 6a, 6bc, 7a and 7bc.

- 2:2–4a **23** words
- 2:2–4 **32** words
- 2:3–5 **34** (= 17 x 2) words

- 2:1–5        **26** words
  - 2:1–6a      **34** (= **17** x 2) words before and **26** words after *atnach*
  - 2:4–6        **17** words before *atnach*
  - 2:1–7a      **68** (= 2x2x17) words and **39** (= 3x13) words before *atnach*
  - 2:1–7        **34** (= **17** x 2) words after *atnach*
5. The fourth strophe (2:8–9) has two parts arranged in three subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 2:8ab, 8cd and 9.
- 2:4–8b      **51** (= **17** x 3) words
  - 2:7–8        **26** words
  - 2:8–9        **17** words
6. The fifth strophe (2:10–11) is a single part arranged in three subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 2:10ab, 10c and 11.
- 2:8–10a     **17** words before *atnach*
  - 2:3–10      **34** (= **17** x 2) words after *atnach*
  - 2:9–11      **23** words
  - 2:1–11      **51** (= **17** x 3) words after *atnach*

## Observations

1. The five strophes in Jonah 2:1–11 may be outlined in a 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.

|    |  |         |         |
|----|--|---------|---------|
| A  | Yhwh sent a fish to swallow Jonah; he was in its belly 3 days & 3 nights | [4.4]   | 2:1     |
| B  | Jonah prayed to God who answered him from the womb of Sheol              | [4.8]   | 2:2–3   |
| X  | <b>Jonah when down to the depths and God brought him up</b>              | [13.13] | 2:4–7   |
| B' | Jonah's prayer came to Yhwh in his holy temple                           | [8.4]   | 2:8–9   |
| A' | Salvation belongs to Yhwh who made the fish vomit Jonah on dry land      | [4.4]   | 2:10–11 |

From a structural point of view, the center of the book of Jonah falls between verses 5 and 6 in chapter 2. The turning point in the narrative, however comes in the second half of verse 7. There Jonah makes his final plunge—"I went down"—and, as the Netherworld closed upon him, Yhwh "brought (him) up from the Pit alive." From this point on, the focus shifts from its focus on the verb "to go down" to the verb "to go up."

2. Jonah 2:1–11 has 461 letters in BHS. The structural center in terms of letter-count falls on the third letter of the word **קדש** "your holy (temple)" in Jonah 2:5b, with 230 letters on either side. The initial *concentric compositional formula* on the basis of letter-count is:

$$461 = 230 + 1 + 230 \quad \text{[letter-count]}$$

$$\text{or: } 231 // 231 \quad \text{[with pivot counted in each half]}$$

$$\{230 = 23 \times 10\}$$

A **meaningful center** on the basis of letter-count is found in the 19-letter statement:

אל היכל קדשך For I know that it is because of me  
 אפפוני מים This **great storm** (has come).

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

$$461 = 221 + 19 + 221 \quad [\text{letter-count}]$$

$$\text{or: } 240 // 240 \quad [\text{with pivot counted in each half}]$$

$$\{240 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5\}$$

The total letter-count for Jonah 2:1–11 of 461 confirms the letter-count done by David Crookes (see Observation 8 in the file on Jonah 1:9–16).

3. In terms of the 112 words in Jonah 2:1–11, the **arithmological center** falls between verses 5 and 6. The initial **concentric compositional formula** is:

$$112 = 56 + 0 + 56 \quad [\text{word count—for Jonah 2:1–11}]$$

The **meaningful center** is found by adding nine words on either side of the **arithmological center**, as follows:

|                   |                                      |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| נגרשתי מנגד עיניך | I am driven away from your presence; |
| אך אוסיף להביט    | Yet I persist in looking             |
| אל היכל קדשך      | to your holy temple.                 |
|                   |                                      |
| אפפוני מים עד נפש | Waters choked me to death;           |
| תהום יסבבני       | The Abyss swirled about me;          |
| סוף הבוש לראשי    | Weeds tangled about my head.         |

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

$$112 = 47 + 18 + 47 \quad [\text{word count— for Jonah 2:1–11}]$$

A different **meaningful center** is found in terms of the larger context in Jonah 1:1–2:11. In this instance the **arithmological center** falls between the words אליהם שאוני ("to them / "Take me up") in the first half of 1:12, and the initial **concentric compositional formula** is:

$$366 = 183 + 0 + 183 \quad [\text{word count—for Jonah 1:1–2:11}]$$

The **meaningful center** is found by adding four words on either side of the **arithmological center**, as follows:

|                   |                                   |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| הולך וסער         | It grew increasingly tempestuous; |
| ויאמר אליהם שאוני | And he said to them, "Take me up; |
| והטילני אל הים    | And hurl me into the sea."        |

The **compositional formula** then becomes:

$$366 = 179 + 8 + 179 \quad \text{[word count—with heading]}$$

$$\text{or: } \mathbf{187 // 187} \quad \text{[word count—with “pivot” included in each half]}$$

$$\{\mathbf{187} = 17 \times 11\}$$

4. Summary of the concentric compositional formulae for Jonah 2:1–11

$$112 = 50 + 12 + 50 \quad \text{or: } 62 // 62$$

$$112 = 47 + 18 + 47 \quad \text{or: } 65 // 65$$

{with others in between}

$$112 = 20 + 81 + 20 \quad \text{or: } 101 // 101$$

$$112 = 15 + 82 + 15 \quad \text{or: } 97 // 97$$

$$66 = 20 + \mathbf{26} + 20 \quad \text{or: } \mathbf{46 // 46} \quad \text{syntactic accentual-stress units}$$

$$\{\mathbf{46} = \mathbf{23} \times 2\}$$

$$\mathbf{26} = 9 + 8 + 9 \quad \text{or: } \mathbf{17 // 17} \quad \mathbf{briques} \text{ (primary accentual-stress units)}$$

5. In the prosodic structure of Jonah 2:1–11 as a whole, 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 (/). Jonah 2:1–11 has **26 briques** (primary stress units), 25 of which are marked by *soph pasuq* (11 times, at the end of each verse), *atnach* (11 times, in each verse) and *zaqeph parvum* (3 times—in verses 1 [twice] and 10). The boundary of the remaining **brique** is marked by *ṭəḥîr* (1 time, in verse 3)

6. The prosodic structure of Jonah 2:1–11, in terms of its **primary syntactic accentual stress units (briques)**, may be displayed as follows [^ represents *atnach*; : represents *soph pasuq*; † represents *zaqeph qaton*; and † is any other such boundary marker]:

A <sup>1</sup> wayəman yhw dāg gādōl †                      liḇlōa<sup>c</sup> ʔeṭ yônāh ^  
wayəhî yônāh bim<sup>c</sup>é haddāg †                      šəlōšāh yāmîm ūšəlōšāh lēlōt :

B <sup>2</sup> wayyitpalēl yônāh ʔel yhw ʔəlōhāyw ^                      mimmə<sup>c</sup>é haddāgāh :

3 wayyō<sup>2</sup>mer qārā<sup>2</sup>tī miššārāh lī<sup>2</sup> † el yhw<sup>h</sup> wayya<sup>2</sup>ānēnī<sup>2</sup> ^  
 mibbeten šə<sup>2</sup>ōl šiwwa<sup>2</sup>tī šāma<sup>2</sup>ta qōlī :

X 4 wattašlīkēnī məšūlāh biləbāb yammīm wənāhār yəsōbəbēnī<sup>2</sup> ^  
 kol mišbārēka wəgallēka ‘ālay ‘ābārū :  
 5 wa<sup>2</sup>ānī<sup>2</sup> ‘āmartī nigraštī minneged ‘ēnēka ^ ‘ak ‘ōsīp ləhabbīt ‘el hēkal qodšeka :  
 6 ‘āpāpūnī<sup>2</sup> mayim ‘ad nepeš təhōm yəsōbəbēnī<sup>2</sup> ^ sūp hābūš ləro<sup>2</sup>šī :  
 7 ləqīšbē harīm yāradtī<sup>2</sup> hā<sup>2</sup>āreš bəriḥēka lə‘ōlām ^  
 watta<sup>2</sup>‘al miššaḥat ḥayay yhw<sup>h</sup> ‘ēlōhāy :

B 8 bəhiṭ<sup>2</sup>‘atṭēp ‘ālay napšī<sup>2</sup> ‘et yhw<sup>h</sup> zākārtī<sup>2</sup> ^  
 wattābō<sup>2</sup> ‘elēka təpillātī<sup>2</sup> ‘el hēkal qodšeka :

9 məšammərīm ḥablē šāw<sup>2</sup> ^ ḥasdām ya<sup>2</sup>‘āzōbū :

A 10 wa<sup>2</sup>ānī<sup>2</sup> bəqōl tōdāh ‘ezbəḥāh lāk<sup>2</sup> † ‘āšer nādartī<sup>2</sup> ‘āšallēmāh ^  
 yəšū<sup>2</sup>‘ātāh la-yhw<sup>h</sup> :

11 wayyō<sup>2</sup>mer yhw<sup>h</sup> laddāg<sup>2</sup> ^ wayyāqē<sup>2</sup> ‘et yōnāh ‘el hayyabbašāh :

The **arithmological center** of Jonah 2:1–11 falls between verses 5 and 6, with a total of 56 words on either side. Jonah 2:1–11 has 66 syntactic accentual-stress units, **26 briques** (primary accentual stress units, 12 **versets**, and 5 **strophes**. The **arithmological center** is in the middle **strophe**, the middle two **versets**, the middle two **briques** (primary syntactic accentual stress units) and the middle two syntactic accentual-stress units.

According to the analysis presented here, the 26 **briques** are distributed within 5 **strophes** in Jonah 2:1–11 as follows: **26** = (4 + 5) + 8 + (4 + 5) = 9 + 8 + 9; or **17 // 17** with the central pivot included in each half.

7. The Hebrew word for “fish” appears four times in the book of Jonah, three times before the “Song of Jonah” (Jonah 2:3–10) in 2:1 (twice) and 2:2, and once afterwards in 2:11. In three of these instances, the word appears in the masculine form as the word *dāg* and once in the feminine as *dagḡāh* (in 2:2). Two other key words, the verbs “to go down” (*yārad*) and “to go up” (*‘ālāh*), appear in the center of the “Song of Jonah.” Both of these words appear a total of four times—arranged in a 3+1 pattern. The verb “to go down” appears three times in the first half of the book (1:3 [twice] and 1:5) and once in the second half—immediately after the structural center of the book (at the end of 2:6) on the basis of word-count.

1:3 wayyēred (Jonah) went down to Joppa  
 1:3 wayyēred he went down (in the ship)  
 1:5 yārad Jonah went down into the farthest reaches of the vessel  
 2:7 yāradtī Jonah speaks: “To the roots of the mountains I went down.”

The verb “to go up” appears once in the first half of the book (1:2) and three times in the second half (2:7; 4:6 and 4:7).

1:2 *‘ālētāh* their evil has come up before me  
 2:7 *watta‘al* you brought me up from the Pit alive  
 4:6 *wayya‘al* as dawn came up the next morning, God appointed a worm  
 4:7 *ba‘ālôt* as the sun came up, God appointed a “burning” east wind

The word *wayəman* “(God) appointed” also appears four times in the book of Jonah, once in the first half of the book (2:1) and three times in the second half (4:6, 4:7 and 4:8).

2:1 **YHWH appointed** a GREAT FISH  
 4:6 **YHWH-God appointed** a *qiqayon*-plant  
 4:7 **the God appointed** a worm (to destroy the *qiqayon*-plant)  
 4:8 **God appointed** a “burning” east wind

8. A further literary technique was explored by J. Magonet, who has shown that the allusions to the Psalter in Jonah’s psalm form a concentric pattern [*Form and Meaning: Studies in Literary Techniques in the Book of Jonah* (Sheffield: Among Press, 1983), p. 62]. Magonet finds 16 places where Jonah’s psalm makes explicit allusion to the Psalter, with some 30 possible sources. But the interesting factor is the distribution of these allusions. Nine allusions are found in 2:3–6a and seven in 2:7b–10, but none in the lines between, which I translated above as follows:

The Abyss swirled about me;  
 Weeds tangled about my head;  
 To the roots of the mountains I went down—  
 The Netherworld with its bars closed upon me forever.

At the very point where Jonah makes his “final descent” into the Pit (i.e., “hell”), he leaves the familiar world of the Psalter. All contact, at least for the moment, with the familiar world of the psalms ceases until YHWH himself re-enters the picture. It is a bit like a technique used by Shakespeare in *Othello* where he reproduces almost perfect Greek iambic pentameter until the point at which Othello goes insane. And at that precise moment the meter dissolves and the reader (or hearer) is left with an uneasy feeling that something is wrong, even if he or she knows nothing about the intricate world of Greek metrical structures. [I owe this observation to Professor Harold Ridlon, a colleague of mine at Bridgewater State College (Bridgewater, Massachusetts)].

9. Note the following list of compositional numbers at the boundaries of the verses counting from the beginning of Jonah 2:1–11

Jonah 2:1–3        **34** (= 17 x 2) words  
 Jonah 2:1–5        **26** words after *atnach*  
 Jonah 2:1–7        **34** (= 17 x 2) words after *atnach*  
 Jonah 2:1–8        49 (= 17 + 32 = 23 + 26) words before *atnach*  
 Jonah 2:1–9        **52** (= 26 x 2) words before *atnach*

Jonah 2:1–10      **104** (= **26** x 4) words and **46** (= **23** x 2) words after *atnach*  
Jonah 2:1–11      **51** (= **17** x 3) words after *atnach*

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 10 boundaries to work with. In 6 out of 10 of these boundaries (or 60% of the time) a multiple of one of the four compositional numbers is present. If the number 49 is added, the percentage increases to 70% (7 out of 10). This evidence suggests a possibility of deliberate design at the point of the numerical composition of Jonah 2:1–11.

10. The divine name YHWH appears 7 times in Jonah 2:1–11 [in verses 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10 and 11.

11. Determining the details of the musical and literary structures of Jonah 2 as a whole 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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