

5-3-1 - Kaiser & Silva Chapter 9

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NT615: Biblical Exegesis

February 7, 2022

Five Quiz Questions

1. How many books of the Old Testament do NOT contain poetry? Name one book.
2. When did the modern era for the study of poetry in the Old Testament begin?
3. What kind of figure of speech is used in John 14:6 (I am the way, the truth, and the life) and in Daniel 3:7 (all the people, the nations, and the languages)?
4. Can you pit Proverb against Proverb in the Bible? If so, why would two proverbs written by the same author seemingly contradict each other?
5. What is onomastica and how does it relate to Job 28 and 38 or Psalms 104 and 148?

Three Terms With Definitions

1. Synonymous parallelism - a form of parallelism in which the second line of the poetic form repeats the idea of the first line without making any addition or subtraction to it.
2. Pleonasm - a literary device that involves a redundancy of expression used in order to obtain a certain effect on the mind of the listener or reader
3. Litotes - a form of understatement that affirms a statement by negating its contrary.

Summary Paragraph

Chapter 9 of *Biblical Hermeneutics* looks at the second-most common genre in the Bible: poetry. After discussing where poetry can be found in the Bible, Kaiser describes three things that are emblematic of Hebrew poetry: parallelism, consciousness or terseness of form, and certain rhetorical devices. He then discusses figures of speech (divided into figures of comparison, addition or fullness of expression, relation and association, contrast, and omission)

that can be found in much of Hebrew poetry, as well as in “human literature everywhere.”

Lastly, he goes into detail on Wisdom literature in the Bible and its characteristics.