

b. Antithetical parallelism.

In an antithetical parallelism the idea expressed in the second line is in contrast to the idea expressed in the first line.

-The usual key transition word in translation is "but".

1) Prov. 10:1 "A wise son makes a father glad, but a foolish son is the grief of his mother."

2) Psa. 32:10 gives evidence of the principle of v.9.

"Many pains are to the wicked [saved or unsaved sinners].

-Pains are the result of unconfessed sin.

"But the one who trusts the LORD, lovingkindness surrounds him."

-See protection from chastisement.

Aside: Useful notes for translation.

-The energetic nun (v.10) emphasizes the personal suffix.

-A participle marks a continual process.

-The Piel stem may be causative like the Hiphil, see BDB.

-An imperfect can refer to a general truth.

-Stative verbs may denote a continuing state of being.

-Plurals often intensify the noun or action.

c. Synthetic parallelism.

In a synthetic parallelism the idea expressed in the second line adds something fresh to, or explains the idea expressed in the first line.

1) Psa. 112:1 "O the happiness of the man who is fearing the LORD, in whose commandments he delights exceedingly."

-Note how a fresh idea is added by the second line: Fear results in a thorough and cheerful obedience.

2) Psa. 32:2 Verses 1 and 2a were 3 synonymous parallels of forgiveness of sin.
v.2b is: "in his spirit there is no deceit."

-Adds the idea: The condition for forgiveness of sin: Not that a man is continually perfect, but he must be absolutely sincere.

-When he confesses his sin, he can not have any deceit or treachery in his character.