

-Those in rebellion are called to submit to the Lord and his Son. If this last stanza has no reference to the son, it would be very strange.

H. Emotional Appeal.

The poetry of the Hebrew Bible arouses various emotions in the reader as he understands it:

1. Joy - Psa. 32:11.

"Be glad in the Lord and rejoice, you righteous ones, and shout for joy, all upright ones of heart."

2. Sorrow - Book of Lamentations.

-Jerusalem is pictured as a person who has died.
-Chapters 1, 2, and 4 are funeral dirges,
ch. 3 is Jeremiah's personal expression of grief,
ch. 5 is a collective expression of grief.

Note: Some features of Hebrew Poetry are translatable, while others are not.

Translatable:

Figurative language, parallelisms, emotional appeal.

Not Translatable:

Acrostics, grammar, rhythm, meter, unusual words.