

b. Asaph (12 Psalms).

Psalms 50, 73-83.

c. Ethan, the Ekrahite (1 Psalm).

Psalm 89.

3. Solomon (2 Psalms).

Psalms 72, 127.

4. Moses (1 Psalm).

Psalm 90.

Authorship in Hebrew is denoted by the inseparable preposition ל , which is called "the ל of authorship". Genesis §129c

-This usage is derived from the ל of possession, usually translated as "belonging to".

-The ל of possession keeps the word preceding it in the absolute state and indefinite.

Example: 1 Sam. 16:18 "a son belonging to Jesse"

-The word for 'son' is indefinite and absolute because of the ל . Without the ל , this would become construct and definite, being translated "the son of Jesse". Since Jesse had more than one son, "a son" is preferable.

In Psalm titles we see a special usage of the ל of possession to indicate authorship.

Example: Psa. 23

"A 'mizmor' belonging to David as author"

The ל does not mean "for" or "to".

-Hab. 3:1 is an example found outside of the Psalms.

-The ל is used in other Semitic languages (Arabic) in this same manner.