

Polzin should have selected larger samples from JE, CH, and Dtr in order to bring them in line with the size of the samples of P<sup>g</sup> and P<sup>s</sup>. Since the attestation or absence of a given feature determines the position of a corpus in a typological sequence, the smaller samples of potential attestations prejudice the final results. The absence of Deuteronomy and of most of Leviticus from the study's purview, due primarily to the lack of narrative in these books,<sup>68</sup> also affects the final results, especially where conclusions must be reached on the basis of statistically irrelevant data. These considerations will be brought to bear in the following discussion of Polzin's study.

Of the 19 characteristic features of LBH described by Polzin (ch. 2), 14 are found useful in the comparative/contrastive analysis of the different corpora, and of these, only nine are interpreted to indicate a drift towards LBH in the P source material. Four of these nine features are found in P<sup>g</sup>, while eight are found in P<sup>s</sup>. The nine features are listed below and are marked by an asterisk in the relevant box of the summarizing table following the list.

#### Nine Significant Features Indicating the Drift of P<sup>g</sup> and P<sup>s</sup> Towards LBH

- A2 Increased use of 'et before noun in the nominative case: 'et emphatic,
- A3 Expression of possession by prospective pronominal suffix with a following noun, or l<sup>e</sup> plus noun, or šel plus noun.
- A4 Collectives are construed as plurals almost without exception.
- A6 The use of an infinitive absolute in immediate connection with a finite verb of the same stem is almost completely lacking in the Chronicler; the infinitive absolute used as a command is not found at all in Chronicles.
- A7 The Chronicler's use of the infinitive construct with b<sup>e</sup> and k<sup>e</sup>: As Segal points out, the later books of the OT show a less frequent use of the infinitive construct with b<sup>e</sup> and k<sup>e</sup>; and even in the cases

P<sup>g</sup>

Gen 46:8-27.

Total verses for Genesis = 20.

Ex 6:13-30; 11:9-10; 12:42, 51; 16:8; 29:21, 38-42; 30:1-38; 31:1-11, 14b-17; 35:4-35; 36:1-38; 37:1-29; 38:1-31; 39:1-43; 40:1-16, 18-38.

Total verses for Exodus = 291½.

Lev 8:1-36; 10:6-7, 12-20.

Total verses for Leviticus = 47.

Num 1:48-53; 3:1-4, 26, 31, 32b, 40-43, 46-51; 4:1-49; 7:1-88; 8:23-26; 9:1-23; 10:13-28; 16:8-11, 16-17, 32b; 27:1-11.

Total verses for Numbers = 220.

Sum of Totals: Genesis, 20 + Exodus, 291½ + Leviticus, 47 + Numbers, 220 = 578½ verses for P<sup>g</sup> (pp. 101-102).

<sup>68</sup> Cf. Late Biblical Hebrew, 87 where this criterion is mentioned.

Comparative Chart<sup>69</sup>

	CHR.	JE	CH	DTR	P <sup>g</sup>	P <sup>s</sup>
A2	4 X	0	0	0	0	3 X*
A3	5 X	0	0	0	13 X*	3 X*
A4	2 sing.: 25 pl.	37 s: 10 pl.	27 s: 23 pl.	8 s: 7 pl.	9 s: 10 pl.*	6 s: 15 pl.*
A6	11 X or 1 X per 93.3 vrs.	14 X or 1 per 15.4	1 per 19	1 per 54	1 per 136*	1 per 64.3
A7	5 out of 26	4 out of 7	5 out of 5	4 out of 4	3 out of 3	0 out of 9*
A9	-n = 0 -m = only	-n = 3 X -m = 0 X	-n = 11 X -m = 0 X	not reported	-n = 2 X* -m = 5 X	-n = 9 X* -m = 6 X
A11	34 X or 1 per 28.5 vrs.	174 X or 1 per 10 vrs.	19 X or 1 per 16.2 vrs.	16 X or 1 per 16.8	48 X or 1 per 14	14 X or* 1 per 41.3
A12	number first 44 number last 76	10 0	20 0	15 1	150 2	79* 55
B1	m + w 9 X w + m 2 X	not reported	not reported	? 2 X	? 3 X	18 X* 3 X

<sup>69</sup> In the following chart, x = occurrences. The figures given in the various boxes are culled out of the statements and lists presented by Polzin either in his text or his notes. Data for Chr are derived from the discussion in ch. 2 under the headings of each linguistic feature; data for JE are derived from pp. 93-94 and the associated notes; data for CH are derived from pp. 93-94 and the associated notes; data for P<sup>g</sup> are derived from pp. 95-101