

תָּרַב

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Introduction

Grammatical Type: n f.

Occurrences: Total 413x OT (Qere); 2x Sir (39.30, 40.9); 24x QumB (4QpaleoGen-Exod^l 22.2 [= Ex 22.23], 4QpaleoExod^m 18.6 [= Ex 18.4], 25.4 [= Ex 22.23], 4QExod^c 6.35 [= Ex 15.9], 1QIsa^a as MT Is 1.20, 2.4, 3.25, 13.15, 14.19, 21.15b, 22.2, 27.1, 31.8 [3x], 34.5 [spelled חרביא], 6, 37.7 [margin], 38, 41.2, 49.2, 51.19, 65.12, 66.16), 58?x Qum (1QH 5.10, 13, 15, 6.29, 1QM 6.3, 11.2, 11 [2x], 12.10, 16.1, 19.4, 1QpHab 6.8, 10, 2Q23 1.5, 4Q158 7.8, 4Q161 8.21, 4Q162 2.1, 4Q163 21.4, 4Q165 5.1.5, 5.1.5a, 4Q169 3-4.1.9, 3-4.2.5, 3-4.4.4, 4Q171 1-2.2.1, 1-2.2.15, 1-2.2.16, 4Q176 19.1.2, 4Q177 10.16 [2x], 4Q370 1.6, 4Q381 31.1.7, 78.1.3, 4Q386-89 4.11, 4Q390 1.10, 2.1.4, 4Q418 172.14, 4Q429 2.2.12?, 4Q436 1.7, 4Q471 1.7?, 4Q492 1.1.4, 1.1.10, 4Q504 1-2.3.8, 6Q18 11.2, 11QT 50.5, 55.7, 8, 12, 62.9, CD 1.4, 17 [= 4Q266 2.1.21], 21, 3.11, 7.13, 8.1 [= 4Q266 3.3.23], 19.7, 10, 13, 17); 0x inscr.

Text Doubtful:

A.1 BHK suggests that at Nu 22.31 LXX read התָּרַב instead of MT תָּרְבוּ. BHK Jdg 7.20 conjectures reading התָּרַב in place of השׁוֹפְרוֹת לְתִקּוֹעַ, and that תָּרַב from later in the verse should be omitted. BHK Is 34.5 records proposals to emend תָּרַבִּי to תָּרַב (יהוה) or חרמו. BHS records the former proposal and also the proposal חרבו. BHS Jr 33.4 records the conjecture of וְאֶל־הַתָּרַב for אֶל־חַנָּם, comparing Ezk 6.10. BHS 2Ch 34.6 suggests reading בְּרַחוּבוֹתֵיהֶם for בהר בתיהם (Ketiv; see Versions A.3).

A.2 Clines (3:307a) gives the number of occurrences for Qumran manuscripts and related texts as 55, and includes occurrences found in Wadi Murabba'at material and in the psalms from the Cairo Geniza. The figure above for Qumran and CD occurrences

includes only those with strong support. Possible further occurrences, where context or manuscript condition does not permit definite identification, are 1Q38 10.1, 2Q31 1.1, 4Q491(4QM^a) 24.2, 5Q21 1.2. All are marked as possible occurrences in Clines (3:310a). In 1QM 15.3 and 19.11 the compound חרבאל ‘sword of God’ occurs. Clines (3:309b) restores חרב in 4QJub^f (i.e. 4Q221) 23.22, though this is absent from Milik (1966). Clines (3:308b-09a) also records that 4QApocJos^c (i.e. 4Q473) 1.6 contains “(פי [חרב])”. This is entirely a restoration and the words are not present in Wacholder and Abegg (1995). Only the Heth of חרב survives in 4Q429(4QHod^c) 2.2.12 according to Clines (3:308b).

A.3 The Resh and Beth of חרב in 4QExod^c 6.35 (= Ex 15.9) are restored. In 1QIsa^a Is 21.15a reads כי מפני הרבות נד with the He (rather than Heth) of הרבות added later above the word (cf. LXX τὸ πλῆθος).

B.1 [nil]

Qere/Ketiv: 2Ch 34.6, Ketiv בהר בתיהם, Qere בְּחַרְבֵי תֵּיהֶם (see Text Doubtful A.1).

1. Root and Comparative Material

A.1 While חָרַב is given under חרב III in BDB (352) and Ges. (256), in KB (329-30) and HAL (335) it is registered with the root חרב II. This difference is due to whether separate roots חרב I ‘dry’ and חרב II ‘waste, desolate’ exist (BDB), or whether the two are in fact one root (KB, HAL). Ges.-18 (391-92) follows the classification of BDB, though it registers as a possibility KB’s and HAL’s combination of two of the supposed roots. חָרַב is cognate with the BH verb חרב Qal ‘attack’ (Jr 50.21, 27), niph and hoph ‘fight together’ (2Kg 3.23). KB (329), HAL (335), and Kaiser (1982:166) understand the verb חרב to be a denominative from חָרַב. This verb is compared with Syr ḥrab ‘smite, slay’ (BDB:352). According to Ges.-18 the *Grundform* of חָרַב is ḥarb.

A.2 Ges.-18 (392) records that in post-biblical Hebrew **חָרֵב** may also mean “Pflugschar”. In M. Kelim 21.2 Bunte (1972:373) understands **חָרֵב** as “‘Pflugsterze’, ein einem Schwert ähnliches Holz, mit dem der Pflüger den Pflug lenkt”. See also Ben Yehuda (1734, n. 2).

A.3 **חָרֵב** is quoted by scholars as having the following cognates in Semitic languages:

a. Arm **חַרְבָּא**, Syr **ḥrb** ‘sword’ (Gesenius 1835:516, BDB:352, Ges.:256, Zorell:266, KB:330, *HAL*:335, *UT*:398, Kaiser 1982:165, Leslau 1987:241, Ges.-18:392; cf. Ahituv 1968:974). *DNWSI* (403) shows occurrences in OldAram, OffAram and Samal. Drower-Macuch (126; also *HAL*:335, Ges.-18:392) records Mand *harba* and *hirba* ‘sword, knife’; ‘fight(ing), battle, war’ as cognate with Arm **חַרְבָּא** and Syr **ḥrb**’.

b. Ug **ḥrb** ‘sword’, ‘large knife’ (Chenet 1939:49, KB:330, *HAL*:335, Aistleitner 1967:106, Kaiser 1982:165, Leslau 1987:241, Enns 1997:259), which is also feminine (*UT*:398). Healey (1983:49) says that **bq^ʿ bḥrb** (**bḥrb** / **tbq^ʿnn** KTU 1.6 II 31-32) “may indicate ploughing”, and compares Syr **ḥarbā dpaddānā** ‘ploughshare’ and Hebrew **חָרֵב** in M. Kelim 21.2 (see A.2 above).

c. Arb **ḥarb** ‘war, battle’ (BDB:352, Chenet 1939:49, Zorell:266, Ges.-18:392, Enns 1997:259), Arb **ḥarbat** (‘dart, javelin’ BDB:352; “Lanze” Ges.:256, KB:330; Ben Yehuda:1734, Kaiser 1982:165, Ges.-18:392, Enns 1997:259; ‘spear’ *UT*:398), Arb **ḥaraba** ‘plunder’, III ‘wage war with’, VI ‘fight together’ (BDB:352; see also Zorell:266, *HAL*:335), Arb **ḥaraba** “mit der **ḥarbat** behandeln > heftig werden” (KB:329), **ḥrb** “scharf s., schärfen” (Ges.:256). Schwarzlose (1886:213) describes Arb **ḥarbat** further. Wellhausen (1897:142) draws close parallels in cult terminology between Arb and BH maintaining that the use by the Arabs of a **חַרְבָּה** [sic] in sacrifice parallels the use of a **חַרֵב** in Hebrew circumcision.

d. Eth **ḥarb**, which according to Ges.-18 (392) is a loan-word from Arb. Leslau (1987:241) takes it as cognate with **חָרֵב**. He gives the same derivation, glossing **ḥarb** ‘war’, and citing further cognates in Eth dialects.

e. SARab ḥrb (*HAL*:335, *UT*:398). Beeston (69) registers SARab ḥrb ‘wage war on s.o. [someone]’, and the noun ḥrbt ‘battle’ (see also Biella 1982:187), which Ges.-18 (392) says is cognate with חָרַב. Leslau (1987:241) registers SARab ḥrbt ‘battle’ as cognate.

f. Ahituv (1968:974) says that a cognate word is attested in Phoenician.

A.4 חָרַב may be cognate with Akk ḥarbu (Chenet 1939:49, “Messer” KB:330, “Pflug” *HAL*:335, “Umbruchpflug” Ges.-18:392; this meaning is also given in *AHw*:325). Enns (1997:259) cites Akk ḥarbu [sic] ‘plough’ as possibly cognate, and Kaiser (1982:165) takes Akk ḥarbum as definitely cognate. Ges. (256) cites as possibly cognate Akk ḥarbu, ḥarubu “Schwert”. CAD (6:97) does not give cognates but attests ḥarbu ‘plow’ with a second meaning “field plowed with the ḥ.-plow”.

A.5 Eg ḥrp, ḥarpu is derived from חָרַב according to Ahituv (1968:974), *HAL* (335), Ges.-18 (392). Helck (1971:518) compares Eg ḥarpu “Schwert” with Hebrew חָרַב without discussing derivation. Ges. (256) gives the same derivation as Ahituv etc. above, but vocalises the Eg word ḥurpu. See also Müller (1893:304). The two words are said to be cognate in KB (330), and in Enns (1997:259) it is said that Eg ḥrp developed from common Semitic ḥrb.

A.6 חָרַב is said to be the source of Armenian ḥarb “Schwert” (*HAL*:335). Hübschmann (1895:304) says that Armenian ḥarb is equivalent to Syr ḥarbā. Enns (1997:259) cites Armenian ḥarb as possibly comparable.

A.7 It was proposed by Bochart (1692, Part 2:760) that Gr ἄρπη is derived from Hebrew חָרַב, and this seems to be approved by Ges.-18 (392; cf. Ges.:256). Liddell & Scott (1940:246) record no Semitic or Egyptian etymology for ἄρπη, though they do record ἄρπη as also being an “unknown bird of prey”; this is reminiscent of Akk ḥarbu “Umbruchpflug” and “Name eines Vogels” (*AHw*:325). ἄρπη, however, has good Indo-European cognates (Lewy 1895:177-78), and on neither semantic nor phonetic grounds is it a compelling cognate. Brown (1995:78, revision of Brown 1968) claims that mythological parallels between Greek and Hebrew literature “come close to proving that

on one side or the other there has been either folk-etymology or contamination with a foreign word”. Chenet (1939:49) notes that the words have been connected, and then precedes to draw parallels between Ug ḥrb and Gr ἄρπη.

B.1 [nil]

2. Formal Characteristics

A.1 Segholate *qatl* form.

B.1 [nil]

3. Syntagmatics

A.1 Subj: ḥasf niph ‘be gathered’ (Jr 47.6), boa ‘come’ (Ezk 21.24, 25, 30.4, 33.4, 6b, Ps 37.15, 2Ch 20.9, 4Q171 1-2.2.16 [= Ps 37.15]), he ‘be’ (1Sm 14.20, Jr 14.15, 42.16), he ‘go’ (Jr 48.2), hitp ‘turn’ (Gn 3.24), herg ‘kill’ (Am 9.4), chol ‘writhe, whirl’ (Ho 11.6), hosh hiph ‘hasten’ (1QH 6.29), yaf ‘go out’, i.e. ‘be drawn’ (Ezk 21.9), ysh hiph ‘save’ (Ps 44.7), bala piel ‘destroy’ (Ho 11.6), khal niph ‘be doubled’ (Ezk 21.19a), barta hiph ‘cut off’ (Nah 3.15), laqah ‘take’ (Ezk 33.4, 6b),מצא niph ‘be found’ (1Sm 13.22), nega ‘reach’ (Jr 4.10), naqam ‘avenge’ (Lv 26.25 = CD 1.17 = CD 19.13), natan niph ‘be given’ (Ezk 32.20b), sova ‘turn aside’ (2Sm 12.10), eber (Lv 26.6, Ezk 14.17), eor ‘awake’ (Zc 13.7, CD 19.7 [= Zc 13.7]), qom ‘stand’ (Jb 41.18), shob ‘return’ (2Sm 1.22), shabal piel ‘bereave (of children)’ (Dt 32.25, 1Sm 15.33, La 1.20), shafat ‘judge’ (4Q161 8.21), sheqet ‘be quite’ (Jr 47.6). It is also subject of the following verbs, all of which liken the action of the sword to the consumption of food or drink: akhal ‘eat, consume’ (Dt 32.42, 2Sm 2.26, 11.25, 18.8, Is 31.8b, Jr 2.30, 12.12, 46.10, 14, Ho 11.6, Nah 2.14, 3.15, 1QM 6.3, 11.11-12 [= Is 31.8b], 12.10, 19.4, 4QpNah 3-4.1.9 [also in Is 1.20 herb is the logical subject of the action of the verb akhal]), dshen hothpaal ‘be fat’ (Is 34.6), mila ‘be

full' (Is 34.6), רָוָה 'be saturated' (Jr 46.10), רוּה piel 'be drunk' (Is 34.5), שָׂבַע 'be sated' (Jr 46.10). The only verbs of which it is subject that give indications of its material nature are חָדַד hoph 'be sharpened' (Ezk 21.14, 16) and מָרַט pual 'be polished' (Ezk 21.16).

A.2 Obj: בָּוֵא hiph 'bring' (Lv 26.25, 1Kg 3.24, Ezk 5.17, 6.3, 11.8b, 14.17a, 29.8, 33.2), יָרָה 'fear' (Ezk 11.8a), לָקַח 'take' (Gn 34.25, Jdg 3.21, 1Sm 17.51, 21.9b, 31.4b, 1Kg 3.24, Ezk 5.1, 1Ch 10.4b), מָנַע 'hold back' (Jr 48.10), נָפַל hiph 'cause to fall' (Ezk 30.22), נָשָׂא 'lift up' (Is 2.4b, Mc 4.3b), נָשַׁג hiph 'reach' (Jb 41.18), נָתַן 'give, put' (Ex 5.21, 1Sm 22.10, 13, Is 41.2, Ezk 30.24, 25, 32.27), עָשָׂה 'make' (Josh 5.2, 3, Jdg 3.16, 1Sm 13.19), פָּקַד 'appoint' (Jr 15.3), צִוָּה piel 'command' (Am 9.4), קָרָא 'call' (Jr 25.29, 1QM 16.1), רָאָה 'see' (Jr 5.12, 14.13, Ezk 33.3, 6a), שָׂם 'place, set' (Ex 32.27, Jdg 7.22), שָׁבַר 'break' (Ho 2.20), שָׁבַר piel 'shatter' (Ps 76.4), שׁוּב hiph 'return' (1Ch 21.27), שָׁלַח piel 'send' (Jr 9.15, 24.10, 29.17, 49.37, Ezk 14.21). The following verbs are used to mean "draw" a sword: יָצָא hiph (Ezk 21.8, 10, though Fredriksson [1945:95, n. 5] implies that the word may have overtones of leading out an army), פָּתַח (Ps 37.14, 4Q171 1-2.2.15 [= Ps 37.14]), רִיק hiph (Ex 15.9, Lv 26.33, Ezk 5.2b, 12b, 12.14, 28.7, 30.11, 1QpHab 6.8), שָׁלַף (Jdg 3.22, 8.20, 9.54, 1Sm 31.4a, 1Ch 10.4a). In Jdg 8.10, 20.2, 15, 17, 35, 46, 2Sm 24.9, 2Kg 3.26, 1Ch 21.5 (2x) שָׁלַף is in an ambiguous construction where it may govern a direct object or a genitive (cf. Jdg 20.25). The following verbs denote more particular actions performed with חֶרֶב as object: חָגַר 'gird on' (1Sm 17.39, 25.13 [3x], Ps 45.4), לָטַשׁ 'whet' (Ps 7.13), נוּף hiph (Ex 20.25), עוּף polel 'brandish' (Ezk 32.10). To convert a חֶרֶב into an אֵת the verb כָּתַת piel is used (Is 2.4a, Mc 4.3a).

A.3 חֶרֶב is nomen rectum of the following nouns: אֲבָחַת 'slaughter' (Ezk 21.20), יֵשׁ 'existence', i.e. 'there is' (Nu 22.29), מְלֻמְדֵי 'those who have learned' (4Q471 1.7 [all letters damaged]), מְנַסָּת 'flight' (Lv 26.36), עוֹנוֹת 'punishments' (Jb 19.29b). Victims of the sword, when expressed by a nomen regens, may be הֻלְל 'slain' (Nu 19.16, 11QT

50.5), חָלַל 'slain' (Is 22.2, Jr 14.18, Ezk 31.17, 18, 32.20a, 21, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35.8, Zp 2.12, La 4.9), מְחַלְלֵי 'slain' (Ezk 32.26), פְּלִיטֵי 'survivors' (Jr 44.28, Ezk 6.8), שְׁבִיּוֹת 'captives' (Gn 31.26), שְׂרִידֵי 'those remaining' (Jr 31.2). More specific actions of the sword are indicated by מְדַקְרוֹת 'piercings' (Pr 12.18), מְטַעְנֵי 'those pierced' (Is 14.19), מְכִי 'those struck' (Jr 18.21b), and מַכַּת 'a blow' (Est 9.5). Sword-bearers may be אֶחָזִי 'holding' (Ct 3.8a), נוֹשֵׂאֵי 'carrying' (1Ch 5.18), שׁוֹלְפֵי 'drawing' (Jdg 20.25), or תּוֹפְשֵׁי 'holding' (Ezk 38.4). The blade of the חֶרֶב may be designated as בָּרֶק 'flashing blade' (Dt 32.41), לֶהָב 'blade' (Nah 3.3), לֶהֶט 'flame' (Gn 3.24), and שְׁלֵהוֹבַת 'blade' (1QM 6.3). All four of these terms have the base meaning "flame", and are probably applied to the חֶרֶב due to the reflective qualities of its metal blade. צוּר 'rock' (Ps 89.44) is understood by BDB (866a) as equivalent to צֹר 'flint'. חֲגוּר 'belt' (2Sm 20.8) may be nomen regens before חֶרֶב. יָדֵי 'hands' occurs as nomen regens before חֶרֶב, but only in fixed expressions. In Jr 18.21a, Ezk 35.5, Ps 63.11, and 4Q381 31.1.7 it is immediately preceded by עַל, and in the three biblical occurrences it is also preceded by נָגַר hiph 'deliver over'. In Jb 5.20 יָדֵי is nomen regens before חֶרֶב, but is preceded by מִן and פָּדָה. For this verb with מִן and יָדֵי see Dt 7.8, Ho 13.14, Ps 49.16, Jb 6.23. Thirty-nine times the expression לְפִי־חֶרֶב "by the mouth of the sword" occurs, sometimes in pause (Gn 34.26, Ex 17.13, Nu 21.24, Dt 13.16 [2x], 20.13, Josh 6.21, 8.24 [2x], 10.28, 30, 32, 35, 37, 39, 11.11, 12, 14, 19.47, Jdg 1.8, 25, 4.15, 16, 18.27, 20.37, 48, 21.10, 1Sm 15.8, 22.19 [2x], 2Sm 15.14, 2Kg 10.25, Jr 21.7, Jb 1.15, 17, 11QT 55.7, 8, 12, 62.9 [= Dt 20.13]).

A.4 חֶרֶב is nomen regens of the following proper nouns, or nouns identifying specific persons: אֵל (1QH 6.29), גְּדֵעוֹן (Jdg 7.14), גְּלִיָּת (1Sm 21.10, 22.10), חֲזַאֵל (1Kg 19.17a), יְהוּא (1Kg 19.17b), יְהוֹה (1Ch 21.12b), מְלֶאֶךְ יְהוֹה (1Ch 21.30), מְלֶאֶךְ־בְּבַל (Ezk 21.24, 32.11), פְּרַעָה (Ex 18.4, Ezk 32.31, 32); general common nouns: אָחִיו 'his brother' (Hg 2.22), אִיבֵיהֶם (Jr 20.4a), אוֹיְבֵךְ (1Ch 21.12a), אִישׁ (Jdg 7.22, 1Sm 14.20, Ezk 38.21b), גְּבֹרִים 'warrior' (Zc 9.13), גְּבוּרִים (Ezk 32.12), גוֹיִם (4Q169 3-4.2.5), חָלָל

(Ezk 21.19c), חֶלְלִים (Ezk 21.19b), לֹא-אָדָם (Is 31.8b, 1QM 11.11-12), לֹא-אִישׁ (Is 31.8a, 1QM 11.11a), נִקְמוֹת (Sir 39.30), שְׁפוֹט ‘judgement’ (2Ch 20.9). The following nouns following חֶרֶב as nomina recta specify the type of sword: פִּיפִיּוֹת ‘mouths’, i.e. ‘two-edged’ (Ps 149.6), פִּיּוֹת ‘mouths’, i.e. ‘two-edged’ (Pr 5.4), צְרִיִּים ‘flints’, i.e. ‘made of flint’ (Josh 5.2, 3). A form of genitive construction using Lamedh occurs in חֶרֶב לַיהוָה (Josh 5.2, 3), and חֶרֶב לַיהוָה (Is 34.6, Jr 12.12, 47.6).

A.5 חֶרֶב occurs with the following prepositions: אֶל- (2Sm 23.10, Jr 33.4, 34.17, Ezk 21.17), אֶלַי- (Jb 15.22), ב, 128x (Gn 48.22, Ex 5.3, 22.23, Nu 14.3, 43, 20.18, 31.8, Dt 28.22, Josh 10.11, 11.10, 13.22, 24.12, 1Sm 17.45, 47, 2Sm 1.12, 3.29, 12.9 [2x], 2Sm 20.10, 1Kg 1.51, 2.8, 32, 18.28, 19.1, 10, 14, 2Kg 6.22, 8.12, 11.15, 20, 19.7, 37, Is 3.25, 13.15, 27.1, 31.8a, 37.7, 38, 66.16, Jr 5.17, 11.22, 14.12, 15, 16.4, 19.7, 20.4 [2x], 21.9, 26.23, 27.8, 13, 29.18, 32.36, 34.4, 38.2, 39.18, 41.2, 42.17, 22, 44.12 [2x], 13, 18, 27, Ezk 5.2a, 12a, 6.11, 12, 7.15b, 11.10, 16.40, 17.21, 23.10, 25, 47, 24.21, 25.13, 26.6, 8, 9, 11, 28.23, 30.5, 6, 17, 21, 32.12, 22, 23, 24, 33.27, 39.23, Ho 1.7, 7.16, 14.1, Am 1.11, 4.10, 7.9, 11, 17, 9.1, 10, Mc 5.5, Hg 2.22, Ps 44.4, 78.64, La 2.21, Dn 11.33, Ezr 9.7, 2Ch 21.4, 23.14, 21, 29.9, 32.21, 34.6, 36.17, 1QpHab 6.10 [= Hb 1.17], 1QM 11.2, 11a, 2Q23 1.5, 4Q163 21.4, 4QpNah 3-4.4.4, 4Q171 1-2.2.1, 4Q176 19.1.2, 4Q177 10.16a, 4Q418 172.14, 4Q492 1.1.10, 6Q18 11.2), ב (Is 49.2, Zc 9.13, Ps 64.4, Pr 5.4, 1QH 5.10, 13, 15, 4Q436 1.7), ל (Lv 26.7, 8, Is 65.12, Jr 15.2 [2x], 9, 25.31, 43.11 [2x], Jl 4.10, Mc 6.14, Ps 78.62, 4Q386-89 4.11, 4Q390 1.10, 2.1.4, CD 1.4, 17, 21, 3.11, 7.13, 8.1, 19.10, 13, 4Q266 2.1.21 [= CD 1.17], 4Q266 3.3.23 [= CD 8.1]), לְמוֹ (Jb 27.14), מִן- (Ex 18.4, 1Kg 19.17 [2x], Jr 21.7a, 51.50, Ezk 12.16, 38.8, Ps 22.21, 144.10, Jb 5.15, 2Ch 36.20), מִפְּנֵי (Lv 26.37, Is 21.15 [2x], 31.8c, Jr 14.16, 25.16, 27, 32.24, 46.16, 50.16, Jb 19.29a, 39.22, La 5.9, 1Ch 21.30, 4Q162 2.1), מִן- [מִפְּנֵי] (4Q165 5.1.5a [= Is 21.15]), עַד- (1Sm 18.4), עַל- (Gn 27.40, 1Sm 31.5, Ezk 33.26, 1Ch 10.5), עִם- (Neh 4.7).

A.6 The following adjectives, or participles with adjectival function occur with חֶרֶב: בָּא ‘coming’ (Ezk 33.6a), גָּדוֹל ‘big’ (Is 27.1), [חָדָד] ‘sharp’ (Is 49.2, Ps 57.5, 4Q436

1.7), [חִדְרָר] ‘surrounding’ (Ezk 21.19c), חֲזָק ‘strong’ (Is 27.1), [יֹנֶה] ‘oppressing’ (Jr 46.16, 50.16), [לְוִט] ‘wrapped’ (1Sm 21.10), [מְצַמֵּד] ‘joined’ (2Sm 20.8), [מְרוֹט] ‘polished’ (Ezk 21.14, 33), [נְטוֹשׁ] ‘forsaken?’ (Is 21.15 = 4QpIsa^e 5.5a [BDB (644) and Clines (3:307a) emend Is 21.15 to לְטוֹשָׁה]), פְּתוּחַ ‘open’, i.e. ‘drawn’ (Ezk 21.33), קָשָׁה ‘hard’ (Is 27.1), רַע ‘evil’ (Ps 144.10), [שְׁלוּחַ] ‘drawn’ (Nu 22.23, 31, Josh 5.13, 1Ch 21.16).

B.1 Clines (3:307a) may be read as emending נְטוֹשָׁה (Is 21.15 = 4QpIsa^e 5.5a) to לְטוֹשָׁה. While it is reasonable to emend Is 21.15 thus, 4QpIsa^e, being based on the same text as MT but being an independent composition, should not be so emended.

4. Versions

a. LXX:

ῥομφαία 190x (Gn 3.24, Ex 5.21, 32.27, Nu 22.23, 31.8, Josh 5.13, 6.21, 8.24b, 24.12, Jdg 1.8, 25, 4.15, 16, 7.14, 20, 8.10, 18.27, 20.2, 15, 17, 25, 35, 37, 46, 48, 21.10, 1Sm 13.19, 22, 14.20, 15.8, 33, 17.39, 45, 47, 51, 21.9 [2x], 10, 22.10, 13, 19a, 25.13a, 31.4 [2x], 5, 2Sm 1.12, 22, 2.26, 3.29, 12.9 [2x], 10, 24.9, 1Kg 1.51, 2.8, 32, 19.1, 10, 14, 17 [2x], 2Kg 3.26, 6.22, 8.12, 10.25, 11.15, 20, 19.7, Is 66.16, Jr 5.17, 6.25, 38[45].2, 39[46].18, 42[49].16, 17, 22, 43[50].11 [2x], 44[51].12a, 13, 18, 27, 28, Ezk 5.1, 2a, 12a, 17, 6.3, 8, 11, 12, 7.15 [2x], 11.8 [2x], 10, 12.14, 16, 14.17 [2x], 21, 17.21, 21.14 [2x], 16, 17, 19 [3x], 20, 24, 25, 33 [2x], 23.10, 25, 24.21, 25.13, 29.8, 30.24, 25, 32.10, 11, 33.2, 3, 4, 6 [2x], Ho 1.7, 2.20, 7.16, 11.6, 14.1, Jl 4.10, Am 1.11, 4.10, 7.9, 11, 17, 9.1, 4, 10, Mc 4.3 [2x], 5.5, 6.14, Nah 2.14, 3.3, 15, Zp 2.12, Hg 2.22, Zc 9.13, 13.7, Ps 7.13, 17[16].13, 22[21].21, 37[36].14, 15, 44[43].4, 7, 45[44].4, 59[58].8, 63[62].11, 64[63].4, 76[75].4, 78[77].62, 64, 89[88].44, 144[143].10, 149.6, Ct 3.8 [2x], La 2.21, 4.9, 5.9, Dn 11.33, Ezr 9.7, Neh 4.7, 12, 1Ch 10.4 [2x], 5, 21.12b, 16, 27, 30, 2Ch 20.9, 21.4, 32.21, 36.17);

μάχαιρα 160x (Gn 27.40, 31.26, 34.25, 26, 48.22, Ex 15.9, 17.13, 22.23, Lv 26.8, 25, 33, Nu 14.43, 21.24, 22.29, 31, Dt 13.16, 20.13, 32.25, 41, 42, 33.29, Josh 5.2, 3, 10.11, 19.47, Jdg 3.16, 21, 22, 7.22 [A not B], 8.20 [A not B], 9.54 [A not B], 2Sm 2.16, 11.25, 15.14, 18.8, 20.8 [2x to MT's 1x], 10, 23.10, 1Kg 3.24 [2x], 18.28, 2Kg 19.37, Is 1.20, 2.4 [2x], 3.25, 13.15, 14.19, 21.15b, 22.2, 27.1, 31.8 [3x], 34.5, 6, 37.7, 38, 41.2, 49.2, 51.19, 65.12, Jr 2.30, 4.10, 5.12, 9.15, 11.22, 12.12, 14.12, 13, 15a, 16, 18, 15.2 [2x], 3, 9, 16.4, 18.21 [2x], 19.7, 20.4 [2x], 21.7 [2x], 9, 24.10, 25[32].16, 27, 29, 31, 26[33].23, 31[38].2, 32[39].24, 36, 34[41].17, 46[26].10, 14, 16, 47[29].6, 48[31].2, 10, 49[25].17, 50[27].16, 35, 36-37 [4x], Ezk 5.2b, 12b, 26.6, 8, 9, 11, 28.7, 23, 30.4, 5, 6, 11, 17, 21, 22, 31.17, 18, 32.12, 20a, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33.27, 35.5, 8, 38.4, 8, 21b, 39.23, Zc 11.17, Ps 57[56].5, Jb 1.15, 17, Pr 5.4, 12.18, 25.18, 30.14, La 1.20, 1Ch 5.18, 21.5 [2x], 12a, 2Ch 23.14, 21, 29.9);

ξίφος 11x (Josh 10.28, 30, 32, 35, 37, 39, 11.11, 12, 14, Ezk 16.40, 23.47);

γῆ (Jr 51[28].50);

ἐγχειρίδιον (Ex 20.25, Ezk 21.8, 9, 10);

ἐπελεύσεται? (Jb 19.29b);

ἐπικάλυμμα (Jb 19.29a);

λόγχη (Jb 41.18);

οἱ τόποι? (2Ch 34.6 [probably supporting Ketiv]);

πόλεμος (Lv 26.6?, 36, 37, Nu 14.3, 20.18, Jb 5.15);

προμαχῶνας (Jr 33[40].4 reading לַחַיִּים for בְּרִיחַ [BHK, BHS]);

ρόπή (Josh 13.22);

σίδηρον (Jb 5.20, 15.22, 39.22);

σφαγή (Jb 27.14);

τὸ πλῆθος (Is 21.15a);

ὑπὸ τῶν ἀγγέλων? (Jb 40.19);

φόνος (Ex 5.3, Lv 26.7, Dt 28.22);

χείρ (Ex 18.4);

paraphrase or different *Vorlage* (Jr 14.15b);

zero (Nu 19.16, Dt 13.16b, Josh 8.24a, 11.10, 1Sm 17.50, 18.4, 22.19b, 25.13b, c, Jr 27[34].8, 13, 17, 18, 34[41].4, 41[48].2, 44[51].12b, Ezk 32.20b, 23, 25, 31, 33.26, 38.21a, Est 9.5, 2Ch 36.20).

b. The Three:

μᾶχιρα: Aq 18x (Ex 5.3, 20.25, Josh 5.2, 10.11, Is 21.15a, Jr 2.30, 6.25, 24.10, 33.4, 46.16, 48.10, 50.35, 36a, Ezk 32.25, Zc 13.7, Ps 76.4, 149.6, Ct 3.8b); Sym 30x (Ex 5.3, 20.25, Josh 5.2, 10.11, Is 21.15a, 51.19, Jr 2.30, 31.2, 33.4, 46.16, 48.10, 50.35, 36a, 51.50, Ezk 21.9, 19 [3x], 20, 31.17, 32.27, Zc 13.7, Ps 59.8, 76.4, 78.62, Jb 15.22, 19.29a, 39.22, 40.19, 41.18); Thd 11x (Josh 5.2, 10.11, Is 21.15a, Jr 29.17, 33.4, 50.36a, Ezk 21.9, 32.23, 31, Jb 39.22, Pr 25.18); ἄλλος (Ps 44.4);

ρομφαία: Aq 6x (Jr 14.15b, 34.4, 44.12b, Ezk 5.12a, 21.9, 32.20); Thd 8x (Ex 5.3, 20.25, 2Sm 12.10, Jr 14.15b, 29.18, 44.12b, Ps 76.4, Dn 11.33); ἄλλος (Lv 26.6, 7, Nu 22.31); Quinta (Ps 76.4);

ξίφος: Thd (Josh 10.28).

c. Pesh:

ἡrb³ 248x (Gn 3.24, 27.40, 31.26, 34.25, 26, Ex 5.3, 21, 17.13, 18.4, 22.23, Lv 26.6, 7, 8, 25, 37, Nu 14.3, 43, 19.16, 20.18, 21.24, 31.8, Dt 13.16b, 20.13, 28.22, 32.25, Josh 8.24 [2x], 10.11, 28, 30, 39 [with variant], 11.10, 11, 12, 13.22, Jdg 1.8, 25, 4.15, 16, 7.14, 20, 22, 18.27, 20.37, 48, 21.10, 1Sm 14.20, 15.8, 33, 22.19 [2x], 2Sm 1.12, 22, 2.26, 3.29, 12.9 [2x], 10, 15.14, 18.8, 1Kg 1.51, 2.8, 32, 18.28, 19.1, 10, 14, 17 [2x], 2Kg 6.22, 8.12, 11.15, 20, 19.7, 37, Is 1.20, 3.25, 13.15, 21.15b, 27.1, 31.8 [4x to MT's 3x], 34.5, 6, 37.7, 38, 41.2, 51.19, 65.12, Jr 2.30, 4.10, 5.12, 17, 6.25, 9.15, 11.22, 12.12, 14.12, 13, 15 [2x], 16, 18, 15.2 [2x], 3, 9, 16.4, 18.21 [2x], 19.7, 20.4 [2x], 21.7 [2x], 9, 24.10, 25.16, 27, 29, 31, 26.23, 27.8, 13, 29.17, 18, 31.2, 32.24, 36, 33.4, 34.4, 17, 38.2, 39.18, 41.2, 42.16, 17, 22, 43.11 [2x], 44.12a, 13, 18, 27, 28, 46.10 [2x to MT's 1x], 14, 16, 48.2, 10, 49.37, 50.16, 35, 36 [2x], 37 [2x], 51.50, Ezk 5.12a, 17, 6.3, 8, 11, 12, 7.15

[2x], 11.8 [2x], 10, 12.14, 16, 14.17 [2x], 21, 17.21, 23.10, 25, 24.21, 25.13, 26.6, 8, 11, 28.23, 29.8, 30.4, 5, 6, 32.11, 12, 33.2, 3, 4, 6 [2x], 27, 38.8, 21a, 39.23, Ho 7.16, 14.1, Am 1.11, 4.10, 7.9, 11, 17, 9.1, 10, Mc 5.5, 6.14, Nah 2.14, 3.15, Zp 2.12, Ps 17.13, 22.21, 44.4, 63.11, 78.62, 64, 144.10, Jb 1.15, 17, 5.15, 20, 15.22, 19.29 [2x], 27.14, 39.22, Ct 3.8 [2x], La 1.20, 2.21, 4.9, 5.9, Est 9.5, Dn 11.33, Ezr 9.7, 1Ch 10.4a, 21.12b, 30, 2Ch 20.9, 23.14, 21, 29.9, 32.21, 36.17, 20);

syp^ʾ 136x (Gn 48.22, Ex 15.9, 32.27, Lv 26.33, 36, Nu 22.23, 29, 31, Dt 13.16a [with variant], 32.41, 42, Josh 5.13, 6.21, 10.32, 35, 37, 11.14, 19.47, 24.12 [pl], Jdg 3.16, 21, 22, 8.10, 20, 9.54, 20.2, 15, 17, 25, 35, 46, 1Sm 13.19 [pl], 22, 17.39, 45, 47, 50, 51, 18.4, 21.9 [2x], 10, 22.10, 13, 25.13 [3x], 31.4 [2x], 5, 2Sm 2.16, 23.10, 24.9, 1Kg 3.24 [2x], 2Kg 3.26, 10.25, Is 2.4b, 14.19, 22.2, 49.2, Ezk 5.1, 2 [2x], 12b, 16.40 [pl], 21.14 [2x], 16, 19 [3x], 20, 24, 25, 33 [2x], 23.47 [pl], 26.9 [pl], 28.7 [pl], 30.11 [pl], 17 [with variant], 21, 22, 24, 25, 31.17, 18, 32.10, 20a, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 [pl], 28, 29, 30 [2x to MT's 1x], 31, 32, 33.26 [pl], 35.5, 8, 38.4 [2x], 21b, Ho 1.7, 2.20, 11.6, Jl 4.10 [pl], Am 9.4, Mc 4.3b, Nah 3.3, Zc 9.13, 13.7, Ps 7.13, 37.14, 15, 45.4, 57.5, 64.4, 76.4, 149.6, Pr 5.4, 25.18, Neh 4.7[13] [pl], 12[18], 1Ch 5.18, 10.4b, 5, 21.5 [2x], 16, 27);

spsyr^ʾ 17x (Dt 33.29, Josh 5.2, 3, 2Sm 20.8, 10, Is 2.4a [pl], 21.15a, Jr 47.6, Ezk 21.8, 9, 10, Mc 4.3a, Hg 2.22, Ps 59.8, 89.44, Pr 12.18, 30.14 [pl]);

bšwqyhwn (2Ch 34.6, see A.3);

wbħr bh (Is 66.16, see A.3);

zyn^ʾ (Ps 44.7);

ħbr^ʾ (Jb 41.18);

przl^ʾ (Ex 20.25);

qrb^ʾ (Jb 40.19, 2Sm 11.25?, 2Ch 21.4);

paraphrase (1Ch 21.12a);

zero (Jr 44.12b, Ezk 32.20b, Zc 11.17).

d. TgFrg:

חרבא (Gn 3.24, 48.22, Ex 15.9, 20.25);

מאני זינא (Gn 27.40).

e. TgSam:

חרבה (always, except נגבנה [Dt 28.22]).

f. TgNeo:

חרבה (חרבא) (always, except Dt 33.29 where it paraphrases). In Ex 20.25 TgNeo also uses the word פרזלא 'iron'.

g. TgPsJ:

חרבא 23x (Gn 31.26, 34.26, Ex 15.9, 18.4, 22.23, Lv 26.6, 7, 8, 25, 33, 36, 37, Nu 14.3, 43, 20.18, 21.24, 22.23, Dt 13.16 [2x], 20.13, 28.22, 32.25, 33.29);

סייפא 13x (Gn 27.40, 34.25, 48.22, Ex 5.21, 17.13, 20.25, Nu 19.16 [2x], 22.29, 31, 31.8, Dt 32.41, 42);

חרבא and סייפא (Ex 32.27);

חריבא (Gn 3.25);

פרזלא in addition to סייפא (Ex 20.25);

קטלא (Ex 5.3).

h. TgO:

חרבא (Gn 3.24, 27.40, 31.26, 34.25, 26, 48.22, Ex 5.21, 15.9, 17.13, 18.4, 20.25, 22.23, 32.27, Lv 26.6, 7, 8, 25, 33, 36, 37, Nu 14.3, 43, 19.16, 20.18, 21.24, 22.23, 29, 31, 31.8, Dt 13.16, 20.13, 28.22, 32.25, 32.41, 42);

קטול (Ex 5.3);

paraphrase (Dt 33.29).

i. TgPro:

חרבא (Josh 5.13, 6.21, 8.24 [2x], 10.11, 28, 30, 32, 35, 37, 39, 11.10, 11, 12, 14, 13.22, 19.47, 24.12, Jdg 1.8, 25, 3.16, 21, 22, 4.15, 16, 7.14, 20, 22, 8.20, 9.54, 18.27, 20.37, 48, 21.10, 1Sm 13.22, 14.20, 15.8, 33, 17.39, 45, 47, 50, 51, 18.4, 21.9 [2x], 10, 22.10, 13, 19, 25.13 [3x], 31.4 [2x], 5, 2Sm 1.12, 22, 2.16, 26, 3.29, 11.25, 12.9 [2x], 10, 15.14, 18.8, 20.8, 10, 23.10, 1Kg 1.51, 2.8, 32, 3.24 [2x], 19.1, 10, 14, 17 [2x], 2Kg 6.22, 8.12, 10.25, 11.15, 20, 19.7, 37, Is 1.20, 3.25, 13.15, 14.19, 21.15b, 22.2, 27.1, 31.8 [3x], 34.5, 6, 37.7, 38, 41.2, 49.2, 51.19, 65.12, 66.16, Jr 2.30, 4.10, 5.12, 17, 6.25, 9.15, 11.22,

12.12, 14.12, 13, 15 [2x], 16, 18, 15.2 [2x], 3, 9, 16.4, 18.21 [2x], 19.7, 20.4 [2x], 21.7 [2x], 9, 24.10, 25.16, 27, 29, 26.23, 27.8, 13, 29.17, 18, 31.2, 32.24, 36, 33.4, 34.4, 34.17, 38.2, 39.18, 41.2, 42.16, 17, 22, 43.11 [2x], 44.12 [2x], 13, 18, 27, 28, 46.10, 14, 16, 47.6, 48.2, 10, 49.37, 50.16, 35, 36 [2x], 37 [2x], 51.50, Ezk 5.1, 2 [2x], 12 [2x], 17, 6.3, 8, 11, 12, 7.15 [2x], 11.8 [2x], 10, 12.14, 16, 14.17 [2x], 21, 17.21, 21.8, 9, 10, 14 [2x], 16, 17, 19 [4x for MT's 3x], 20 [2x for MT's 1x], 24, 25, 33 [2x], 23.10, 25, 24.21, 25.13, 26.6, 8, 11, 28.23, 29.8, 30.4, 5, 6, 17, 31.17, 18, 32.10, 11, 20 [2x], 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.2, 3, 4, 6 [2x], 27, 35.5, 8, 38.8, 21 [2x], 39.23, Ho 1.7, 2.20, 7.16, 11.6, 14.1, Am 1.11, 4.10, 7.9, 11, 17, 9.1, 4, 10, Mc 5.5, 6.14, Nah 2.14, 3.15, Zp 2.12, Hg 2.22, Zc 9.13, 13.7);

סיפא after שלף (Jdg 8.10, 20.2, 15, 17, 25, 35, 46, 2Sm 24.9, 2Kg 3.26);

סיפא pl 11x (1Sm 13.19, 1Kg 18.28, Is 2.4a, Ezk 16.40, 28.7, 30.11, 32.27, 38.4, Jl 4.10, Mc 4.3a, Nah 3.3);

סופא pl, but Kimchi סיפא pl (Ezk 23.47);

אבני ברזליה (Ezk 26.9);

חרבות צרים = אומילון חריפין (Josh 5.2, 3);

ארבא sing (Ezk 32.12);

זין (Is 2.4b, Mc 4.3b);

מלבו (Ezk 30.21);

סכיניה? (Zc 11.17);

קיטול (Is 21.15a);

קטלא (Jr 25.31);

תוקפא (Ezk 30.22, 24, 25, 33.26).

j. Targums to other parts of the Bible; Tg Ps from Díez Merino (1982):

חרבא (Jb 1.15, 17, 15.22, 19.29 [2x], 27.14, 41.18, Ps 22.21, 37.14, 76.4, 78.62, 64, 144.10, Ct 3.8 [2x], La 1.20, 2.21, 5.9, Est 9.5, 1Ch 21.12b, 2Ch 20.9, 21.4, 23.14, 21, 29.9, 32.21, 36.17, 20);

סייפא (Jb 5.20, 39.22, 40.19, Ps 7.13, 17.13, 37.15, 44.4, 7, 45.4, 57.5, 59.8, 63.11, 64.4, 89.44, 149.6, Pr 5.4, 25.18, La 4.9 [2x], 1Ch 5.18, 10.4 [2x], 5, 21.5, 12a, 16, 27, 30);

בבית צדיותהון (2Ch 34.6, see A.4);

ספסירא (Pr 12.18, 30.14);

קטילא (Jb 5.15).

k. Vg:

gladius 380x (Gn 3.24, 27.40, 31.26, 34.25, 48.22, Ex 5.3, 21, 15.9, 17.13, 18.4, 22.24, 32.27, Lv 26.6, 8, 25, 33, 36, Nu 14.3, 43, 21.24, 22.23, 29, 31, 31.8, Dt 13.16a, 20.13, 32.25, 41, 42, 33.29, Josh 5.13, 6.21, 8.24a, 10.11, 28, 30, 32, 35, 37 [2x to MT's 1x], 11.10, 13.22, 19.47, 24.12, Jdg 1.8, 25, 3.16, 22, 4.15, 7.14, 20, 22, 8.10, 20, 9.54, 18.27, 20.15, 17, 25, 35, 37, 48, 21.10, 1Sm 13.19, 14.20, 15.8, 33, 17.39, 45, 47, 50, 51, 18.4, 21.8 [2x], 9, 22.10, 13, 19 [2x], 25.13a, b, 31.4 [2x], 5, 2Sm 1.12, 22, 2.16, 3.29, 11.25, 12.9 [2x], 10, 15.14, 18.8, 20.8, 10, 23.10, 24.9, 1Kg 1.51, 2.8, 32, 3.24 [2x], 19.1, 10, 14, 17 [2x], 2Kg 3.26, 6.22, 8.12, 10.25, 11.15, 20, 19.7, 37, Is 1.20, 2.4 [2x], 3.25, 13.15, 14.19, 21.15 [2x], 22.2, 27.1, 31.8 [3x], 34.5, 6, 7, 37.38, 41.2, 49.2, 51.19, 65.12, 66.16, Jr 2.30, 4.10, 5.12, 17, 6.25, 9.16, 11.22, 12.12, 14.12, 13, 15 [2x], 16, 18, 15.2 [2x], 3, 9, 16.4, 18.21 [2x], 19.7, 20.4 [2x], 21.7 [2x], 9, 24.10, 25.16, 27, 29, 31, 26.23, 27.8, 13, 29.17, 18, 31.2, 32.24, 36, 33.4, 34.4, 17, 38.2, 39.18, 41.2, 42.16, 17, 22, 43.11 [2x], 44.12 [2x], 13, 18, 27, 28, 46.10, 14, 16, 48.2, 10, 49.37, 50.16, 35, 36 [2x], 37 [2x], 51.50, Ezk 5.1, 2 [2x], 12 [2x], 17, 6.3, 8, 11, 12, 7.15 [2x], 11.8 [2x], 10, 12.14, 16, 14.17 [2x], 21, 16.40, 17.21, 21.3, 4, 5, 9 [2x], 11, 12, 14 [2x], 15, 19, 20, 23.10, 25, 47, 24.21, 25.13, 26.6, 8, 11, 28.7, 23, 29.8, 10, 30.4, 5, 6, 11, 17, 21, 22, 24, 25, 31.17, 18, 32.10, 11, 12, 20 [2x], 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.2, 3, 4, 6 [2x], 26, 27, 35.5, 8, 38.4, 8, 21 [2x], 39.23, Ho 1.7, 2.18, 7.16, 11.6, 14.1, Jl 3.10, Am 1.11, 4.10, 7.9, 11, 17, 9.1, 4, 10, Mc 4.3 [2x], 5.6, 6.14, Nah 2.13, 3.3, 15, Zp 2.12, Hg 2.23, Zc 9.13, 11.17, Ps 7.13, 17.13, 22.21, 37.14, 15, 44.4, 7, 45.4, 57.5, 59.8, 63.11, 64.4, 76.4, 78.62, 64, 89.44, 144.10, 149.6, Jb 1.15, 17, 5.15, 20, 15.22, 19.29 [2x], 27.14, 39.22, 40.14, 41.17, Pr 5.4, 12.18, 25.18, 30.14, Ct 3.8a, La 1.20, 2.21, 4.9, 5.9, Dn 11.33, Ezr

9.7, Neh 4.13, 18, 1Ch 5.18, 10.4a, 5, 21.5a, 12 [2x], 16, 27, 30, 2Ch 20.9, 21.4, 23.14, 21, 29.9, 32.21, 36.17, 20);

armatura (Ezk 26.9);

bellum (Lv 26.37 [pl]);

culter (Ex 20.25, Josh 5.2, 1Kg 18.28);

ensis (1Sm 13.22, 25.13c, Ct 3.8b, 1Ch 10.4b);

framea (Zc 13.7);

mucro (2Sm 2.26, Jr 47.6, Ezk 21.28 [2x]);

sica (Jdg 3.21);

paraphrase (Nu 19.16, 20.18, Jdg 20.2, 46, Est 9.5, 1Ch 21.5b);

zero (Gn 34.26, Lv 26.7, Dt 13.16b, Josh 5.3, 8.24b, 10.39, 11.11, 12, 14, Jdg 4.16).

A.1 LXX ῥομφαία is slightly more common than μάχαιρα, though the latter is the more common word in Greek generally (Harl 1992:161). μάχαιρα “désigne une sorte de sabre légèrement recourbé” (Dorival 1994:428), although according to Dorival (1994:429) the translators of Numbers considered ῥομφαία and μάχαιρα synonymous. μάχαιρα is clearly able to signify a knife (e.g. Gn 22.6 translating מִאֲכָלֶת, see also Harl et al. 1986:193), and thus something shorter than a ῥομφαία. Thus μάχαιρα is used where a sword is not denoted, e.g. Josh 5.2-3. However, the two terms do have considerable semantic overlap. Michaelis (1959:994) notes that ῥομφαία corresponds almost exclusively to חֶרֶב, while μάχαιρα represents other nouns. ῥομφαία is usually selected to represent a large sword. One of the two terms is often preferred by translators of individual sections of the LXX (Muraoka 1970:499-500). In addition LXX uses ῥομφαία in Ezk 29.10, Hg 1.11 where MT has חֶרֶב, suggesting that it read the text as חֶרֶב. LXX Jr 14.15b reads ἐν θανάτῳ νοσερῶ ἀποθανοῦνται for MT’s בְּחֶרֶב. BHK suggests that it read with Jr 16.4a מִמּוֹתֵי תְּחִלָּאִים יָמָתוּ.

A.2 The minor Gk versions mainly use ῥομφαία and μάχαιρα, the latter more frequently. Sym shows greater consistency than the other translators, but this is probably because μάχαιρα is the more common word in native Greek authors, and Sym seeks to write elegant Greek.

A.3 In Pesh חָרַב is most frequently rendered by its cognate ḥrbʾ (248x). In Is 66.16 and Jb 41.18 Pesh contains a text that is probably now corrupt, and that can best be explained by supposing that it originally contained the word ḥrbʾ. Thus Jb 41.18 has ḥbrʾ, though 8a1^c, 10c1, 11c1, and 12a1^{fam} read ḥrbʾ; Is 66.16 wbḥr bh “and he chooses it” is probably corrupt from wbḥrbh translating MT’s וּבַחֲרָבוֹ. However, Clines (3:309a) suggests the possible emendation of וּבַחֲרָבוֹ to וּבַחַר בָּהּ. bšwqyhwn “in their streets” in 2Ch 34.6 does not support the Qere בַּחֲרַבְתִּיהֶם or Ketiv בהר בתיהם, but may be reading (or emending to) בַּחֲרַבְתִּיהֶם (less probably written plene by BHS, which proposes this as original, comparing Pesh and Arb).

A.4 In the Targums it is often impossible to identify a single term corresponding to חָרַב. The equivalents given are not always the only words in the context that correspond to Hebrew חָרַב. Frequently Tg has an equivalent such as דקטלין בחרבא (e.g. Ezk 29.8), which is represented above as merely חרבא. The Targums vary predominantly between using the cognate חרבא (or חרבה), and using סיפא (or סייפא). This is the same fluctuation as was shown in Pesh. TgFrg and TgNeo Ex 20.25 both use פרזלא, while TgPsJ uses פרזלא in addition to סייפא. In Ex 5.3 TgO uses קטול in a way comparable to TgPsJ’s use of קטלא. נגבנה (TgSam Dt 28.22) probably from the root נגב ‘dry’ and connecting the word with Hebrew חרב I ‘dry’. בבית צדיותהון in 2Ch 34.6 reads בַּחֲרַבְתִּיהֶם.

A.5 In addition to the occurrences of *gladius* given above, *gladius* is used in Ezk 29.10 to render MT’s חָרַב (compare LXX). In 1Sm 25.13 *ensis* is used interchangeably with *gladius*, and therefore no semantic distinction need be attributed to the variation in equivalent. Likewise, in the account of Ehud’s חָרַב, *gladius* (Jdg 3.16, 22) is used interchangeably with *sica* ‘dagger’ (Jdg 3.21). In three cultic contexts the term *culter*

‘knife’ is used. Renderings such as *culter* and *sica* indicate that Vg did not understand the **חַרְב** to be necessarily longer than a knife.

In two cases Vg, in contrast to MT, does not support the word **חַרְב** textually. In Dt 28.22 it uses *aestus* ‘heat’ (= **חַרְב**), and in 2Ch 34.6 it paraphrases, perhaps due to the difficulty of the passage, supporting neither Ketiv nor Qere.

B.1 Miller (1973:195) claims that in LXX Jdg 3.22 “the handle of Ehud’s sword is described as ‘flaming’ although nothing of this is said in the Hebrew”. However, the LXX is quite literal in its translation of the Hebrew representing **לְהַב** by *φλόξ*, as usually elsewhere. Michaelis (1959:994) says that *ξίφος* is the equivalent of **חַרְב** only eight times.

5. Lexical/Semantic Field(s)

A.1 **חַרְב** frequently occurs in connection with other weapons. These include items used for archery: **קֶשֶׁת** (Gn 48.22, Josh 24.12, 1Sm 18.4, 2Sm 1.22, 2Kg 6.22, Is 21.15, 41.2, Ho 1.10, 2.20, 7.16, Zc 9.13, Ps 7.13, 37.14, 15, 44.7, 76.4, Neh 4.7, 1Ch 5.18), **חַץ** (Dt 32.42, Is 49.2, Ps 57.5, 64.4, Pr 25.18), **אֶשְׁפָּה** (Is 49.2); hand-held weapons: **רֶמֶח** (1Kg 18.28, Jl 4.10, Neh 4.7, 4Q381 78.1.3), **חֲנִיָּה** (1Sm 13.19, 22, 17.45, 47, 21.9, Is 2.4, Nah 3.3, Ps 57.5, Jb 41.18, 1QH 5.10, 1QM 11.2, 2Q23 1.5), **בִּידוֹן** (1Sm 17.45), **זֶרֶק** (1QM 6.3); shields: **צָנָה** (Ezk 38.4), **מָגֵן** (Ezk 38.4, Ps 76.4, 1Ch 5.18). Twice it is in parallel with **אֶבֶן** (Ezk 16.40, 23.47). **חַרְב** occurs in the same verse as **מִלְחָמָה** in Jdg 20.17, 1Sm 14.20, 17.47, 2Sm 11.25, 18.8, 2Kg 3.26, Is 2.4, 3.25, 21.15, 22.2, Jr 18.21, Ezk 32.27, Ho 1.7, 2.20, Mc 4.3, Ps 76.4, 89.44, Jb 5.20, Ct 3.8, 1Ch 5.18.

A.2 To “draw” a sword from its sheath is expressed by **יָצָא** hiph, **פָּתַח**, **רִיק** hiph, and **שָׁלַף**, and is expressed in the passive by **יִצָּא**; compare Ezk 21.9 and 10 (for references see Syntagmatics A.2). The opposite of “to be drawn” is expressed in Jr 47.6 by **אָסַף**

niph, meaning “to be gathered”. To sharpen a חָרֶב the verb is לָטַשׁ ‘whet’ (Ps 7.13), or שָׁנַן (Dt 32.41, wrongly understood as piel in Kaiser 1982:166). The action of a חָרֶב may be represented by the verb דָּקַר ‘pierce through’ (Jdg 9.54, 1Sm 31.4 [2x], La 4.9, 1Ch 10.4). This suggests that in these instances חָרֶב is a thrusting weapon, rather than a slashing weapon. Similarly, תָּקַע in Jdg 3.21 seems to refer to the thrusting of a weapon (cf. Jdg 4.21, 2Sm 18.14).

A.3 The חָרֶב is composed of a נֶצֶב ‘handle’ (Jdg 3.22) and לָהֶב ‘blade’ (Jdg 3.22 [2x]) or לְהִבָּה (Dn 11.33). A חָרֶב also has a פֶּה ‘mouth’ (i.e. “Schneide”, Kaiser 1982:167, but see Exegesis B.1). This occurs most frequently in the phrase לְפִי־חָרֶב (Gn 34.26, Ex 17.13, Nu 21.24, Dt 13.16 [2x], 20.13, Josh 6.21, 8.24 [2x], 10.28, 30, 32, 35, 37, 39, 11.11, 12, 14, 19.47, Jdg 1.8, 25, 4.15, 16, 18.27, 20.37, 48, 21.10, 1Sm 15.8, 22.19 [2x], 2Sm 15.14, 2Kg 10.25, Jr 21.7, Jb 1.15, 17, 11QT 55.7, 8, 12, 62.9 [= Dt 20.13]). The independent semantic value of פֶּה is not prominent in this phrase, but has not altogether disappeared, as is shown by other references to a sword’s פֶּה. A double-edged sword may be referred to as a חָרֶב פִּיפִּיּוֹת (Ps 149.6), or as a חָרֶב פִּיּוֹת (Pr 5.4), or it may be said to have שָׁנַן פִּיּוֹת (Jdg 3.16). A mouth can even be compared to a חָרֶב (Is 49.2). The use of פֶּה may support some connection with the verb אָכַל ‘eat, devour’, frequently predicated of חָרֶב.

A חָרֶב, when worn, is kept in a sheath: תָּעַר (1Sm 17.51, 2Sm 20.8, Jr 47.6, 1QH 5.15), or נָדַן (1Ch 21.27). As בָּטֵן in 1QM 5.13 is a part of the בִּידוֹן, so בָּטֵן in Jdg 3.22, though referring primarily to Eglon’s belly, may, as a pun, recall part of the sword. The חָרֶב may be worn on the thigh (יָרֵךְ Ex 32.27, Jdg 3.21, Ps 45.4), usually over the outer garment (1Sm 17.39), and on a belt (חָגֶר 1Sm 18.4, cf. 2Sm 20.8).

A.4 חָרֶב is a term frequently used to refer to military defeat, or challenge. It occurs along with דָּבַר, and רָעַב in particular in Jeremiah and Ezekiel. For further consideration of this see Kaiser (1982:174-75).

B.1 [nil]

6. Exegesis

A.1 A minority of occurrences of **חֶרֶב** clearly require a meaning other than “sword”. Thus, Zorell (266) for these few cases understands **חֶרֶב** as “aliud instrumentum ad secundum vel findendum factum”. Exegetes agree that in Ex 20.25 **חֶרֶב** is not a sword, but rather a “dolabra” (Zorell:266), “Meißel” (Kaiser 1982:165), or “stone-dresser’s chisel” (Enns 1997:259). In Josh 5.2, 3 the instruments used for circumcision are said to be **חֶרְבוֹת צָרִים**, where **צָרִים** ‘flints’ defines material composition, i.e. “knives made of flint”. Zorell (266) understand this to mean “culter lapideus”, while Enns (1997:259) understands the item to be a form of dagger. Even the **חֶרֶב** used for fighting in 2Sm 2.16 may be connected in tradition with **צָרִים**, though see Driver (1913:242-43) for alternative views. In Ezk 5.1 the **חֶרֶב** is equated with a **תַּעַר הַגְּלָבִים**, and is used for shaving head and beard (Clines 3:307a). Clearly a military sword is not meant, but rather some kind of blade (cf. “novacula” Zorell:266). The **חֶרֶב** used for breaking down towers in Ezk 26.9 is understood as “securis” by Zorell (266).

A.2 Both straight and curved (sickle) swords were known in ancient times (Fohrer 1966:1750-51). Kaiser (1982:166) says that the blade had one sharp edge in the case of the curved sword, and two in the case of the straight sword. From the way that only a few texts explicitly talk of more than one edge we may infer that most swords were curved. The frequent occurrence of the phrase **לְפִי־חֶרֶב** (see Lexical/Semantic Field[s] A.3) may indicate a single-edged sword, and thus a curved sword. Falling on a sword (1Sm 31.5, 1Ch 10.4) might be easier if it was straight, but under duress any available instrument might be used. The two-edged sword of Ehud in Jdg 3.16 is recorded as having the specific length of a **גֹּמֶד** ‘shortcubit’ (BDB:167b), though LXX reads **σπιθαμή** ‘span’. De Vaux (1960:49-50) estimates that most of the military swords were “50 centimètres tout

au plus”, and says that the long sword of the Sea Peoples was not used in the Old Testament.

A.3 The occurrence of **חָרַב** with verbs such as **אָכַל** ‘eat, consume’, **דִּשָּׁן** hothpaal ‘be fat’, **מָלֵא** ‘be full’, **רָוַה** ‘be saturated’, **רוּה** piel ‘be drunk’, **שָׂבַע** ‘be sated’, along with the reference to the **פָּה** of a **חָרַב** connect **חָרַב** with devouring.

B.1 Zorell (266) understands **לְפִי־חָרַב** as “secundum (os =) iudicium seu ius gladii’ aliquos interimere dicitur is qui iure belli multos, totam urbem, omnes mares ets. occidi iubet”. The understanding of **פָּה** as “iudicium” in this case does not explain the occurrence of **פָּה** as part of the sword, nor the frequent use of the verb **אָכַל** with **חָרַב**.

7. Conclusion

A.1 **חָרַב** is broad in meaning, being generally translatable by “sword”, denoting both the curved and straight varieties. It may also denote a dagger, flint knife, stone-dresser’s tool, or razor. Cognates in RH, Akk, Syr and Ug are connected with ploughing. This may suggest that at base the word meant cutting instrument, or blade, of which the sword was a supreme example. Cognate verbs denoting hostile activity would then be denominative.

B.1 [nil]

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Index###brExe\$\$\$