





POETICAL FEATURES of PROVERBS	
1-9	mostly completions
10-15 16-22	mostly contrasts ('but') mostly comparisons ('and, better than')
22:17- 24:34	22 warnings ('do not')

POETICAL FEATURES of PROVERBS	
many comparisons ('like')	
many contrasts ('he who', 'but')	
middahs – numerical proverbs	
mostly completions	

Types of Proverbs

Sayings representing not moral instruction of youth but adult comments on persons & social situations (expressing scorn, sarcasm, resentment of the rich & powerful, pleasant or sad experiences)

- 1 Examples:
 "A worker's appetite works for him" 16:26
 "Wealth adds many friends" 19:4
- 2 Sayings which embody moral instructions of the home or community but not in terms of formal instruction in wisdom and warnings against folly. The purpose of these is to impress on the hearers the moral standards

- and values of the community. Examples:
 "When pride comes, then comes dishonor" 11:2
 "He who spares his rod hates his son" 13:24
- 3 Sayings which portray Yahweh as a present, active, and determining factor in the life experience of individual persons.

3 Examples:
"The mind of a man plans his way, but the Lord directs his steps" 16:9
"A prudent wife is from the Lord" 19:14
"The name of the Lord is a strong tower" 18:10

Types of Completion Parallelism in the Book of Proverbs

① Subject & Predicate—
"He whose ear listens to the life-giving reproof will dwell among the wise" 15:31

Types of Completion Parallelism in the Book of Proverbs

② Statement & Reason—
"It is an abomination for kings to commit wickedness, for a throne is established on righteousness" 16:12

Types of Completion Parallelism in the Book of Proverbs

③ Preference over a lesspreferred value—

"Better is he who is lightly esteemed and has a servant than he who honors himself and lacks bread" 12:9

Types of Completion Parallelism in the Book of Proverbs

4 Statement & Logical Conclusion—

"The beginning of strife is (like) letting out water, so abandon the quarrel before it breaks out" 17:14

sluggard n. one who is sluggish or lazy. Greek: $\alpha\zeta\tau\varepsilon\lambda$

αζτελ found 14 times in the Bible...12 times in Proverbs

sluggard n. one who is sluggish or lazy. Greek: $\alpha\zeta\tauarepsilon\lambda$

2 outside are found in: Judges 18:9-don't be slow to enter the land Ecc 10:18—through sloth the roof leaks in Clear emphasis in Proverbs on the Sluggard & the way he/she works:

10:26—He frustrates & hinders those who employ him

- ② 6:6-8—He has no selfdiscipline; no motivation. He is lazy & lies around.
- ③ 6:9-11; 26:14—He loves to sleep.
- 4 15:19; 26:13; 22:13; 20:4— He is fundamentally dishonest.
- (5) 19:24; 26:15—He does not finish his task.

- 6 13:4—He is never satisfied. 21:25—All the time longing for more but refusing to work to get anywhere.
- 7 26:16—He is self-deceived.

The Summary of his life:

- ① Poor
- ② Dissatisfied
- 3 Lives in a fantasy world
- 4 Goal in life is rest & comfort which keeps him from the blessing of hard work

I Kings 4 : 29 - 34

²⁹ And God gave Solomon wisdom and understanding beyond measure, and breadth of mind like the sand on the seashore, ³⁰ so that Solomon's wisdom surpassed the wisdom of all the people of the east and all the wisdom of Egypt. ³¹ For he was wiser than all other men, wiser than Ethan

I Kings 4: 29 - 34 the Ezrahite, and Heman, Calcol, and Darda, the sons of Mahol, and his fame was in all the surrounding nations. ³² He also spoke 3,000 proverbs, and his songs were 1,005. ³³ He spoke of trees, from the cedar that is in Lebanon to the hyssop that grows out of the wall. He spoke also I Kings 4: 29 - 34 of beasts, and of birds, and of reptiles, and of fish. ³⁴ And people of all nations came to hear the wisdom of Solomon, and from all the kings of the earth, who had heard of his wisdom.

The Answer for the Sluggard:

- ① A Biblical View of Work
- ② 6:6-11—Study & Learn from the Ant

The Answer for the Sluggard:

3 Colossians 3:22-25

²² Slaves, obey in everything those who are your earthly masters, not by way of eye-service, as peoplepleasers, but with sincerity of heart, fearing the Lord.

Colossians 3:22-25

²³ Whatever you do, work heartily, as for the Lord and not for men, ²⁴ knowing that from the Lord you will receive the inheritance as your reward. You are serving the Lord Christ. ²⁵ For the wrongdoer will

Colossians 3:22-25

be paid back for the wrong he has done, and there is no partiality.