יחשב את הים ליבשה

אבנר רמו



Behemoth and Leviathan, watercolor by William Blake (1757-1827). From his "Illustrations of the Book of Job."

We read in the Book of Psalms: הפך ים ליבשה - "He turned the sea into dry land" (Ps 66:6).

We read in the Book of Isaiah:

הלוא את-היא המחצבת רהב, מחוללת תנין.

הלוא את-היא המחרבת ים, מי תהום רבה; השמה מעמקי-ים-דרך,

"Are you not it that crushed Rahab, that pierced the dragon?

Are you not it that dries up the sea, the waters of the great deep; that makes the depths of the sea to a way?" (Is 51:9-10).

כה אמר יהוה, הנותן בים דרך, ובמים עזים נתיבה.

"Thus said YHWH, who puts a way in the sea, and a path in mighty waters" (Is 43:16).

We read in the Book of Psalms: נר-לרגלי דברך; ואור לנתיבתי - "Your words are a lamp for my feet, and a light for my path" (Ps 119:105).

In the Book of Job we read: המה היו-במרדי-אור: לא-הכירו דרכיו; ולא ישבו בנתיבתיו - "These were among the rebel against the light; they did not know His ways, nor would they return in His paths" (Job 24:13).

בכחו רגע הים; ובתובנתו (ובתבונתו) מחץ רהב. ברוחו שמים שפרה; חללה ידו נחש ברח.

"With His power He calmed the sea, and by His understanding He rushed Rahab. By His breath the heavens are serene; His hand pierced the slant serpent" (Job 26:12-13).

Yet Job tells us about the behemoth that God created

ירתיח כסיר מצולה; ים ישים כמרקחה. אחריו יאיר נתיב; יחשב תהום לשיבה.

"It boils the deep like it is in a pot; the sea he treats like a seething mixture. After it a path is illuminated. He considers the great deep <u>as a hoary</u>" (Job 41:23-24; see also: Ex 15:5).

However, the comparison between these verses suggests that here לשיבה is an order-type error of: ליבשה - "to a dry land" (e.g. Gen 1:9, 10). In addition, the reading of הבך ים ליבשה - "He turned the sea into dry land" (Ps 66:6), suggests that here תהום (thehom) is a letter-deletion, vowel letter exchange, and mis-division of the letters to words of אַת היַם (eth_hayam) - "the sea."