### Song of Solomon

## Chapter 8

1[And the Shulamite Girl says:]  
  
 ‘O man whom I love,  
 Whom I’d grant to nurse at my mother’s breasts;  
 If I found you outside, I’d kiss you,  
 And let none ever be disrespectful.  
  
 2‘Yes, I’d come there and take you…  
 I’d bring you to the house of my mother,  
 And into the room where I was conceived,  
 Where I’d allow you to drink the spiced wine  
 That comes from my pomegranate nectar.  
  
 3‘O… His left hand is under my head,  
 And with his right hand, he’s holding me close.  
  
 4‘O daughters of JeruSalem;  
 Swear by the powers and strengths of the fields  
 That you won’t arise and awaken your love  
 Until [the time] it's desired.’  
  
  
5[And the daughters of Jerusalem ask:]  
  
 ‘Who is this who ascends from the desert,  
 Hanging onto the man whom she loves?’  
  
  
[And the Shepherd Boy says:]  
  
 ‘From under apple trees, I awoke you,  
 And there was your mother beside you…  
 The one who through pain, gave you birth.  
  
 6‘Please set me as a seal on your heart,  
 And as a seal on your arm!  
 For, as strong as death is [my] love for you,  
 And [my] zeal is as hard as the grave.  
  
 ‘It sparks with the fire of [love’s] flames,  
 7Which can't be extinguished with water,  
 Nor can the rivers engulf it.  
 But, should a man give all he owns for his love,  
 [Most] others would think him [a fool].  
  
 8‘Our sister is [young], without breasts;  
 So, what should we do on the day she's engaged?  
 9If she should be like a wall,  
 We’d build a silver parapet around her.  
 But, if she should be like a door,  
 With cedar planks, we would board her up.’  
  
  
10[And the Shulamite Girl says:]  
  
 ‘I’m a ‘wall,’ and my breasts are like towers;  
 So, in their eyes, I’m [safe and] at peace.  
  
 11‘[King] Solomon owned a vineyard in ‘[King] Solomon owned a vineyard in <span class="placename">BaAl HerMon‘[King] Solomon owned a vineyard in <span class="placename">BaAl HerMon</span>,  
 He entrusted it to others to maintain it.  
 Every man had to pay 1,000 silver pieces for its fruit.  
  
 12‘Well, my ‘vineyard’ is before me...  
 And to Solomon, you must pay your thousands,  
 And 200 more to those tending his fruit...  
  
 13‘O you who now sits in the garden!  
  
 ‘My companions have noticed your voice,  
 And the things that you’ve said to me!  
  
 ‘So, man whom I love, you must now run away!  
 [Escape] like the doe or young stag,  
 Upon the scented mountains!’

# Isaiah

Isaiah is a record of the prophecies that Jehovah gave to the Prophet IsaiAh.  
  
It was likely written by IsaiAh himself during 8th century BCE and into the early 7th century BCE. It covers some historical events recorded in 2 Kings and 2 Chronicles, such as IsaiAh’s interactions with King HezekiAh of Judah.  
  
  
Most of this book is poetry  
  
Something that only a Bible translator would notice is when words are in the form of Hebrew poetry. There’s a definite cadence that can be seen in the original language. Therefore, because this is the chosen style of God, we’ve tried to recreate it as it was originally intended: in poetic verse.  
  
  
Why use poetry?  
  
Poetry must conform to a certain rhythm and style. These act as memory aids, helping you to recall the words, making it easier for messages to be spread via the most common communication method of the time: song.  
  
  
Who was talking?  
  
When translating the words of the Prophets, you can’t help but notice the constant changing personal pronouns (I, you, he, they, etc.) used in the text. It makes it very confusing to figure out exactly who’s talking.  
  
However, we now realize one reason for the confusion that’s usually overlooked: God didn’t speak to the Prophets personally. Rather, He sent His messages through a mediator, either referred to as a messenger (an angel), or sometimes as ‘The Word’ (which some interpret to mean Jesus).  
  
So there are actually three voices speaking:  
  
 1. That of the Prophet, who sometimes quotes himself,  
  
 2. That of the angelic messenger who’s bringing the message from God,  
  
 3. The words of God Himself (which we put in italics).  
  
  
How can we tell the difference? From the context, the pronouns, and the tenses:  
  
 1. When the Prophet speaks, he’s either clearly reporting what he said or did, or is simply saying what was happening.  
  
 2. When the angelic messenger speaks, he talks about God in the third person.  
  
 3 When God is speaking, all references to God are naturally spoken in the first person.  
  
  
Did we get it all right? Probably not, but it has been an honest attempt at doing so. If you think you’ve spotted a place where our choice is incorrect, please let us know and we’ll reconsider it.