

Ps 111:6

Can be viewed as a synthetic bicolon. There is also a grammatic parallel in the action (reminds/giving) with development of the thought.

Ex 15:21

There is grammatic parallelism (he has covered/he has thrown) in a synthetic bicolon.

Ps137:1

This tricolon has no parallelism although there is development from place to action to cause. I don't think we can count a rhyme of Babylon and Zion!

Pr 11:20

A chiastic antithetical bicolon.

Is 40:9

3 Bicolons + 1 monocolon. (in the Jerusalem Bible)

Second and third bicolon are grammatically linked by repetition of "Shout". Peterson and Richards (30) arrange it differently to the Jerusalem Bible and note syntagmatic development (ascend the hill then lift your voice) and paradigmatic substitution of Zion with Jerusalem.

Is 45:12

These two bicolons are morphologically linked by the ideas flowing from creator to created and grammatically by the repetition of "I it was."

Ps 88:11-12

Two synonymous bicolons. Grammatically linked as questions with near identical subject matter. While the questions are rhetorical they move from “who” to what “they hear” indicating a small development in the thought.