

Job 13

Verses: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28

Text

Hebrew

1	הוּ כָּל רֵאֵתָהּ עֵינִי שָׁמְעָה אֲזִנִּי וַתֵּבֶן לָהּ
2	כְּדַעְתְּכֶם יִדְעֵתִי גַם אֲנִי לֹא נָפַל אֲנֹכִי מִכֶּם
3	אוֹלָם אֲנִי אֶל שְׂדֵי אֲדָבָר וְהוֹכַח אֶל אֵל אַחֲפָז
4	וְאוֹלָם אַתֶּם טֹפְלֵי שֶׁקֶר רִפְּאִי אֶלְל כָּלְכֶם
5	הִיָּה plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The word הִיָּה means “to exist” or “to be” or “to become” or “to come into being” and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament. This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence. * It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 לָכֶם לְחַכְמָה
6	שָׁמְעוּ נָא תוֹכַחְתִּי וְרַבּוֹת שְׁפָתַי הִקְשִׁיבוּ
7	הֲלֹאֵל תִּדְבְּרוּ עוֹלָה וְלֹא תִדְבְּרוּ רִמְיָה
8	הַפְּנִי תִשְׁאֹן אִם לֹאֵל תִּרְיִבוּן
9	אֵת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים (אֵם כְּהַתֵּל בְּאֲנוּשׁ תִּהְיֶה־בּוּ)
10	אֵת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים (אֵם בְּפִתֵּר פָּנִים תִּשְׁאֹן)

	אתָּ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew 11 The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים (וַיִּפְחֲדוּ יָפֶל עֲלֵיכֶם
12	זָכְרְנִיכֶם מִשְׁלִי אֶפְרָ לְגַבִּי חֲמֹר גְּבִיכֶם
13	הַחֲרִישׁוּ מִמֶּנִּי וַאֲדַבֶּרָה אֲנִי וַיַּעֲבֹר עָלַי מָה
14	עַל מָה אֶשָּׂא בְּשָׂרִי בְּשֹׁנֵי וְנִפְשִׁי אֲשִׁים בְּכַפִּי
15	הֵן יִקְטֹלֵנִי לֹא לֹא אֵיחָל אֶדְרָכִי אֶל פְּנֵי אוֹכִיחַ
16	גַּם הוּא לִי לִישׁוּעָה כִּי לֹא לִפְנֵי חֲנָף יָבוֹא
17	שָׁמְעוּ שְׁמוֹעַ מִלְּתִי וְאַחֲוִיתִי בְּאֲזִנֵּיכֶם
18	הִנֵּה נָא עֲרַכְתִּי מִשְׁפָּט יִדְעֵתִי כִּי אֲנִי אֶצְדָּק
19	מִי הוּא יָרִיב עִמָּדִי כִּי עֲתָה אַחֲרִישׁ וְאֶגּוּעַ
20	אֶדְ שְׂתִים אֶל תַּעֲשׂ עִמָּדִי אֲזִ מִפְּנִיד לֹא אֶסְתֵּר
21	כַּפֹּד מַעֲלֵי הַרְחֵק וְאַמְתִּיד אֶל תְּבַעֲתֵנִי
22	וְקָרָא וְאֶנְכִי אֶעֱנֶה אוֹ אֲדַבֵּר וְהִשִּׁיבֵנִי
23	כִּמָּה לִי עֲוֹנוֹת וְחַטָּאוֹת פֶּשְׁעֵי וְחַטָּאתִי הַדִּיעֵנִי
24	לָמָּה פָּגִיד תִּסְתִּיר וְתִחַשְׁבֵּנִי לְאוֹיֵב לֹד
	אתָּ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew 25 The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים (קֵשׁ יִבֵּשׁ תִּרְדֹּף
26	כִּי תִכְתֹּב עָלַי מִרְרוֹת וְתוֹרִישֵׁנִי עֲוֹנוֹת נַעֲוִירִי
	Examples שמר Meaning: 27 * To guard * To protect * To keep * To observe * To attend The verb שמר occurs about 470 times in the Old Testament. Central in covenant language. God “keeps” His covenant promises, and His people are called to Deuteronomy 7:9Psalm 121:7Deuteronomy 7:11Psalm 127:1Luke 2:19 כָּל אֲרֻחוֹתַי עַל שְׂרָשָׁי רָגְלִי תִתְחַקֶּה 28 וְהוּא כָרַקֵּב יִבְלֶה כְּבָגֵד אֲכָלוּ עֵשׂ

ESV

1	“Behold, my eye has seen all this, my ear has heard and understood it.
2	What you know, I also know; I am not inferior to you.

3	But I would speak to the Almighty, and I desire to argue my case with God.
4	As for you, you whitewash with lies; worthless physicians are you all.
5	Oh that you would keep silent, and it would be your wisdom!
6	Hear now my argument and listen to the pleadings of my lips.
7	Will you speak falsely for God and speak deceitfully for him?
8	Will you show partiality toward him? Will you plead the case for God?
9	Will it be well with you when he searches you out? Or can you deceive him, as one deceives a man?
10	He will surely rebuke you if in secret you show partiality.
11	Will not his majesty terrify you, and the dread of him fall upon you?
12	Your maxims are proverbs of ashes; your defenses are defenses of clay.
13	“Let me have silence, and I will speak, and let come on me what may.
14	Why should I take my flesh in my teeth and put my life in my hand?
15	Though he slay me, I will hope in him; yet I will argue my ways to his face.
16	This will be my salvation, that the godless shall not come before him.
17	Keep listening to my words, and let my declaration be in your ears.
18	Behold, I have prepared my case; I know that I shall be in the right.
19	Who is there who will contend with me? For then I would be silent and die.
20	Only grant me two things, then I will not hide myself from your face:
21	withdraw your hand far from me, and let not dread of you terrify me.
22	Then call, and I will answer; or let me speak, and you reply to me.
23	How many are my iniquities and my sins? Make me know my transgression and my sin.
24	Why do you hide your face and count me as your enemy?
25	Will you frighten a driven leaf and pursue dry chaff?
26	For you write bitter things against me and make me inherit the iniquities of my youth.
27	You put my feet in the stocks and watch all my paths; you set a limit for the soles of my feet.
28	Man wastes away like a rotten thing, like a garment that is moth-eaten.

NIV

1	“My eyes have seen all this, my ears have heard and understood it.
2	What you know, I also know; I am not inferior to you.
3	But I desire to speak to the Almighty and to argue my case with God.
4	You, however, smear me with lies; you are worthless physicians, all of you!
5	If only you would be altogether silent! For you, that would be wisdom.
6	Hear now my argument; listen to the plea of my lips.
7	Will you speak wickedly on God's behalf? Will you speak deceitfully for him?
8	Will you show him partiality? Will you argue the case for God?
9	Would it turn out well if he examined you? Could you deceive him as you might deceive men?
10	He would surely rebuke you if you secretly showed partiality.
11	Would not his splendor terrify you? Would not the dread of him fall on you?
12	Your maxims are proverbs of ashes; your defenses are defenses of clay.
13	“Keep silent and let me speak; then let come to me what may.
14	Why do I put myself in jeopardy and take my life in my hands?
15	Though he slay me, yet will I hope in him; I will surely defend my ways to his face.
16	Indeed, this will turn out for my deliverance, for no godless man would dare come before him!
17	Listen carefully to my words; let your ears take in what I say.

18	Now that I have prepared my case, I know I will be vindicated.
19	Can anyone bring charges against me? If so, I will be silent and die.
20	“Only grant me these two things, O God, and then I will not hide from you:
21	Withdraw your hand far from me, and stop frightening me with your terrors.
22	Then summon me and I will answer, or let me speak, and you reply.
23	How many wrongs and sins have I committed? Show me my offense and my sin.
24	Why do you hide your face and consider me your enemy?
25	Will you torment a windblown leaf? Will you chase after dry chaff?
26	For you write down bitter things against me and make me inherit the sins of my youth.
27	You fasten my feet in shackles; you keep close watch on all my paths by putting marks on the soles of my feet.
28	“So man wastes away like something rotten, like a garment eaten by moths.

NLT

1	“Look, I have seen all this with my own eyes and heard it with my own ears, and now I understand.
2	I know as much as you do. You are no better than I am.
3	As for me, I would speak directly to the Almighty. I want to argue my case with God himself.
4	As for you, you smear me with lies. As physicians, you are worthless quacks.
5	If only you could be silent! That's the wisest thing you could do.
6	Listen to my charge; pay attention to my arguments.
7	“Are you defending God with lies? Do you make your dishonest arguments for his sake?
8	Will you slant your testimony in his favor? Will you argue God's case for him?
9	What will happen when he finds out what you are doing? Can you fool him as easily as you fool people?
10	No, you will be in trouble with him if you secretly slant your testimony in his favor.
11	Doesn't his majesty terrify you? Doesn't your fear of him overwhelm you?
12	Your platitudes are as valuable as ashes. Your defense is as fragile as a clay pot.
13	“Be silent now and leave me alone. Let me speak, and I will face the consequences.
14	Yes, I will take my life in my hands and say what I really think.
15	God might kill me, but I have no other hope. I am going to argue my case with him.
16	But this is what will save me— I am not godless. If I were, I could not stand before him.
17	“Listen closely to what I am about to say. Hear me out.
18	I have prepared my case; I will be proved innocent.
19	Who can argue with me over this? And if you prove me wrong, I will remain silent and die.
20	“O God, grant me these two things, and then I will be able to face you.
21	Remove your heavy hand from me, and don't terrify me with your awesome presence.
22	Now summon me, and I will answer! Or let me speak to you, and you reply.
23	Tell me, what have I done wrong? Show me my rebellion and my sin.
24	Why do you turn away from me? Why do you treat me as your enemy?
25	Would you terrify a leaf blown by the wind? Would you chase dry straw?
26	“You write bitter accusations against me and bring up all the sins of my youth.
27	You put my feet in stocks. You examine all my paths. You trace all my footprints.
28	I waste away like rotting wood, like a moth-eaten coat.

LXX

ἰδοὺ ταῦταplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὗτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο

greek

Meaning:

* These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it

Demonstrative pronoun.

οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 [ἑώρακέν μου](#) [ὁ](#)plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ

1 greek

The definite article [ὁφθαλμὸς καὶ](#)plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek

Meaning

* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So

Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” [ἁκήκοέν μου τὸ](#)plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

greek

The definite article [οὗς](#)

καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek

Meaning

* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So

Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” οἶδα ὅσα καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek

Meaning

* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So

2 Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ὑμεῖς ἐπίστασθε καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek

Meaning

* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So

Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” οὐκ ἀσυνετώτερός εἰμιplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί

greek

εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”).

It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ὑμῶν

οὐ μὴν δὲ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. ἀλλ ἐγὼ πρὸς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπρὸς

greek

Meaning

* To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About

Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament.

πρὸς is a common preposition in Koine Greek that carries different meanings. It most frequently takes the accusative case, but at times it takes the genitive or dative cases, giving it a different meaning again. At its core, it usually describes movement or relationship toward someone or something, whether physical, s... κύριον λαλήσω ἐλέγξω δὲ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. ἐναντίον αὐτοῦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός

greek

Meaning

* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same

Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.

Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἐὰν βούληται

ὅμως δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

ἔστε plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί

greek

εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”).

It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. [ἱατροὶ ἄδικοι καὶ](#) plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek

Meaning

4

* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So

Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” [ἱαταὶ κακῶν πάντες](#) plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς

greek

Meaning

* All * Every * The whole

Adjective.

Usage in the New Testament

The sense of πᾶς depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable.

With singular countable nouns → "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17

	εἶμιplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἶμι greek εἶμι is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἶμι is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. δὲplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek
5	δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. ὑμῖν κωφεῦσαι καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἀποβήσεται ὑμῖν εἰς σοφίαν
6	ἀκούσατε ἔλεγχον στόματός μου κρίσιν δὲplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. χειλέων μου προσέχετε
7	πότερον οὐκ ἔναντι κυρίου λαλεῖτε ἔναντι δὲplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) φθέγγεσθε δόλον

	ἢ ὑποστελεῖσθε ὑμεῖς δὲ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. αὐτοὶ
8	greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) κριταὶ γένεσθε

	οὐθὲν ἥττον ἐλέγξει ὑμᾶς εἰ δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
10	greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” κρυφῇ πρόσωπα θαυμάσετε
	πότερον οὐχὶ δεινὰ αὐτοῦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) στροβήσει ὑμᾶς φόβος δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ
11	greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. παρ αὐτοῦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἐπιπείσεται ὑμῖν

	ἀποβήσεται δὲplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. ὕμῶν τὸplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek
12	The definite article ἀγαυρίαμα ἴσα σποδῶ τὸplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article δὲplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. σῶμα πῆλινον
13	κωφεύσατε ἴνα λαλήσω καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἀναπαύσωμαι θυμοῦ
14	ἀναλαβὼν τὰςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article σάρκας μου τοῖςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article ὁδοῦσιν ψυχὴν δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. μου θήσω ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. χειρί

	ἐάν με χειρώσῃται ὁ greek The definite article δυνάστης ἐπεὶ καὶ greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἥρκεται ἢ μὴν λαλήσω καὶ greek
15	Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἐλέγξω ἐναντίον αὐτοῦ greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English)

	καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” τοὔτοplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὔτος / αὕτη / τοὔτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it
16	Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 μοι ἀποβήσεται εἰς σωτηρίαν οὐ γὰρ ἐναντίον αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) δόλος εἰσελεύσεται
17	ἀκούσατε ἀκούσατε τὰplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article ῥήματά μου ἀναγγελῶ γὰρ ὑμῶν ἀκουόντων
18	ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ ἐγγὺς εἰμίplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article κρίματός μου οἶδα ἐγὼ ὅτι δίκαιος ἀναφανοῦμαι

	τίς γάρ ἐστινplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek
19	The definite article κριθησόμενός μοι ὅτι νῦν κωφεύσω καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἐκλείψω
20	δυσὲν δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. μοι χρήσῃ τότε ἀπὸ τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article προσώπου σου οὐ κρυβήσομαι
21	τὴνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article χεῖρα ἀπ ἐμοῦ ἀπέχου καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article φόβος σου μή με καταπλησσέτω

	εἴτα καλέσεις ἐγὼ δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. σοι 22 ὑπακούομαι ἢ λαλήσεις ἐγὼ δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. σοι δώσω ἀνταπόκρισιν
	πόσαι εἰσὶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. αἱplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article ἁμαρτίαι μου καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek
23	Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” αἱplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article ἄνομοι μου δίδαξόν με τίνες εἰσὶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g.

24	διὰplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδιὰ greek Meaning: * Through * Because * On account of Preposition that relates to movement through space, time, means or cause - it's a preposition of movement and mediation. When used with the genitive case, διὰ emphasizes the means or channel by which something happens.John 1:3Matthew 24:12John 1:32 Timothy 2:10Romans 5:1John 1:17 τί ἀπ ἐμοῦ κρύπτῃ ἡγήσῃ δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. με ὑπεναντίον σοι
25	ἢ ὥς φύλλον κινούμενον ὑπὸ ἀνέμου εὐλαβηθήσῃ ἢ ὥς χόρτῳ φερομένῳ ὑπὸ πνεύματος ἀντίκεισάι μοι
26	ὅτι κατέγραψας κατ ἐμοῦ κακά περιέθηκας δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. μοι νεότητος ἁμαρτίας

	ἔθου δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. μου τὸνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article πόδα ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. κωλύματι ἐφύλαξας δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. μου πάνταplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς greek Meaning 27 * All * Every * The whole Adjective. Usage in the New Testament The sense of πᾶς depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable. With singular countable nouns → "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 τὰplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article ἔργα εἰς δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. ῥίζας τῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article ποδῶν μου ἀφίκου
28	ὁ παλαιοῦται ἴσα ἀσκῶ ἢ ὥσπερ ἱμάτιον σητόβρωτον

1	Lo, mine eye hath seen all this, mine ear hath heard and understood it.
2	What ye know, the same do I know also: I am not inferior unto you.
3	Surely I would speak to the Almighty, and I desire to reason with God.
4	But ye are forgers of lies, ye are all physicians of no value.
5	O that ye would altogether hold your peace! and it should be your wisdom.
6	Hear now my reasoning, and hearken to the pleadings of my lips.
7	Will ye speak wickedly for God? and talk deceitfully for him?
8	Will ye accept his person? will ye contend for God?
9	Is it good that he should search you out? or as one man mocketh another, do ye so mock him?
10	He will surely reprove you, if ye do secretly accept persons.
11	Shall not his excellency make you afraid? and his dread fall upon you?
12	Your remembrances are like unto ashes, your bodies to bodies of clay.
13	Hold your peace, let me alone, that I may speak, and let come on me what will.
14	Wherefore do I take my flesh in my teeth, and put my life in mine hand?
15	Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him: but I will maintain mine own ways before him.
16	He also shall be my salvation: for an hypocrite shall not come before him.
17	Hear diligently my speech, and my declaration with your ears.
18	Behold now, I have ordered my cause; I know that I shall be justified.
19	Who is he that will plead with me? for now, if I hold my tongue, I shall give up the ghost.
20	Only do not two things unto me: then will I not hide myself from thee.
21	Withdraw thine hand far from me: and let not thy dread make me afraid.
22	Then call thou, and I will answer: or let me speak, and answer thou me.
23	How many are mine iniquities and sins? make me to know my transgression and my sin.
24	Wherefore hidest thou thy face, and holdest me for thine enemy?
25	Wilt thou break a leaf driven to and fro? and wilt thou pursue the dry stubble?
26	For thou writest bitter things against me, and makest me to possess the iniquities of my youth.
27	Thou puttest my feet also in the stocks, and lookest narrowly unto all my paths; thou settest a print upon the heels of my feet.
28	And he, as a rotten thing, consumeth, as a garment that is moth eaten.

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