

Job 26

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Text

Hebrew

1	וַיַּעַן אֱיֹיֵב וַיֹּאמֶר
2	מָה עֲזָרָתְךָ לֹא כַח הוֹשַׁעְתָּ זָרוּעַ לֹא עָז
3	מָה יַעֲצֶתְךָ לֹא חֲכָמָה וְתוֹשִׁיָּה לָרֹב הוֹדַעְתָּ
4	אֶת מִי הִגַּדְתָּ מִלִּין וְנִשְׁמַת מִי יֵצֵאָה מִמֶּנָּה
5	הָרָפָאִים יַחֲלִלּוּ מִתַּחַת לְמַיִם וְשִׁכְנֵיהֶם
6	עָרוֹם שָׂאוֹל נִגְדָּו וְאֵין כְּסוּת לַאֲבִדּוֹן
	תהוֹתהוֹת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meaning: * Formless * Waste * Futile * Meaningless * Nothing * Chaos Masculine. Noun. Describes something that is unformed or purposeless. It often pairs with בָּהוּ - void -forming the phrase תְּהוֹ וְבָהוּ, a poetic expression for utter chaos or emptiness.Genesis 1:2Deuteronomy 32:10Isaiah 45:18Jeremiah 4:23
7	אֶרֶץ תֵּלָה אֶרֶץ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big
	hebrew Meaning: * Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world * Land * Countries or country The word אֶרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground. When coupled with heavens (שָׁמַיִם), the phrase indicates the entire created order.Genesis 12:1 בְּלִי מָה
8	צָרָר מַיִם בְּעֵבְיוֹ וְלֹא נִבְקַע עֵנָן תַּחְתָּם

9	פְּנִיםפּלוגין-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigפְּנִים hebrew Meaning: * Face * Presence * Front or surface Noun. Masculine. Although it looks plural in form (ending in -ים), it is almost always used as a singular in meaning - a type of plural of intensity or plural of form common in Hebrew for body parts that come in pairs or have multiple aspects. כִּסֵּה פָּרְשָׁיו עָלָיו עֲנָנוּ
10	פְּנִיםפּלוגין-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigפְּנִים hebrew Meaning: * Face * Presence * Front or surface Noun. Masculine. Although it looks plural in form (ending in -ים), it is almost always used as a singular in meaning - a type of plural of intensity or plural of form common in Hebrew for body parts that come in pairs or have multiple aspects. מִיָּם עַד תִּכְלִית אֲזֹר עִם הַשֶּׁדֶד
11	שָׁמַיִםפּלוגין-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigשָׁמַיִם hebrew Meanings: * Heaven or heavens * Sky * Compass Masculine noun. The word is dual in form (ending in -ים) which normally indicates two things (like eyes and hands), however, however it functions as a plural. Deuteronomy 10:14 states that Genesis 1:20Psalm 115:3 יְרוּכָפוּ וַיִּתְמָהוּ מִנְעֲרָתוֹ
12	בָּכָחוּ רָגַע הַיָּם וּבְתוֹבֵנָתוֹ מִחֹץ רָהֵב

13	רוּחַ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big רוח hebrew Meaning: * Wind * Breath * Spirit Noun. Occurs about 380 times in the Old Testament. Though usually feminine, רוח sometimes takes masculine verbs and adjectives, especially when referring to the Spirit of God (רוּחַ יְהוָה). Exodus 10:13 Genesis 6:17 Genesis 41:8 Proverbs 16:32 Ecclesiastes 12:7 Genesis 1:2 Judges 3:10 Ezekiel 36:27 Genesis 2:7 John 3:8 Genesis 1:2 Genesis 8:1 שָׁמַיִם plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big שָׁמַיִם hebrew Meanings: * Heaven or heavens * Sky * Compass Masculine noun. The word is dual in form (ending in ים-) which normally indicates two things (like eyes and hands), however, however it functions as a plural. Deuteronomy 10:14 states that Genesis 1:20 Psalm 115:3 שִׁפְכָה חֲלָלָה לְדוֹ נְחֹשׁ בְּרִיחַ
14	הָאֵלֹהִים קָצוֹת דְּרָכּוֹ וּמָה שִׁמְצָ דְּבַר נִשְׁמַע בּוֹ וְרַעַם גְּבוּרָתוֹ לְגְבוּרָתוֹ מִי יִתְבּוֹנֵן

ESV

1	Then Job answered and said:
2	"How you have helped him who has no power! How you have saved the arm that has no strength!
3	How you have counseled him who has no wisdom, and plentifully declared sound knowledge!
4	With whose help have you uttered words, and whose breath has come out from you?
5	The dead tremble under the waters and their inhabitants.
6	Sheol is naked before God, and Abaddon has no covering.
7	He stretches out the north over the void and hangs the earth on nothing.
8	He binds up the waters in his thick clouds, and the cloud is not split open under them.
9	He covers the face of the full moon and spreads over it his cloud.
10	He has inscribed a circle on the face of the waters at the boundary between light and darkness.
11	The pillars of heaven tremble and are astounded at his rebuke.
12	By his power he stilled the sea; by his understanding he shattered Rahab.
13	By his wind the heavens were made fair; his hand pierced the fleeing serpent.
14	Behold, these are but the outskirts of his ways, and how small a whisper do we hear of him! But the thunder of his power who can understand?"

NIV

1	Then Job replied:
2	"How you have helped the powerless! How you have saved the arm that is feeble!
3	What advice you have offered to one without wisdom! And what great insight you have displayed!
4	Who has helped you utter these words? And whose spirit spoke from your mouth?
5	"The dead are in deep anguish, those beneath the waters and all that live in them.

6	Death is naked before God; Destruction lies uncovered.
7	He spreads out the northern skies over empty space; he suspends the earth over nothing.
8	He wraps up the waters in his clouds, yet the clouds do not burst under their weight.
9	He covers the face of the full moon, spreading his clouds over it.
10	He marks out the horizon on the face of the waters for a boundary between light and darkness.
11	The pillars of the heavens quake, aghast at his rebuke.
12	By his power he churned up the sea; by his wisdom he cut Rahab to pieces.
13	By his breath the skies became fair; his hand pierced the gliding serpent.
14	And these are but the outer fringe of his works; how faint the whisper we hear of him! Who then can understand the thunder of his power?"

NLT

1	Then Job spoke again:
2	"How you have helped the powerless! How you have saved the weak!
3	How you have enlightened my stupidity! What wise advice you have offered!
4	Where have you gotten all these wise sayings? Whose spirit speaks through you?
5	"The dead tremble— those who live beneath the waters.
6	The underworld is naked in God's presence. The place of destruction is uncovered.
7	God stretches the northern sky over empty space and hangs the earth on nothing.
8	He wraps the rain in his thick clouds, and the clouds don't burst with the weight.
9	He covers the face of the moon, shrouding it with his clouds.
10	He created the horizon when he separated the waters; he set the boundary between day and night.
11	The foundations of heaven tremble; they shudder at his rebuke.
12	By his power the sea grew calm. By his skill he crushed the great sea monster.
13	His Spirit made the heavens beautiful, and his power pierced the gliding serpent.
14	These are just the beginning of all that he does, merely a whisper of his power. Who, then, can comprehend the thunder of his power?"

LXX

1	ὕπολαβὼν δέ 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. ἰωβ λέγει
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	τίνι πρόσκεισαι ἢ τίνι μέλλεις βοηθεῖν πότερον οὐχ ᾧ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigός, ἦ, ὅ greek Meaning: * Who * Which * What The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent). It is distinct from ὅτι (“that,” introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning πολλῇ ἰσχύς καὶ plugin-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” ᾧ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigός, ἦ, ὅ greek Meaning: * Who * Which * What The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent). It is distinct from ὅτι (“that,” introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning βραχίων κραταιός ἐστιν 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. τίνι συμβεβούλευσαι οὐχ ᾧ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigός, ἦ, ὅ greek Meaning: * Who * Which * What The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent). It is distinct from ὅτι (“that,” introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning πᾶσα plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς greek Meaning * All * Every * The whole 3 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 σοφία ἢ τίνι ἐπακολουθήσεις οὐχ ᾧ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigός, ἦ, ὅ greek Meaning: * Who * Which * What The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent). It is distinct from ὅτι (“that,” introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning μεγίστη δύναμις
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	τὶν ἀνήγγειλας ῥήματα πνοὴ 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. τίνος ἐστὶν 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. ἡ greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ ἐξελθοῦσα ἐκ σοῦ
4	μὴ γίναντες μαιωθήσονται ὑποκάτωθεν ὕδατος 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” τῶν greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ γειτόνων 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)
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	γυμνός plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigᾧ ἐπώπιον plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτοῦ 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) 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” plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὐκ ἔστιν 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. plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπεριβόλαιον τῇ greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἀπωλείᾳ
	plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐκτείνων βορέαν ἐπὶ οὐδέν κρεμάζων γῆν Meaning: * Soil or ground (e.g. Matthew 13:5) * Land (e.g. Luke 4:5) * Country * Earth (e.g. Matthew 5:5) Feminine noun. Connected to the English words “ground”, “geometry” and “geology”. It occurs throughout the LXX and the New Testament (approximately 250 times in the New Testament) and its meaning varies subtly on context, for example, in the LXX:Genesis 1:1Genesis 2:7Genesis 12:1 plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐπὶ οὐδενός

	δεσμεύων ὕδωρ ἐν greek Preposition meaning "in". νεφέλαις 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) 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" οὐκ ἐρράγη νέφος ὑποκάτω 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)
8	ὁ greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ κρατῶν πρόσωπον θρόνου ἐκπετάζων ἐπ αὐτὸν 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) νέφος 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)
10	πρόσταγμα ἐγύρωσεν ἐπὶ πρόσωπον ὕδατος μέχρι συντελείας φωτὸς μετὰ σκότους

	σῦλοι οὐρανοῦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὐρανός Meaning: * The sky * Air * Heaven or heavens 278 occurrences in the New Testament. Οὐρανός is used in Scripture to describe the sky and universe (that is, the visible expanse above the earth) as well as the transcendent realm where God is present. For example, in Matthew 6:26Matthew 24:29Matthew 6:9 ἐπετάσθησαν καί 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” ἐξέστησαν ἀπὸ τῆς autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό greek
11	Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ ἐπιτιμήσεως αὐτοῦ 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)
	ἰσχύι κατέπαυσεν τὴν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ θάλασσαν ἐπιστήμη δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek
12	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. ἔτρωσε τὸ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ κῆτος

	κλει̑ρα 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. οὐρανοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὐρανός Meaning: * The sky * Air * Heaven or heavens 278 occurrences in the New Testament. Οὐρανός is used in Scripture to describe the sky and universe (that is, the visible expanse above the earth) as well as the transcendent realm where God is present. For example, in Matthew 6:26Matthew 24:29Matthew 6:9 δεοίκασιν αὐτόνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
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ἰδοὺ ταῦτα plugin-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 μέρη ὁδοῦ 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) 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” ἐπὶ ἱκμάδα λόγουplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigλόγος
Meaning
* A word or words * Statement * Message * Speech * Account * Used in John to mean God the Son
Masculine noun. Related to the verb λέγω.
λόγος in Greek Thought
Before the New Testament, λόγος already had deep philosophical use. In Greek philosophy, λόγος was the rational principle that ordered the universe, the divine reason that structured all things. In Heraclitus, λόγος referred to the unifying rational principle behind the constant change in the world....
14 ἀκουσόμεθα ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν
greek
Preposition meaning “in”. αὐτῷplugin-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) σθένος 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. βροντῆς 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) τίς οἶδεν ὅποτε ποιήσειplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigποιεῖω
Meaning:
* To do * To make
This verb - to do or make - is used in connection with a large range of activities including creation, covenant formation, obedience, miracles, sin and worship.
Verb forms
Present tense Person Greek Form

KJV

1	But Job answered and said,
2	How hast thou helped him that is without power? how savest thou the arm that hath no strength?
3	How hast thou counselled him that hath no wisdom? and how hast thou plentifully declared the thing as it is?
4	To whom hast thou uttered words? and whose spirit came from thee?
5	Dead things are formed from under the waters, and the inhabitants thereof.
6	Hell is naked before him, and destruction hath no covering.
7	He stretcheth out the north over the empty place, and hangeth the earth upon nothing.
8	He bindeth up the waters in his thick clouds; and the cloud is not rent under them.
9	He holdeth back the face of his throne, and spreadeth his cloud upon it.
10	He hath compassed the waters with bounds, until the day and night come to an end.
11	The pillars of heaven tremble and are astonished at his reproof.
12	He divideth the sea with his power, and by his understanding he smiteth through the proud.
13	By his spirit he hath garnished the heavens; his hand hath formed the crooked serpent.
14	Lo, these are parts of his ways: but how little a portion is heard of him? but the thunder of his power who can understand?

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