Job 35

Chapter 35 of $42 \cdot 16$ Verses \cdot Authorized King James Version

Elihu's Third Speech: Does Your Sin Affect God?

- ¹ Elihu spake moreover, and said,
- ² Thinkest thou this to be right, that thou saidst, My righteousness is more than God's?
- ³ For thou saidst, What advantage will it be unto thee? and, What profit shall I have, if I be cleansed from my sin?
- ⁴ I will answer thee, and thy companions with thee.
- ⁵ Look unto the heavens, and see; and behold the clouds which are higher than thou.
- ⁶ If thou sinnest, what doest thou against him? or if thy transgressions be multiplied, what doest thou unto him?
- 7 If thou be righteous, what givest thou him? or what receiveth he of thine hand?
- ⁸ Thy wickedness may hurt a man as thou art; and thy righteousness may profit the son of man.
- ⁹ By reason of the multitude of oppressions they make the oppressed to cry: they cry out by reason of the arm of the mighty.
- ¹⁰ But none saith, Where is God my maker, who giveth songs in the night;
- Who teacheth us more than the beasts of the earth, and maketh us wiser than the fowls of heaven?

- ¹² There they cry, but none giveth answer, because of the pride of evil men.
- ¹³ Surely God will not hear vanity, neither will the Almighty regard it.
- ¹⁴ Although thou sayest thou shalt not see him, yet judgment is before him; therefore trust thou in him.
- But now, because it is not so, he hath visited in his anger; yet he knoweth it not in great extremity:
- Therefore doth Job open his mouth in vain; he multiplieth words without knowledge.

HEBREW & GREEK WORD STUDIES

God — אֵלהִים (Elohim)

God (plural of majesty)

The Hebrew **Elohim** (אֱלֹהִים) is a plural form denoting majesty and fullness of deity. Though grammatically plural, it takes singular verbs when referring to the one true God, suggesting the Trinity's plurality within unity.

Heaven — שָׁמֵים (Shamayim)

Heaven, sky

The Hebrew **shamayim** (שָׁמֵּיִם) means heaven or sky—God's dwelling place and the realm above earth. 'The heaven, even the heavens, are the LORD's' (Psalm 115:16), yet 'the heaven of heavens cannot contain Him' (1 Kings 8:27).

Justify — צַדַק (Tsadaq)

To be righteous, declare righteous

The Hebrew **tsadaq** (צְדַק) means to be righteous or to declare righteous—a legal verdict of innocence. Abraham 'believed in the LORD; and he counted it to him for righteousness' (Genesis 15:6).

Righteous — צַדִּיק (Tzaddik)

Righteous one

The Hebrew **tzaddik** (צַּדִיק) describes one who is righteous, just, or lawful—conforming to God's standard. From the root tzedek (צָּדֶק), meaning righteousness or justice.

Sin — מַטָאת (Chatta'ah)

Sin, missing the mark

The Hebrew **chatta'ah** (חַטָּאת) means sin—missing the mark of God's standard. It encompasses rebellion, transgression, and falling short of divine holiness.

Transgression — פֶּשַׁע (Pesha)

Transgression, rebellion

The Hebrew **pesha** (פָשַׁע) means transgression or rebellion—willful violation of God's law. It implies deliberate revolt against divine authority: 'he was wounded for our transgressions' (Isaiah 53:5).

CROSS REFERENCES

Job 35:3	Parallel theme: Job 34:9
Job 35:4	Parallel theme: Job 34:8; Proverbs 13:20
Job 35:5	Parallel theme: Job 22:12; Isaiah 55:9; Nahum 1:3
Job 35:6	Sin: Proverbs 8:36. Parallel theme: Jeremiah 7:19
Job 35:7 Parallel t	heme: 1 Chronicles 29:14; Psalms 16:2; Proverbs 9:12; Luke 17:10; Romans 11:35
Job 35:9	Parallel theme: Job 34:28; Exodus 2:23
Job 35:10	References God: Psalms 42:8; Isaiah 54:5; Acts 16:25; 1 Peter 4:19. Parallel 36:13; Psalms 77:6; 149:5; Ecclesiastes 12:1; Isaiah 51:13
Job 35:11	Parallel theme: Job 32:8; 36:22; Genesis 1:26; 2:7; Psalms 94:12
Job 35:12	Parallel theme: Proverbs 1:28; John 9:31
Job 35:13	Parallel theme: Proverbs 15:29; Isaiah 1:15; Jeremiah 11:11; James 4:3
Job 35:14	Parallel theme: Job 9:11
Job 35:15	Parallel theme: Psalms 89:32
Job 35:16	Word: Job 38:2

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