

Job 40:8

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Wilt thou also disannul my judgment? wilt thou condemn me,
that thou mayest be righteous?

Analysis

God's second speech begins: 'Wilt thou also disannul my judgment? wilt thou condemn me, that thou mayest be righteous?' This questions whether Job's self-vindication requires divine condemnation. The either/or is false - God will vindicate Job without being condemned.

Historical Context

Ancient justice assumed guilt/innocence was zero-sum - one party guilty means other innocent. God's question challenges this assumption.

Related Passages

Revelation 20:12 — Judgment according to deeds

Matthew 25:31 — Final judgment

Study Questions

1. How do you seek vindication without condemning God?
2. What false either/or dichotomies limit your understanding of God's justice?

Interlinear Text

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תִּפְרֹת

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H4941

תִּרְשִׁיעַ נִ

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לֹמֶעַנְ

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me that thou mayest be righteous

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Additional Cross-References

Romans 3:4 (Righteousness): God forbid: yea, let God be true, but every man a liar; as it is written, That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings, and mightest overcome when thou art judged.

Isaiah 28:18 (Parallel theme): And your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it.

Job 32:2 (Righteousness): Then was kindled the wrath of Elihu the son of Barachel the Buzite, of the kindred of Ram: against Job was his wrath kindled, because he justified himself rather than God.

Job 10:3 (Parallel theme): Is it good unto thee that thou shouldest oppress, that thou shouldest despise the work of thine hands, and shine upon the counsel of the wicked?