

# Job 9:15

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Whom, though I were righteous, yet would I not answer, but I would make supplication to my judge.

## Analysis

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Job states 'Though I were righteous, yet would I not answer, but I would make supplication to my judge.' This paradox captures the book's tension: Job maintains innocence yet recognizes he cannot defend himself before absolute holiness. Only supplication, not self-justification, remains appropriate before God.

## Historical Context

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Ancient legal proceedings assumed both parties stood on equal ground, but Job recognizes divine-human asymmetry. This anticipates New Testament teaching that even righteousness is filthy rags before God (Isaiah 64:6).

## Related Passages

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**Psalm 19:1** — Heavens declare God's glory

**Genesis 1:1** — Creation of heavens and earth

## Study Questions

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1. How do you maintain your integrity while acknowledging unworthiness before God?
2. What's the difference between self-justification and righteous supplication?

## Interlinear Text

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ר אָשָׁר

H834

אָמַר

H518

אַתָּה תִּרְאֵנִי

H6663

Whom though I were righteous

לֹא

H3808

אָנֹתָה

H6030

yet would I not answer

לֹא מִשְׁפְּטָה

H8199

אַתְּ חַזְקָנִי

H2603

to my judge but I would make supplication

## Additional Cross-References

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**Job 10:15** (Righteousness): If I be wicked, woe unto me; and if I be righteous, yet will I not lift up my head. I am full of confusion; therefore see thou mine affliction;

**Job 8:5** (Parallel theme): If thou wouldest seek unto God betimes, and make thy supplication to the Almighty;

**Job 5:8** (Parallel theme): I would seek unto God, and unto God would I commit my cause:

**Job 22:27** (Parallel theme): Thou shalt make thy prayer unto him, and he shall hear thee, and thou shalt pay thy vows.

**Job 10:2** (Parallel theme): I will say unto God, Do not condemn me; shew me wherefore thou contendest with me.