

JOB AS LITERATURE

I. Job as _____

A. Grouped among the OT _____ Literature

1. Job: narrative _____
2. Psalms: OT _____
3. Proverbs: _____ maxims
4. Ecclesiastes: A _____ of _____ discourse
5. Song of Solomon: Cantata of _____
6. Lamentations: _____ lamenting the
_____ of Jerusalem

B. Bears all the characteristics of OT _____

1. Uses _____: a _____ of stressed and unstressed syllables
2. Uses parallelisms: a kind of _____ of _____
3. Uses _____ of _____

II. Job's Parallelisms

- A. Synonymous: line two _____ the thought in line one
(Ps. 2:4; cf. Job 3:11; 4:17; 5:18)

- B. Synthetic: line two _____ the idea of line one (Ps. 95:3; cf. Job 5:12, 17; 39:1)
- C. Antithetic: line two _____ the idea of line one, or gives an _____ perspective (Ps. 1:6; cf. Job 32:7-8; 36:11-12)
- D. Emblematic: a figure of speech in one line _____ a _____ stated in the other (Ps. 23:1; cf. Job 8:2, 14; 19:9)
- E. Formal: pair of lines related only by _____ (Ps. 2:6; cf. Job 38:3; 40:1-2)
- F. Climactic: a _____ of related lines, all _____ alike with the last line stating a _____ (Ps. 29:1-2; cf. Job 13:7-10)

III. Job's Figures of Speech

- A. Simile: a comparison stating something is _____ something else (Job 23:10)
- B. Metaphor: a comparison stating one thing _____ another (Job 7:7)
- C. Merism: communicates a single basic truth or idea by expressing two _____ or _____ (Job 38:19)
- D. Personification: attributes the characteristics of _____ to an inanimate _____ or an _____ (Job 38:8)