



Three Rivers Fellowship

JOB'S PARK

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1. PRELIMINARIES

1.1. Challenges from Job

1. Challenge to Biblical Creationists ¹

If earth and its life are young in geological terms, and Scriptures are true as understood by normative hermeneutic, and if man and dinosaurs were created together on Sixth Day as Scriptures say, then what man or men are portrayed as having seen dinosaurs? Where do Scriptures describe great saurians?

2. Challenge to Old-Earth Evolutionists

If ancient man knew nothing of great saurian fossils—man evolved $\approx 70 \times 10^6$ years after the extinction of the great saurians, and if Job is ancient document (predating 19th century discovery of great saurian fossils), then how can Job—understood as ancient readers would understand—describe great saurians?

1.2. Normative Biblical Hermeneutic

The *grammatico-historical* or *normative hermeneutic* (NH)² stipulates that in informative writing, customary/normative usage (of words, grammar, idiom, etc.) rules unless context—or context of parallel passage—overrules.³

¹ Basic idea of this talk stems from presentation made by C. Baugh some 30 years ago to the Missouri Association for Creation in Columbia, Missouri. Title is motivated by the movie *Jurassic Park*.

² See R. E. Walsh, Biblical hermeneutics and creation, *Proceedings of the International Conference on Creationism*, Volume 1 (1986), 121–128. This is the only hermeneutic consistent with II Tim. 2:15 (see adductive argument, *loc.cit.*).

³ Unless indicated otherwise, word usage data from: [GW] G. Wigram, *The New Englishman's Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance*, Associated Publishers & Authors (Wilmington, DE), 1975; and from [GL] G. Lisowsky, *Konkordanz zum Hebräischen Alten Testament*, Württembergische Bibelanstalt (Stuttgart), 1958.

2. GREATEST LAND CREATURE KIND THAT EVER LIVED

B'HEMOT (Job 40:15–24)

Verse 15

1. *Beasts* translates **b'hemot**, plural of **b'hemah** (*land animal*)⁴. Derives from **baham** (*to be tongue-tied, mute*). Plural important information.
2. **Asher** (*which*) singular or plural.
 - Many "non-complacent" pronouns in context refer to **b'hemot**—*all* singular⁵
 - **B'hemot** takes singular verbs⁶.
 - **B'hemot** must be viewed as *plural of majesty*, the *greatest* in a category of objects.⁷ Cf. Verse 19 *infra*
3. *I made along with thee* indicates **b'hemot** made with Job, i.e. **b'hemot** made when man was made.
 - Made on sixth day of creation when all land animal kinds were made
 - Reinforces usage of **b'hemah** as land creature
 - **B'hemot** dominates category of *land creature kinds*
 - **B'hemot** *largest land animal kind God made*

Question. Which animal, living or in fossil record, fits description of being largest land animal kind?

4. **B'hemot** *eats grass like an ox*, i.e. is plant eater or herbivore. Fits most occurrences of **b'hemah**⁸.
5. Actual gender of **b'hemot** is *male*.
 - **b'hemot** grammatically female
 - pronouns grammatically male⁹ [female grammatical gender ^ masculine personal pronouns] => actual gender male.¹⁰

⁴ Apparently the meaning in all 188 occurrences of **b'hemah/b'hemot** in Hebrew text. Sample occurrences include Gen. 1:24;7:2,8, Deut. 32:34, Job 12:7, Ps. 49:12(13),20(21); 50:10;73:22, Prov. 30:30, Is. 30:6, Jer. 7:33;15:3, etc. This is meaning in Job unless context dictates otherwise.

⁵ Examples include Verse 16 (*his strength, his force, his belly*), ..., Verse 19 (*He is first in ways of God, his Maker, ...*), Verse 20 (*for him*), etc.

⁶ Examples include Verse 15 (he eats), Verse 17 (he hangs), etc.

⁷ Only occurrence of **b'hemot** with singular pronouns and singular verbs in Hebrew Scriptures. This creature is truly unique.

⁸ Small number of occurrences describe ceremonially unclean animals—which could include predators, and lion is explicitly referred to in Prov. 30:30. NH implies that herbivore is meaning here unless context overrides, which it does not.

⁹ These occur throughout Job 40:15–24. Also masculine form occurs in third person singular verbs.

¹⁰ These pronouns could only be used if its actual gender is male – if this creature would have been given a male name, then use of masculine pronouns would be inconclusive, since they need only reflect grammatical gender. But with female grammatical gender, masculine pronouns force us to conclude that it actually is a male creature.

Verse 16

1. *Strength [is] in his loins*, i.e. powerful hip joints and lower torso.
2. *Force in his belly*, i.e. powerful belly and torso.

Verse 17

1. *His tail is like a cedar tree.*
 - **Ehrez** indicates cedar of Near East¹¹ (cf. American redwood and sequoia): very tall and up to 40 feet in circumference or more than 13 feet in diameter¹²
 - **B'hemot**, largest land animal kind which God made, has tail like redwood tree.
2. *The cords (geedayi) of his fears (pakhado) are enwrapped.*
 - **Geedayi** plural (construct) of **geed** (*sinew, cord*).¹³
 - **Pakhado** masculine plural of **pakhad** meaning *fear*.¹⁴
 - **B'hemot** male (Verse 15 *supra*).
 - Text speaks *cords of his fears enwrapped*.
 - His testicles are apparently internal!
 - Mammals have exposed testicles.
 - These orders of land animals have internal testicles: birds, amphibians, reptiles.
 - **B'hemot** *bird or amphibian or reptile*. But which one?
 - **B'hemot** not bird, made with Job on sixth day. (Birds, along with all flying forms, made on fifth day.)
 - **B'hemot** not amphibian, but plant eater. (Adult amphibians not plant eaters.¹⁵)
 - **B'hemot** *reptile, so largest land-dwelling reptile that ever lived*, corollary of being largest land creature *and* reptile.

¹¹ **Ehrez** occurs 72 times in the Hebrew text and is everywhere rendered *cedar*. It is frequently used idiomatically for majesty, strength, power. See [BDB] F. Brown, S. R. Driver, C. A. Briggs, *A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament*, Houghton Mifflin Co. (Boston, New York) / The Riverside Press (Cambridge), 1891/1906, pp. 72. [BDB]'s claim of simile for "straightness and strength" in Job 40:17 for the tail of hippopotamus is incomprehensible.

¹² M. F. Unger, *Unger's Bible Dictionary*, Moody Press, 3rd edition, 1960, p. 1135. Famous cedars of Lebanon are mentioned in Ps. 92:12, Ezek. 31:3.

¹³ **Geed** occurs 7 times in Masoretic text Gen. 32:32(33), Job 10:11; 40:17, Is. 48:4, Ezek. 37:6,8. Meaning *sinews* fits elsewhere, but *cords* is appropriate here, for what well-known sinews connect the *fears* of male body?

¹⁴ **Pakhad** occurs 25 times as a verb and 53 times as a noun. It ALWAYS means *to fear* (verb) or *fear, dread, terror* (noun), unless Job 40:17 is the exception. NH says burden is on context to overwhelmingly overturn this uniform usage if **pakhad** is to have different meaning in this passage. Context does not supply this burden, but rather reinforces this usage. Translation of **pakhad** by *thighs* (see NKJV, NAS, CB, etc.) is contrary to NH and is to be rejected.

¹⁵ Some smaller amphibians may ingest plant material (e.g., salamanders) but they are not herbivores.

Verse 18

1. *His bones are as hollow tubes of bronze.*
 - **'apheeqi** (*hollow-tubes*) plural (construct) of
 - **'apheeq** meaning *channel*.¹⁶ Some bones of
 - **b'hemot** *air-filled/pneumatic*.
2. *His bones are like forged-hammered-out-bars of iron. M'teel, forged-hammered-out bars*¹⁷: some bones of **b'hemot** *heavy and solid*, cf. **'apheeq** above.
3. Heavy, solid bones have marrow, so the hollow-tubes-of-bronze-bones air-filled.

Verse 19

1. *He is chief of the ways of God.* Complements plural of majesty in Verse 15 — **b'hemot** is the greatest of all land animals. **B'hemot** is a showpiece of God's earthly creation.¹⁸
2. *He that made him [b'hemot] will make his sword to approach.* Only God's supernatural power can kill **b'hemot** — weapons of Job's day cannot kill **b'hemot**. Crude weapons kill elephants, hippopotami.¹⁹

Verses 20–22

B'hemot has a huge appetite, lives in dense and heavily shaded marshes and swamps, near water.

Verse 23

Behold, flood oppresses, but he does not run away; he is confident even if Jordan bursts against his mouth.

- **B'hemot** apparently cannot choke
- **B'hemot** apparently does not breathe through his mouth and his nostrils are not connected to or located near his mouth.

¹⁶ **'Apheeq** occurs 19 times in Hebrew text, 17 of which refer to channels of rivers. Thus concept of *channel* must be taken here—unless context requires otherwise—and shaped by reference to bones and contrast between two types of bones and two types of metal. For root meanings, see [BDB], pp. 67–68; [BD] B. Davidson, *The Analytical Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon*, Zondervan Publishing Co, (Grand Rapids), 1970, p. 41. In this case KJV is incorrect and NKJV, NAS, CB correct.

¹⁷ **M'teel** occurs only in Job 40:18, leaving us to fall back on root **matal**, which does not occur in Hebrew Scriptures. But cognate roots in Aramaic and Arabic are well understood and mean *to forge and beat iron*: see [BDB], p. 564.

¹⁸ Fits beautifully with context: **b'hemot** is part of great summit of God's argument to Job, beginning Job 38, and ending Job 42 with Job's repentance.

¹⁹ 18Ancient northern tribes are claimed to have dined on giant mammoths.

Verse 24

Man not only cannot kill **b'hemot** (Verse 19), but man cannot capture **b'hemot**.

Question. Which creature, living or in the fossil record, matches the above descriptions?

Answer *Giant-sauropod "kind"*²⁰, including:

1. Brachiosaurus (N. America, N. Africa, Tanzania).²¹ Berlin specimen 89 U. S. tons.²² Leg bones of specimens up to 100 tons.²³
2. Camarasaurus (England).²⁴ Domed head like brachiosaurus.
3. Ultrasauros (Colorado).²⁵ Cf. (1)?
4. Diplodocus/Seismosaurus.²⁶ Nostrils top of skull. Longest dinosaur (up to 170 feet).²⁷
5. Argentinosaurus (Patagonia, Argentina)²⁸. First specimen 100 tons.
6. Brontosaurus/titanosaurus.²⁹

²⁰ General references include A. S. Romer, *Vertebrate Paleontology*, third edition, University of Chicago Press (Chicago, London), 1966; D. Lessem, D. F. Glut, *Dinosaur Encyclopedia*, The Dinosaur Society (New York, Toronto, London, Auckland), 1993; P. J. Curie, K. Padian, *Encyclopedia of Dinosaurs*, Academic Press (San Diego, London), 1997.

²¹ P. J. Curie, K. Padian, *op. cit.*, p. 655; A. Charig, *A New Look at Dinosaurs*, Facts on File (New York), 1979, pp. 110–111.

²² 21R. Gore, **Dinosaurs**, *National Geographic Magazine* **183:1**(1993), 2–53—pp. 36–37; D. Dixon, *The MacMillan Illustrated Encyclopedia of Dinosaurs and Prehistoric Animals*, MacMillan (New York), 1988, p. 128. Brachiosaurus apparently same as ultrasauros—see references in footnote 24 *infra*.

²³ R. Gore, *op. cit.*, pp. 34–35; B. Kurtén, *The Age of the Dinosaurs*, McGraw-Hill (New York, Toronto), 1968, pp. 89–91.

²⁴ D. Lessem, D. F. Glut, *op. cit.*, p. 83.

²⁵ D. Lessem, D. F. Glut, *op. cit.*, p. 429; R. Gore, *loc. cit.* Incomplete skeletons.

²⁶ D. Lessem, D. F. Glut, *op. cit.*, pp. 428–429; A. S. Romer, *op. cit.*, pp. 153–155.

Seismosaurus is up to 170 feet in length, apparently large Diplodocus. Nostrils for both fused into single opening at top of head. No leg bones for Seismosaurus.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ L. Hill, **Uncovering Patagonia's lost world**, *National Geographic Magazine* **192:6**(1997), pp. 120–137. See pp. 127–128.

²⁹ A. S. Romer, *op. cit.*, pp. 153–155.

Giant-Sauropod "Kind"³⁰

- Reptile, largest land animal
- Could not have been killed, captured by ancient man
- Herbivore dentition
- Lives around rivers/water.³¹ In water for buoyancy?
- Huge hips, rib cage
- Tail like cedar tree
- Enormous leg bones, pneumatic vertebrae and skull³²
- Breathes through top of skull

B'hemot

(Job 40:15–24)

- Reptile, largest land animal
- Cannot be killed or captured by man
- Herbivore that eats plants like an ox
- Lives near water in shade of dense swamps and marshes
- Huge, powerful hips, belly, torso
- Tail like cedar tree
- Has both hollow bones and heavy, solid bones
- Nostrils not near mouth

³⁰ See references in footnotes 19–28 *supra*.

³¹ P. Dodson, **Paleoecology**, pp. 515–519, in P. J. Curie, K. Padian, *op. cit.*

³² R. T. Bakker, *The Dinosaur Heresies*, William Morrow (New York), 1986, p. 20; A. S. Romer, *op. cit.*, p. 155; A. J. Desmond, *The Hot-Blooded Dinosaurs: A Revolution in Paleontology*, The Dial Press/James Wade (New York), 1976, p. 108; B. Kurtén, *op. cit.*, p. 91; P. J. Curie, K. Padian, *op. cit.*, p. 592.

3. GREATEST TAKER EVER LIVED, KING OF THE ARROGANT

LIVYATAN (Job 41:1–34):

Verses 1–7

1. Livyatan

- *Leviathan*, common translation, another transliteration of Hebrew **livyatan**³³. Creature described here has unique characteristics.³⁴ Occurrences of **livyatan** associated with reptiles.
- Derives from root **lavah**, *to take, partake, borrow, adhere*.³⁵ Also root of **Levi** and **Levites**, the ceremonial adhesion of Israel who took tithes of the people.³⁶
- We translate **livyatan** by **reptile-taker**, in context greatest predator Job ever saw and/or that ever existed on land. ("On land" issue below.)

Question. Which animal, living or in fossil record, best fits description of Reptile-Taker?

- Additional points from Verses 1–7.
 - **Livyatan** cannot in any way be played with, captured, tamed, or killed by any man, any creature, or any group of men of Job's day. Immediately disqualifies crocodilians.³⁷ More disqualification of crocodilians later.
 - Verses 3-4 emphasize that **livyatan** never negotiates or backs down. He is exceeding fierce, aggressive, implacable. Cf. Verse 24 (*heart hard as a millstone*).

SIDEBAR: **Livyatan** land-based.

DEFINITION. *Water-based* means animal restricted to water. *Land-based* means animal not water-based.

Many land-based animals spend much time in water (e.g. polar bears and crocodilians). Examples of water-based animals include whales and sea horses.

³³ **Livyatan** occurs 5 times in Hebrew text: Job 3:8; 41:1 (40:25), Ps. 74:14; 104:26, Is. 27:1. Both Job references refer to same creature. Ps. 74:14, Is. 27:1 refer to Satan in figure, while Ps. 104:26 refers to sea going creature. But context of Job 41:1, namely Job 41, gives explicit information about **livyatan** that favor it being viewed as *land-based* with water/swamp/mire related behavior. All these references are associated with *reptiles*.

³⁴ Since Job references of **livyatan** occur first chronologically, according to NH we take meaning from root verb **lavah**, tailored by context of Job 41 as needed.

³⁵ **Lavah** occurs 25 times in Hebrew text, frequently in sense of borrowing/lending money, also in sense of joining a company (lending oneself to) in certain forms. In pejorative sense (as in Job 41), it would mean *take*.

³⁶ [BD], p. 418

³⁷ Most commentators say this is a crocodilian, a ludicrous claim. I shall never forget watching Dr. Marlin Perkins, nearly 80 years old and curator of the St. Louis zoo, wade into waist high water and put a loop of wire around the jaws of a 16 foot Nile crocodile aided only by his robust assistant, Mr. Jim Fowler. Exploits of Mr. Steve Irwin, "Crocodile Hunter" of Australia, are well-known—his means of capturing aggressive "salties" is a rope with a loop in it. Both Dr. Perkins and Mr. Irwin and many others used means available in Job's day.

POINT. Possible to accommodate aquatic aspects or behavior of **livyatan** within an interpretation of him as land-based, but impossible to accommodate terrestrial aspects or behavior of him within an interpretation of him as water-based. *If terrestrial aspects or behavior in description of **livyatan** can be identified, he is concluded to be land-based.*

Features of Job 41 text collectively indicate **livyatan** is land-based.

1. Job lived in Uz, northern Arabia, east of Edom, west of Babylon, north of Saba.³⁸
2. Job is *land-locked*, presumably in contact with only land-based animals.
3. **Livyatan** has supporting limbs (Verse 12).
4. **Livyatan** has door-sized jaws (Verses 13b–14).
5. **Livyatan** emits combustible chemicals and has access to coals (Verse 21).
6. **Livyatan** raises himself up (Verse 25). This and [4,10] remove great marine predators, extant or extinct, from consideration.
7. Land-based weapons can be tried without success (sword, habergeon = breastplate, Verses 26–28).
8. **Livyatan's** hide makes sharp impressions in mud (Verse 30).
9. **Livyatan** has no equal on *land* (**ghapar** means *soil, dust, dry land*, Verse 3), stirs up swamps / shallow water (Verses 31–32).
10. **Livyatan** very tall (Verse 34)—cf. number [6] immediately above.

Verses 8–11

1. No man or creature dares to disturb **livyatan**; he kills whom he wants.
2. Even the mere sight of **livyatan** takes away all hope of life.
3. God alone can kill **livyatan**. With weapons of Job's day, man cannot kill **Livyatan**.

Verse 12

1. **Livyatan** extremely powerful: central member of introversion:
supporting-limbs
power
balanced frame
2. **Livyatan** extremely quick and coordinated.
 - Emphasized by first and third members of introversion centered around his power.
 - **Badayiv** (*supporting-limbs*), plural of **bad**, first member of introversion.³⁹
Supporting limbs to be compared against *balanced frame* of third member of introversion.

³⁸ See Job 1:1–15 and M. F. Unger, *op. cit.*, p. 1129. Concerning location of Saba, see pp. 941–942 of Unger. Important to note that *Job was homebody*, patriarch of extensive estate, serving as priest for his children and their families, sacrificing early in the morning for each of them, his *continual practice* (Job 1:1–5).

³⁹ Plural of **bad** occurs 57 times in Hebrew text, 56 outside Job 41:12: 42 times as *bars, strong branches*, most of these—35 times—in sense of *supporting bars, staves*; 5 times in sense of *divisive gossip, lies*; and 9 times in sense of *linen* (from notion of *threads*). By NH, we use notion of *supporting bars* as shaped by context of Job 41:12, namely *supporting limbs*.

- **kheen gher'ko** (*his balanced frame*).
- **kheen** means *gracefulness, beauty, fitness*. Here *balanced, coordinated, proportionate*.⁴⁰
- **gherek** means *order, structure, arrangement*. Here *structure, frame*.⁴¹
- phrase **kheen gher'ko** literally *gracefulness/balance of his frame*.

3. *Supporting limbs* and *balanced frame* answer to each other in introversion, suggesting his frame balanced with respect to these limbs. Emphasis on power and double emphasis on gracefulness and coordination. Suggests **livyatan bipedal**. (Crocodilians *not* well-coordinated in various respects (turning corners, pursuing prey on land)).

Verses 13, 15–17

Livyatan cannot be skinned (in Job's day). His scales-hide very thick and impenetrable. (Crocodilians can be skinned rather easily)

Resen means [*double*] row [*of teeth*], refers to his *two rows of fearsome teeth, upper and lower*.⁴² Cf. Verses 14, 29.

Verse 14—cf. Verse 29b

1. *Doors of his face*.
 - **Dal'tehy**—*door-sized* as compared with real doors.⁴³
2. Hypocatastasis!⁴⁴ **Livyatan** has *door sized jaws*.

⁴⁰ **Kheen** occurs only here, derives from **khehnen** (*to be graceful/proportionate*), ultimately derives from **khanan** (*to show grace/favor/supplicate*—88 occurrences?), is similar to **khehn** (*grace/favor*—66 occurrences); see [BD], *op. cit.*, p. 267. *Gracefulness, coordination, balance, proportion* is indicated by various Israelite warriors being given the name **khanan** (1 Chr. 8:23, 38; 9:44; 11:43, Ezr. 2:46, Ne. 7:49; 8:7; 10:10, 22, 26; 13:13, Jer. 35:4), and **khehn** describing physical appearance of women (Pro. 11:16; 31:30, Nah. 3:4), deer (Pro. 5:19), precious stones (Pro. 1:9; 4:9; 3:22; 17:8). [BDB], *op. cit.*, p. 336 claims that in Job 41:12, "*grace of his proportions ... not very appropriate in context ... but nothing better has been proposed*". We propose something better, namely *his balanced frame*.

⁴¹ **Gherék** occurs 34 times (29 *monetary accounting*, 1 *social rank*, 4 *physical order/structure*) and derives from **gharak** (*to order, arrange, structure*—76 occurrences). Context here favors *physical structure / frame*.

⁴² **Resen** occurs 5(?) times, has the root meaning *to curb, bridle*, means *bridle* 3 times (Job 30:11, Ps. 32:9, Is. 30:28), *mouth of a spring* 1 time (for name of Assyrian city, Gen. 10:12, see [BDB], *op. cit.*, p. 942), *row of teeth* 1 time (Job. 41:5(13)). Concerning latter usage, see [WG] W. Gesenius, *Lexicon Manuale Hebraicum et Chaldaicum in Veteris Testamenti Veteris*, translated by S. P. Tregelles as *Gesenius' Hebrew and Chaldean Lexicon*, W. B. Eerdmans (Grand Rapids), eleventh printing, 1974, p. 772. In [WG], it is claimed that **resen** in Job 41:5(13) refers directly to bit of bridle, and therefore by metonymy—namely thing biting for thing bitten—for teeth biting bit of bridle. In support of this an exact parallel with Greek term **chalinoi** for *teeth* is adduced: **chalinów** means *bridle*, **chalinós** means *bridle, bit of bridle*, and plural **chalinói** means *teeth*—see [BAGD] F. W. Gingrich, F. W. Danker, *A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature*, second edition of W. Arndt, F. W. Gingrich, *id. tit.*, translation of W. Bauer, *Griechisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch zu den Schriften des Neues Testaments und der übrigen urchristlichen Literatur*, University of Chicago Press (Chicago), 1979, p. 874.

⁴³ **Dal'tehy** is plural of **delet**, which occurs 83 times and always means that which is physically door-sized unless context specifically overrides (e.g. Job 3:10 (*doors of the womb*), Ps. 78:23 (*doors of heaven*)—claim of such an exception in Eccl. 12:4 is clearly an error in [BDB], *op. cit.*, p. 185). In Middle East, doors were *the opening for ingress and egress, an essential part of a tent or house*, M. F. Unger, *op. cit.*, p. 273. *Door-sized* for Job means *a hinged opening of sufficient size to allow typical adult to enter or leave a tent or house*.

⁴⁴ E. W. Bullinger, *Figures of Speech Used in the Bible: Explained and Illustrated*, Baker Book House (Grand Rapids), 1968, pp. 744–745.

3. *His teeth are terrible all around*. Poetic rhyming with *double row of teeth* (Verse 13).

Verses 18–21. Remarkable data.

1. **Livyatan** sneezes and breathes out fire;⁴⁵ orange (incandescent?) eyes.
2. Like bombardier beetle, does **livyatan** have separate chambers in his head to store chemicals needed for this combustion?
3. This feature not testable *per se* in fossil record—can speculate about possible location of such chambers storing chemicals that combust when combined.
4. Many definitive characteristics of **livyatan** in Job testable by fossil record; and for that creature satisfying such, Job gives *additional* information about him not knowable from fossil record alone, e.g. his fiery abilities.
5. Fiery abilities show **livyatan** not waterbased (*ignites coals*). See Sidebar above.

Note. Crocodilians do *not* have this ability.

Verses 22–23

1. Powerful neck. Needed to support *door-sized jaws* of Verse 14.
2. His muscles (*folds of his flesh*) are firm; he cannot be moved. Cf. middle member of introversion of Verse 12.
3. Terror dances before him. Cf. *terror-teeth* of Verse 14.

Verses 23

1. **Livyatan** is *merciless* (*his heart hard as millstone*). He is the *Taker*.
2. Cf. Verses 2 (**livyatan** *does not negotiate*) and 10 (*no one dare stir livyatan*).

Verses 25a, 34a

1. [*When*] *he rises up high* translates **meesehto**.⁴⁶ Crocodilians disqualified.
2. *He beholds all high things*. This reinforces assertion that **livyatan** *rises high* and indicates **livyatan** can hold that position.
3. Combination of *door-sized jaws* and *rises high*—Verses 14, 24a, 34a—difficult to maintain of water-based creature (cf. Sidebar above).
4. For land-based creature, rising up high and holding position strongly suggests:

livyatan bipedal

⁴⁵ Bombardier beetle has capacity to eject two chemicals—hydrogen peroxide and hydroquinines—from two separate chambers through two separate jets located at rear of its body, which chemicals combine outside body and combust. There is complex system of enzymes, enzyme blockers, nerves, and muscles to control this volatile capacity.

⁴⁶ Specific form **meesehto** occurs only here, comes from **seht** (occurring 14 times), derives from **nasah** (meaning *lift, carry, take* as transitive verb and *rise, be high* as intransitive verb—[BDB], *op. cit.*, pp. 669–673) occurring around 600 times. **Meesehto** is only occurrence of **seht** referring to creature raising itself up. Meaning *rise high* is consistent with intransitive usages of **nasah** and is confirmed by Verse 34a in context.

5. This explains paradox of Verse 12: **livyatan** is at once large, powerful, quick, graceful precisely because he is biped *AND* has a balanced frame cantilevered about his supporting [*back*] limbs.
6. **Livyatan** can literally turn on a dime.

Verse 25b,c,d

7. *The mighty ones are terrified. Yaguru means terrified, to huddle together out of fear.*⁴⁷
8. **Livyatan** tears in pieces as indicated by **meesh'baryim**—from [*his*] breaking-tearing in pieces.⁴⁸
9. **Yeet'khatau** means *they [the mighty ones] lose control of their bodily functions. Hebrew is euphemistic: literally, they purify/defile themselves.*⁴⁹ Real meaning clear in context.
10. *When even mightiest warrior sees livyatan raising himself up, he is terrified; and he hears or sees livyatan breaking-tearing bodies to pieces he immediately loses control of his bodily functions.*
11. Cf. Verse 9: *all hope is in vain.*
12. Cf. Verses 10-11: *no one can stand before livyatan, so who can stand before God of Job?*
13. **Livyatan** truly **THE TAKER**.

Verses 26–29a

1. These weapons are of no avail: *sword, spear, dart, breastplate, javelin, arrows, slingshot.*
2. Cf. Verse 15–17, 23: *the impenetrability of his scales and hide.*
3. These weapons can kill crocodilians, elephants, whales, etc., *but not livyatan.*

⁴⁷ **Yaguru** derives from **gur**, which occurs 97 times and has these well-established uses: *dwell, congregate, strive, whelp young, be terrified*. Context must decide. Clearly only meaning that makes sense here is *terrified*. Cf. Num. 22:3, Deut. 1:17; 18:22; 32:27, Jud. 5:17(?), 1 Sam. 18:15, Job 19:29, Ps. 22:23(24); 33:8, Hos. 10:5.

⁴⁸ **Meesh'ebaryim** derives from **shehber**, a form of **shabar**, which in all of its forms occurs 223 times—193 of which mean *break, break into pieces, destroy*. Form **shehber** occurs 40 times—all of these mean *broken into pieces*, unless Job 41:17(25) is the exception, and context does not justify an exception. In context of door-sized jaws with terror-teeth all around, it is rendered by *breaking-tearing in pieces*.

⁴⁹ **Yeet'khatau** derives from **khatah**, whose various forms occur over 500 times and have two fundamental, dually-related meanings: *fail/failure, sin, defile/uncleanness*; and *to expiate sin, make atonement for sin, purify oneself*. This word group *never* means confusion/bewilderment unless Job 41:17(25) is the exception, and context must overwhelmingly support such an exception; but context overwhelmingly supports fact that issue is crystal clear to mighty ones—without mercy they are going to be grilled and seared, torn into chunks by door sized jaws and terror-teeth, bolted down possibly still conscious, and melted in the stomach acids of **livyatan**, and as they see this happen to their colleagues, hearing their muffled cries from inside **livyatan**, mighty ones perform the action of *defiling/purifying themselves*. This is Hebrew euphemism for *losing control of one's bodily functions* and is the consequence of context shaping this customary usage. KJV essentially nails this verb with *they purify themselves*. Note that NKJV, NASB, NAB, etc. are overruled by NH.

Verse 29b

1. **Livyatan** *laughs* when threatened.
2. Cf. Verses 13b, 14. This is the appearance of his double row of teeth—upper and lower, the doors of his face, terror-teeth all around. (He smiles when dinner is served.)

Verse 30

1. **Livyatan's** hide *rough with points*, makes impressions in *mire* (so not water-based).
2. Cf. Verses 15–17, 23 on toughness and impenetrability of his hide.

Verses 31–32

1. **M'tsulah**, in context with swamp mud of Verse 30, means *marsh-depths*.⁵⁰ Swamp boils as he chases down prey in and around marsh (perhaps young **b'hemot**, 40:21–22).
2. **Yam** means simply *shallow water* in this context,⁵¹ stirred like a pot of ointment.
3. **T'hohm** here means *stream or river*,⁵² in which *his wake is shiny and grey-headed*.

⁵⁰ **M'tsulah** derives from **tsul**, meaning *stone-lined hollow / basin for washing grain* ([BDB], *op. cit.*, p. 846). **M'tsulah** occurs 11 times (another form **tsulah** occurs once). Its essential meaning is *depth of a body of water*, and in various contexts its meaning ranges from *deep sea* (Jon. 2:4) to *depth of shallow sea* (Ex. 15:5) to *depth of a river* (Zech. 10:11) to *depth of mud of swamp* (Ps. 69:3) (cf. [BDB], *op. cit.*, pp. 846–847). The context of Job 41:31 is marsh mud from preceding verse analogous to context of Ps. 69:3. Further, it seems unreasonable to say **livyatan** moves from swamp mud in Verse 30 to oceanic depths in Verse 31, especially given root meaning of **m'tsulah** and its documented range of meanings elsewhere. Finally, behavior of **livyatan** is observable to landlocked, submersible-less Job, which also seems to force meaning given here. See footnote 37.

⁵¹ **Yam** occurs over 380 times, and great majority of that usage refers directly or indirectly to the Mediterranean Sea. There are distinct blocks of usage: *deep seas—Mediterranean, Galilee, Dead; shallow seas—Red Sea* (e.g. Ex. 13:18), *sea of the plain* (Deut. 4:49); *rivers—Nile* (Nah. 3:8,8, Is. 19:5; 27:1, Ezek. 32:2), *Euphrates* (Is. 21:1, Jer. 51:36); *basins—those of the Temple* (I Kings 7:23,24,25, II Kings 2:25, I Chron. 18:8, II Chron. 4:2, Jer. 52:17,20); *springs in the desert* (Gen. 36:24). Cf. [BDB], *op. cit.*, pp. 410–411. Context of Job 41:31 is remarkably parallel to those passages in which above exceptions occur; it is absolutely clear that Mediterranean *cannot* be meant because of location of Uz; and hence **yam** should be consistent with meaning of other blocks just outlined, and since point of this passage is not some specific body of water, **yam** should be taken as simply *body of water*. But in fact, comparison to pot of ointment forces this to be a *shallow body of water*—see M. F. Unger, *op. cit.*, pp. 806–807: water is stirred like ointment. This is only meaning consistent with the issues raised with **m'tsulah** *supra*, **t'hohm** *infra*, the context, and footnote 37.

⁵² **T'hohm** derives from **hohm** meaning *murmur, roar, discomfit*, the former applying this notion to bodies of water. **T'hohm** occurs 35 times, most of which occurrences are used of *subterranean waters, oceanic depths*, etc. However, it is also used of *shallow seas* (Ex. 15:5, 8), *inland waters* (Job 38:30), *rivers* (Ezek. 31:4, 15), *spring-generated streams* in Canaan (Deut. 8:7, Ps. 48:2(7))—cf. [BDB], *op. cit.*, pp. 1062–1063. NH mandates *oceanic depths / abyss*, unless context compels otherwise. Contexts in the passages cited *supra* compel otherwise, and context in Job 41:32 correspondingly compels otherwise: **livyatan** moves on land in northern central Arabia and exhibits water behavior that Job can observe (footnote 37)—[BDB], *loc. cit.*, suggests that the reference in Job 41:32 is to river Jordan (cf. 40:23). Since this passage fits pattern of exceptions, then NH mandates this same exception.

Verse 33

1. **Livyatan** has no equal on **ghapar**, meaning *soil, dust, land*.⁵³ *Greatest taker of all on land.*
2. *One made without fear.* **Livyatan** fears no one (having no equal on land).

Verse 34

1. *He beholds all high [things].* Double meaning: **livyatan** looks dauntlessly on all things, and

livyatan very tall

2. *He is king over sons of pride.* His second Biblical title:

King of sons of pride

3. **Livyatan** animal most typifying Satan, explaining Ps. 74:14, Is. 27:1.
4. This creature has *two* names:

Taker and **King of sons of pride.**

⁵³ **Ghapar** occurs 108 times and uniformly refers to *soil* in some form: *soil, dust, land, powder, mortar, ground*, etc. Context here does not countermand this uniform usage. Hence this meaning obtains here and is shaped by context to mean *dry land*.

Summary. **Livyatan** characteristics:

1. Reptile-taker, greatest land predator of all time, king of the arrogant:
 - kills and eats whatever and whomever he wants, whenever he wants.
 - never negotiates, exceedingly fierce, merciless

2. Cannot be hurt, captured, tamed, killed, except by God:
 - no ancient weapon avails
 - cannot be skinned
 - thick impenetrable hide with points that leave impressions in swamp mire
 - hard, unassailable muscles
 - cannot be touched/disturbed
 - mightiest warriors terrified when he rises up high, "void" when he breaks-tears to pieces

3. Powerful, balanced, graceful frame:
 - very tall
 - huge biped balanced across its supporting (hind) limbs, coordinated
 - powerful neck and unassailable muscles

4. Door-sized jaws:
 - Terrible teeth all around, upper and lower—his double rows or *bridle*
 - Gives impression of laughing

5. Chemical behavior:
 - sneezes fire
 - special chambers in head?

6. Water behavior:
 - makes swamp boil like a pot
 - stirs shallow water like mixing spices into a pot of ointment
 - wake in water is shiny and hoary

Question. Which creature, living or in the fossil record, matches the above description (insofar as verifiable by fossil record)?

Answer. *Giant-theropod "kind"*. Only creature matching above characteristics.

1. Several known varieties in this kind:⁵⁴
 - Tyrannosaurus Rex (North America)^{55 56}
 - Tarbosaurus Bataar (Mongolia, Asia)⁵⁷
 - Giganotosaurus Carolinii (Patagonia, Argentina, South America)⁵⁸
 - Carcharodontosaurus Saharicus (Algeria, Egypt, Morocco)⁵⁹

2. Giant-theropod kind features.^{60 61}
 - Greatest land predator of all time⁶¹
 - Body up to: 20 feet tall (when raised up), 47 feet long, 10 tons
 - Jaws up to 6 feet long
 - Teeth up to 12 inches long, double serrated
 - Biped: body balanced over hind limbs
 - Sharp studs on theropod hide^{62 63}
 - Near rivers/lakes⁶⁴

⁵⁴ M. DiChristina, **The dinosaur hunter**, *Popular Science* **249:3**(1996), 40–46. See global distribution map of all four varieties on p. 46.

⁵⁵ R. Gore, *op. cit.*—see pp. 43–46, especially photo of largest T-Rex skull to date of "Sue". Compared to humans in photo, skull looks more than 5 feet long.

⁵⁶ D. Webster, **A dinosaur named Sue**, *National Geographic Magazine* **195:6**(1999), 46–59. Skull's length stated to be 5 feet, 1 inch long (fossilized bone only). Head may have been 5.5 to 6 feet.

⁵⁷ M. DiChristina, *loc. cit.*, for geographic location; R. Gore, *op. cit.*, pp. 44–45 for photo and information (*longer jaws than T. Rex*).

⁵⁸ L. Hill, *op. cit.* Head of giganotosaurus (flesh and hide included) measures more than 6 feet on scale drawing on p. 127. Skull alone is over 6 feet on p. 125.

⁵⁹ P. Sereno, **Africa's dinosaur castaways**, *National Geographic Magazine* **189:6**(1996), 106–119. Skull alone is 5 feet, 4 inches; so head of 5.5 to 6 feet.

⁶⁰ See references of footnotes 53–58. Differences between varieties included seem small to an amateur's eye *vis-a-vis* the differences between varieties of dog and wolf within dog kind.

⁶¹ It is judgment call *not* to include the very large theropod allosaurus in giant-theropod kind: up to 18 feet tall, up to 40 feet long, head up to 4 feet long (skull cited is 3 feet, 4 inches, with head somewhat longer)—but body weight typically 1 ton (more for larger specimens)—see D. Lessem, D. F. Glut, *op. cit.*, pp. 19–20. Overall smaller dimensions, significantly smaller/weaker jaws, far less body weight, and uniform size of varieties included in giant-theropod kind are grounds for my view that allosaurus not be included or at least left in abeyance. It is conceded there is a case for including allosaurus; so this is presently an open question. Issue is following: could allosaurus have arisen as a genetic variation from the created kind of giant-theropods (or conversely)?

⁶² Some claim giant theropods were scavengers and not predators: J. Achenbach, **Dinosaurs come alive**, *National Geographic Magazine* **203:3**(2003), pp. 2–33 (e.g. p. 14); H. W. Petersen, letter in **Forum**, *National Geographic Magazine* **204:1**(2003). Three of their points:

1. *Giant-theropods were not so fast.* But giant-theropods have bird-like hips and estimated speeds between 40 kph and 70 kph. (What sort of muscle fibers did they have?) They were faster than their prey (including giant-sauropods).
2. *Giant-theropods do not have front limbs sufficient for securing prey (in counterdistinction to cats).* But wolves, hyenas, Komodo dragons, crocodilians, seagulls, ravens do not have grasping limbs, and all are successful hunters, and all but the last two hunt most of the time. These creatures do have jaws/beaks for grasping prey.
3. *T. Rex had bone-crushing teeth, indicating a scavenger.* But hyenas have bone-crushing teeth and in some areas of Africa they are *primary* predators.

⁶³ D. Lessem, D. F. Glut, *op. cit.*, p. 92; P. J. Curie, K. Padian, *op. cit.*, p. 674.

⁶⁴ P. Dodson, *op. cit.*, p. 516 (large dinosaurs generally and Tarbo. specifically).

3. One giant-theropod variety's scientific name similar to its second Biblical name:

*KING OVER SONS OF PRIDE ~
KING OF TYRANTS ~*

“TYRANNOSAURUS REX”

SUMMARY. Giant-theropod kind fits Job's description of **livyatan**.

4. LOGICAL ISSUES

4.1. Implications

1. First Implication:

(Job 40,41 Normative Hermeneutic) ⇒ certain characteristics.

2. Second Implication

certain characteristics ⇒ giant-sauropods / giant-theropods

3. Necessary Inference (Transitivity)

(Job 40,41 **AND** Normative Hermeneutic) ⇒ giant-sauropods / giant-theropods

= Main implication of this talk.

4. Questions

- Was Job a paleontologist?⁶⁵
- Was Moses a paleontologist?⁶⁶
- Were redactors of 600–250 B.C. paleontologists?⁶⁷
- How do we account for Job 40:15–24; 41:1–34 as understood by the Normative Hermeneutic?

4.2. Adductive Inferences

1. Scriptures inspired
2. Scriptures true/inerrant precisely as interpreted by the Normative Hermeneutic
3. Evolutionary timetable collapses from Triassic through Holocene—Job and great saurians contemporaneous: **JOB'S PARK**
4. Giant-sauropods a **baramin** (*which I made with thee*)
5. Giant-theropods a **baramin** (part of argument in context with **b'hemot**)
6. **B'hemot, livyatan** great climax of God's argument to Job (Job 38–41). Job's reaction (42:1–6) includes: *Wherefore I abhor [myself] and repent in dust and ashes*. Rational response to giant-sauropods and giant-theropods is *repentance before Job's God*.

⁶⁵ Linguistic evidence favors Job as author. See [RJB] R. Jamieson, A. R. Fausset, D. Brown, *Commentary Practical and Explanatory on the Whole Bible, The Book of Job, Introduction*, revised edition, seventeenth printing, Zondervan Publishing House (Grand Rapids), 1979, pp. 361–363. Job apparently lived in 19th century B.C. See also M. F. Unger, *op. cit.*, p. 593 for further documentation.

⁶⁶ Moses is proposed as author of Job by E. W. Bullinger in his introduction to Job in [CB]: *The Companion Bible*, Zondervan Bible Publishers (Grand Rapids), 1974, p. 666.

⁶⁷ JEPD and liberal scholars claim that Job is work of later editors, citing Job 40:15–24 and Job 41 as specific examples of later insertions. See M. F. Unger, *op. cit.*, p. 594. Typical is claim of *The New American Bible*, Thomas Nelson Publishers (Nashville), p. 561, that Job was composed between 5th and 7th century B.C., and claim of *Funk & Wagnalls New Encyclopedia*, Volume 15(1983), 70–71 that composition was between 500 and 250 B.C. and used at least two authors/editors.

5. CRITICISMS

5.1. No Lower Criticism of Text

1. Kittel's textual apparatus⁶⁸
2. Changes of the Sopherim⁶⁹

5.2. Uneven Application of NH

1. Eclectic choice of where to examine usage versus context—"presumptuous" choice of words or structures deemed critical
2. Job 40:20–22 not critically examined. Does this passage Biblically settle debate of how giant-sauropods lived? Also: comparing terms of Job 40:20–22 with 41:30–32 (relationship between giant-theropods and giant-sauropods?); language in 41:18–21 describing fiery abilities.

5.3. Use of Popularized Sources

1. Primary literature^{70 71}
2. Organization and style of monographs⁷²
3. Primary sources might yield important clues: e.g., issues of paleoecology, **livyatan's** fiery capabilities (huge heads of giant-theropods have space needed to house appropriate chemicals), etc.?

5.4. Taxonomic Issues

1. Issue of *created-kind* or **baramin**
2. Conjecture: many animals listed in Job 38–41. Each of these a post-Flood baramin?

5.5. Expectations

Sufficient evidence presented to support the view that Job 40:15–24; 41:1–34 described great saurians. Expectation: meeting above criticisms will confirm and flesh out this view.

⁶⁸ R. Kittel *et al*, *Biblia Hebraica*, Württembergische Bibelanstalt (Stuttgart), 1937 (1st edition), 1951 (7th edition).

⁶⁹ C. D. Ginsburg, *Introduction to the Massoretico-Critical Edition of the Hebrew Bible*, Trinitarian Bible Society, 1897. See summary of Anglican scholar E. W. Bullinger in [CB], Appendices 30–33. If Bullinger's summary of scribal emendations is accurate, then Job 40:15–24; 41:1–34 are not affected. But this needs checking.

⁷⁰ Wherever popular sources were checked against more primary sources, the discrepancies seemed minor.

⁷¹ Given P. Sereno, *op. cit.* was funded in part by National Geographic Society grant and Sereno was lead investigator, P. Sereno, *op. cit.* is primary source. But there remains question of peer-review.

⁷² D. Lessem, D. F. Glut, *op. cit.* is monograph with popular style. P. J. Curie, K. Padian, *op. cit.* is major academic work, its organization makes tracking certain topics or creatures almost inaccessible. A. S. Romer, *op. cit.* is a broad work.

6. RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

6.1. Preliminary Comment

Main implication

(Job 40,41 **AND** Normative Hermeneutic) \Rightarrow
giant-sauropods / giant-theropods

is tautological consequence of

[(Job 40,41 **AND** Normative Hermeneutic) \Rightarrow certain charact.] **AND**
[certain characteristics. \Rightarrow giant-sauropods / giant-theropods]

Only way to rebut main implication: rebut at least one conjunct.⁷³

6.2. Rules for Rebuttal

Each conjunct is material implication. *Only way* to test, assume antecedent true and test consequent.⁷⁴

1. Rebuttal of

(Job 40,41 **AND** Normative Hermeneutic) \Rightarrow certain characteristics.

must assume Normative Hermeneutic is applied to Job 40,41 as a given.

2. Rebuttal of

certain characteristics. \Rightarrow giant-sauropods / giant-theropods

must assume certain characteristics. (listed *above*) as a given.

⁷³ This statement holds for two-valued logic, multi-valued Boolean logic, intuitionistic (Heyting) logic, logic on the unit interval with any continuous T-norm as conjunction, logic on complete quasi-monoidal lattices (cqml) in which the tensor product (conjunction) behaves algebraically as continuous T-norm, etc. For discussion of Heyting algebras see P. T. Johnstone, *Stone Spaces*, Cambridge University Press (Cambridge), 1982. For definition and role of cqml's, see U. Höhle, A. Šostak, **Axiomatic foundations of fixed-basis fuzzy topology**, pp. 123–272, and S. E. Rodabaugh, **Categorical foundations of variable-basis fuzzy topology**, pp. 273–388, both in U. Höhle and S. E. Rodabaugh, eds, *Mathematics of Fuzzy Sets: Logic, Topology, and Measure Theory, The Handbooks of Fuzzy Sets Series*, Volume 3(1999), Kluwer Academic Publishers (Boston/Dordrecht/London).

⁷⁴ **FALSE** in the antecedent *always* yields a **TRUE** implication in *any* of logical approaches listed in footnote 72. This is why disputing whether NH should be applied to Job (because it is poetry, because ...) is logically irrelevant no matter what the logic; and discussion time should not be wasted on logical irrelevancies.

7. APPENDIX: Figures and Illustrations



Figure 1. Hippopotamus
<https://mammalfacts.com/hippopotamus-facts.html>



Figure 2. Hippopotamus' Tail
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/mahteetagong/3391401390>



Figure 3. Alligator
<https://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/FactSheet.aspx?speciesID=221>



Figure 4. Steve Irwin
Subduing an Alligator on the Tonight Show
<https://www.latimes.com/world/la-crochunter-pg-photogallery.html>



Figure 5. Crocodile Subdued with a Rope
<https://www.cairnspost.com.au/news/cairns-gone-wild/scientists-head-north-for-annual-cape-york-crocs-quest/news-story/9a73b5f16c3ba9f436a48989dfc59e7c>



Figure 7. Brontosaurus (Apatosaurus)
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apatosaurus#/media/File:Louisae.jpg>

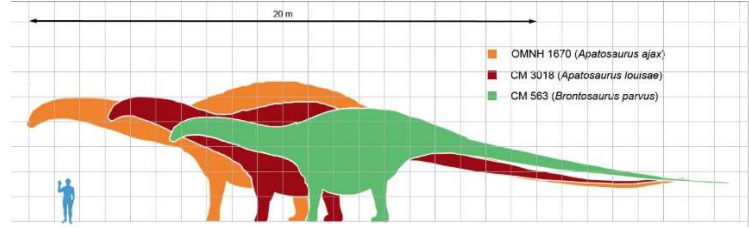


Figure 6. Brontosaurus Family Relative Sizes
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apatosaurus#/media/File:Apatosaurus_scale_mmartyniuk_wiki.png

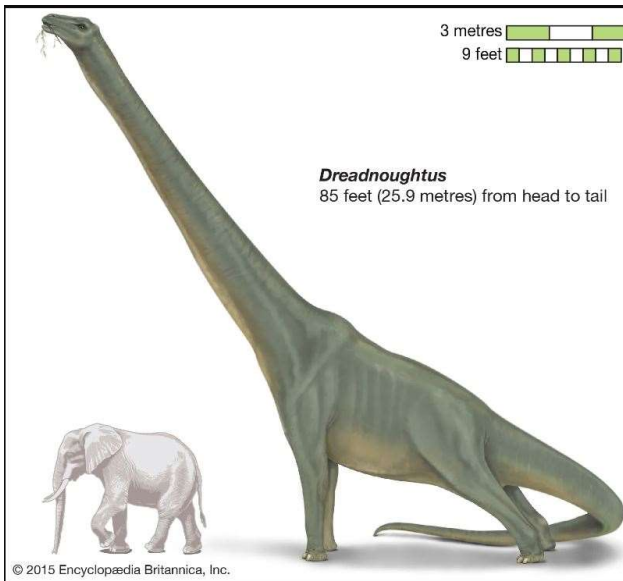


Figure 8. Dreadnoughtus
<https://www.britannica.com/list/titanosaurs-8-of-the-worlds-biggest-dinosaurs>

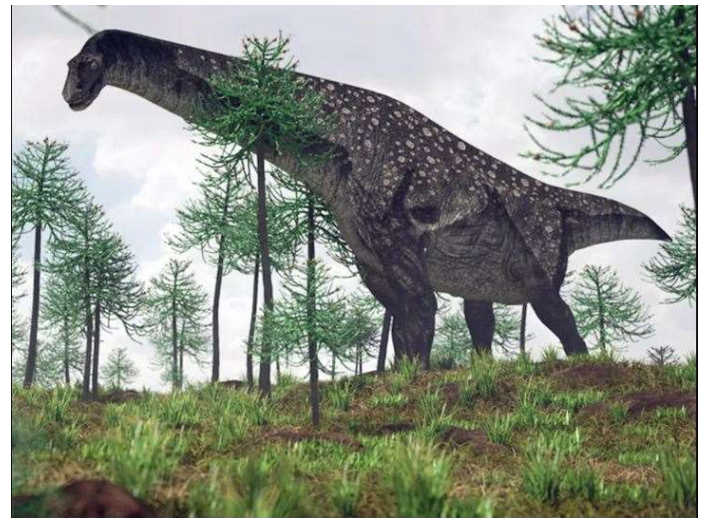


Figure 9. Patagotitan
<https://www.britannica.com/list/titanosaurs-8-of-the-worlds-biggest-dinosaurs>



Figure 10. Tyrannosaurus Rex
<https://www.amnh.org/exhibitions/permanent/saurischian-dinosaurs/tyrannosaurus-rex>



Figure 11. Tyrannosaurus Rex (Pittsburgh)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HOCQkPXYZU>

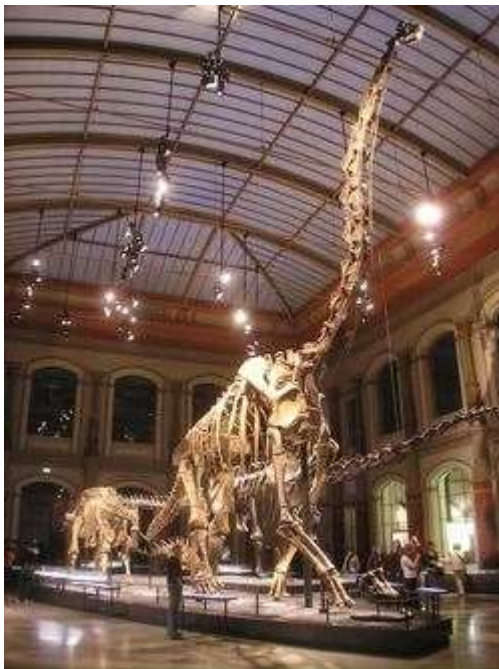


Figure 12. Brachiosaurus (Berlin)
<https://fossil.fandom.com/wiki/Brachiosaurus>



Figure 13. Ultrasaurus
<https://www.extinctanimals.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Ultrasaurus-Skeleton.jpg>



Figure 14. Diplodocus
<https://www.carnegiebirthplace.com/blog/2020/5/11/dippy-about-dinosaurs>



Figure 15. Argentinosaurus
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentinosaurus#/media/File:Argentinosaurus_skeleton,_PLoS_ONE.png