

GREEK GRAMAR AND SPIRITUAL GIFTS

(1 Cor.12:8-11) is one Greek sentence with unique Greek grammar. Paul used this Greek grammar to list **nine** of the nineteen spiritual gifts of the church age. Paul continues this list in (1 Cor.12:28-31; Rom.12:6-8; and Eph.4:11).

Paul separated these nine spiritual gifts to make a point which this lesson will introduce by the following four points.

1. Paul used the Greek men-de particle sequence (one and another) to list these nine spiritual gifts.

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|----------|---------------------------|
| Hos men | word of wisdom |
| De allos | word of knowledge |
| | |
| Heteros | faith |
| De allos | gifts of healings |
| De allos | effects of miracles |
| De allos | prophecy |
| De allos | distinguishing spirits |
| | |
| Heteros | various kinds of tongues |
| De allos | interpretation of tongues |

2. Paul connected the relative pronoun (hos) with the particle of affirmation (men) to offer special note to these nine spiritual gifts.

Then he used the contrasting adjectives allos (one of the same kind) and heteros (one of a different kind) to separate these **nine** spiritual gifts into three sections. Note that Paul used **heteros without the de** twice and thus broke the sequence to make three sections.

1st section	2 spiritual gifts:	2nd section	5 spiritual gifts:
_____		_____	
_____		_____	
3rd section	2 spiritual gifts	_____	
_____		_____	
_____		_____	

NOTE: Pay special attention to the blank lines for point 4.

3. The use of heteros with two spiritual gifts is also unique.

Heteros requires a different understanding of these two biblical words of spiritual gifts: **faith and prophecy**.

The **spiritual gift of faith** is not associated with the normal use of acquiring it (Rom.10:17).

The same is true with the **spiritual gift of prophecy** (2 Pet.1:16-21).

These are supernatural gifts and completely dependent upon the Indwelling Spirit (**1 Cor.12-14**).

4. In 1 Cor.13:8-10, Paul remove one spiritual gift from each section of 1 Cor.12:8-10.

- NOW write the spiritual gifts on the blank lines at point 2.

In doing this, Paul shows that these nine spiritual gifts are partial or temporary gifts during the church age.

In this passage of Scriptures, Paul teaches that some spiritual gifts would **cease (pauo)** and some would be **done away (katargeo)** during the church age (from Pentecost to the Rapture).

We will take up the subject of **Partial (temporary) Spiritual Gifts** in our next study.

Why did Paul set these **nine** gifts in sections?

Why did Paul separate these **nine** spiritual gifts?
