

PAUL'S MASTERY OF GREEK

Paul wrote our lesson text as two Greek sentences: (1 Thess.4:9-10a) and (1 Thess.4:10b-12). NASB.

Next Paul put:

- Eight verbal noun of present infinitives,
- Four present and one aorist indicative main verbs,
- Two present subjunctives

In these two Greek sentences.

Paul did this to make doctrinal points about God's Love towards the Brethren, which influences the world watching through the window of the local church, to see if they have something worth joining.

The Greek language helps me understand the important doctrines to give the congregation.

This lesson will study three ways Paul laid out the doctrinal subject of God's love for the Brethren in the Greek language (1 Thess.4:9-12).

1. Paul laid the doctrinal points of God's Love for the Brethren in the Greek in three sections.

- Section one: (1 Thess.4:9-10) Paul's Introduction
- Section two (1 Thess.4:11) Paul's problem-solving doctrines associated with God's Love of Brethren to function.
- Section three (1 Thess.4:12) Paul's concluding remarks of outsiders looking through church windows.

2. In section ONE (1 Thess.4:9-10) (which is one Greek sentence), watch for four main verbs (p.a.ind.) and three (p. infin and 1 (articular infin) [to agapeo] God's love. These infinitives show us divine purpose.

Paul's subject - "Now as to the love of the brethren,"

"you have (echo/ p.a.ind.2pl) no need for anyone to write (grapho/ p.a.infin) to you, for you yourselves are (eimi/ p.a.ind.2pl) taught by God to love (**to agapao**/ p.a.infin) one another;" (1 Thess.4:9)

What are the doctrinal points?_____.

"or indeed you **do practice** (poieo/ p.a.ind.2pl) it (God's love) toward **all the brethren** who are in all Macedonia. But we urge (parakaleo/ p.a.ind.1pl) you, **brethren, to excel** (perisseuo/ p.a.infin) still more." (1 Thess.4:10)

What are the doctrinal points?_____

3. In section TWO (1 Thess.4:11), look for three adjunctive conjunctives (kai) [and] connecting four present infinites reflecting divine purpose, God's Directive will) and one (a.a.ind 1pl).

NOTE: Section two introduces **problem-solving doctrines** to God's love for the brethren.

Paul's subject - "Now as to the love of the brethren."

Section two - (Three parts: a, b, c which are problem-solving doctrines)

- a. "**And** (adjunctive kai/ connecting infinitives) **to make** (philotimeomai/ p.m.infin) **It your ambition to lead a quiet life** (hesuchazo/ p.a.infin)

What are the doctrinal points? _____

- b. "**And** (kai) **to attend** (prasso/ p.a.infin) **to your own business**

What are the doctrinal points? _____

- c. "**And** (kai) **to work** (ergazomai/ p.m.infin) **with your own hands, Just as we commanded** (paraggello/ a.a.ind.1pl) **you,**"

What are the doctrinal points? _____

4. In section THREE, Paul brings the subject of practicing God's Love for the Brethren to a conclusion (1 Thess.4:12).

In (1 Thess.4:12), Paul reminds us that the lost world is looking through the windows of the church watching and listening to see if they want to join us.

In section three, watch for two (p.a.subj) but only one (hina) and for the **Divine results of God's Directive Will.**

"So that (**hina**) you will behave (**peripateo/ p.a.subj 2pl**) [**walk/ contingent on**] (1 Thess.4:11) properly towards **outsiders** (tous exo/ unbelievers)."

What are the doctrinal points? _____

"And (**kai**) (adjunctive of subjunctives/ same hina) **not** (medein) (nothing/ not one thing) **be** (**echo/ p.a.subj 2pl**) [**have**] contingent on (1 Thess.4:9-12) **in any need (cheira/ asf).**" (1 Thess.4:12)

What are doctrinal points? _____

- The world cannot satisfy the spiritual NEEDS of a believer even if he thinks it can (Luke 15:11-32).
- But God will meet every spiritual NEED of the spiritually advancing believer, both in this life and in the next (Phil.4:19; 2 Cor.8:7-9; 9:10-15; 12:9-10).
- Only God in Christ can fully meet the believer's NEEDS according to the Will of God (Rom.12:1-2; Col.1:9-10; 1 John 5:14-15).