

# Word Studies – Veronica Loko

## Assignment 9:1

The English Transliterated form of the word power in acts 1:8 from the Greek word is dunamis pronounced doo-nam-is or dynamis .The word means

-miraculous , inherent ,or divine strength/ ability from which we get the English word dynamite signifying the dynamic enabling power of the Holy Spirit ministry.

B] this word appears 119 times in the new testament

C]List of passages in Acts that translate this word as power

1]Acts 1;8

2]Acts 3;2

3]Acts 4;7

4]Acts4;33

5]Acts 6;8

6]Acts 8;10

7]Acts 10;38

D]acts 2;22 and 9;11 related word translated as mighty works or miracles

9;1;2a

The English transliterated form of the word translated 'power' in Exodus 4;21

The Hebrew word power is specifically in the phrase translated as in your hand as Yad'which is frequently refers as to a hand ,strength or power

9;1;2b this word appears 1,516 times in the old testament

9;1;2c the list in Exodus that translate the word as power is

Exodus 4;21      14;31      12;11      21;12      20      24

Exodus 17;5      9, 11      2;19

9;1;3'Judge 'in 1Corinthians 4;3 – 5;12 and Revelations 20;4 yes the word judge in these verses corresponds to distinct Greek word in the same family.

1Corinthians 4;3 'Anakino' meaning to examine scrutinize or investigate

-1Corinthians 5;12 'Krino' meaning to judge and to make a distinction.

-Revelation 20;4'Krima' referring to the judgement,verdict,or decree while 1<sup>st</sup> Corinthians 4;3 uses a compound verb 'Anakrino' to judge or to examine and 1corinthians 5;12 uses the root verb 'krinos' to judge]they are related meaning to investigate and rendering a verdict 'which is furthered by a noun 'krima' in Revelation

9;1;4a

The Greek word for 'hope 'used in Romans 4;18 is Elpis'

-He uses the exact word 37 times in his letters of those the word occurs specifically within the books of Romans

The Greek word 'Elpis' [hope]expectation

9;1;4b the hope is used 7 times in the books of Matthew Mark and Luke

9;1;4c the word hope in 1 Corinthians 13;13 refers to a confident joyful expectations of future good ,anchored in Gods promises rather than mere wishful thinking.[I hope so'] Biblical

Hope is a certainty based on God's character and promises

Contextul meaning Paul lists hope as one of the 3 foundational enduring Christians virtues that remain in this present state' now'

## Assignment 9;2;1

1 the Greek word for anxious in Matthew 6;25 in the new testament is 'merimno'often signifying being drawn opposite directions, distracted or worried.

Ather Greek term include the adjective anisyhos' for morden Greek meaning uneasy or restless, is transliterated as 'merimnao' or merimnate in this specific verse . Meaning to be concerned or to have a distracted mind.

-The Etymology;It is derived from 'merimna[as part] suggesting the idea of being drawn in opposite direction or havind a divided mind".

A Context ; in Matthew 6;25 Jesus uses the word to command His followers not to be anxious about daily necessities .

-The same word is used throughout the surrounding verses ]matthew 6;27,28,31,34] and LUKE 10;41 Martha's anxiety

B]the context of Matthew 10;19 and Luke12;11different kinds of anxiety prohibited in Mathew 6;25

It refers to anxiety regarding persecution which is contextually different areas of life regarding material needs prohibited in Matthew 6;25 .While both passages prohibit anxious, faithless worry they apply to different areas of life.

C] what stand in contrast to Martha 's anxiety Luke 10;41 How does this contrast help to define Martha's anxiety ?

This one refers to a distracted divided mind focussed on unnecessary 'many 'task rather than the one thing of sitting in communion with Jesus.

Contrast in action Martha is distracted by serving standing \ moving. Whereas Mary is sitting at the Lord's feet Luke 10;39

Embodying peace and devotion and choosing the one thing that is necessary

-The contrast ;-highlights that anxiety is not about having too much work but a loss of focus causing service to become the source of anxiety when it displaces listening to Jesus.

D]In 1 Corinthians 7 Paul uses the word 4 times and the context of this usage is;

Merimnato [concern]\anxious verses 32-34 he is not describing psychological anxiety or sinful worry but; care for' or focus on the on the obligation of daily life .

-Married context he notes a married man may be concerned [merimnao] about worldly affairs and how to please his wife and a wife too may be concerned as how to please her husband.

-Unmarried context he encourages the being free from concern [amerimnos]and focus on the Lords Affair.

Purpose and overall context of 1Corinthians7 allows undivided focus on serving God during difficult times

E]The context of 1cor12 and Philippians 2 have in common-combating internal church friction by instructing believers to foster unity through humility and self sacrificial service.

They emphasized that diverse individuals form one body;serving a common purpose under the lordship of Christ.

F] [1]The call to unity in diversity

-1 corinthians 12 Paul addresses a divided church using the analogy of a human body to explain that while there are varieties of gifts verses [4 6] and different functions they all belong to one body baptised by one spirit 1Cor 12;12-13

-Phillipians 2 ; Paul appeals to the Philliapians to be like minded having the same love being one in spirit and one mind Phillipians 2;2to combact selfish ambitionand rivalry.

2]1 Cor12 ;-the context corrects a chaotic competitive use of spiritual gifts where some members s felt superior to others.

Paul attest that gifts are for the common good[1 Cor 12.7] and that seemingly weaker parts are necessary.

Phil2;-Paul directly instruct believers to be humble and value others above yourselves.

3]-Humility as the foundation for service Christ as the ultimate example

-1 Cor 12 the foundation of unity is that all spiritual gifts are empowered by the same God and the spirit enables people to profess 'Jesus is LORD' verse 3

-Phillipians 2;5-11 encouraging believers to be of the same mindset who emptied himself [kenosis]and took form of a servant

4]-anti selfishness[ other – centeredness

-1Cor12] the focus shift from individual exhibitionism to the collective edification the body must work together .The body must work together suffering and celebrating as one.

Differences in context

1 cor 12 ;the focus shifts focusing on solving problems related to spiritual gift and chaotic worship whereas Phil 2 focuses on solving problem of selfsh ambitious and disunity.

The word anxiety merimnao in context

Sematic range ;includes the spectrum range from trembling Ezekiel 1218 disquieting thoughts anxious toil attentive care to sinful worry.

-This comprises an emotional to mental state

-the undelying Greek and Hebrew term suggest being divided or pulled in different directions often due to inward focus as a weight pulling down causing distraction from spiritual priorities L 10;41

2 Major senses could be fear and mild concern

-legitimate concern to mental preoccupation[1peter5;17]

-My addition would be the state of mind in individuals which would initially would start by just normal worry to positive concern to destructive crippling psychotic effect which is what we see these nowadays.

This could lead to psycho-somatic effect e.g gastric ulcers and heart conditions and suicide.

It also reminds us that God of the action of God to man who doesn't have faith patience and seeing Gods constant provision.

4] Greek word used in Matthew 6;25 translated be [anxious]

-Sematic range Range[merimnao]

Excessive worry and care ;-It includes excessive worry fretfulness or taking thought like food or clothing it is the explanation to Mathew[6;25-34

Showing Gods faithfulness in provision

5] Verbrugge New International Dictionary of New Testament Theology Abridged Edition,364

-The Greek word often translated as anxious or anxiety[ merrimnao and merimna refers tobe pulled to different direction reflecting a state of internal turmoil

Or a divided attention

-Sometimes denoting appropriate care in a negative context anxiety is described as an ungodly concern often stemming from a lack of trust.

Assignment 9;3

1]Meditate " in Joshua1;8 according to Hebrew transliteration is [hagah] meaning the word implies more than silent thoughts, it means to mutter,utter,ponder, speak ,or mull over .

It is often described as muttering the word to oneself, similar to how a cow chew cud or a lion growl over its prey.

-This meditation/muttering of the law happening day night

-this word appears 18-23 times in the Old Testament depending on the translation with majority 15-19 in the book of psalms

2] List of the occurrence of the word meditate in the Old Testament

-Joshua 1;8

Psalm77;12

Genesis24;63

Psalm104;34

Psalm 119;15, 23,27,48,78,97,99,148

Psalm143;5

Psalm 1;2

Psalm145;5

Psalm 5;1

Isaiah 33;18

Psalm 19;14

Psalm 63;6

Asaiah31;4

Sematic Range

-To mutter/utter/speak

Vocalizing in an undertone or talking to oneself

It means continually saying the word of God to yourself

Growl like a lion over its prey

Hagar carries the sense of intensely and passionately possessively focusing on the subject

3] the Hebrew word for meditation; means more than just a silent thought

To mutter/utter/or speak to inquire or to muse is the option that I think it fits well to meditate in the book of Joshua1:8

The primary connotation would be vocalizing and continually saying the word of God to yourself reciting making sure that it takes root in the heard

Psalm 2;1 make us aware that during meditation the word used is for plotting or devising emphasizing that 'hagar' involves active focused and strategic thinking.

ASSIGNMENT 9;4

1] It is important to study the word trials in James 1;2 it yields a deep understanding of the original Greek text and its context 'perasmois'

Lexical Definition + Meaning

Based on Maunce/Thayer - Perasmois refers to an experiment, a trial or a proving adversity, affliction or trouble. It signifies a "putting to proof" that can be either

external trials, circumstance or internal temptation e.g physical, emotional, financial or social.

The purpose of trials are not intended to destroy faith but to test it (dokimios) proving it genuine.

The goal of trials is to produce endurance/perseverance leading to spiritual maturity and completeness.

They are not random bad events but designed multifaceted pressure that God allows to mature a believer.

The word "Present" translates the Greek word (Peristemi). In Romans 12:1 the Greek word "Logikos" is often translated as logical, rational or reasonable service or worship.

This implies that dedicating one's body as a living sacrifice is the fitting and thoughtful response to God's mercies.

1. It is important to study this word "trials" as we have identified that trials can be multifaceted, it would render on to identify a type of a trial & brace for it.
  
2. Semantic Range includes being in a specific place (Presence) to be physically near or at hand, or in a specific location as opposed to being absent (e.g. 2 Corinthians 5:8 & Colossians 1:6).
  - The current time(now) referring to the immediate, current time or that which is in progress now, rather than past or future (e.g. Galatians 1:4 & 1 Corinthians 7:6).
  - To offer or place beside (action) to bring a gift as an offer or set something before someone (e.g. Roman 12:1).
  - To stand by or assist in some context it indicates standing near for help or attention (e.g. Acts 28,2 & 2 Timothy 4:17).
  - To appear or to be shown or to be brought into view (e.g. to present a fine appearance).
  - To introduce: To bring someone forward to be recognised.
  - Key Greek/Hebrew terms involved:

Greek : **Paristemi** – To Stand by, to place beside or present.

Hebrew : **Parakeimai** – To Lie besides, to be near or accessible (e.g. Romans 7:18).

General : Present as a gift often associated with offering.

3. To me this word means offering determined by the context refers to an action if offering something or someone. In this Paul urges the Romans to present their bodies as living sacrifices.

## ASSIGNMENT 9:5

The word “sick” as a topic in James 5:14.

1. The original Greek word “sick” is Atheneo.
  - Literal meaning: To lack strength, to be weak, feeble or incapacitated.
  - Usage in STEP/Lexicons: The word is derived from “without” and sthenos(strength). It indicates a state of being without strength.
2. It is important to study this word so that we can understand the type of the sickness that is affecting the believers for remedial purposes. Because not every sickness is treated the same.

Contextual Nuances in the New Testament/ Sematic Range

- Physical Weakness: While often referring to bodily sickness in the Gospels. Astheneo frequently refers to general, physical, emotional or spiritual weakness in the epistles.
- Spiritual/ Moral Weakness: It is used for being “weak in faith” (Romans 14:1) or having a weak conscience (1 Corinthians 8:12)
- Context of James 5:14 suggest a level of weakness that makes the individual unable to attend to their own needs or participate in corporate life as they must “call for” the elders to come to them.
- Comparison with James 5:15 (sick) is different meaning weary or sick.
  - a) Astheneo ( 5:14) emphasizes lack of strength or incapacitated.

- b) Kamno (5:15) To be weary, faint or discouraged in the soul similar to Hebrew 12:3.

Synthesis:

- This combination suggest a person who is not just physically ill, but perhaps also spiritually or emotionally exhausted by their persecution or the consequences of sin.

Context:

- Physical sickness & Spiritual state the immediate context sin, confessions, may be related to divine discipline or a state of weakness brought on by spiritual failure, though it does not rule out general physical illness.

Without Strength: The word pictures one who is severely incapacitated perhaps homebound or bedridden.

3. According to word study the “sick” person in James 5:14 is not merely someone with a minor ailment but a believer who is deeply incapacitated or without strength (Astheneo) needing spiritual and physical restoration through the prayers of the church elders.

## ASSIGNMENT 9:6

The Significant word from the passage Ephesians 1:11-14 “Sealed”

1. Examining the Greek text highlights repeated phrases and key theological terms. The most significant word being “sealed”, The Greek version is esphargisthete from sphragizo.

- It is the critical term because it highlights the action of the Holy Spirit as the mark of ownership, security and authentication of the believer.

- Significant Aspects of Sealed in Ephesians 1:11-14

-Ownership: The seal signifies that believers are “possession” of God.

-Authentication: It serves as a mark of authentication, confirming that one belongs to God and has received the “promised Holy Spirit”.

- Guarantee: The sealed spirit is described as “guarantee” or deposit of the final inheritance.

- Other Major terms in Ephesians 1:11-14
  - In Christ/ In Him the foundational repeated phrase throughout the passage emphasizing that all blessings and status’ are described from union with Christ.
  - Predestined: Highlights God’s sovereignty and purpose bringing believers into this position.

## 2. Sematic Range:

- The passage focuses on the believer’s security sealed by the spirit to the praise of God glory.
- The Greek word Sphragizo and Hebrew Chatham Lexicons and the sematic range of the word sealed encompasses the following primary meaning moving from literal to the metaphorical.
  - a) To mark with a sign/signet (ownership and identity): This indicates setting a mark upon a person or object to identify the owner, signifies that they belong to God (e.g. Revelation 7:3-4 & 2 Corinthians 1:22).

- b) To authenticate or confirm: To attest to the truth, legitimacy or validity of something, much like a signature or official stamp (e.g. John 3:33, John 6:27, Romans 4:11).
- c) To secure or protect(Security /Protection) : To shut up close something securely to prevent tampering or loss, such as sealing a tomb (Matthwe27:66) or a scroll (Revelation 5:1 ; 20:3).
- d) To conceal or keep security(secrecy): To close something to restored access to its contents, often used in apocalyptic literature (e.g. Daniel 12:4, Revelation 10:4).
- e) To finalize or ratify (Completeness): To make a covenant, deal or decree final and binding. Indicating that what God has sealed cannot be undone (e.g. Nehemiah 9:38, Ester 8:8).
- f) That is why is it important to study the word sealed so that we are aware that we can be marked for good or for bad.

### 3. Contextual Application and the explanation of my choice

- The sealing of the Holy Spirit in Ephesians 1:13 & 4:3. Function of ownership belonging to God. A seal authenticating(proving one is a true believer), and a seal of protection(a guarantee/ deposit for the day of redemption).
- Revelation: The seal on the forehead is used to differentiate God's people(marked for protection) from those who take the mark of the beast (Revelation 7:3 & 13:16).

