

1. Last week I exegeted in part 1Ti 1:10, and when time expired we had just completed the Doctrine of Slavery.
2. Before we resume our exegesis you may want to use the provisions of 1Jo 1:9 by silently naming your sins to God as the Holy Spirit may or may not show.
3. Now we are ready to continue our analysis of Paul's letter to Timothy, but first an expanded translation of 1Ti 1:8-9.

1Ti 1:8 But we know the Mosaic law is most certainly good, if it is used lawfully,

1Ti 1:9 you have certainly been taught and now know that the Mosaic law was not established for the mature believer but instead it is for those who break the law, for those who are undisciplined and habitually reject authority, for those easily influenced by evil, for those dominated by their old sin natures, and for those who strike or murder their parents, and murderers in general,

4. I want to review some of that learned and then begin new material at point 9 on page 2.
5. By way of introduction, we learned the law has two extant purposes today. The two are
 - to lead unregenerate man to Christ Gal 3:24
 - and to provide the foundation upon which a nation's laws can be built. 1Ti 1:8-10
6. A nation that builds its laws on the Mosaic law will provide peace and stability for its citizens.
7. So far we have translated that portion of 1Ti 1:10 which in the KJV has been rendered "For whoremongers, for them that defile themselves with mankind, for menstealers, ..." noting it might better be translated "**for fornicators and adulterers, for homosexuals, for kidnappers and slave traders ...**"
8. The entire verse has been translated in the KJV.

KJV - Sentence Continues

1Ti 1:10 For whoremongers, for them that defile themselves with mankind, for menstealers, for liars, for perjured persons, and if there be any other thing that is contrary to sound doctrine;

9. Now we are ready for the phrase "for liars."

FOR LIARS ΦΕΥΣΤΗΣ

1. **Pseustes** is better translated "for habitual liars ..."
2. **Pseustes** is a noun declined as a dative plural.
3. Lying is prohibited in the Mosaic law.

Lev 6:2 "If anyone sins and is unfaithful to the LORD by deceiving his neighbor about something entrusted to him or left in his care or stolen, or if he cheats him,
Lev 6:3 or if he finds lost property and lies about it, or if he swears falsely, or if he commits any such sin that people may do--
Lev 6:4 when he thus sins and becomes guilty, he must return what he has stolen or taken by extortion, or what was entrusted to him, or the lost property he found,
Lev 6:5 or whatever it was he swore falsely about. He must make restitution in full, add a fifth of the value to it and give it all to the owner on the day he presents his guilt offering.

4. All men are said to be liars.

Psa 116:11 And in my dismay I said, "All men are liars."

5. Christ called certain scribes liars.

Joh 8:55 Though you do not know him, I know him. If I said I did not, I would be a liar like you, but I do know him and keep his word.

Joh 8:56 Your father Abraham rejoiced at the thought of seeing my day; he saw it and was glad."

Joh 8:57 "You are not yet fifty years old," the Jews said to him, "and you have seen Abraham!"

Joh 8:58 "I tell you the truth," Jesus answered, "before Abraham was born, I am!"

Joh 8:59 At this, they picked up stones to stone him, but Jesus hid himself, slipping away from the temple grounds.

6. Liars will not be found in heaven.

Rev 21:8 But the fearful, and unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers, and idolaters, and all liars, shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone: which is the second death.

7. Zondervan writes of **Pseustes** in his lexicon: "One who utters a falsehood, a liar, Joh 8:44."

Joh 8:44 Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in

him. When he speaketh a **lie**, (**Pseustes**) he speaketh of his own: for he is a **liar**, (**Pseustos**) and the father of it.

8. Vines writes in his lexicon: "pseustes means 'a liar,' it occurs in Rom 3:4; Tit 1:12 and 1Jo 1:10 ..."

Rom 3:4 God forbid: yea, let God be true, but every man a "**liar**;" as it is written, That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings, and mightest overcome when thou art judged.

Tit 1:12 One of themselves, even a prophet of their own, said, The Cretans are always "**liars**," evil beasts, slow bellies.

1Jo 1:10 If we say that we have not sinned, we make him a "**liar**," and his word is not in us.

9. Now let's take a look at a related phrase and one of the seven things God hates.

FOR PERJURED PERSONS **ΕΠΙΟΡΚΟΣ**

1. **Epiorkos** is better translated "for perjurers ..."

2. **Epiorkos** is a noun declined as a dative plural.

3. **Epiorkos** means "one who swears falsely." It is a compound word made up of **Epi**, meaning "against," and "**Orkos**," meaning "an oath."

3.1 The verb form of **Epiorkos** is **Epiorkeo**. It is found in Mat 5:33, where it is translated "forswear."

Mat 5:33 Again, ye have heard that it hath been said by them of old time, Thou shalt not "**forswear**" thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths:

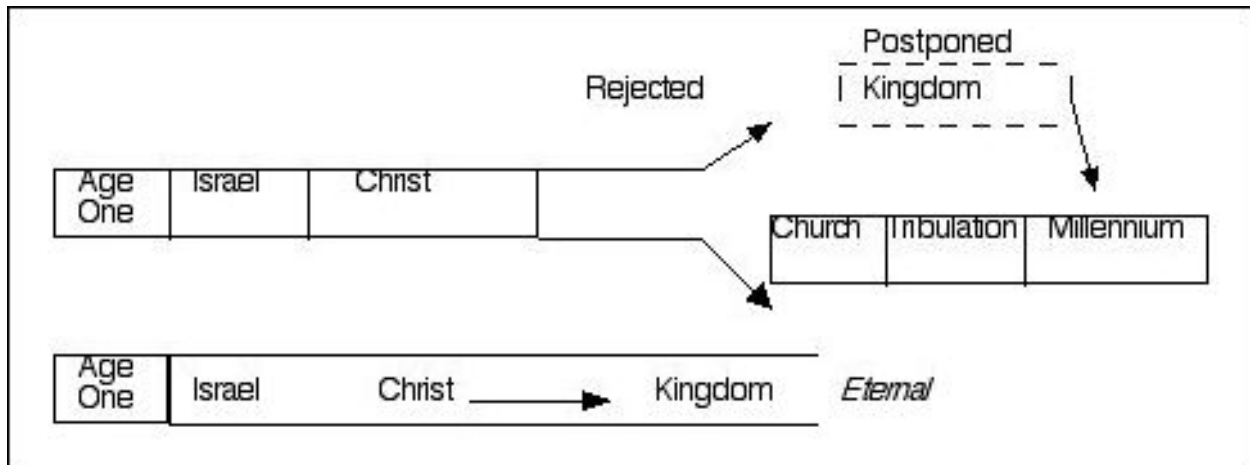
Mat 5:34 But I say unto you, Swear not at all; neither by heaven; for it is God's throne:

Mat 5:35 Nor by the earth; for it is his footstool: neither by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King.

Mat 5:36 Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black.

Mat 5:37 But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil.

3.2 A kingdom chart and eleven talking points will help unravel and explain what appears to be contradictory directions.



- According to the Scriptures, all time is divided into six dispensations.
- In Mat 5:33 we find a prohibition against oath taking. The prohibition is in the middle of Christ's Kingdom platform.
- The Bible is occupied, in the main, with four of these periods. These four ages are the age of Israel, the age of Christ, the age of the Tribulation and the age of the Millennium.

The age Israel, which is measured by the duration of the reign of the law, or from Sinai to Calvary.

The age of Christ is measured by the earth-reign of the King.

Lying between the age of Israel and the age of Christ, which are wholly past, and the Tribulation and the Millennium, which are wholly future, is the present age of the Church, bounded by the rejection of Christ, on the one hand, and the Rapture of the Church on the other.

- Due recognition of the essential character of each of these ages is the key to understanding the exact manner of the divine rule in each age.
- Since the respective characteristics of the ages are widely different, the manner of the divine rule is correspondingly different.
- For example, Christ's exhortation to "Swear not at all; neither by heaven; for it is God's throne ... But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil" is clearly appropriate for His Kingdom but inappropriate in the past age of the law and the future age of the Church.
- In looking at a categorical study of oath taking, we find it is not to be taken lightly given its importance in the age of the Mosaic law (Pro 6:16-19) and the

future protocol proscribed for the saints of the age of grace (1Ti 1:10).

Pro 6:16 These six things doth the LORD hate: yea, seven are an abomination unto him:

Pro 6:17 A proud look, a lying tongue, and hands that shed innocent blood,

Pro 6:18 An heart that deviseth wicked imaginations, feet that be swift in running to mischief,

Pro 6:19 A false witness that speaketh lies, and he that soweth discord among brethren.

- Clearly our verse 1Ti 1:10 prohibits perjury and, by implication authorizes the taking of an oath. It is important for the proper functioning of any judicial system. Comparing Pro 6:16-19 with 1Ti 1:10 we find not only taking an oath authorized but a requirement for it to be taken seriously.

1Ti 1:10 For whoremongers, for them that defile themselves with mankind, for menstealers, for liars, for perjured persons, and if there be any other thing that is contrary to sound doctrine;

4. Let's again see how our verse looks so far by way of an expanded translation.

Expanded Translation

1Ti 1:10 for fornicators and adulterers, for homosexuals, for kidnappers, for habitual liars, for perjurers ...

AND IF THERE ΚΑΙ ΕΩΣ

1. **ÊKai Ean** is better translated "and if and clearly there are ..." or "since there are ..."
2. **Kai** is a conjunction followed by the first-class conditional particle **Ean**.
3. **Ean** is a third-class conditional particle. Recall there is a first-class particle meaning "if and it is true." There is also a second-class particle translated "if," but it literally means "if and it is not true." There is a fourth-class conditional particle which is somewhat unusual and is always followed by the optative mood; it literally means "if and I wish it were true." Unfortunately, in the KJV the various conditional particles are in most cases translated "if."

BE ANY OTHER THING ΤΙΣ ΕΤΕΡΟΣ

1. **Tis Heteros** is better translated "certain other things ..." or "other things ..."
2. **Tis** is an indefinite categorical pronoun declined as a nominative neuter singular followed by the adverb **Heteros**, declined as an accusative singular.
3. **Tis** can either be an interrogative or an indefinite pronoun, depending on whether the iota has an acute accent or not. In our case there is no acute accent; therefore, **Tis** is an indefinite pronoun.

4. **Heteros** means "other of a different kind," thus it means any other act not listed earlier that is contrary to sound doctrine. We get our English word "hetero" from this word **Heteros**.

5. Vines in his dictionary of New Testament terms writes of **Heteros**: "**Heteros** indicates either numerical distinction or generic distinction." In our verse the difference is one of generic distinction. There are clearly other prohibitions and ethical imperatives found in the Scripture that have not been specifically enumerated in 1Ti 1:8-10.

6. Now for the phrase "that is contrary."

THAT IS CONTRARY Ο ΑΝΤΙΚΕΙΜΑΙ,

1. **Ho Antikeimai** is better translated "that are and keep on being contrary ..."

2. **Ho** is a definite article used as a substantive followed by **Antikeimai**, parsed as a 3rd person singular, present active indicative.

3. **Antikeimai** is a compound verb consisting of **Anti** and **Keimai**.

4. **Anti** is a common prefix meaning "against." **Keimai** can be found more than 20 times in the New Testament where it is translated, "laid, is set, lay, lying, laid up, lie, lain, appointed" or "made." **Antikeimai** came to mean, "that which is against, contrary to" or "in opposition to."

5. I want to give you four uses of **Antikeimai**.

Mat 5:14 Ye are the light of the world. A city "**that is set**" on an hill cannot be hid.

Luk 12:19 And I will say to my soul, Soul, thou hast much goods "**laid up**" for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry.

Luk 12:20 But God said unto him, Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee: then whose shall those things be, which thou hast provided?

Luk 2:12 And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, "**lying**" in a manger.

1Th 3:2 And sent Timotheus, our brother, and minister of God, and our fellowlabourer in the gospel of Christ, to establish you, and to comfort you concerning your faith:

1Th 3:3 That no man should be moved by these afflictions: for yourselves know that we are "**appointed**" thereunto.

End Lesson Taught 6-13-10