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Volume 4 -
Titus

By A.T. Robertson

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EPISTLE TO TITUS

PROBABLY 66 OR 67 APPARENTLY FROM NICOPOLIS

CHAPTER 1

Titus 1:1 *According to the faith of God's elect (kata pistin eklektoon theou)*. Here *kata* expresses the aim of Paul's apostleship, not the standard by which he was chosen as in ^{<5184>}Philippians 3:14; a classic idiom, repeated here with *epignooisin*, *eusebeian*, *epitageen*, "with a view to" in each case. For "God's elect" see ^{<4833>}Romans 8:33; ^{<5182>}Colossians 3:12.

The knowledge (epignooisin). "Full knowledge," one of Paul's favourite words. For the phrase see ^{<5404>}1 Timothy 2:4.

Which is according to godliness (tees kat' eusebeian). "The (truth) with a view to godliness." The combination of faith and full knowledge of the truth is to bring godliness on the basis of the hope of life eternal.

Titus 1:2 *God who cannot lie (ho apseudees theos)*. "The non-lying God." Old adjective (*a* privative and *pseudees*), here only in N.T. See ^{<5121>}2 Timothy 2:13. In Polycarp's last prayer.

Promised (epeggeilato). First aorist middle indicative of *epaggelloo*. Antithesis in *ephaneroosen de* (manifested) in verse 3 (first aorist active indicative of *phaneroo*). Same contrast in ^{<5165>}Romans 16:25; ^{<5105>}Colossians 1:26.

Before times eternal (pro chronoon aioonoon). Not to God's purpose before time began (^{<4004>}Ephesians 1:4; ^{<5109>}2 Timothy 1:9), but to definite promises (^{<4104>}Romans 9:4) made in time (Lock). "Long ages ago." See ^{<5165>}Romans 16:25.

Titus 1:3 *In his own seasons (kairois idiois)*. Locative case. See ^{<5416>}1 Timothy 2:6; 6:15.

In the message (en keerugmati). See ^{<4021>}1 Corinthians 1:21; 2:4 for this word, the human proclamation (preaching) of God's word.

Wherewith I was intrusted (*ho episteutheen*). Accusative relative *ho* retained with the first aorist passive indicative of *pisteuoo* as in ^{<5011>}1 Timothy 1:11. See ^{<5010>}1 Timothy 2:7.

Of God our Saviour (*tou sooteeros heemoon theou*). In verse 4 he applies the words “*tou sooteeros heemoon*” to Christ. In ^{<5013>}Titus 2:13 he applies both *theou* and *sooteeros* to Christ.

^{<5004>}**Titus 1:4** *My true child* (*gneesiooi teknooi*). See ^{<5002>}1 Timothy 1:2 for this adjective with Timothy. Titus is not mentioned in Acts, possibly because he is Luke’s brother. But one can get a clear picture of him by turning to ^{<4023>}2 Corinthians 2:13; 7:6-15; 8:6-24; 12:16-18; ^{<4010>}Galatians 2:1-3; ^{<5004>}Titus 1:4f.; 3:12; ^{<5010>}2 Timothy 4:10. He had succeeded in Corinth where Timothy had failed. Paul had left him in Crete as superintendent of the work there. Now he writes him from Nicopolis (^{<5012>}Titus 3:12).

After a common faith (*kata koineen pistin*). Here *kata* does mean standard, not aim, but it is a faith (*pistin*) common to a Gentile (a Greek) like Titus as well as to a Jew like Paul and so common to all races and classes (^{<6003>}Jude 1:3). *Koinos* does not here have the notion of unclean as in ^{<4004>}Acts 10:14; 11:8.

^{<5005>}**Titus 1:5** *For this cause* (*toutou charin*). In N.T. only here and ^{<4001>}Ephesians 3:1,14. Paul may be supplementing oral instruction as in Timothy’s case and may even be replying to a letter from Titus (Zahn).

Left I thee in Crete (*apeleipon se en Kreetei*). This is the imperfect active of *apoleipoo*, though MSS. give the aorist active also (*apelipon*) and some read *kateleipon* or *katelipon*. Both are common verbs, though Paul uses *kateleipoo* only in ^{<5001>}1 Thessalonians 3:1 except two quotations (^{<5004>}Romans 11:4; ^{<4053>}Ephesians 5:31) and *apoleipoo* only here and ^{<5013>}2 Timothy 4:13,20. Perhaps *apoleipoo* suggests a more temporary stay than *kateleipoo*. Paul had apparently stopped in Crete on his return from Spain about A.D. 65.

That thou shouldest set in order (*hina epidiorthoosei*). Late and rare double compound (inscriptions, here only in N.T.), first aorist middle subjunctive (final clause with *hina*) of *epidiorthoo*, to set straight (*orthoo*) thoroughly (*dia*) in addition (*epi*), a clean job of it.

The things that were wanting (ta leiponta). “The things that remain.” See 3:13; ^{<4182>}Luke 18:22. Either things left undone or things that survive. In both senses the new pastor faces problems after the tornado has passed. Parry takes it “of present defects” in Cretan character.

And appoint (kai katasteeseis). Final clause still and first aorist active subjunctive of *kathisteemi*, the word used in ^{<4163>}Acts 6:13 about the deacons. The word does not preclude the choice by the churches (in every city, *kata polin*, distributive use of *kata*). This is a chief point in the *epidorthoosis* (White).

Elders (presbuteros). See ^{<5482>}1 Timothy 3:2; 4:17.

As I gave thee charge (hoos egoo soi dietaxameen). First aorist (constative) middle imperative of *diatassoo*, clear reference to previous personal details given to Titus on previous occasions.

^{<5005>}**Titus 1:6** *Blameless (anegkleetos)*. In a condition of first class. Used in ^{<5480>}1 Timothy 3:10 of deacons which see.

That believe (pista). Added to what is in ^{<5480>}1 Timothy 3:4. “Believing children.”

Not accused of riot (mee en kategoriai asootias). See ^{<5459>}1 Timothy 5:19 for *kategoria* and ^{<4058>}Ephesians 5:18 for *asootia*. “Not in accusation of profligacy.”

Unruly (anupotakta). See ^{<5000>}1 Timothy 1:9. Public disorder, out of doors. See also verse 10.

^{<5007>}**Titus 1:7** *The bishop (ton episkopon)*. Same office as “elder” in ^{<5005>}Titus 1:5. “Elder is the title, oversight is the function” (B. Weiss).

As God’s steward (hoos theou oikonomon). See ^{<4000>}1 Corinthians 4:1f. for Paul’s idea of the bishop (elder) as God’s steward (cf. ^{<4017>}1 Corinthians 9:17; ^{<5025>}Colossians 1:25; ^{<4082>}Ephesians 3:2; ^{<5400>}1 Timothy 1:4).

Not self-willed (mee authadee). Old word (from *autos, heedomai*), self-pleasing, arrogant. In N.T. only here and ^{<6120>}2 Peter 2:10.

Not soon angry (orgilon). Old adjective from *orgee* (anger). Here only in N.T. Vulgate, *iracundum*. For “brawler” and “striker” see ^{<5482>}1 Timothy 3:2.

Not greedy of filthy lucre (aischrokerdee). “Not greedy of shameful gain.” Used of deacons in ^{<5008>}1 Timothy 3:8, *aphilarguron* used of elders in ^{<5408>}1 Timothy 3:3.

^{<5008>}**Titus 1:8** *A lover of good (philagathon)*. Late double compound (*philos, agathos*). See Wisdom 7:22. Here only in N.T. Just (*dikaion*), holy (*hosion*) not in 1 Timothy 3.

Temperate (egkratee). Old and common adjective (*en, kratos*, strength), having power over, controlling, here only in N.T. Picture of self-control.

^{<5009>}**Titus 1:9** *Holding to (antechomenon)*. Present middle participle of *antechoo*, old verb, to hold back, in middle to hold oneself face to face with, to cling to, as in ^{<5054>}1 Thessalonians 5:14.

The faithful word (tou pistou logou). See ^{<5015>}1 Timothy 1:15; 6:3; ^{<5167>}Romans 16:17. Some would see a reference here to Christ as the Personal Logos.

That he may be able (hina dunatos eei). Final clause with present active subjunctive. Paul several times uses *dunatos eimi* in the sense of *dunamai*, with infinitive as here (^{<5021>}Romans 4:21; 11:23; ^{<5012>}2 Timothy 1:12).

The gainsayers (tous antilegontas). Present active participle of *antilegoo*, old word, to answer back, as in ^{<5021>}Romans 10:21. “The talkers back.”

^{<5010>}**Titus 1:10** *Vain talkers (mataiologi)*. Late and rare compound, empty talkers, in Vett. Val. and here. See ^{<5006>}1 Timothy 1:6 for *mataiologia*.

Deceivers (phrenapatai). Late and rare compound, in papyri, eccl. writers, here alone in N.T. “Mind-deceivers.” See ^{<5008>}Galatians 6:3 for *phrenapatain*.

Specially they of the circumcision (malista hoi ek tees peritomees). Same phrase in ^{<4100>}Acts 11:2; ^{<5022>}Galatians 2:12; ^{<5011>}Colossians 4:11. Jews are mentioned in Crete in ^{<4211>}Acts 2:11. Apparently Jewish Christians of the Pharisaic type tinged with Gnosticism.

^{<5011>}**Titus 1:11** *Whose mouths must be stopped (hous dei epistomizein)*. Literally, “whom it is necessary to silence by stopping the mouth.” Present

active infinitive *epistomizein*, old and common verb (*epi*, *stoma*, mouth), here only in N.T. To stop the mouth either with bridle or muzzle or gag.

Overthrow (*anatrepousin*). Old and common verb, to turn up, to overturn. In N.T. only here and ^{<5128>}2 Timothy 2:18. In papyri to upset a family by perversion of one member.

Things which they ought not (*ha mee dei*). Note subjective negative *mee* with indefinite relative and indicative mode.

For filthy lucre's sake (*aischrou kerdous charin*). The Cretans are given a bad reputation for itinerating prophets for profit by Polybius, Livy, Plutarch. Paul's warnings in ^{<5188>}1 Timothy 3:3,8; 6:5 reveal it as "a besetting temptation of the professional teacher" (Parry). See verse 7 above. Disgraceful gain, made in shameful ways.

^{<5012>}**Titus 1:12** *A prophet of their own* (*idios autoon propheetees*). "Their own prophet." Self-styled "prophet" (or poet), and so accepted by the Cretans and by Cicero and Apuleius, that is Epimenides who was born in Crete at Cnossos. It is a hexameter line and Callimachus quoted the first part of it in a Hymn to Zeus. It is said that Epimenides suggested to the Athenians the erection of statues to "unknown gods" (^{<4173>}Acts 17:23).

Liars (*pseustai*). See ^{<5010>}1 Timothy 1:10 for the word. The Cretans had a bad reputation on this line, partly due to their claim to having the tomb of Zeus.

Evil beasts (*kaka theeria*). "Wicked wild beasts." Lock asks if the Minotaur was partly responsible.

Idle gluttons (*gasteres argai*). "Idle bellies." Blunt and forceful. See ^{<5189>}Philippians 3:19 "whose god is the belly" (*hee koilia*). Both words give the picture of the sensual gormandizer.

^{<5013>}**Titus 1:13** *Testimony* (*marturia*). Of the poet Epimenides. Paul endorses it from his recent knowledge.

Sharply (*apotomoos*). Old adverb from *apotomos* (from *apotemnoo*, to cut off), in N.T. only here and ^{<4730>}2 Corinthians 13:10, "curtly," "abruptly." It is necessary to appear rude sometimes for safety, if the house is on fire and life is in danger.

That they may be sound (*hina hugiainoosin*). Final clause with *hina* and present active subjunctive of *hugiainoo*, for which verb see on ^{<5010>}1 Timothy 1:10.

^{<5014>}**Titus 1:14** See ^{<5009>}1 Timothy 1:4 for *prosechoo* and *muthois*, only here we have *Jewish* (*Ioudaikois*) added. Perhaps a reference to the oral traditions condemned by Christ in ^{<4070>}Mark 7:2-8. See also ^{<5022>}Colossians 2:22, apparently Pharisaic type of Gnostics.

Who turn away from the truth (*apostrephomenoon*). Present middle (direct) participle of *apostrephoo*, “men turning themselves away from the truth” (accusative according to regular idiom). “The truth” (^{<5009>}1 Timothy 4:3) is the gospel (^{<4021>}Ephesians 4:21).

^{<5015>}**Titus 1:15** *To them that are defiled* (*tois memiammenois*). Perfect passive articular participle of *miainoo*, old verb, to dye with another colour, to stain, in N.T. only here, ^{<6008>}Jude 1:8; ^{<5125>}Hebrews 12:15. See *memiantai* (perf. pass. indic.) in this verse. *Molunoo* (^{<4087>}1 Corinthians 8:7) is to smear.

Unbelieving (*apistois*). As in ^{<4072>}1 Corinthians 7:12f.; ^{<5008>}1 Timothy 5:8. The principle or proverb just quoted appears also in ^{<4062>}1 Corinthians 6:12; 10:23; ^{<5140>}Romans 14:20. For the defilement of mind (*nous*) and conscience (*suneideesis*) in both Gentile and Jew by sin, see ^{<5018>}Romans 1:18-2:29.

^{<5016>}**Titus 1:16** *They profess* (*homologousin*). Present active indicative of *homologeoo*, common verb (*homou*, *legoo*) as in ^{<5000>}Romans 10:10f. *Eidenai* (know) is second perfect active infinitive of *oida* in indirect assertion.

By their works (*tois ergois*). Instrumental case.

They deny (*arnountai*). Present middle of *arneomai*, old verb, common in the Gospels and the Pastoral Epistles (^{<5008>}1 Timothy 5:8; ^{<5022>}Titus 2:12; ^{<5022>}2 Timothy 2:12).

Abominable (*bdeluktoi*). Verbal adjective from *bdelussomai*. Only in LXX and here.

Disobedient (*apeitheis*). See ^{<5013>}Romans 1:30.

Reprobate (*adokimoi*). See on ^{<4027>}1 Corinthians 9:27; ^{<5028>}Romans 1:28.

CHAPTER 2

Titus 2:1 *But speak thou (su de lalei)*. In contrast to these Pharisaic Gnostics in Crete.

Befit (prepei). Old verb to be becoming, seemly. See ^{<5010>}1 Timothy 2:10; ^{<4918>}Ephesians 5:3. With dative case *didaskaliai*.

Sound (hugianouseei). Healthful as in 1:13; 2:2; ^{<5010>}1 Timothy 1:10, common word in the Pastorals.

Titus 2:2 *Aged men (presbutas)*. See ^{<5009>}Philemon 1:9 for this word. For discussion of family life see also ^{<5038>}Colossians 3:18-4:1; ^{<4962>}Ephesians 5:22-6:9; ^{<5010>}1 Timothy 5:1-6:2. For the adjectives here see ^{<5492>}1 Timothy 3:2,8; for the substantives see ^{<5491>}1 Timothy 6:11.

Titus 2:3 *Aged women (presbutidas)*. Old word, feminine of *presbutees*, only here in N.T. See *presbuteras* in ^{<5492>}1 Timothy 5:2.

Reverent (hieroprepeis). Old word (*heiros, prepei*). Only here in N.T. Same idea in ^{<5010>}1 Timothy 2:10. Like people engaged in sacred duties (Lock).

In demeanour (en katasteemati). Late and rare word (inscriptions) from *kathisteemi*, deportment, only here in N.T.

Not slanderers (mee diabolous). See ^{<5491>}1 Timothy 3:11; ^{<5492>}2 Timothy 3:3.

Nor enslaved to much wine (meede oinooi pollooi dedouloomenas). Perfect passive participle of *doulooo*, with dative case *oinooi*. See ^{<5492>}1 Timothy 3:8. "It is proved by experience that the reclamation of a woman drunkard is almost impossible" (White). But God can do the "impossible."

Teachers of that which is good (kalodidaskalous). Compound word found here alone, *bona docentes* (teaching good and beautiful things). A sorely needed mission.

Titus 2:4 *That they may train (hina soophronizoosin)*. Purpose clause, *hina* and present active subjunctive of *soophronizoo*, old verb (from

soophroon, sound in mind, *saos, phreen*, as in this verse), to make sane, to restore to one's senses, to discipline, only here in N.T.

To love their husbands (*philandrous einai*). Predicate accusative with *einai* of old adjective *philandros* (*philos, aneer*, fond of one's husband), only here in N.T. *Aneer* means man, of course, as well as husband, but only husband here, not "fond of men" (other men than their own).

To love their children (*philoteknous*). Another old compound, here only in N.T. This exhortation is still needed where some married women prefer poodle-dogs to children.

^{<815>}**Titus 2:5** *Workers at home* (*oikourgos*). So the oldest MSS. (from *oikos, ergou*) instead of *oikourous*, keepers at home (from *koiso, ouros*, keeper). Rare word, found in Soranus, a medical writer, Field says. Cf. ^{<813>}1 Timothy 5:13. "Keepers at home" are usually "workers at home."

Kind (*agathas*). See ^{<817>}Romans 5:7. See ^{<818>}Colossians 3:18; ^{<812>}Ephesians 5:22 for the same use of *hupotassomai*, to be in subjection. Note *idiois* (their own). See ^{<810>}1 Timothy 6:1 for the same negative purpose clause (*hina mee blasphemetai*).

^{<816>}**Titus 2:6** *The younger men* (*tous neoterous*). Just one item, besides "likewise" (*hosautoos* as in 3; 1 Timothy 2,9), "to be soberminded" (*soophronein*, old verb as in ^{<813>}Romans 12:3). It is possible to take "in all things" (*peri panta*) with *soophronein*, though the editors take it with verse 7.

^{<817>}**Titus 2:7** *Shewing thyself* (*seauton parechomenos*). Present middle (redundant middle) participle of *parechoo* with the reflexive pronoun *seauton* as if the active voice *parechoon*. The *Koin*, shows an increasing number of such constructions (Robertson, *Grammar*, p. 811). See active in ^{<810>}1 Timothy 1:4.

An ensample (*tupon*). For this word see ^{<819>}2 Thessalonians 3:9; ^{<817>}Philippians 3:17.

Uncorruptness (*aphthorian*). Only example, from late adjective *aphthoros* (*a* privative and *phtheiroo*).

^{<818>}**Titus 2:8** *Sound* (*hugiee*, Attic usually *hugia* in accusative singular), elsewhere in Pastorals participle *hugianoon* (verse 1).

That cannot be condemned (*akatagnooston*). Only N.T. example (verbal, *a* privative and *katagnoostos*) and in IV Macc. 4:47. Deissmann (*Bible Studies*, p. 200) quotes it from an inscription and the adverb from a papyrus.

He that is of the contrary part (*ho ex enantias*). “The one on the opposite side” (your opponent). Cf. verse 9; ^{<4014>}1 Timothy 5:14.

May be ashamed (*hina entrapeei*). Final clause with *hina* and second aorist passive subjunctive of *entrepoō*, to turn, in middle and passive to turn one on himself and so be ashamed (to blush) as in ^{<3014>}2 Thessalonians 3:14; ^{<4014>}1 Corinthians 4:14. This sense in the papyrus.

Evil (*phaulon*). Old word, easy (easy morals), worthless; bad, as in ^{<4050>}2 Corinthians 5:10.

^{<3019>}**Titus 2:9** *Servants* (*doulous*). “Slaves.” Supply “exhort” (*parakalei*). See ^{<3401>}1 Timothy 6:1 for “masters” (*despotais*).

Well-pleasing (*euairestous*). See on ^{<4019>}2 Corinthians 5:9.

Not gainsaying (*mee antilegontas*). “Not answer back.” See ^{<5021>}Romans 10:21.

^{<3020>}**Titus 2:10** *Not purloining* (*mee nosphizomenous*). Present middle participle of *nosphizoo*, old verb (from *nosphi*, apart), in middle to set apart for oneself, to embezzle, in N.T. only here and ^{<4019>}Acts 5:2f.

Fidelity (*pistin*). See ^{<4052>}Galatians 5:22; ^{<3452>}1 Timothy 5:12 for *pistis* in the sense of faithfulness. Nowhere else in the N.T. do we have *agathee* with *pistis* as here, but an Oxyr. papyrus (iii. 494, 9) has this very phrase (*pasan pistin endeiknumeneei*). Westcott and Hort put *agapeen* in the margin. See 3:2.

That they may adorn (*hina kosmoosin*). Final clause with *hina* and present active subjunctive. See ^{<3419>}1 Timothy 2:9 for *kosmeoo*. Paul shows slaves how they may “adorn” the teaching of God.

^{<3421>}**Titus 2:11** *Hath appeared* (*epephanee*). “Did appear,” the first Epiphany (the Incarnation). Second aorist passive indicative of *epiphainoo*, old verb, in N.T. here, 3:4; ^{<4079>}Luke 1:79; ^{<4021>}Acts 27:20.

Bringing salvation (sooteerios). Old adjective from *sooteer* (Saviour), here alone in N.T. except *to sooteerion* (salvation, “the saving act”) in <4123> Luke 2:30; 3:6; <4067> Ephesians 6:17.

Instructing (paideuouosa). See <5013> 1 Timothy 1:20.

Ungodliness (asebeian). See <4018> Romans 1:18.

Worldly lusts (tas kosmikas epithumias). Aristotle and Plutarch use *kosmikos* (from *kosmos*) about the universe as in <5300> Hebrews 9:1 about the earthly. Here it has alone in N.T. the sense of evil “in this present age” as with *kosmos* in <4126> 1 John 2:16. The three adverbs set off the opposite (soberly *soophronoos*, righteously *dikaioos*, godly *euseboos*).

<4023> **Titus 2:13** *Looking for (prosdechomenoi)*. Present middle participle of *prosdechomai*, old verb, the one used of Simeon (<4025> Luke 2:25) and others (<4028> Luke 2:38) who were looking for the Messiah.

The blessed hope and appearing of the glory (teen makarian elpida kai epiphaneian tees doxees). The word *epiphaneia* (used by the Greeks of the appearance of the gods, from *epiphanees*, *epiphainoo*) occurs in <5100> 2 Timothy 1:10 of the Incarnation of Christ, the first Epiphany (like the verb *epephanee*, <5021> Titus 2:11), but here of the second Epiphany of Christ or the second coming as in <5044> 1 Timothy 6:14; <5100> 2 Timothy 4:1,8. In <5108> 2 Thessalonians 2:8 both *epiphaneia* and *parousia* (the usual word) occur together of the second coming.

Of our great God and Saviour Jesus Christ (tou megalou theou kai sooteeros Ieesou Christou). This is the necessary meaning of the one article with *theou* and *sooteeros* just as in <4001> 2 Peter 1:1,11. See Robertson, *Grammar*, p. 786. Westcott and Hort read *Christou Ieesou*.

<4024> **Titus 2:14** *Who gave himself for us (hos edooken heauton huper heemoon)*. Paul’s great doctrine (<4006> Galatians 1:4; 2:20; <5026> 1 Timothy 2:6).

That he might redeem us (hina lutrooseetai). Final clause, *hina* and the aorist middle subjunctive of *lutrooo*, old verb from *lutron* (ransom), in N.T. only here, <4221> Luke 24:21; <4018> 1 Peter 1:18.

Purify to himself (kathariseei heautooi). Final clause with first aorist active subjunctive of *katharizoo*, for which verb see <4026> Ephesians 5:26.

Lawlessness (anomias). See ^{<511B>}2 Thessalonians 2:3.

A people for his own possession (laon periouision). A late word (from *perieimi*, to be over and above, in papyri as well as *periousia*), only in LXX and here, apparently made by the LXX, one's possession, and so God's chosen people. See ^{<111B>}1 Peter 2:9 (*laos eis peripoieesin*).

Zealous of good works (zeelooteen kaloon ergoon). "A zealot for good works." Substantive for which see ^{<6142>}1 Corinthians 14:12; ^{<8114>}Galatians 1:14. Objective genitive *ergoon*.

^{<5125>}**Titus 2:15** *With all authority (meta pasees epitagees)*. See ^{<4176>}1 Corinthians 7:6; ^{<6108>}2 Corinthians 8:8. Assertion of authority is sometimes necessary.

Let no man despise thee (meedeis sou periphronaitoo). Present active imperative in prohibition of *periphronaoo*, old verb, only here in N.T., to think around (on all sides). Literally, "let no man think around thee" (and so despise thee). In ^{<5142>}1 Timothy 4:12 it is *kataphronaitoo* (think down on), a stronger word of scorn, but this one implies the possibility of one making mental circles around one and so "out-thinking" him. The best way for the modern minister to command respect for his "authority" is to do thinking that will deserve it.

CHAPTER 3

Titus 3:1 *To be in subjection to rulers, to authorities, to be obedient* (*archais exousiais hupotassesthai peitharchein*). Remarkable double asyndeton, no *kai* (and) between the two substantives or the two verbs. *Peitharchein* (to obey), old verb (from *peithomai, archee*), in N.T. only here and ^{<4072>}Acts 27:21.

To be ready unto every good work (*pros pan ergon agathon hetoimos einai*). Pauline phrase (^{<4008>}2 Corinthians 9:8; ^{<5022>}2 Timothy 2:21; 3:17), here adjective *hetoimos* (^{<4006>}2 Corinthians 9:5), there verb.

Titus 3:2 *To speak evil* (*blasphemein*). See ^{<5008>}Colossians 3:8; ^{<5004>}1 Timothy 6:4.

Not to be contentious (*amachous einai*). “To be non-fighters” (^{<5008>}1 Timothy 3:3), originally “invincible.”

Gentle (*epieikeis*). See ^{<5008>}1 Timothy 3:3.

Meekness (*prauteeta*). *Prauteeta*. See ^{<5002>}Colossians 3:12.

Titus 3:3 *Aforetime* (*pote*). “Once” in our unconverted state as in ^{<4008>}Ephesians 2:3.

Foolish (*anoetoi*). See ^{<6014>}Romans 1:14,21.

Disobedient (*apeitheis*). See ^{<6013>}Romans 1:30.

Deceived (*planoomenoi*). Present passive participle of *planaoo* though the middle is possible.

Divers lusts (*hedonais poikilais*). “Pleasures” (*hedonais* from *hedomai*, old word, in N.T. only here, ^{<4084>}Luke 8:14; ^{<5001>}James 4:1,3; ^{<6023>}2 Peter 2:13). *Poikilais* (old word) is many-coloured as in ^{<4003>}Mark 1:34; ^{<5002>}James 1:2; ^{<5006>}2 Timothy 3:6, etc.

Living (*diagontes*). See ^{<5006>}1 Timothy 3:6 (supply *bion*).

In malice (*en kakiai*). See ^{<6029>}Romans 1:29.

Envy (*phthonooi*). See ^{<6029>}Romans 1:29.

Hateful (stugeetoi). Late passive verbal from *stugeoo*, to hate. In Philo, only here in N.T.

Hating one another (misountes alleelous). Active sense and natural result of being “hateful.”

Titus 3:4 *The kindness (hee chreestotees)*. See **Romans 2:4** for this very word used of God as here.

His love toward man (hee philanthroopia). “The philanthropy of God our Saviour.” Old word from *philanthroopos*, for love of mankind, in N.T. only here and **Acts 28:2**.

Appeared (epephanee). See **Titus 2:11** and here as there the Incarnation of Christ. See **1 Timothy 1:1** for *soteer* with *theos* (God).

Titus 3:5 *Done* (not in the Greek, only the article *toon*), “not as a result of works those in righteousness which we did.” Same idea as in **Romans 3:20f**.

According to his mercy he saved us (kata to autou eleos esoosen). See **Psalm 109:26**; **1 Peter 1:3**; **Ephesians 2:4**. Effective aorist active indicative of *soozoo*.

Through the washing of regeneration (dia loutrou palingenesias). Late and common word with the Stoics (Dibelius) and in the Mystery-religions (Angus), also in the papyri and Philo. Only twice in the N.T. (**Matthew 19:28** with which compare *apokatastasia* in **Acts 3:21**, and here in personal sense of new birth). For *loutron*, see **Ephesians 5:26**, here as there the laver or the bath. Probably in both cases there is a reference to baptism, but, as in **Romans 6:3-6**, the immersion is the picture or the symbol of the new birth, not the means of securing it.

And renewing of the Holy Spirit (kai anakainooseos pneumatos hagiou). “And renewal by the Holy Spirit” (subjective genitive). For the late word *anakainoosis*, see **Romans 12:2**. Here, as often, Paul has put the objective symbol before the reality. The Holy Spirit does the renewing, man submits to the baptism after the new birth to picture it forth to men.

Titus 3:6 *Which (hou)*. Genitive case by attraction from *ho* (grammatical gender) to the case of *pneumatōs hagiou*. We do not have grammatical gender (only natural) in English. Hence here we should say

“whom,” even if it does not go smoothly with *execheen* (he poured out, second aorist active indicative of *ekcheoo*). The reference is to the great Pentecost (<4123>Acts 2:33) as foretold by Joel (<2123>Joel 2:28).

Richly (plousioos). Then and to each one in his own experience. See <5102>Romans 10:12; <5107>1 Timothy 6:17.

<5103>**Titus 3:7** *Being justified by his grace (dikaioothentes teei ekeinou chariti)*. First aorist passive participle of *dikaiooo* and instrumental case of *charis* as in <5103>Romans 3:24; 5:1.

That we might be made heirs (hina kleeronomoi geneethoomen). Purpose with *hina* and first aorist passive of *ginomai*. See <5103>Romans 4:13; 8:17.

<5103>**Titus 3:8** *The saying (ho logos)*. In verses 4-7.

I will (boulomai). See <5103>1 Timothy 2:8.

That thou affirm confidently (se diabebaiousthai). Indirect command. For the verb see <5107>1 Timothy 1:7.

That they may be careful (hina phrontizoosin). Sub-final use of *hina* with present active subjunctive of *phrontizoo*, old verb, only here in N.T.

To maintain good works (kaloön ergoon pro-stasthai). Present middle infinitive of *proisteemi*, intransitive use, to stand before, to take the lead in, to care for. Paul is anxious that “believers” may take the lead in good works.

<5103>**Titus 3:9** *Fightings about the law (machas nomikas)*. “Legal battles.” See <5104>1 Timothy 6:4; <5123>2 Timothy 2:23. Wordy fights about Mosaic and Pharisaic and Gnostic regulations.

Shun (periistaso). Present middle imperative of *periisteemi*, intransitive, step around, stand aside (<5126>2 Timothy 2:16). Common in this sense in the literary *Koin*,.

Unprofitable (anoopheleis). Old compound adjective (*a* privative and *ophelos*), in N.T. only here and <5103>Hebrews 7:18.

<5103>**Titus 3:10** *Heretical (hairesikon)*. Old adjective from *hairesis* (*haireomai*, to choose), a choosing of a party (sect, <4157>Acts 5:17) or of teaching (<5103>2 Peter 2:1). Possibly a schism had been started here in Crete.

Refuse (*paraitou*). Present middle imperative of *paraiteoo*, to ask from, to beg off from. See same form in ^{<5047>}1 Timothy 4:7; 5:11. Possibly an allusion here to Christ's directions in ^{<4085>}Matthew 18:15-17.

^{<5081>}**Titus 3:11** *Is perverted* (*exestraptai*). Perfect passive indicative of *ekstrephoo*, old word to turn inside out, to twist, to pervert. Only here in N.T.

Self-condemned (*autokatakritos*). Only known example of this double compound verbal adjective (*autos, kata, krinoo*).

^{<5082>}**Titus 3:12** *When I shall send* (*hotan pempsoo*). Indefinite temporal clause with *hotan* and the first aorist active subjunctive (or future indicative) of *pempoo* (same form).

Artemas (*Arteman*). Perhaps abbreviation of Artemidorus. Nothing more is known of him.

Or Tychicus (*ee Tuchikon*). Paul's well-known disciple (^{<5047>}Colossians 4:7; ^{<4081>}Ephesians 6:21; ^{<5042>}2 Timothy 4:12).

To Nicopolis (*eis Nikopolin*). Probably in Epirus, a good place for work in Dalmatia (^{<5040>}2 Timothy 4:10).

I have determined (*kekrika*). Perfect active indicative. I have decided.

To winter there (*ekei paracheimasai*). First aorist active infinitive of *paracheimazoo*, a literary *Koin*, word for which see ^{<4072>}Acts 27:12; ^{<4066>}1 Corinthians 16:6.

^{<5083>}**Titus 3:13** *Zenas the lawyer* (*Zeean ton nomikon*). Possibly abbreviation of Zenodorus and may be one of the bearers of the Epistle with Apollos. Probably an expert in the Mosaic law as the word means in the Gospels. A converted Jewish lawyer. The Latin term is *jurisconsultum* for *nomikon*.

Apollos (*Apolloon*). Paul's friend (^{<4082>}Acts 18:24-19:1; ^{<4012>}1 Corinthians 1:12ff.).

Set forward (*propempson*). First aorist active imperative of *propempoo*, old verb, to send on ahead (^{<4046>}1 Corinthians 16:6,11; ^{<5152>}Romans 15:24).

That nothing be wanting unto them (*hina meeden autois leipeei*). Purpose with *hina* and present (or second aorist *lipeei*, some MSS.) subjunctive of *leipoo*, old verb to leave, to remain, to lack. With dative case here (*autois*).

^{<614>}**Titus 3:14** *Our people* (*hoi heemeteroi*). “Our folks.” The Cretan converts, not just Paul’s friends.

Let learn (*manthanetoosan*). Present active imperative, keep on learning how.

To maintain (*pro<stasthai*). See verse 8.

For necessary uses (*eis anagkaias chreias*). “For necessary wants.” No idlers wanted. See ^{<612>}1 Thessalonians 4:12; ^{<610>}2 Thessalonians 3:10f.

Unfruitful (*akarpoi*). See ^{<614>}1 Corinthians 14:14; ^{<611>}Ephesians 5:11.

^{<615>}**Titus 3:15** *That love us* (*tous philountas heemas*). Paul craved the love of his friends as opposed to ^{<618>}Titus 2:8.