

SPIRITUAL COMMUNICATION GIFTS

In our lesson text, Paul listed four spiritual communication gifts of the word of God. Once again the Greek grammar is important to the translation and understanding of spiritual communication gifts.

This lesson will study five aspects of the Greek grammar used by Paul in Eph.4:11
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Paul will explain why four and not five communication gifts are listed. He will also explain the unique Greek grammar used with the last communication gift, the pastor-teacher.

1. Paul used the [men-de] Greek sequence to point out four, not five spiritual communication gifts.

(Eph.4:11) “**And He** (autos/ nsm) [Jesus Christ in Session] (Eph.4:8; 1:20-23) **gave** (didomi/ a.a.ind.3ps) (John 16:7) [Church]

- some as apostles (men tous) apostolos (aplm)
- and some as prophets (de tous) prophetes (aplm)
- and some as evangelists (de tous) euaggelistes (aplm)
- and some as pastor-teachers (de tous) poimen kai didaskalos (aplm)

Note also Paul’s use of the Greek definite article (**tous**).

2. Paul’s use of the Greek definite article (tous) is especially important with the spiritual communication gift of pastor-teacher.

The Greek definite article calls special attention to identity of the object. It was used this way four times along with **men - de** to establish categories of spiritual communication gifts.

It was used in a special way with the fourth communication gift. It was used with the first noun (poimen) [pastor] to draw attention to the last noun [teacher] (no def. article).

Paul was identifying **the office of pastor with the spiritual gift of teacher.**

3. The Church Age Believer (CAB) receives the gift of teacher before he holds the office of pastor of the church.

Pastor is not a special gift. You will not find pastor listed in any of the spiritual gift passages (Rom.12; 1Cor.12-14; 1 Pet.4). It is only listed in Eph.4:11 and in unique Greek.

Paul is teaching that the person holding the office of pastor of a church should have the spiritual gift of teacher (Rom.12:8; 1 Cor.12:28).

Paul used unique grammar of the Greek conjunction (kai) with the fourth spiritual gift.

4. Paul used the conjunction (kai) as adjunctive between two nouns having the same case (aplm/ direct objects).

The adjunctive (kai) attached these two nouns as one. To make this point, Granville Sharp made the adjunctive (kai) into a hyphen (the pastor-teacher).

Sharp believed there were examples in the plural as well as singular - “Even of plural nouns, which are expressed exactly agreeable to the grammatical rule.”

5. Paul ascribed three titles to the spiritually gifted pastor-teacher of the church.

- **Pastor (shepherd/ poimen)** (1 Pet.5:1-4; Eph.4:11; John 21:15-17)
 - The Pastor-Teacher (PT) is called to feed lambs with milk and sheep with meat of the word of God (Heb.5:13-14; 1 Pet.2:2)
 - **Jesus is the Chief Shepherd (1Pet.5:4).**

- **Overseer (bishop/ episkopos)** (1 Tim.3:1-7; 1 Pet.2:25; Titus 1:5-7)
 - The Pastor-Teacher (PT) is ordained to guard souls with the Word of God
 - **Jesus is the Chief Bishop (1 Pet.2:25).**

- **Elder (presbuteros)** (1 Tim.5:17-20; Titus 1:5; Acts 20:17)
 - The Pastor-Teacher (PT) who reaches and maintains spiritual growth super-grace status becomes a mentor of ministries (Eph.4:11-13).

(Acts 20:28) “Be on guard for yourselves and for the flock, among whom the Holy Spirit has made you **overseers** (episkopos), to **shepherd** (poimaino) [the shepherd is to feed the lamb and sheep] (John 21:15-17) [the church of God] which He purchased (peripoieo) [what is purchase for Himself] with His own blood.”

(1 Cor.6:19-20) (agorazo) [to buy from a market/ the slave market of adamic sin]