SOENG YU LI

Paul's Teaching on the Pneumatika in 1 Corinthians 12–14

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455



Soeng Yu Li

Paul's Teaching on the Pneumatika in 1 Corinthians 12–14

Prophecy as the Paradigm of ta Charismata ta Meizona for the Future-Oriented Ekklēsia

SOENG YU LI, born 1980; studied sinology and theology; 2016 PhD; currently researcher for New Testament exegesis at the Faculty of Theology and Religious Studies, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium.

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Preface

The present book is a slightly amended version of my doctoral dissertation that was presented as partial requirement for the degree Doctor of Theology at the Faculty of Theology and Religious Study at Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to the following persons for supporting this research project. I was a self-supporting PhD candidate with different part-time jobs. I thank my mother Shuk Han Yim for her emotional and financial support she provided. Further, I thank my family and friends for their support and prayers.

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I also thank my colleagues and friends of the Research Unit Biblical Studies and especially the members of the Research Group Exegesis, Hermeneutics and Theology of the Corpus Paulinum and Corpus Johanneum. The members of the Research Group challenged my critical thinking by giving constructive critical remarks on my ideas and papers.

Further, I thank the correctors, Prof. Dr. Tobias Nicklas (Universität Regensburg), Prof. Dr. Ekaterini Tsalampouni (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki) and Prof. Dr. Gilbert Van Belle (KU Leuven) for accepting to read my dissertation and to give valuable comments on it. I also thank Prof. Dr. Johan Leemans (KU Leuven) for chairing my doctoral defence.

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List of Abbreviations

AB Anchor Bible

ABD David Noel FREEDMAN (ed.), The Anchor Bible Dictionary, 6 vols.,

New York et al.: Doubleday, 1992.

AnBib Analecta Biblica

ASV American Standard Version (1901), BibleWorks 9

AUSS Andrews University Seminary Studies

BAR Biblical Archaeology Review
BB Belichting van het bijbelboek
BBR Bulletin for Biblical Research
BCBC Believers Church Bible Commentary

BDAG Walter BAUER, Frederick W. DANKER, William F. ARNDT & F. Wilbur

 $\label{lem:gingrich} \begin{tabular}{ll} GINGRICH, A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature, Chicago — London: The University of Chicago — London: The University of$

cago Press, 32000.

BDF Friedrich BLASS, Albert DEBRUNNER & Robert W. FUNK, A Greek

Grammar of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature,

Chicago - London: The University of Chicago Press, 1961.

BDR Friedrich BLASS, Albert DEBRUNNER & Friedrich REHKOPF, Grammatik

des neutestamentlichen Griechisch, Göttingen: Vandenhoeck &

Ruprecht, 182001.

Berit Olam Berit Olam, Studies in Hebrew Narrative & Poetry
BETL Bibliotheca Ephemeridum Theologicarum Lovaniensium
BFC French Bible en français courant 1997, *BibleWorks 9*BHS Karl Elliger & Wilhelm Rudolph (ed.), *Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia*, Stuttgart: Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft, ⁵1997.

BibInt Biblical Interpretation Series
BiH Biblische Handbibliothek

Bijdragen Bijdragen: Tijdschrift voor filosofie en theologie

BITS Biblical Tools and Studies

BKAT Biblischer Kommentar Altes Testament

BN NF Biblische Notizen Neue Folge

BNT Die Botschaft des Neuen Testaments
BNTC Black's New Testament Commentaries
BPCI Biblical Perspectives on Current Issues

BSac Bibliotheca Sacra
BT The Bible Translator
BTB Biblical Theology Bulletin
BTh Bibliothèque Théologique
BThSt Biblisch-Theologische Studien

BWANT Beiträge zur Wissenschaft vom Alten und Neuen Testament

BZ Biblische Zeitschrift

BZAW Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft BZNW Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft

CEB Commentaire Évangélique de la Bible

CBC Cambridge Bible Commentary

CBET Contributions to Biblical Exegesis and Theology

CBG Collationes Brugenses et Gandavenses

CBQ Catholic Biblical Quarterly

CEB Common English Bible, BibleWorks 9
CGTC Cambridge Greek Testament Commentaries
CNT Commentaire du Nouveau Testament
ComNT Commentaar op het Nieuwe Testament
ConBNT Coniectanea Biblica: New Testament Series

CRINT Compendia Rerum Iudaicarum ad Novum Testamentum

CTL Cambridge Textbooks in Linguistics
CTO Concordia Theological Quarterly

CV Communio Viatorum

DPL Gerald F. HAWTHORNE, Ralph P. MARTIN & Daniel G. REID (ed.),

Dictionary of Paul and His Letters, Downers Grove, IL - Leicester:

IVP, 1993.

ÉBib Études Bibliques

EDNT Horst BALZ & Gerhard SCHNEIDER (ed.), Exegetical Dictionary of the

New Testament, 3 vols., Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1990.

EIN Einheitsübersetzung (1980), BibleWorks 9

EKK Evangelisch-Katholischer Kommentar zum Neuen Testament

ELB Revidierte Elberfelder (1993), BibleWorks 9

ETB Edel-Taschenbücher

ETL Ephemerides Theologicae Lovanienses ETR Etudes théologiques et religieuses

EvLib Everyman's Library

EvQ Evangelical Quarterly

ExpTim Expository Times

FB Forschung zur Bibel

FBJ French Bible Jerusalem, Bible Works 9

FF Forum Fascicles

FRLANT Forschungen zur Religion und Literatur des Alten und Neuen

Testaments

FRLANT NF Forschungen zur Religion und Literatur des Alten und Neuen

Testaments Neue Folge

GBMW Grove Booklet on Ministry and Worship

GNT UBS Greek New Testament

GTB Van Gorcum's theologische bibliotheek GThF Greifswalder theologische Forschungen

GTS Gettysburg Theological Studies

Hapag Hapag: A Journal of Interdisciplinary Theological Research

HATCH & Edwin HATCH & Henry A. REDPATH, A Concordance to the Septuagint REDPATH and the Other Greek Versions of the Old Testament (Including the

Apocryphal Books), 2 + 1 vols., Oxford: Clarendon, 1897.

HALOT Ludwig KOEHLER, Walter BAUMGARTNER & Johann Jakob STAMM

(ed.), *The Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament*, M.E.J. RICHARDSON (trl. & ed.), 4 vols., Leiden – New York – Köln: Brill,

1994-1999.

HAW Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft

HNT Handbuch zum Neuen Testament

HOLLADAY William L. HOLLADAY, (ed.), A Concise Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon

of the Old Testament: Based upon the Lexical Work of Ludwig Koehler & Walter Baumgartner, Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans; Leiden: Brill,

1988.

HSM Harvard Semitic Museum – Harvard Semitic Monographs

HSNT Die Heilige Schrift des Neuen Testaments
HTA Historisch Theologische Auslegung
HTR Harvard Theological Review
ICC International Critical Commentary

IDB George Arthur BUTTRICK (ed.), The Interpreter's Dictionary of the

Bible. An Illustrated Encyclopedia, 4 vols., New York - Nashville, TN:

Abingdon, 1962.

Int Interpretation

ITS.CBS International Theological Studies: Contributions of Baptist Scholars

JBL Journal of Biblical Literature

JBMW Journal for Biblical Manhood and Womanhood

JBR Journal of Bible and Religion
JBTh Jahrbuch für biblische Theologie

JETS Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society

JTS Journal of Theological Studies

JSNT Journal for the Study of the New Testament

JSNTSup Journal for the Study of the New Testament: Supplement Series JSOTSup Journal for the Study of the Old Testament: Supplement Series KBANT Kommentare und Beiträge zum Alten und Neuen Testament

KD Kerygma und Dogma

KJV King James (1611/1769) with Codes, BibleWorks 9

KNT Kommentar zum Neuen Testament LCL The Loeb Classical Library LEC Library of Early Christianity

LEH Johan LUST, Erik EYNIKEL & Katrin HAUSPIE (ed.), Greek-English

Lexicon of the Septuagint, Stuttgart: Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft, ²2003,

 $^{3}2015.$

LEI Leidse Vertaling (1912/1994), BibleWorks 9

LNTS Library of New Testament Studies

LHBOTS The Library of Hebrew Bible/Old Testament Studies

LOUW-NIDA Johannes P. LOUW & Eugene A. NIDA (ed.), Greek-English Lexicon of

the New Testament. Based on Semantic Domains, 2 vols., New York:

UBS, ²1988, ²1989.

LS Louvain Studies

LSJ Henry George LIDDELL, Robert SCOTT & Henry Stuart JONES, A Greek-

English Lexicon. With a Supplement, Oxford: Clarendon, 1968.

LUT Revidierte Lutherbibel (1984), BibleWorks 9

LUV Lutherse Vertaling (1750/1933/1994), BibleWorks 9

MNT Münchener NT (1998) with Codes, BibleWorks 9

MOULTON- James Hope MOULTON & George MILLIGAN, The Vocabulary of the MILLIGAN Greek Testament. Illustrated from the Papyri and Other Non-Literary

Sources, London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1949.

MTL Marshalls Theological Library

NA²⁸ Barbara and Kurt ALAND, Johannes KARAVIDOPOULOS, Carlo M.

MARTINI & Bruce M. METZGER (ed.), Novum Testamentum Graece.

Based on the Work of Eberhard and Erwin Nestle, Stuttgart: Deutsche

Bibelgesellschaft, ²⁸2012.

NAB The New American Bible, Bible Works 9

NAS New American Standard Bible (1977) with Codes, Bible Works 9

NBG The Netherlands Bible Society 1951, BibleWorks 9

NBV De Bijbel. De nieuwe Bijbelvertaling. Complete katholieke editie met

inleidingen. 's-Hertogenbosch: KBS; Leuven: VBS, 2005.

NCB New Century Bible

NCBC New Cambridge Bible Commentary

NEG Nouvelle Édition Genève (Codes, 1979), BibleWorks 9

NeoT Neotestamentica

NETS New English Translation of the Septuagint (Electronic version:

http://ccat.sas.upenn.edu/nets/edition/)

NICNT New International Commentary on the New Testament

NIDNT Colin Brown (ed.), The New International Dictionary of New Testa-

ment Theology, 4 vols., Exeter: Paternoster, 1975-1978.

NIDOTTE Willem A. VANGEMEREN (ed.), New International Dictionary of Old

Testament Theology and Exegesis, 5 vols., Grand Rapids, MI:

Zondervan, 1997.

NIRV New International Readers Version, *BibleWorks 9*NIV New International Version (1984) (US), *BibleWorks 9*

NJB The New Jerusalem Bible, Bible Works 9

NJBC Raymond E. Brown, Raymond F. Collins & Roland E. Murphy (ed.),

The New Jerome Biblical Commentary, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-

Hall, 1990.

NKJV New King James Version (1982), BibleWorks 9

NLT New Living Translation, BibleWorks 9

NovT Novum Testamentum

NovTSupp Novum Testamentum Supplements

NRSV New Revised Standard Version, BibleWorks 9

NRTh La nouvelle revue théologique NTAbh Neutestamentliche Abhandlungen

NTAbh NF Neutestamentliche Abhandlungen Neue Folge

NTC New Testament Commentary NTD Das Neue Testament Deutsch

NTOA Novum Testamentum et Orbis Antiquus

NTS New Testament Studies

NTTS New Testament Tools and Studies ÖF Ökumenische Forschungen

ÖF.E Ökumenische Forschungen: Ekklesiologische Abteilung

OPA Les oeuvres de Philon d'Alexandrie

ÖTK Ökumenischer Taschenbuchkommentar zum Neuen Testament

OTL The Old Testament Library
PRSt Perspectives in Religious Studies

PSt Pauline Studies

RAC Theodor Klauser et al. (ed.), Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum.

Sachwörterbuch zur Auseinandersetzung des Christentums mit der

Antiken Welt, 26 vols., Leipzig: Hiersemann, 1950 - present.

ResQ Restoration Quarterly RevExp Review and Expositor

RGG Hans Dieter BETZ et al. (ed.), Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart.

Handwörterbuch für Theologie und Religions-wissenschaft, 8 vols.,

Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 41998–2005.

RHPR Revue d'histoire et de philosophie religieuses

RNT Regensburger Neues Testament
RSR Recherches de science religieuse
RTR Reformed Theological Review

SANT Studien zum Alten und Neuen Testament SBLDS Society of Biblical Literature Dissertation Series

SBM Stuttgarter biblische Monographien

SBS Stuttgarter Bibelstudien

SBLSymS Society of Biblical Literature Symposium Series

SB.TS Skandinavische Beiträge / Scandinavian Contributions, Teologiske

Studier

SEÅ Svensk exegetisk årsbok

SCH German Schlachter Version (1951), BibleWorks 9
SCL German Schlachter Version (2000), BibleWorks 9

SFF Studien zur Friedensforschung

SFSHJ South Florida Studies in the History of Judaism

SIGC Studien zur interkulturellen Geschichte des Christentums / Études

d'histoire interculturelle du Christianisme / Studies in the Inter-cultural

History of Christianity

SJ Studia Judaica

SMBen.Be Monographische Reihe von "Benedictina," Biblisch-ökumenische Ab-

teilung

SMBen.P Série monographique de "Benedictina," section paulinienne

SNT Studien zum Neuen Testament

SNTSMS Society for New Testament Studies Monograph Series
SNTU Studien zum Neuen Testament und seiner Umwelt
SNTW Studies of the New Testament and Its World

SP Sacra Pagina

SPIB Scripta Pontificii Instituti Biblici

ST Studia Theologica

STAT Suomalaisen Tiedeakatemian Toimituksia Annales Academiae Scien-

tiarum Fennicae

SwJT Southwestern Journal of Theology

SVV Statenvertaling (1637) with Codes, *BibleWorks 9*TANZ Texte und Arbeiten zum neutestamentlichen Zeitalter

TB Theologische Bücherei

TDNT Gerhard KITTEL & Gerhard FRIEDRICH (ed.), Theological Dictionary of

the New Testament, 10 vols., Geoffrey W. Bromley (trl. & ed.), Grand

Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1964–1976.

TDOT G. Johannes BOTTERWECK & Helmer RINGGREN (ed.), Theological

Dictionary of the Old Testament, 8 vols., John T. WILLIS (trl.), Grand

Rapids, MI, 1974-2006.

TEH Theologische Existenz Heute TG.ST Tesi Gregoriana: Serie Teologia

ThHAT Ernst JENNI (ed.), Theologisches Handwörterbuch zum Alten Testament,

2 vols., München: Kaiser; Zürich: Theologischer Verlag, 1971–1976.

ThZ Theologische Zeitschrift

TLG Thesaurus Linguae Graecae (http://stephanus.tlg.uci.edu/)

TLNT Ceslas SPICQ, Theological Lexicon of the New Testament, 3 vols., James

D. Ernst (trl. & ed.), Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1994.

THKNT Theologischer Handkommentar zum Neuen Testament

ThWAT G. Johannes BOTTERWECK & Helmer RINGGREN (ed.), Theologisches

Wörterbuch zum Alten Testament, 10 vols., Stuttgart et al.:

Kohlhammer, 1973–2000.

TMSJ The Master's Seminary Journal

TOB French Traduction Oecuménique de la Bible 1988, Bible Works 9

TPQ Theologisch-praktische Quartalschrift

Transactions Transactions: The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences

TRE Gerhard KRAUSE & Gerhard MÜLLER (ed.), Theologische Real-

enzyklopädie, 36 vols., Berlin - New York: de Gruyter, 1977-2004.

T&K Texte und Kontexte

TUNF Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur

Neue Folge

TvT Tijdschrift voor theologie
TW Theologie und Wirklichkeit

TvnB Tvndale Bulletin

OBO Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis

UTB Uni-Taschenbücher

WBC Word Biblical Commentary

WdF Wege der Forschung

WMANT Wissenschaftliche Monographien zum Alten und Neuen Testament

WStB Wuppertaler Studienbibel
WTJ Westminster Theological Journal

WUNT Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament

WUNT, II Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament 2. Reihe WV78 Willibrordvertaling modern Dutch translation (1978), Bible Works 9 WV95 Willibrordvertaling modern Dutch translation (1995), Bible Works 9 ZNW Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft und die Kunde der

älteren Kirche

ZTK Zeitschrift für Theologie und Kirche
ZUR Zürcher Bibel 2007, 2008, BibleWorks 9

General Introduction

The purpose of this study is twofold. First, we wish to explore Paul's understanding of the χ αρίσματα in 1 Corinthians 12–14. Second, we wish to explore why Paul focuses on the χ άρισμα of prophecy in 1 Corinthians 14. A popular understanding of χ αρίσματα is "spiritual gifts." Plenty of studies have been written on "spiritual gifts". In light of this, the reader would probably ask: Why another study on something that has already received so much popular and scholarly attention? Do we not already have a clear understanding of the χ αρίσματα or spiritual gifts as presented by Paul in 1 Corinthians 12–14?

The following observations and reasons demonstrate that it is still meaningful and worthwhile to study the $\chi\alpha\rho i\sigma\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$ in 1 Corinthians 12–14. First, we can point out that within scholarship the popular understanding of $\chi\alpha\rho i\sigma\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$ as "spiritual gifts" has been questioned. Second, in many studies

¹ There are two major positions concerning "spiritual gifts," in the words of Albert VANHOYE, *Le problème biblique des "charismes" après Vatican II*, in René LATOURELLE (ed.), *Vatican II bilan et perspectives vingt-cinq ans après (1962–1987)* (Recherches Nouvelle Série, 15), Montréal: Bellarmin; Paris: Cerf, 1988, pp. 441–467, p. 444, "D'un côté, on présentait les charismes comme des dons extraordinaires, miraculeux, accordés par Dieu de manière exceptionnelle; de l'autre, au contraire, on les concevait de façon beaucoup plus large, comme des dons de grâce de tout genre destinés à favoriser la croissance du peuple chrétien." In the first understanding "spiritual gifts" are extremely rare and exceptional manifestations of God's power. These manifestations confirm that God is present or active in a certain person or situation. In the second understanding "spiritual gifts" are part of the daily life of the church. All members are endowed with at least one "spiritual gift" in order to contribute to the building up and growth of the church. The second understanding is widely supported (e.g., *Lumen Gentium* § 12).

² For instance, Kenneth BERDING, Confusing Word and Concept in "Spiritual Gifts": Have We Forgotten James Barr's Exhortations?, in JETS 43:1 (2000) 37–51; Kenneth BERDING, What Are Spiritual Gifts? Rethinking the Conventional View, Grand Rapids, MI: Kregel, 2006; Hughson T. ONG, Is 'Spiritual Gift(s)' a Linguistically Fallacious Term? A Lexical Study of χάρισμα, πνευματικός, and πνευμα, in ExpTim 125:12 (2014) 583–592; Max TURNER, The Holy Spirit and Spiritual Gifts in the New Testament Church and Today, Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, ²2005, pp. 256–261; Max TURNER, Modern Linguistics and the New Testament, in Joel B. GREEN (ed.), Hearing the Word in the New Testament: Strategies for Interpretation, Grand Rapids, MI – Cambridge: Eerdmans, ²2010, pp. 189–217, pp. 198–209.

the noun χαρίσματα is mainly studied within 1 Cor 12:1–11 or 12:4–11 and not within 1 Corinthians 12–14. Third, studies that do examine the noun χαρίσματα within 1 Corinthians 12–14 look at these chapters, with regard to content, isolated from each other. Thus, not much attention has been given to the coherence with respect to the content of 1 Corinthians 12–14 as a unity. Fourth, within scholarship new knowledge and insights have been acquired that can lead to a new and better understanding of χαρίσματα and 1 Corinthians 12–14. Fifth, charisms are mainly studied from the relation between charisma and office (Amt). This perspective can be attributed to the "continuing influence" of the thesis of Ernst Käsemann⁵. His thesis is that in the earliest Christian communities the so-called spiritual gifts "held sway" rather than the offices. The offices only occurred later as a result of, what Max Weber calls, routinization of charisma. Sixth, point five demonstrates that the study

³ For instance, Norbert BAUMERT, Charisma und Amt bei Paulus, in Albert VANHOYE (ed.), L'apôtre Paul: Personnalité, style et conception du ministère (BETL, 73), Leuven: University Press - Peeters, 1986, pp. 203-228; Ulrich BROCKHAUS, Charisma und Amt: Charismenlehre auf dem Hintergrund der frühchristlichen paulinische Gemeindefunktionen, Wuppertal: Brockhaus, ²1975; Heinrich GREEVEN, Die Geistesgaben bei Paulus, in WuDNF 6 (1959) 111-120; Ferdinand HAHN, Charisma und Amt: Die Diskussion über das kirchliche Amt im Lichte der neutestamentlichen Charismenlehre, in ZTK 76 (1979) 419-449; Gotthold HASENHÜTTL, Charisma: Ordnungsprinzip der Kirche (ÖF.E, 5), Freiburg - Basel - Wien: Herder, 1969; Ernst KÄSEMANN, Amt und Gemeinde im Neuen Testament, in IDEM, Exegetische Versuche und Besinnungen, 1. Band, Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 51967, pp. 109-134; Karl KERTELGE (ed.), Das kirchliche Amt im Neuen Testament (WdF, 439), Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 1977; Olof LINTON, Das Problem der Urkirche in der neueren Forschung: Eine kritische Darstellung, Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksells, 1932; Enrique NARDONI, Charism in the Early Church Since Rudolph Sohm: An Ecumenical Challenge, in Theological Studies 53 (1992) 646-662; Rudolph SOHM, Kirchenrecht I: Die geschichtlichen Grundlagen, Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1892; Hans VON CAMPENHAUSEN, Kirchliches Amt und geistliche Vollmacht in den ersten drei Jahrhunderten (BHTh, 14), Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, ²1963. With regard to the problem of using the term "office" as an anachronism, see Tobias NICKLAS, Offices? Roles, Functions, Authorities and Their Ethos in Earliest Christianity: A Look into the World of Pauline Communities, in Walter HOMOLKA & Heinz-Günther SCHÖTTLER (ed.), Rabbi - Pastor - Priest: Their Roles and Profiles Through the Ages (SJ, 64), Berlin - Boston: de Gruyter, 2013, pp. 23-40.

⁴ BERDING, Confusing Word and Concept in "Spiritual Gifts", p. 37.

⁵ KÄSEMANN, *Amt und Gemeinde im Neuen Testament*, pp. 109–134. Käsemann's position, which understands the noun χάρισμα to have a technical sense, is criticized by VANHOYE, *Le problème biblique des "charismes"*, pp. 448–453.

⁶ BERDING, Confusing Word and Concept in "Spiritual Gifts", p. 37.

⁷ The idea of routinization of charisma is discussed by Max Weber in different works, e.g., Max Weber, *Essays in Sociology*, H.H. GERTH & C. Wright MILLS (ed. & trl.), New York: Oxford University Press, 1946, pp. 262–264; Max Weber, *Economy and Society: An Outline of Interpretive Sociology*, Guenther ROTH & Claus WITTICH (ed.), Berkeley, CA – Los Angeles, CA – London: University of California Press, 1978, pp. 1121–1123.

of χαρίσματα is strongly influenced by certain dogmatic views and confessional interests. As a consequence, new scholarly insights hardly are present or miss the strength to re-orientate the understanding of χαρίσματα and 1 Corinthians 12–14 outside and even inside the academic walls. Seventh, in order to understand the χαρίσματα as presented by Paul in 1 Corinthians 12–14 we need to look at the text itself and its Sitz im Leben without being guided by certain current interests. Finally, prophecy is presented as one of the χαρίσματα in 1 Corinthians 12. Therefore, it is necessary to understand χαρίσματα in order to understand prophecy in 1 Corinthians 12–14.

Within scholarship it is common to discuss 1 Corinthians 12–14 as a literary unity. This is due to the occurrence of the keyword πνευματικών (genitive plural) in 12:1 and πνευματικά (accusative plural) in 14:1. Contentwise, it is clear that 1 Corinthians 12–14 are a discussion on what is commonly understood as "spiritual gifts" or "charisms". However, some scholars regard 1 Cor 11:2–14:40 to be a unity that is focusing on questions concerning the *Gottesdienst*. The topic marker π ερὶ δέ in 12:1, however, signals that Paul is dealing with a new topic. The main issue with regard to the unity of 1 Corinthians 12–14 is the function of 1 Corinthians 13. This chapter is commonly regarded as a digression that breaks off the argumentation between 1 Corinthians 12 and 14. It is, thus, not clear how the relation between 1 Corinthians 13 and its preceding and its succeeding chapter is to be understood. As a result, 1 Corinthians 13 has been understood as an insertion and therefore its Pauline authorship has been questioned.

With regard to the study of 1 Corinthians 12–14, scholars build on the insights of previous scholars and on their hypothetical reconstruction of the background of the problems within the Corinthian $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\kappa\lambda\eta\sigma\dot{\iota}\alpha$. This led to the following widely accepted and common understanding of the three chapters of 1 Corinthians 12–14, which can be found, though with some nuances and

See also Bengt HOLMBERG, Paul and Power: The Structure of Authority in the Primitive Church as Reflected in the Pauline Epistles, Eugene, OR: Wipf & Stock, 2004, p. 161.

⁸ See José Enrique AGUILAR CHIU, 1 Cor 12–14 Literary Structure and Theology (AnBib, 166), Roma: EPIB, 2007.

⁹ For instance, Helmut MERKLEIN & Marlis GIELEN, *Der erste Brief an die Korinther: Kapitel 11,2–16,24* (ÖTK, 7/3), Gütersloh: Gütersloher Verlagshaus, 2005, pp. 7–8; Christian WOLFF, *Der erste Brief des Paulus an die Korinther* (THKNT, 7), Leipzig: Evangelische Verlagsanstalt, ²2000, p. 243. Anthony C. THISELTON, *The First Epistle to the Corinthians* (NIGTC), Grand Rapids, MI – Cambridge: Eerdmans; Carlisle: Paternoster, 2000, p. 900 remarks that "[t]oo many writers treat 12:1–14:40 as if it were simply an ad hoc response to questions about spiritual gifts (or spiritual persons) rather than an address to this topic within the broader theological framework of 11:2–14:40 in deliberate continuity with 8:1–11:1, and indeed ultimately with 1:1–4:21."

¹⁰ See Margaret M. MITCHELL, Concerning ΠΕΡΙ ΔΕ in 1 Corinthians, in NovT 31:3 (1989) 229–256.

¹¹ We will discuss the issues concerning 1 Corinthians 13 in Chapter 6.

variations, in virtually all the standard commentaries. In 1 Corinthians 12–14, Paul is dealing with the so-called "spiritual gifts." Certain gifts were due to their miraculous character more desired, e.g., glossolalia. The Corinthians who were endowed with the miraculous gifts did not practice them for the benefit of the ἐκκλησία but for their own benefit and esteem. Consequently, this led to spiritual elitism and abuse of the gifts. These problems jeopardized the unity of the Corinthian ἐκκλησία. In light of this reconstruction, both terms πνευματικά and χαρίσματα are commonly understood as "spiritual gifts." The term πνευματικά is the Corinthian term, which represents their misunderstanding concerning the "spiritual gifts," whereas Paul prefers the term γαρίσματα, which serves as a corrective term. From this understanding, πνευματικά and χαρίσματα are regarded as synonyms or equivalent terms which have a different connotation. As a result of this common and widely accepted understanding, scholars hold and argue that Paul uses the term χάρισμα in a technical and non-technical or general sense. In their understanding, the technical sense of χαρίσματα is "spiritual gifts" as presented in 1 Corinthians 12 and Romans 12. The general sense of χάρισμα is "gracious gift" or "gift." After having corrected the misunderstanding of the Corinthians in 1 Corinthians 12-13, Paul continues in 1 Corinthians 14 with demonstrating why prophecy is to be preferred over glossolalia. In this light, 1 Corinthians 14 is understood as a chapter that deals with prophecy in order to temper the Corinthian enthusiasm with respect to glossolalia. We would like to stress that the above sketched background is a hypothetical reconstruction. Based on the text of 1 Corinthians 12-14 we cannot find contextual traces that confirm this hypothetical reconstruction.

In this study, we approach 1 Corinthians 12–14 as a unity without following or being influenced, as far as this is possible, by its widely accepted hypothetical reconstruction. Different from other studies, we approach 1 Corinthians 12–14 as a coherent teaching on $\pi \nu \epsilon \nu \mu \alpha \tau \iota \kappa \dot{\alpha}$ (cf. 1 Cor 12:1). In our understanding, all three chapters of 1 Corinthians 12–14 contribute to the understanding of the $\pi \nu \epsilon \nu \mu \alpha \tau \iota \kappa \dot{\alpha}$. This means that these three chapters form a unity in which the teaching and argumentation are coherent. Further, we apply the historical-critical method to our reading of 1 Corinthians 12–14 and other relevant texts. We also apply philological and semantic studies to the

¹² See D.A. CARSON, Showing the Spirit: A Theological Exposition of 1 Corinthians 12–14, Grand Rapids, MI: Baker, 1987; Kenneth S. HEMPHILL, Spiritual Gifts: Empowering the New Testament Church, Nashville, TN: Broadman, 1988; Craig S. KEENER, 1–2 Corinthians (NCBC), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005, pp. 100–121; Peter LAMPE, The Corinthian Worship Services in Corinth and the Corinthians' Enthusiasm (1 Cor. 12–14), in Affirmation 4 (1991) 17–25; Charles H. TALBERT, Paul's Understanding of the Holy Spirit: The Evidence of 1 Corinthians 12–14, in PRSt 11:4 (1984) 95–108; Robert L. THOMAS, Understanding Spiritual Gifts: A Verse-by-Verse Study of 1 Corinthians 12–14, Grand Rapids, MI: Kregel, ²1999.

words which are analyzed within their context. Further, we read 1 Corinthians 12–14 from a future-oriented or eschatological perspective. Already in the thanksgiving period (1 Cor 1:4–9) Paul makes clear that in the present the Corinthians are living in the in-between-times (*Zwischenzeit*), a time that is characterized by the tension between the "already" and the "not yet." In the present, the Corinthians are waiting for the future *parousia* of Christ. In 1 Cor 13:8–12, there is also a clear reference to the promised eschatological future. While waiting for the realization of this promised eschatological future, the Corinthians have been entrusted with the task to build up the ἐκκλησία.

Before we start with our reading of 1 Corinthians 12–14, we need to clarify two points. First, we need to know whether Paul distinguishes between a general and technical sense of χάρισμα. Second, we need to understand the semantic relationship between the terms πνευματικά and χαρίσματα. The clarification of these two points will be done in Part I and II respectively. After these clarifications, we will offer in Part III our exegetical analysis and reading of 1 Corinthians 12–14 and in Part IV we will focus on the χάρισμα of prophecy in 1 Corinthians 12–14.

Part I consists of two chapters. The aim of this part is to explore the question as to whether for Paul the noun χάρισμα has a general and a technical meaning. This distinction is held by many scholars. In our study, we will make a difference between meaning and referent of the noun χάρισμα. The advantage of making this distinction is that we must look into the context in which the noun χάρισμα/χαρίσματα occurs in order to identify the contextual referent, which is not the same as the meaning of γάρισμα. In Chapter 1, we will focus in the first instance on the noun $\chi \alpha \rho \iota \sigma \mu \alpha$ itself as a verbal noun. Afterwards, we will look into the occurrences of this verbal noun in the non-Pauline texts in order to identify the contextual referent of χάρισμα/ χαρίσματα. In Chapter 2, we will identify the referent of the noun χάρισμα/ χαρίσματα within the New Testament, except for 1 Corinthians 12. In Chapter 2, the noun χάρισμα/χαρίσματα will be studied in a chronological way and not according to the canonical order of the biblical books of the New Testament. First, 1 Cor 1:7 and 7:7 will be studied. These two occurrences will receive much more attention than the other occurrences in the New Testament. With regard to 1:7 and 7:7 scholars are divided about the meaning of χάρισμα. Some hold that in 1:7 the noun χάρισμα is used in the technical sense of 1 Corinthians 12-14 and Romans 12, whereas others hold that χάρισμα has a general meaning in 1:7. As to 7:7 it is commonly accepted that χάρισμα refers to a specific gift, namely the gift of sexual abstinence or celibacy. However, the implied negative view of marriage is for many a thorn in the flesh and it reflects a certain later dogmatic view. We will look at the referent of χάρισμα in 7:7 within its larger context, 1 Corinthians 7, and from a future-oriented perspective. Afterwards, we will briefly discuss ten occurrences of γάρισμα/γαρίσματα within the New Testament (2 Cor 1:11;

Rom 1:11, 5:15.16, 6:23, 11:29, 12:6; 1 Tim 4:14; 2 Tim 1:6 and 1 Pet 4:10). These occurrences are briefly discussed, because the contextual referent of χ άρισμα/ χ αρίσματα is rather straightforward in these instances. We agree with the scholars who argue that within the New Testament no distinction is made between the general and technical meaning of χ άρισμα/ χ αρίσματα. However, we will demonstrate that for Paul χ άρισμα/ χ αρίσματα can be personal or communal.

Part II consists of Chapters 3 and 4. In Chapter 3 we will argue that the grammatical gender of the genitive plural πνευματικών (12:1) is neuter. In Chapter 4, we will focus on the semantic relationship between χαρίσματα and πνευματικά in 1 Corinthians 12–14. This has not received due attention within scholarship. We hold that understanding this semantic relationship can contribute to a better understanding of Paul's teaching on the πνευματικά, what role the χαρίσματα play within it and on the understanding of 1 Corinthians 12-14. We will discuss the semantic relationship between πνευματικά and χαρίσματα as described or presented by scholars. Based on their descriptions we will demonstrate that the semantic relationship between πνευματικά and χαρίσματα has been understood in four different ways, namely (1) synonymy, (2) χαρίσματα as hypernym of πνευματικά ("hyponymy I"), (3) πνευματικά as a hypernym of χαρίσματα ("hyponymy II"), and (4) meronymy, though in an embryonic and unconscious way. In our discussion, it will become clear that the semantic relationship between πνευματικά and χαρίσματα can neither be synonymy nor hyponymy (I and II). We will opt to understand the semantic relationship between χαρίσματα and πνευματικά as meronymy. In this semantic relationship the term πνευματικά is the whole or holonym and the term χαρίσματα is one of the many parts or meronyms. In this relationship the different parts contribute to a better understanding of the whole. This semantic relationship, however, has not fully been described and presented by scholars. Throughout the wide literature on 1 Corinthians 12-14 and "spiritual gifts," the term meronymy has not been used by scholars to present their understanding concerning the relationship between χαρίσματα and πνευματικά. Understanding the relationship between χαρίσματα and πνευματικά as meronymy highlights that 1 Corinthians 12-14 must be read as a unity, in which all elements can be regarded as parts of the whole, which is about the topic πνευματικά. This means that in order to understand Paul's teaching on the πνευματικά we must read 1 Corinthians 14 as a chapter that resonates the two previous chapters, 1 Corinthians 12-13, and that 1 Corinthians 13 is a chapter that resonates the teaching of 1 Corinthians 12. Due to the meronymic relationship it is not possible to understand πνευματικά and χαρίσματα as "spiritual gifts." The term χαρίσματα is compared to πνευματικά more specific and can be understood as "gracious gifts." The term πνευματικά is more general in comparison to the term γαρίσματα. Its literal translation is "spiritual things."

John M.G. Barclay has suggested that the term πνευματικά has the semantic potential to mean things that characterize the life of the πνευματικοί. ¹³ In our exegesis of 1 Corinthians 12–14 we will follow and build on Barclay's suggestion.

Part III consists of Chapters 5-8. In Chapters 5, 6 and 7 an exegesis of respectively 1 Corinthians 12, 13 and 14 will be given from a meronymic point of view, i.e., understanding the semantic relationship between χαρίσματα and πνευματικά as meronymy. In Chapter 8, we will offer a synthesis of our findings with regard to our exegesis and reading of 1 Corinthians 12-14. As a result of our exegesis, it will be demonstrated that the common delimitation of 1 Corinthians 12 is not helpful to understand the topic πνευματικά. We will offer another delimitation of 1 Corinthians 12 in which 12:4-6 contains a theological programme that plays a key role in Paul's teaching on the πνευματικά. Further, we will also demonstrate that 12:31 is a transitional verse, where Paul speaks of τὰ χαρίσματα τὰ μείζονα. We will demonstrate that only after reading 1 Corinthians 13 it will become clear what Paul means with τὰ χαρίσματα τὰ μείζονα. Our exegesis of 1 Corinthians 13 will highlight that $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\dot{\alpha}\pi\eta$ is an eschatological reality that is already present in the present age and it will continue to be present once τὸ τέλειον (13:10) has arrived. The χαρίσματα are ἐκ μέρους and will be rendered ineffective once τὸ τέλειον has arrived. In light of our exegesis of 1 Corinthians 13, we will demonstrate that τὰ χαρίσματα τὰ μείζονα are those χαρίσματα that are practiced in love and building up the ἐκκλησία towards the promised eschatological future in the future-oriented present. Our exegesis of 1 Corinthians 14 will demonstrate that it is neither Paul's intention to define nor to discuss prophecy as such. We will demonstrate that in 1 Corinthians 14 Paul uses prophecy as the paradigm for τὰ χαρίσματα τὰ μείζονα and glossolalia as the counter paradigm. The findings of Part III will serve as the background for our discussion on prophecy in 1 Corinthians 12-14.

Part IV consists of two chapters in which we focus on prophecy as the paradigm of τὰ χαρίσματα τὰ μείζονα in 1 Corinthians 12–14. In Chapter 9 we will discuss 1 Corinthians 12 and 13 together and in Chapter 10 we will discuss 1 Corinthians 14. In Chapter 9 the χάρισμα of prophecy will first be discussed in light of our reading of 1 Corinthians 12. Afterwards, we will demonstrate that 1 Corinthians 13 surprisingly offers much more information and insights concerning Paul's understanding of prophecy than one would think at a first reading. It will be demonstrated that for Paul the content of prophecy is related to the $\mu\nu\sigma\tau\eta\rho\iota\alpha$, the hidden secrets and wisdom of God.

¹³ John M.G. BARCLAY, Πνευματικός in the Social Dialect of Pauline Christianity, in Graham N. STANTON, Bruce W. LONGENECKER & Stephen C. BARTON (ed.), The Holy Spirit and Christian Origins: Essays in Honor of James D.G. Dunn, Grand Rapids, MI – Cambridge: Eerdmans, 2004, pp. 157–167, p. 165.

In our reding of 13:8–12, it will be demonstrated that prophecy offers glimpses of what the promised eschatological future might be like. In Chapter 10, we will look at prophecy in 1 Corinthians 14. This final chapter of this section of the letter is practically orientated and puts the teaching of 1 Corinthians 12–13 into practice, thus, prophecy is described as being "in action" within the gathered ἐκκλησία. It will be demonstrated that prophecy is not only a matter of the prophet. Prophecy is a communal activity in which God takes the initiative to guide those who are called by him towards the promised eschatological future while they are living in the future-oriented present. This guidance happens by means of the holy Spirit who reveals ἐκ μέρους the μυστήρια to the prophet who proclaims the revealed μυστήρια to the ἐκκλησία is encouraged to evaluate the prophetic words in order to formulate a vision that can guide them to realize partially in the future-oriented present the promised eschatological future. Finally, we will present our findings in the general conclusion.

In our study we have used the Greek text of NA²⁸ and the Hebrew text of BHS. For the LXX we have used the editions of Alfred Rahlfs and Joseph Ziegler and the NETS translation. In this study we mainly used the NRSV when we have used another Bible translation we have indicated this. The text editions and tools that we have used are listed in the bibliography. In the footnotes, the first reference of a study is given in its full form and the subsequent references to the same study are the short form. Further, in the footnotes we have listed the authors who share the same opinion in an alphabetical order.

Part I

The Verbal Noun χάρισμα in Non-Pauline Literature and the New Testament

Today when people speak about χάρισμα in a religious context, they automatically think about spiritual gifts. These spiritual gifts are perceived as a technical term in the sense of supernatural gifts or abilities. For the ancient Greeks of the first century CE, the common present technical understanding of χάρισμα is an odd one. The salient meaning of χάρισμα in a religious context is for them rather "grace or favour from God," and the more general meaning is "gift." This raises the question whether the technical understanding of χάρισμα is (latently) present in the ancient – secular and religious – texts. In this part, which consists of two chapters, we will investigate whether the distinction between a technical and general meaning of the verbal noun χάρισμα is present within non-Pauline literature (Chapter 1) and the New Testament (Chapter 2).

¹ For a discussion of the history of the various meanings assigned to "charisma" from the first century to the twenty-first century, see John POTTS, *A History of Charisma*, Basingstoke: MacMillan, 2009.

² René DIRVEN & Marjolijn VERSPOOR (ed.), *Cognitive Exploration of Language and Linguistics*, Amsterdam – Philadelphia, PA: Benjamins, ²2004, pp. 30–31.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 34.

⁴ The concept of "gift" differs from culture to culture and from time to time. For a discussion of this see John M.G. BARCLAY, *Paul and the Gift*, Grand Rapids, MI – Cambridge: Eerdmans, 2015, pp. 11–65 who discusses from an anthropological understanding the various notions of "gift". See also Michael L. SATLOW (ed.), *The Gift in Antiquity* (The Ancient World: Comparative Histories), Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013.