

**The Love Chapter
1 Corinthians 3:1-13**

Koiné Greek II

by Thor F. Carden

**In hopes that you, the student,
may better understand and enjoy
God's Beautiful Bible.**

Koiné Greek II

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This course is dedicated to
Ron Scarlata
who believed in me when I needed him to
and to his wonderful daughter
Belinda Vatany
who encouraged me to develop this course

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First Corinthians 13:1-13 Lesson Notes

The concepts of translation that we use are annotated in the Grammar Reference. At first we will refer to these notes often, but as they become repetitive we will assume the student already knows them. Simply put, if you understand what has been done in my notes, you can ignore the notes, but if you don't understand refer to them.

For each of the verses in this lesson, try to translate it on your own. Compare your results with several good English versions. If you are in agreement, go to the next verse. If you are not in substantial agreement, use your notes and my notes on the verse to determine what you did that made your translation different. Learn from it and then translate the next verse.

I include complete {Grammar Reference Notes} for the first verse of each lesson or passage. After that, I only include them only when the situation is a little outside the norm. The notes are in numerical order in the "Annotated Grammar Reference."

Textual Alternatives are put in [brackets] or (parenthesis) within the initial Greek text. If there are alternatives they are separated by "OR".

1 Corinthians 13:1 Ἐὰν ταῖς γλώσσαις τῶν ἀνθρώπων λαλῶ καὶ τῶν ἀγγέλων, ἀγάπην δὲ μὴ ἔχω, γέγονα χαλκὸς ἢ ἤχων ἢ κύμβαλον ἀλαλάζον.

Parsing: {Notes 101 & 102}

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
Ἐὰν	εἰάν	if, though, even if	Conjunction
γλώσσαις	γλῶσσα	tongue, utterance, language	Noun Dat Plu F
ἀνθρώπων	ἄνθρωπος	man, human being, person, one	Noun Gen Plu M
λαλῶ	λαλέω	talk, say, speak, utter, proclaim	VERB 1st Present Act Subj Sng
ἀγγέλων	ἄγγελος	angel, messenger	Noun Gen Plu M
ἀγάπην	ἀγάπη	love, show love, prove love	Noun Acc Sng F
δὲ	δέ	but, rather, then, so, even	Conjunction
μὴ	μή	not	Adverb
ἔχω	ἔχω	have, hold, possess, keep, receive	VERB 1st Present Act Subj Sng
γέγονα	γίνομαι	happen, be made, be done	VERB 1st Perfect Act Ind Sng
χαλκὸς	χαλκός	money, copper or bronze	Noun Nom Sng M
ἤχων	ἤχέω	roar, sound	VERB Present Act Prt Nom Sng M
ἢ	ἢ	or, than, else, rather, either	Conjunction
κύμβαλον	κύμβαλον	cymbal	Noun Nom Sng N
ἀλαλάζον	ἀλαλάζω	wail	VERB Present Act Prt Nom Sng N

Rendering: {Note 103} 5 verbs, 5 rendering charts, but I dropped the last two because they were short participles acting as adjectives.

Ἐὰν “if” Introductory conjunction in the vocative slot {Note 106}

ταῖς γλώσσαις “the tongues” Dative so indirect object slot, but Locative needing a different preposition, {Note 205b}

τῶν ἀνθρώπων “of men” modifies tongues so goes with it {Note 204a}

λαλῶ “if I speak” Verb of the clause {Notes 613, 701, 826}

καὶ “and” {Note 530}

τῶν ἀγγέλων, “of angels” modifies tongues so goes with it {Note 204a}

{New clause because comma, Lesson Guide Note 125k}

if	speak	
I		with the tongues of men and angels

“If I speak with the tongues of men and angels ...” {Note 105}

ἀγάπην “love” Direct object {Note 108a}

δὲ “but” Conjunction in the vocative slot {Note 106}

μὴ “not” Negates the verb {Note 502}

ἔχω, “If I have” Verb of the clause, {Notes 613, 701, 826}

{New clause because comma, Lesson Guide Note 125k}

but if	do not have	love
I		

put the helper “if” from the subjunctive mood where it sounds best {Note 105}

“... but if I do not have love ...”

γέγονα “I am doing” Verb of the clause {Notes 613, 701, 801}

This is all a complex participial phrase forming a predicate nominative to γεγονα which is acting as a copulative verb in this case.

χαλκός “brass” predicate nominative {Note 108a}

ἤχων “making noise” Adjectival participle modifying “brass” {Notes 903, 907}

ἢ “or” Conjunction joining the compound predicated nominative

κύμβαλον “cymbal” Also predicate nominative {Note 108a}

ἀλαλάζον. “clanging” Adjectival participle modifying “cymbal” {Notes 903, 907}

	am	noisy brass or a clanging cymbal
I		

“... I am noisy brass or a clanging cymbal ...”

My Translation: “If I speak with the tongues of men and angels but I do not have love, I am noisy brass or a clanging cymbal.”

Comparison to the Experts: {Note 104} We have substantial agreement except they all used “I am become” in the final clause. I believe that is a better translation of γέγονα than what I came up with.

KJV Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become [as] sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.

NASB If I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, but do not have love, I have become a noisy gong or a clanging cymbal.

ASV If I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, but have not love, I am become sounding brass, or a clanging cymbal.

DARBY If I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, but have not love, I am become sounding brass or a clanging cymbal.

DR If I speak with the tongues of men, and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.

YLT If with the tongues of men and of messengers I speak, and have not love, I have become brass sounding, or a cymbal tinkling;

1 Corinthians 13:2 καὶ ἐὰν ἔχω προφητείαν καὶ εἰδῶ τὰ μυστήρια πάντα καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν γνῶσιν καὶ ἐὰν ἔχω πᾶσαν τὴν πίστιν ὥστε ὄρη (μεθιστάναι OR μεθιστανεῖν), ἀγάπην δὲ μὴ ἔχω, οὐθέν εἰμι.

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
ὁ	ἐάν	if, though	Conjunction
ἔχω	ἔχω	have, hold, possess, keep, receive	VERB 1st Present Act Subj Sng
προφητείαν	προφητεία	prophecy, prophesying	Noun Acc Sng F
εἰδῶ	οἶδα	see, know, perceive, recognize	VERB 1st Perfect Act Subj Sng
μυστήρια	μυστήριον	mystery	Noun Acc Plu N
πάντα	πᾶς	All with article and each w/o	Adjective Acc Plu N
πᾶσαν	πᾶς	All with article and each w/o	Adjective Acc Sng F
γνῶσιν	γνῶσις	knowledge, science	Noun Acc Sng F
ὁ	ἐάν	if, though	Conjunction
ἔχω	ἔχω	have, hold, possess, keep	VERB 1st Present Act Subj Sng
πᾶσαν	πᾶς	All with article and each w/o	Adjective Acc Sng F
πίστιν	πίστις	faith, trust, belief, confidence	Noun Acc Sng F
ὥστε	ὥστε	so that	Conjunction
ὄρη	ὄρος	a mountain, hill	Noun Acc Plu N
μεθιστάνειν	μεθίστημι	to remove, turn away	VERB Present Act Inf
ἀγάπην	ἀγάπη	love, show love, prove love	Noun Acc Sng F
δὲ	δέ	but, rather, now, then, so, even	Conjunction
μὴ	μή	not, (negative answer expected)	Adverb
ἔχω	ἔχω	have, hold, possess, keep	VERB 1st Present Act Subj Sng
οὐθέν	οὐδεὶς	no one, nothing, no, none	Adjective Acc Sng N
εἰμι	εἰμί	be, am, are, is, was, were, exist	VERB 1st Present Act Ind Sng

Rendering: 6 verbs, one is an infinitive, so 5 rendering charts

καὶ “and” Introductory conjunction in the vocative slot

ἐὰν “if” Put this conjunction with the other one {Note 830}

ἔχω “if I have” Verb of the clause in the subjunctive mood

προφητείαν “prophecy” Accusative so direct object

And if	have	prophecy
I		

“And if I have prophecy...”

καὶ “and” Introductory conjunction in the vocative slot

εἰδῶ “if I know” Verb of the clause

τὰ μυστήρια “the mysteries” Accusative, part of the direct object

πάντα “all” Adjective modifying “mysteries”

καὶ “and” Conjunction connecting the direct objects

πᾶσαν “all” Adjective modifying “knowledge”

τὴν γνῶσιν “the knowledge”

And if	know	All mysteries and all knowledge
I		

“... and if I know all mysteries and all knowledge ...”

καὶ “and” Introductory conjunction in the vocative slot
 ἐὰν “if” Put this conjunction with the other one {Note 830}
 ἔχω “if I have” Verb of the clause in the subjunctive mood {Notes 953 & 958}
 πᾶσαν “all”
 τὴν πίστιν “faith”
 ὥστε “so that” Introductory conjunction {Note 956}
 ὄρη “mountains” Accusative so direct object
 (μεθιστάναι “to be removed” Infinitive passive voice
 OR {Note 151}
 μεθιστανειν), “to remove” Infinitive active voice

And if	Have	All faith
I	To remove mountains	

“... and if I have enough faith to remove mountains ...” I took a little license with all here. We’ll see what the experts did. I chose the active voice infinitive because I couldn’t think of a way for the passive voice to make sense in this context.

ἀγάπην “love” Accusative so direct object.
 δὲ “but” Introductory conjunction
 μὴ “not” Negates the verb
 ἔχω, “If I have” Verb of the clause in subjunctive mood

But if	Do not have	love
I		

“... but I do not have love ...”

οὐθέν “nothing” Predicate adjective
 εἰμι “I am”

	am	
I		nothing

“... I am nothing.”

My Translation: “And if I have prophecy, and if I know all mysteries and all knowledge, and if I have enough faith to remove mountains, but if I do not have love, I am nothing.”

Comparison to the Experts: We have substantial agreement. I think my “enough faith” is less awkward than their more wordy renderings without violating the meaning. I prefer the KJV “understand all mysteries” to my “know all mysteries” because the repetition of “know” in English sounds odd to me.

KJV And though I have [the gift of] prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing.

ASV And if I have the gift of prophecy, and know all mysteries and all knowledge; and if I have all faith, so as to remove mountains, but have not love, I am nothing.

Darby And if I have prophecy, and know all mysteries and all knowledge, and if I have all faith, so as to remove mountains, but have not love, I am nothing.

YLT and if I have prophecy, and know all the secrets, and all the knowledge, and if I have all the faith, so as to remove mountains, and have not love, I am nothing;

NASB If I have the gift of prophecy, and know all mysteries and all knowledge; and if I have all faith, so as to remove mountains, but do not have love, I am nothing.

1 Corinthians 13:3 κὰν ψωμίσω πάντα τὰ ὑπάρχοντα μου καὶ ἐὰν παραδῶ τὸ σῶμα μου ἵνα (καυχῆσωμαι, OR καυθήσωμαι) ἀγάπην δὲ μὴ ἔχω, οὐδὲν ὠφελοῦμαι.

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
κὰν	κᾶν	and if, at the least, though, yet	Conjunction
ψωμίσω	ψωμίζω	to feed with morsels	VERB 1st Aorist Act Subj Sng
πάντα	πᾶς	All with article and each w/o	Adjective Acc Plu N
ὑπάρχοντα	ὑπάρχω	goods, possessions, things owned	VERB Present Act Prt Acc Plu N
μου	ἐγώ	my, mine	Personal Pronoun Gen Sng
0	ἐὰν	if, though, even if	Conjunction
παραδῶ	παραδίδωμι	betray, bring forth	VERB 1st Aorist Act Subj Sng
σῶμα	σῶμα	body	Noun Acc Sng N
μου	ἐγώ	my, mine	Personal Pronoun Gen Sng
ἵνα	ἵνα	that, in order that, so that,	Conjunction
(καυχῆσωμαι	καυχάομαι	boast, glory, joy, rejoice	VERB 1st Aorist Mid Subj Sng
καυθήσωμαι)	καιω	burn, set fire to	VERB 1st Future Pass Ind Sng
ἀγάπην	ἀγάπη	love, show love, desire	Noun Acc Sng F
δὲ	δέ	but, rather, now, then, so, even,	Conjunction
μὴ	μή	not (negation of the verb)	Adverb
ἔχω	ἔχω	have, hold, possess, keep, receive	VERB 1st Present Act Subj Sng
οὐδὲν	οὐδεὶς	no one, nothing, no, none	Adjective Acc Sng N
ὠφελοῦμαι	ὠφελέω	profit, prevail	VERB 1st Present Pass Ind Sng

Rendering: Six verbs, but one of them has a substantial textual variation to be evaluated, so 7 rendering charts.

κὰν “and if” Introductory conjunction in the vocative slot. (It is a contraction of καὶ ἐὰν)
 ψωμίσω “if I fed with morsels” Verb of the clause, no equivalent English verb so “with morsels” has been added in the lexicon.

πάντα “all” An accusative adjective probably modifying the following participle in the same case
 τὰ ὑπάρχοντα “the things owned”
 μου “my”

And if	Feed with morsels	All my possessions
I		

“And if I gradually fed everything I own ...” I am having trouble making sense of this verb. I’m going to need help from the experts. Maybe “gradually consume?”

καὶ “and” Introductory conjunction in the vocative slot
 ἐὰν “if” Another conjunction for the vocative slot
 παραδῶ “if I delivered” Verb of the clause in the subjunctive aorist
 τὸ σῶμα “body” Direct object
 μου “my” Modifies body

And if	delivered	My body
I		

“... and if I delivered my body...”

ἵνα “so that” Introductory conjunction in the vocative slot
 (καυχῆσωμαι, “If I myself boasted” Verb of the clause subjunctive middle
 OR Short clause so I don’t need two rendering charts to decide between the variations
 καυθήσωμαι) “I will be burnt” Verb of the clause Future passive
 “burnt” makes more sense in this context I think

So that	Will be burnt	
I		

“... so that I will be burnt ...”

ἀγάπην “love” Direct object
 δὲ “but” Introductory conjunction in vocative slot
 μὴ “not” Adverb modifying the verb
 ἔχω, “If I have” Verb of the clause

but	Do not have	love
I		

“... but I do not have love ...”

οὐδὲν “nothing” Adjective in the accusative case acting as a substantive
 ὠφελοῦμαι. “I have profited” Verb of the clause

	Have profited	nothing
I		

“... I have profited nothing ...”

My Translation: “If I gradually consume everything I own, and if I delivered my body so that I will be burnt, but I do not have love, I have profited nothing.”

Comparison to the Experts: I’m not sure where the experts got “the poor” and “others” but it makes more sense than mine. Darby seems to have the best job of rendering it in a sensible way without adding words. Clearly the verb simply has no English equivalent.

KJV And though I bestow all my goods to feed [the poor], and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.

Darby And if I shall dole out all my goods in food, and if I deliver up my body that I may be burned, but have not love, I profit nothing.

DR And if I should distribute all my goods to feed the poor, and if I should deliver my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.

YLT and if I give away to feed others all my goods, and if I give up my body that I may be burned, and have not love, I am profited nothing.

NASB And if I give all my possessions to feed the poor, and if I surrender my body to be burned, but do not have love, it profits me nothing.

1 Corinthians 13:4 Ἡ ἀγάπη μακροθυμεῖ, χρηστεύεται ἡ ἀγάπη, οὐ ζηλοῖ, (ἡ ἀγάπη) οὐ περπερεύεται, οὐ φυσιοῦται,

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
ἀγάπη	ἀγάπη	love, show love, prove love	Noun Nom Sng F
μακροθυμεῖ	μακροθυμέω	have patience, patiently endure	VERB 3rd Present Act Ind Sng
χρηστεύεται	χρηστεύομαι	be kind	VERB 3rd Present Mid Ind Sng
ἀγάπη	ἀγάπη	love, show love, prove love	Noun Nom Sng F
οὐ	οὐ	no, not; never, nothing, none	Adverb
ζηλοῖ	ζηλόω	covet earnestly	VERB 3rd Present Act Ind Sng
ὁ	ἀγάπη	love, show love, prove love	Noun Nom Sng F
οὐ	οὐ	no, not; never, nothing, none	Adverb
περπερεύεται	περπερεύομαι	brag	VERB 3rd Present Mid Ind Sng
οὐ	οὐ	no, not; never, nothing, none	Adverb
φυσιοῦται	φυσιοῦμαι	puff up	VERB 3rd Present Pass Ind Sng

Rendering: Five verbs so 5 rendering charts

Ἡ ἀγάπη “the love” Subject

μακροθυμεῖ, “it endures” Verb of the clause

	endures	
love		

“Love endures ...”

χρηστεύεται “It itself is kind” Verb of the clause

	Is kind	
it		

“... it is kind ...”

ἡ ἀγάπη, “the love” Subject

οὐ “not”

ζηλοῖ, “it covets”

	Does not covet	
love		

“... love does not covet...”

(ἡ ἀγάπη) “the love” Subject. If it isn’t there, the context makes it the subject as a pronoun instead.

οὐ “not”

περπερεύεται, “it itself brags”

	Does not brag	
love		

“... love does not brag...”

οὐ “not”
 φυσιοῦται, “it is puffed up”

	Is not puffed up	
it		

“... it is not puffed up.”

My Translation: Love patiently endures; it is kind; love does not covet; love never brags; it is not puffed up.

Comparison to the Experts: We have substantial agreement. There is not enough context to reliably select from the range of sense on the various verbs so there is some variation in terms, but no ambiguity of meaning. I like NASB’s “jealous” and “arrogant” better than my “covet” and “arrogant.”

KJV Charity suffereth long, [and] is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up,

Darby Love has long patience, is kind; love is not emulous of others; love is not insolent and rash, is not puffed up,

DR Charity is patient, is kind: charity envieth not, dealeth not perversely; is not puffed up;

YLT The love is long-suffering, it is kind, the love doth not envy, the love doth not vaunt itself, is not puffed up,

NASB Love is patient, love is kind and is not jealous; love does not brag and is not arrogant,

1 Corinthians 13:5 οὐκ ἀσχημονεῖ, οὐ ζητεῖ τὰ ἑαυτῆς, οὐ παροξύνεται, οὐ λογίζεται τὸ κακόν,

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
οὐκ	οὐ	no, not; never, nothing, none	Adverb
ἀσχημονεῖ	ἀσχημονέω	behave unseemly	VERB 3rd Present Act Ind Sng
οὐ	οὐ	no, not; never, nothing, none	Adverb
ζητεῖ	ζητέω	desire, endeavour, seek after	VERB 3rd Present Act Ind Sng
ἑαυτῆς	ἑαυτοῦ	herself, himself, itself	Reflexive Pronoun Gen Sng F
οὐ	οὐ	no, not; never, nothing, none	Adverb
παροξύνεται	παροξύνομαι	easily provoke, stir	VERB 3rd Present Pass Ind Sng
οὐ	οὐ	no, not; never, nothing, none	Adverb
λογίζεται	λογίζομαι	to account, reckon	VERB 3rd Present Mid Ind Sng
κακόν	κακός	bad, evil, harm, ill	Adjective Acc Sng N

Rendering: Four verbs so four rendering charts.

οὐκ “not” adverb modifying the verb

ἀσχημονεῖ, “it behaves unseemly” verb of the clause

	Does not behave unseemly	
It		

“It does not behave rudely ...” I changed it to “rudely” because I think most people don’t know what “unseemly” means.

οὐ “not” adverb modifying the verb

ζητεῖ “it desires” verb of the clause

τὰ ἑαυτῆς, “for itself” Direct object {Notes 108b & 208

	Does not desire for itself	
it		

“... it does not desire for itself...”

οὐ “not” adverb modifying the verb

παροξύνεται, “it is easily provoked” verb of the clause

	Is not easily provoked	
it		

“... it is not easily provoked...”

οὐ “not” adverb modifying the verb

λογίζεται “it is accounted” verb of the clause

τὸ κακόν, “the evil” Adjective made into noun by article, direct object

	Is not accounted	evil
it		

“... it is not accounted evil”

My Translation: Love does not behave rudely, does not desire for itself, is not easily provoked and is not accounted as evil. (I added love from the context since clearly “it” in the four clauses was referring back to the previous verse.)

Comparison to the Experts: We have substantial agreement except on the last clause. Clearly, I did not give the middle voice of the verb proper consideration. So, I changed it to, “Love does not behave rudely, does not desire for itself, is not easily provoked and does not keep track of evil.”

KJV Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil;

Darby does not behave in an unseemly manner, does not seek what is its own, is not quickly provoked, does not impute evil,

DR Is not ambitious, seeketh not her own, is not provoked to anger, thinketh no evil;

YLT doth not act unseemly, doth not seek its own things, is not provoked, doth not impute evil,

NASB does not act unbecomingly; it does not seek its own, is not provoked, does not take into account a wrong suffered,

1 Corinthians 13:6 οὐ χαίρει ἐπὶ τῇ ἀδικίᾳ, συγχαίρει δὲ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ·

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
οὐ	οὐ	no, not; never, nothing, none	Adverb
χαίρει	χαίρω	farewell, be glad, God speed, rejoice	VERB 3rd Present Act Ind Sng
ἐπὶ	ἐπί	with dative - upon, on, on the basis of, at, over, before (position)	Preposition
ἀδικία	ἀδικία	unrighteousness, evil, sin, injustice	Noun Dat Sng F
συγχαίρει	συγχαίρω	rejoice with	VERB 3rd Present Act Ind Sng
δὲ	δέ	but, rather, and, now, then, so, even	Conjunction
ἀληθεία	ἀλήθεια	truth, reality	Noun Dat Sng F

Rendering: Two verbs so two rendering charts

οὐ “not” Adverb modifying the verb

χαίρει “it rejoices” Verb of the clause

ἐπὶ “over” The preposition’s object is dative so “over” or something like it

τῇ ἀδικίᾳ, “the evil”

	Does not rejoice	
It	over evil	

“Does not rejoice over evil...” (This is a continuation of the previous verse. The it refers to “love”)

συγχαίρει “it rejoices with” Verb of the clause

δὲ “but” Introductory conjunction

τῇ ἀληθείᾳ: “the truth” Direct object {Note 108b}

“... but rejoices with the truth.”

My Translation: “Does not rejoice over evil, but rejoices with the truth.” (still talking about love)

Comparison to the Experts: We have substantial agreement.

KJV Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth;

Darby does not rejoice at iniquity but rejoices with the truth,

DR Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth with the truth;

YLT rejoiceth not over the unrighteousness, and rejoiceth with the truth;

NASB does not rejoice in unrighteousness, but rejoices with the truth;

1 Corinthians 13:7 πάντα στέγει, πάντα πιστεύει, πάντα ἐλπίζει, πάντα ὑπομένει.

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
πάντα	πᾶς	Usually all with article & each w/o	Adjective Acc Plu N
στέγει	στέγω	forbear, endure	VERB 3rd Present Act Ind Sng
πάντα	πᾶς	Usually all with article & each w/o	Adjective Acc Plu N
πιστεύει	πιστεύω	believe, trust, entrust, have faith	VERB 3rd Present Act Ind Sng
πάντα	πᾶς	Usually all with article & each w/o	Adjective Acc Plu N
ἐλπίζει	ἐλπίζω	hope, expect	VERB 3rd Present Act Ind Sng
πάντα	πᾶς	Usually all with article & each w/o	Adjective Acc Plu N
ὑπομένει	ὑπομένω	abide, endure, tarry behind	VERB 3rd Present Act Ind Sng

Rendering: Four verbs, so four rendering charts.

πάντα “all” Direct object

στέγει, “it forgives” Verb of the clause

	forgives	all
it		

“Forgives all ...” (still talking about “love”)

πάντα “all” Direct object

πιστεύει, “believes” Verb of the clause

	believes	all
it		

“... believes all ...”

πάντα “all” Direct object

ἐλπίζει, “hopes” Verb of the clause

	hopes	For all
it		

“... hopes for all ...” {Note 209}

πάντα “all” Direct object

ὑπομένει. “endures” Verb of the clause

	endures	all
it		

“... endures all”

My Translation: Love forgives all, believes all, hopes for all, endures all.

Comparison to the Experts: They all used “bears” instead of “forgives” in the first clause. So I suppose I’m wrong about that. They all used “all things” instead of just “all” but I don’t see any difference in meaning. They used no preposition in the third clause but I don’t know what “hopes all things” means.

KJV Beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things.

Darby bears all things, believes all things, hopes all things, endures all things.

YLT all things it beareth, all it believeth, all it hopeth, all it endureth.

NASB bears all things, believes all things, hopes all things, endures all things.

1 Corinthians 13:8 Ἡ ἀγάπη οὐδέποτε (ἐκ) πίπτει εἴτε δὲ προφητεῖαι, καταργηθήσονται· εἴτε γλῶσσαι, παύσονται· εἴτε γνῶσις, καταργηθήσεται.

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
ἀγάπη	ἀγάπη	love, show love, desire	Noun Nom Sng F
οὐδέποτε	οὐδέποτε	never	Adverb
(ἐκ)	ἐκ	from, out of, of, among	Preposition
πίπτει	πίπτω	fail, fall down	VERB 3rd Present Act Ind Sng
εἴτε	εἴτε	if, or, whether	Conjunction
δὲ	δέ	but, rather, now, then, so	Conjunction
προφητεῖαι	προφητεῖα	prophecy, prophesying	Noun Nom Plu F
καταργηθήσονται	καταργέω	abolish, cease, do away	VERB 3rd Future Pass Ind Plu
εἴτε	εἴτε	if, or, whether	Conjunction
γλῶσσαι	γλῶσσα	tongue, utterance, language	Noun Nom Plu F
παύσονται	παύω	cease, leave, refrain	VERB 3rd Future Mid Ind Plu
εἴτε	εἴτε	if, or, whether	Conjunction
γνῶσις	γνῶσις	knowledge, science	Noun Nom Sng F
καταργηθήσεται	καταργέω	abolish, cease, do away	VERB 3rd Future Pass Ind Sng

Rendering: 4 verbs so 4 rendering charts. The textual alternative appears minor.

Ἡ ἀγάπη “the love” Subject

οὐδέποτε “never” adverb modifying the verb

(ἐκ) “from, out of, of, among” I don’t see how to fit this in.

πίπτει “it fails” Verb of the clause

	Never fails	
Love		

“Love never fails ...” I hope the experts show me what to do with the preposition ἐκ

εἴτε “if” Introductory conjunction

δὲ “but” Another introductory conjunction

προφητεῖαι, “prophecies” Subject

καταργηθήσονται “they will be abolished” Verb of the clause

But if	Will be abolished	
prophecies		

“... but if there are prophecies, they will be abolished ...” {Note 884}

εἴτε “if” Introductory conjunction

γλῶσσαι, “tongues” Subject

παύσονται “they will cease” Verb of the clause

if	Will cease	
tongues		

“...if there are tongues, they will cease ...” {Note 884}

εἴτε “if” Introductory conjunction

γνῶσις, “knowledge”

καταργηθήσεται “it will be abolished” Verb of the clause

if	Will be abolished	
Knowledge		

“...if there is knowledge, it will be abolished ...” {Note 884}

My Translation: “Love never fails, but if there are prophecies, they will be abolished, if there are tongues, they will cease, if there is knowledge, it will be abolished.”

Comparison to the Experts: We have substantial agreement. It doesn’t look like any of the experts used the extraneous preposition.

KJV Charity never faileth: but whether [there be] prophecies, they shall fail; whether [there be] tongues, they shall cease; whether [there be] knowledge, it shall vanish away.

Darby Love never fails; but whether prophecies, they shall be done away; or tongues, they shall cease; or knowledge, it shall be done away.

DR Charity never falleth away: whether prophecies shall be made void, or tongues shall cease, or knowledge shall be destroyed.

YLT The love doth never fail; and whether there be prophecies, they shall become useless; whether tongues, they shall cease; whether knowledge, it shall become useless;

NASB Love never fails; but if there are gifts of prophecy, they will be done away; if there are tongues, they will cease; if there is knowledge, it will be done away.

1 Corinthians 13:9 ἐκ μέρους (γὰρ OR δε) γινώσκομεν καὶ ἐκ μέρους προφητεύομεν·

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
ἐκ	ἐκ	from, out of, of, among	Preposition
μέρους	μέρος	part, share	Noun Gen Sng N
(γὰρ	γάρ	for, since, then, indeed	Conjunction
δε	δε)	but, rather, and, now, then, so	Conjunction
γινώσκομεν	γινώσκω	know, perceive, recognize	VERB 1st Present Act Ind Plu
ἐκ	ἐκ	from, out of, of, among	Preposition
μέρους	μέρος	part, share	Noun Gen Sng N
προφητεύομεν	προφητεύω	prophecy	VERB 1st Present Act Ind Plu

Rendering: Two verbs so two rendering charts. Textual variant looks minor.

ἐκ “of” Prepositional phrase adverbially modifying the verb

μέρους “part” Object of the preposition

(γὰρ “for” introductory conjunction in the vocative slot

OR Textual variant has little impact on the overall meaning

δε) “now” introductory conjunction in the vocative slot

γινώσκομεν “we know” Verb of the clause

for	Know of part	
we		

“For we partly know ...” I could not make any sense of the prepositional phrase so I changed it to an English adverb. I need to check it against the experts.

καὶ “and” introductory conjunction in the vocative slot

ἐκ “of” Prepositional phrase adverbially modifying the verb

μέρους “part” Object of the preposition

προφητεύομεν “we prophecy”

and	Prophecy of part	
we		

“... and we partly prophecy.” Again I could make no sense of the prepositional phrase so I changed it to an English adverb. I need to check it against the experts.

My Translation: “For we partly know, and we partly prophecy.”

Comparison to the Experts: They used “in part” instead of “my partly.” I can find nothing in the lexicons to allow translating as “in” so I’m guessing the experts were doing the same thing I was in a different way. (i.e. trying to find an English counterpart to replace a literal translation that was meaningless.) Having looked them all over I find I like Young’s Literal translation the best for this verse.

KJV For we know in part, and we prophecy in part.

Darby For we know in part, and we prophecy in part:

DR For we know in part, and we prophecy in part.

YLT for in part we know, and in part we prophecy;

NASB For we know in part and we prophecy in part;

1 Corinthians 13:10 ὅταν δὲ ἔλθῃ τὸ τέλειον, (τοτε) τὸ ἐκ μέρους καταργηθήσεται.

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
ὅταν	ὅταν	when, whenever, after	Conjunction
δὲ	δέ	but, rather, and, now, even,	Conjunction
ἔλθῃ	ἔρχομαι	come, go, bring, appear, follow	VERB 3rd Aorist Act Subj Sng
τέλειον	τέλειος	perfect, finished, complete, mature	Adjective Nom Sng N
(τοτε)	τοτε	that time, then	Adverb
ἐκ	ἐκ	from, out of, of, among	Preposition
μέρους	μέρος	part, share	Noun Gen Sng N
καταργηθήσεται	καταργέω	abolish, cease, cumber, do away	VERB 3rd Future Pass Ind Sng

Rendering: 2 verbs, so 2 rendering charts

ὅταν “when” Introductory Conjunction

δὲ “but” Introductory Conjunction

ἔλθῃ “he came” he came Verb of the clause

τὸ “the” article making adjective a noun

τέλειον, “complete” Subject of the clause, but which clause?

But when	If came	
The complete		

“But when the complete came ...”

(τοτε) “then” Introductory Conjunction (doesn’t change meaning)

τὸ “the” article making prepositional phrase a substantive

ἐκ “of” preposition

μέρους “part” (“in part” based on previous verse)

καταργηθήσεται “he will be abolished”

then	will be abolished	
The partial		

“... then the partial will be abolished.”

My Translation: “But when the complete came then the partial will be abolished.”

Comparison to the Experts: I’m not sure why they used present tense for the Aorist “came” but other than that we have substantial agreement.

KJV But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away.

Darby but when that which is perfect has come, that which is in part shall be done away.

DR But when that which is perfect is come, that which is in part shall be done away.

YLT and when that which is perfect may come, then that which is in part shall become useless.

NASB but when the perfect comes, the partial will be done away.

1 Corinthians 13:11 ὅτε ἤμην νήπιος, ἐλάλουν ὡς νήπιος, ἐφρόνουν ὡς νήπιος, ἐλογιζόμεν ὡς νήπιος· ὅτε γέγονα ἀνὴρ, κατήργηκα τὰ τοῦ νηπίου.

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
ὅτε	ὅτε	after that, as soon as, when	Conjunction
ἤμην	εἰμί	be, am, are, is, was, were	VERB 1st Imperfect Mid Ind Sng
νήπιος	νήπιος	an infant, child	Adjective Nom Sng M
ἐλάλουν	λαλέω	talk, say, speak, proclaim	VERB 1st Imperfect Act Ind Sng
ὡς	ὡς	as, like, when, how, just as	Conjunction
νήπιος	νήπιος	an infant, child	Adjective Nom Sng M
ἐφρόνουν	φρονέω	to think	VERB 1st Imperfect Act Ind Sng
ὡς	ὡς	as, like, when, how, just as	Conjunction
νήπιος	νήπιος	an infant, child	Adjective Nom Sng M
ἐλογιζόμεν	λογίζομαι	to account, reckon	VERB 1st Imperfect Mid Ind Sng
ὡς	ὡς	as, like, when, how, just as	Conjunction
νήπιος	νήπιος	an infant, child	Adjective Nom Sng M
ὅτε	ὅτε	after that, as soon as, when	Conjunction
γέγονα	γίνομαι	happen, take place, be made	VERB 1st Perfect Act Ind Sng
ἀνὴρ	ἀνὴρ	fellow, husband, man, sir	Noun Nom Sng M
κατήργηκα	καταργέω	abolish, cease, do away	VERB 1st Perfect Act Ind Sng
νηπίου	νήπιος	an infant, child	Adjective Gen Sng M

Rendering: Six verbs, so six rendering charts. No textual issues.

ὅτε “when” Introductory Conjunction in the vocative slot

ἤμην “I was” Verb of the clause {Note 650}

νήπιος, “childish” Predicate adjective

When	was	
I		childish

“When I was childish ...”

ἐλάλουν “I spoke” Verb of the clause

ὡς “as” Conjunction connecting an implied clause

νήπιος, “childish” Adjective, but there is an implied verb her forming a subordinate clause

adverbially modifying the verb “spoke” above. (i.e. “I spoke as a child speaks.”)

{Note 579}

	Spoke as childish	
I		

“... I spoke as childish ...”

ἐφρόνουν “I thought” Verb of the clause

ὡς “as” Conjunction connecting an implied clause

νήπιος, “childish” Adjective, but there is an implied verb her forming a subordinate clause

adverbially modifying the verb “spoke” above. (i.e. “I spoke as a child speaks.”)

{Note 579}

	Thought as childish	
I		

“... I thought as childish ...”

ἐλογιζόμεν “I reckoned” Verb of the clause
 ὡς “as” Conjunction connecting an implied clause
 νήπιος, “childish” Adjective, but there is an implied verb her forming a subordinate clause
 adverbially modifying the verb “spoke” above. (i.e. “I spoke as a child speaks.”)
 {Note 579}

	Reckoned as childish	
I		

“... I calculated as childish ...”

ὅτε “when” Introductory Conjunction in the vocative slot
 γέγονα “I became” Verb of the clause
 ἄνθρωπος, “man” Predicated nominative. It implies “grown man”

when	became	man
I		

“... when I became a man ...”

κατήργηκα “I abandoned” Verb of the clause
 τὰ “the” Neuter plural article in nominative case, so “things” {Note 352}
 τοῦ “the” Singular article in the genitive case {Note 354}
 νηπίου “childish” Adjective in the genitive case

	abandoned	
I		Childish things

“... I abandoned childish things.”

My Translation: “When I was a child, I spoke as a child, I thought as a child, I reasoned as a child, but when I became a man I abandoned childish things.” I am completely lost regarding the grammar on the last clause and the rest of the verse sounds awkward because so much is implied. I’ll need help from the experts. My recollections of this passage are probably driving my guesses here.

Comparison to the Experts: My guesses/memory seem to have served me well here, but I’m still in the dark regarding the grammar of the last clause.

KJV When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child: but when I became a man, I put away childish things.

Darby When I was a child, I spoke as a child, I felt as a child, I reasoned as a child; when I became a man, I had done with what belonged to the child.

DR When I was a child, I spoke as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child. But, when I became a man, I put away the things of a child.

YLT When I was a babe, as a babe I was speaking, as a babe I was thinking, as a babe I was reasoning, and when I have become a man, I have made useless the things of the babe;

NASB When I was a child, I used to speak like a child, think like a child, reason like a child; when I became a man, I did away with childish things.

1 Corinthians 13:12 βλέπομεν γὰρ ἄρτι δι' ἐσόπτρου ἐν αἰνίγματι, τότε δὲ πρόσωπον πρὸς πρόσωπον· ἄρτι γινώσκω ἐκ μέρους, τότε δὲ ἐπιγνώσομαι καθὼς καὶ ἐπεγνώσθην.

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
βλέπομεν	βλέπω	behold, perceive, take heed	VERB 1st Present Act Ind Plu
γὰρ	γὰρ	for, since, then, though	Conjunction
ἄρτι	ἄρτι	now, just now, this moment	Adverb
δι'	διά	through, by means of, with	Preposition
ἐσόπτρου	ἔσοπτρον	glass	Noun Gen Sng N
ἐν	ἐν	in, on, among, by, with	Preposition
αἰνίγματι	αἰνίγμα	obscure saying, riddle	Noun Dat Sng N
τότε	τότε	that time, then	Adverb
δὲ	δέ	but, rather, and, now, so	Conjunction
πρόσωπον	πρόσωπον	countenance, face, appearance	Noun Acc Sng N
πρὸς	πρὸς	to, toward, beside, with	Preposition
πρόσωπον	πρόσωπον	countenance, face, appearance	Noun Acc Sng N
ἄρτι	ἄρτι	now, just now, this moment	Adverb
γινώσκω	γινώσκω	know, perceive, comprehend	VERB 1st Present Act Ind Sng
ἐκ	ἐκ	from, out of, of, by	Preposition
μέρους	μέρος	part, share	Noun Gen Sng N
τότε	τότε	that time, then	Adverb
δὲ	δέ	but, rather, and, now, so	Conjunction
ἐπιγνώσομαι	ἐπιγνώσκω	acknowledge, perceive	VERB 1st Future Mid Ind Sng
καθὼς	καθὼς	as, even as, just as	Conjunction
ἐπεγνώσθην	ἐπιγνώσκω	acknowledge, perceive	VERB 1st Aorist Pass Ind Sng

Rendering: 4 verbs, so 4 rendering charts. No textual difficulties.

βλέπομεν “We see” Verb of the clause

γὰρ “for” Introductory conjunction in the vocative slot

ἄρτι “now” Adverb modifying the verb

δι' “through” Prepositional phrase also modifying the verb

ἐσόπτρου “glass” Object of the preposition

ἐν “by” Prepositional phrase also modifying the verb

αἰνίγματι, “riddle”

for	Now see through glass by riddle	
we		

“For now we see through glass by riddle ...”

τότε “then” Adverb modifying the verb

δὲ “but” Introductory conjunction in the vocative slot

πρόσωπον “face” Direct object

πρὸς “with” Prepositional phrase modifying the direct object

πρόσωπον “face” Object of the preposition

I couldn't make sense of all this without adding an implied verb; “we see”, and making this string of words into a clause of its own. {Note 579}

But	Then see	Face with face
we		

“...but then we see face with face ...”

ἄρτι “now” Adverb modifying the verb
 γινώσκω “I perceive” Verb of the clause
 ἐκ “by” Prepositional phrase modifying the verb
 μέρους, “part” Object of the preposition

But	now perceive by part	
I		

“...but now I perceive by part ...”

τότε “then” Adverb modifying the verb
 δὲ “but” Introductory conjunction in the vocative slot
 ἐπιγνώσομαι “I will perceive” Verb of the clause

But then	Will perceive	
I		

“... but then I will perceive...”

καθὼς “even as” Introductory conjunction in the vocative slot
 καὶ “and” Introductory conjunction in the vocative slot
 ἐπεγνώσθην “I was perceived” Verb of the clause

And even as	Was perceived	
I		

“... and even as I was perceived.”

My Translation: (This one is very difficult for me. I’m going to have to take a lot of license to make it sensible to me.) “For now we see through a blurry glass, but then we see face to face. Now I see only partly, but then I will see even as I am seen.”

Comparison to the Experts: I didn’t do as poorly as I expected. The experts all took a lot of license as well. Clearly their “know” was a better choice for ἐπιγινώσκω than my “see”, but otherwise I did OK.

KJV For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known.

Darby For we see now through a dim window obscurely, but then face to face; now I know partially, but then I shall know according as I also have been known.

DR We see now through a glass in a dark manner; but then face to face. Now I know I part; but then I shall know even as I am known.

YLT for we see now through a mirror obscurely, and then face to face; now I know in part, and then I shall fully know, as also I was known;

NASB For now we see in a mirror dimly, but then face to face; now I know in part, but then I will know fully just as I also have been fully known.

1 Corinthians 13:13 Νυνὶ δὲ μένει πίστις, ἐλπίς, ἀγάπη, τὰ τρία ταῦτα· μείζων δὲ τούτων ἡ ἀγάπη.

Parsing:

Greek	Lexical Form	Some possible meanings	Grammar
Νυνὶ	νυνί	now	Adverb
δὲ	δέ	but, rather, and, now, then, so, even	Conjunction
μένει	μένω	abide, remain, stay, dwell, endure	VERB 3rd Present Act Ind Sng
πίστις	πίστις	faith, trust, belief, confidence	Noun Nom Sng F
ἐλπίς	ἐλπίς	hope, expectation, anticipation	Noun Nom Sng F
ἀγάπη	ἀγάπη	love, show love, prove love, desire	Noun Nom Sng F
τρία	τρεῖς	three	Adjective Nom Plu N
ταῦτα	οὗτος	these, these things, these people	Demonstrative Nom Plu N
μείζων	μέγας	greater, greatest, elder, more, most	Adj Nom Sng F Comparative
δὲ	δέ	but, rather, and, now, then, so, even	Conjunction
τούτων	οὗτος	these, these things', theirs	Demonstrative Gen Plu N
ἀγάπη	ἀγάπη	love, show love, prove love, desire	Noun Nom Sng F

Rendering: One verb, so one rendering chart.

Νυνὶ “now” Adverb modifying the verb

δὲ “but” Introductory conjunction in the vocative slot

μένει “it remains”

πίστις, “faith” Subject

ἐλπίς, “hope” Subject

ἀγάπη, “love” Subject

τὰ τρία “the three” Subject

ταῦτα: “these” Subject {Note 226}

But now	remain	
These three, faith, hope, & love		

“But now these three, faith, hope and love remain ...”

Too many nominative nouns. Need to add a rendering chart. {Notes 226, 883}

μείζων “greatest” Adjective in the nominative case

δὲ “but” Introductory conjunction in the vocative slot

τούτων “of these” Demonstrative pronoun in the genitive case

ἡ ἀγάπη “the love” Noun in the nominative case

but	is	love
The greatest of these		

“... but the greatest of these is love.”

My Translation: “But now these three; faith, hope, and love remain, but the greatest of these is love.”

Comparison to the Experts: We have substantial agreement, albeit a lot of different word choices.

KJV And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these [is] charity.

Darby And now abide faith, hope, love; these three things; and the greater of these is love.

DR And now there remain faith, hope, and charity, these three: but the greatest of these is charity.

YLT and now there doth remain faith, hope, love -- these three; and the greatest of these is love.

NASB But now faith, hope, love, abide these three; but the greatest of these is love.

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