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Translation Notes (unfoldinWord)

See: Exclusive and Inclusive 'We'

1 Timothy 1:1 (#1)

"Paul, an apostle"

In this culture, letter writers would give their own names first, referring to themselves in the third person. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use the first person here. Or if your language has a particular way of introducing the author of a letter, and if it would be helpful to your readers, you could use it here. Alternate translation: "From Paul. I am an apostle"

See: First, Second or Third Person

1 Timothy 1:1 (#2)

"according to the command of God our Savior and of the Lord Jesus Christ"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **command**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "as it was commanded by God our Savior and by the Lord Jesus Christ"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:1 (#3)

"our Savior"

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe a **Savior** who saves us. If this is not clear in your language, you could express the idea in another way. Alternate translation: "who saves us"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 1:1 (#4)

"our" - "our"

In this letter, Paul uses the words **our**, "we," and "us" to refer either to Timothy and himself or else to all believers, which would also include the two of them. So, use the inclusive forms of those words throughout your translation if your language marks that distinction.

1 Timothy 1:1 (#5)

"of the Lord Jesus Christ our hope"

Here, **our hope** refers to the person in whom we have hope. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use an equivalent expression from your language or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translations: "of the Lord Jesus Christ, the one in whom we have hope"

See: Metonymy

1 Timothy 1:1 (#6)

"Christ our hope"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **hope**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "Christ, in whom we hope"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:2 (#1)

"to Timothy"

In this culture, after giving their own names, letter writers would name those to whom they sent the letter, referring to them in the third person. If that is confusing in your language, you could use the second person here. Or if your language has a particular way of introducing the recipient of a letter, and if it would be helpful to your readers, you could use it here, starting a new sentence. Alternate translation: "This letter is for you, Timothy"

See: First, Second or Third Person

1 Timothy 1:2 (#2)

"a genuine child"

Paul speaks of his close relationship to Timothy as though Timothy were his **genuine child**. Paul means that he is Timothy's spiritual father, and

Paul loves Timothy in the way a father loves his **child**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the idea in simile form or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "who is like a genuine child to me" or "truly my spiritual son"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 1:2 (#3)

"genuine"

Here, the word **genuine** indicates that the **child** is considered to be someone's child in the full legal sense. For example, a child born to an unmarried woman would not be considered **genuine**. In the context of the metaphor, the word indicates that Timothy has acted as a son should act toward Paul. If your readers would not be familiar with the concept of a **genuine child**, you could use the name of a similar concept in your culture or you could use a more general phrase. Alternate translation: "legitimate" or "true"

See: Translate Unknowns

1 Timothy 1:2 (#4)

"in the faith"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **faith**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "since we both believe" or "as we together believe"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:2 (#5)

"Grace, mercy, peace from God the Father and Christ Jesus our Lord"

After stating his name and the name of the person to whom he is writing, Paul adds a blessing for Timothy. Use a form that people would recognize as a blessing in your language. Alternate translation: "May you experience grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father and Christ Jesus our Lord" or "I pray that grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father and Christ Jesus our Lord will always be with you"

See: Blessings

1 Timothy 1:2 (#6)

"Grace, mercy, peace from God the Father and Christ Jesus our Lord"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **Grace**, **mercy**, and **peace**, you could express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "May you be treated graciously, mercifully, and peacefully by God the Father and by Christ Jesus our Lord"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:2 (#7)

"God the Father"

Father is an important title for **God the Father** that describes his relationship with **Jesus**, his Son.

See: Translating Son and Father

1 Timothy 1:3 (#1)

"going into Macedonia"

Here Paul could be implying that, when he previously **urged** Timothy to remain in Ephesus, he was: (1) in Ephesus with Timothy and was about to leave for **Macedonia**. Alternate translation: "being about to leave Ephesus for Macedonia" (2) already on his way to Macedonia. In this case, Paul would be referring to a letter he had previously written to Timothy. Alternate translation: "being on my way to Macedonia"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:3 (#2)

"going"

In a context such as this, your language might say "coming" instead of **going**. Alternate translation: "coming"

See: Go and Come

1 Timothy 1:3 (#3)

"you"

In this letter, with one exception, the words **you**, "your," and "yourself" refer to Timothy and so are singular. A note will discuss the one exception in [6:21](#).

See: Forms of 'You' — Singular

1 Timothy 1:3 (#4)

"to teach differently"

The implication is that these people were teaching different things than what Paul and Timothy taught, not that they were teaching in a different way. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "to teach what is different from what we teach" or "to teach a different doctrine"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:3-4 (#1)

"Just as I, going into Macedonia, urged you to remain in Ephesus so that you can command certain ones not to teach differently" - "and not to pay attention to myths and endless genealogies, which promote arguments rather than the stewardship of God, {which is} by faith"

Here Paul begins a comparison using the phrase **Just as**, but he does not complete the comparison. However, he implies that **Just as** he **urged** Timothy to do these things at an earlier time, now he urges Timothy to continue to do these things. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make the implied part of the comparison explicit. You could include it at the beginning of the sentence, at the end of the sentence, or somewhere else. Alternate translation: "I urge you now, just as I, going into Macedonia, urged you earlier, to remain in Ephesus so that you can command certain ones not to teach differently and not to pay attention to myths and endless genealogies, which promote arguments rather than the stewardship of God, which is by faith." or "Just as I, going into Macedonia, urged you to remain in Ephesus so that you can command certain ones not to teach differently, and not to pay attention to myths and endless genealogies, which promote arguments rather than the stewardship of God, which is by faith, so now I urge you again to do those things."

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:4 (#1)

"myths"

The word **myths** refers to a certain kind of story that is generally considered to be untrustworthy. This kind of story is often about what important people did a long time ago. Often, many people in a culture know these stories but do not consider them to be reliable historical narratives. If your readers would not be familiar with this type of story, you could use the name of something similar in your area or you could use a more general term. Alternate translation: "fictional narratives" or "traditional tales"

See: Translate Unknowns

1 Timothy 1:4 (#2)

"endless genealogies"

Paul says **endless** here as an overstatement for emphasis. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a different way to express the emphasis. Alternate translation: "genealogies that seem as if they will never end" or "extremely lengthy genealogies"

See: Hyperbole

1 Timothy 1:4 (#3)

"genealogies"

The word **genealogies** refers to lists of someone's ancestors. If your readers would not be familiar with this type of list, you could use the name of something similar in your area or you could use a more general term. Alternate translation: "collections of the names of forefathers" or "lists of important people from long ago"

See: Translate Unknowns

1 Timothy 1:4 (#4)

"arguments"

Here, the word translated **arguments** could refer to: (1) debates or heated discussions. Alternate translation: "debates" (2) questions or enquiries. Alternate translation: "questions" or "speculations"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:4 (#5)

"the stewardship of God"

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe a **stewardship** that could: (1) be something that God has and works out. Alternate translation: "the stewardship that God carries out" (2) be given by God to his people. Alternate translation: "the stewardship from God" or "the stewardship given by God"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 1:4 (#6)

"the stewardship of God"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **stewardship**, you could express the same idea in another way. Make sure your translation fits with the interpretation you chose in the previous note. Alternate translation: "how God is stewarding everything" or "what God is working out"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:4 (#7)

"which is} by faith"

Here Paul could be implying that **the stewardship of God**: (1) is promoted or accomplished when people have **faith**. Alternate translation: "which is promoted by faith" or "which is brought about by faith" (2) is known or experienced when people have **faith**. Alternate translation: "which is known by faith" or "which people learn by faith"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:4 (#8)

"which is} by faith"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **faith**, you could express the same idea in another way. Make sure that your translation fits with the interpretation you chose in the previous note. Alternate translations: "which we promote

when we believe" or "which is promoted by believing in Jesus"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:5 (#1)

"Now"

Here Paul uses the word **Now** to introduce background information that will help Timothy understand the purpose of what he is commanding him to do. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces background information, or you could leave **Now** untranslated. Alternate translation: "To further explain what I am saying,"

See: Background Information

1 Timothy 1:5 (#2)

"of the command"

Here, the phrase **the command** refers to what Paul has instructed Timothy to tell the "certain ones" in Ephesus (see [1:3-4](#)). If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "of that command" or "of what I have instructed you to command them"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:5 (#3)

"is love"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **love**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "is that people care for each other"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:5 (#4)

"from a pure heart"

In Paul's culture, the **heart** is the place where humans think and feel. If it would be helpful in your language, you could translate **heart** by referring to the place where humans think and feel in your culture or by expressing the idea plainly. Alternate

translation: "from a pure mind" or "from pure thoughts"

See: Metonymy

1 Timothy 1:5 (#5)

"a good conscience"

A **conscience** that is **good** is one that does not convict a person of doing anything wrong. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable phrase or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "a clean conscience" or "a conscience that is not guilty"

See: Idiom

1 Timothy 1:5 (#6)

"a sincere faith"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **faith**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "from sincerely believing"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:6 (#1)

"from which"

The pronoun **which** refers to the pure heart, good conscience, and sincere faith in [1:5](#). If this is not clear for your readers, you could refer to those things more directly. Alternate translation: "from which things" or "from which heart, conscience, and faith"

See: Pronouns — When to Use Them

1 Timothy 1:6 (#2)

"having missed the mark"

Paul speaks as if a pure heart, good conscience, and sincere faith were a **mark** or target that some people have **missed**. Paul means that these people have failed to attain those things. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "not having gained those things"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 1:6 (#3)

"have turned away to"

Here Paul speaks of abandoning what is good to focus on **foolish talk** as if it were turning away from those good things **to foolish talk**. He means that these people have stopped pursuing the good things that Paul mentioned in the previous verse and instead are focusing on things of little consequence. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "have deviated and focused on" or "have been distracted by"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 1:7 (#1)

"teachers of the law"

Here, the word **law** refers specifically to the laws that God gave the Israelites through Moses. If it would be helpful to your readers, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "teachers of the law of Moses"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:7 (#2)

"not understanding neither" - "nor"

The words **not**, **neither**, and **nor** are three negative words. In this construction, the second and third negatives do not cancel the first to create a positive meaning. Instead, they give greater emphasis to the negative. If your language can use three negatives that do not cancel one another to create a positive meaning, you could use a triple negative here. If your language does not use three negatives in that way, you could translate with one or two negatives. Alternate translation: "understanding neither ... nor"

See: Double Negatives

1 Timothy 1:7 (#3)

"neither what they are saying nor what they insist on"

Here, the clauses **what they are saying** and **what they insist on** mean similar things. Paul is using the two clauses together for emphasis. If it would be clearer for your readers, you could express the emphasis with a single clause. Alternate translation: "anything that they are saying" or "any of the things that they insist on"

See: Parallelism

1 Timothy 1:8 (#1)

"But"

Here, the word **But** introduces the next thing that Paul wishes to write about. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces the next topic, or you could leave **But** untranslated. Alternate translation: "Now"

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Timothy 1:8 (#2)

"the law"

Here, the word **law** refers specifically to the laws that God gave the Israelites through Moses. If it would be helpful to your readers, you could make that idea more explicit. See how you referred to this **law** in [1:7](#). Alternate translation: "the law of Moses"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:8 (#3)

"if one uses it lawfully"

Here Paul indicates that **the law {is} good** when people use it as God intended it to be used, that is, **lawfully**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translations: "if one uses it as it was intended to be used" or "if one uses it in the way that God intended"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:9 (#1)

"knowing this, that the law"

Here, the word **this** refers directly ahead to **that the law is not made for the righteous**. Paul expresses the idea in this way to emphasize what he is about to say. If using **this** to introduce an idea would be a redundancy in your language, you could omit the redundant information. Alternate translation: "knowing that"

See: Making Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information Explicit

1 Timothy 1:9 (#2)

"knowing this"

Here, the phrase **knowing this** introduces a reason why Paul and other believers know that "the law if good" (see [1:8](#)). If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces a reason. Alternate translation: "which we know because we also know this"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Timothy 1:9 (#3)

"the law is not laid down"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the action, it is clear from the context that it was God. Alternate translation: "God did not lay down the law"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 1:9 (#4)

"the law"

Here, the phrase **the law** could refer to: (1) the laws that God gave the Israelites through Moses. Alternate translation: "the law of Moses" (2) laws in general. Alternate translation: "every law" or "law"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:9 (#5)

"for the righteous but for the lawless and the rebellious, the ungodly and the sinful, the unholy and the profane"

Paul here uses adjectives as nouns to refer to groups of people. Your language may use adjectives in the same way. If not, you could translate these words with equivalent phrases. Alternate translation: "for righteous people, but for lawless and rebellious people, ungodly and sinful people, unholy and profane people"

See: Nominal Adjectives

1 Timothy 1:9 (#6)

"father-killers and mother-killers, man-slayers"

In this list Paul uses several compound words to express his meaning concisely and vividly. In each case the first term in the compound, a noun, is the object of the second term in the compound, a verb. Three of these compound words are in this verse, and two more are in the next verse. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express these terms by translating them either with single terms or with phrases. Alternate translations: "those who commit patricides and matricides and murders" or "people who kill other people, even their own fathers and mothers"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:9 (#7)

"man-slayers"

Although the term **man** is masculine, Paul is using the word in a generic sense that includes both men and women. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a phrase that makes this clear. Alternate translation: "human-slayers"

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Timothy 1:10 (#1)

"the sexually immoral"

Paul is using the adjective phrase **sexually immoral** as a noun to mean sexually immoral people. Your language may use adjectives in the

same way. If not, you could translate this word with an equivalent phrase. Alternate translation: "people who are sexually immoral"

See: Nominal Adjectives

1 Timothy 1:10 (#2)

"homosexuals"

Here, the word **homosexuals** refers to men who lie with or have sex with other men. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a different word or phrase that refers to people who engage in homosexual behavior. Alternate translation: "men who have sex with men" or "men who practice homosexuality"

See: Translate Unknowns

1 Timothy 1:10 (#3)

"kidnappers"

Here, the word **kidnappers** refers to people who kidnap others and sell them as slaves. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a different word or phrase that refers to people who kidnap and sell others. Alternate translation: "people who kidnap and sell others"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:10 (#4)

"and if anything else is contrary to the healthy teaching"

Here Paul leaves out some of the words that, in many languages, a sentence would need to be complete. You could supply these words from the context if it would be clearer in your language. Alternate translation: "and people who do anything else that is contrary to the healthy teaching"

See: Ellipsis

1 Timothy 1:10 (#5)

"the healthy teaching"

Here Paul speaks as if **teaching** could be **healthy**. He means that this kind of **teaching** is good and reliable in every way and has no defect or

corruption. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the idea in simile form or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "teaching that is like healthy food" or "the correct teaching"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 1:11 (#1)

"the gospel of the glory of the blessed God"

Here Paul could be using the possessive form to: (1) refer to **the gospel** that is about **the glory** that **the blessed God** has. Alternate translations: "the gospel about the glory that belongs to the blessed God" (2) refer to **the gospel** that has **glory** and that came from **the blessed God**. Alternate translation: "the glorious gospel from the blessed God" (3) refer to **the gospel** that has **glory** and that is about **the blessed God**. Alternate translation: "the glorious gospel about the blessed God"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 1:11 (#2)

"the gospel of the glory of the blessed God"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **glory**, you could express the same idea in another way. Make sure that your translation fits with the option you chose in the previous note. Alternate translation: "the glorious gospel of the blessed God" or "the gospel of the glorious and blessed God"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:11 (#3)

"of the blessed God"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "of the God whom we bless"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 1:11 (#4)

"with which I have been entrusted"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the action, it is clear from the context that it was God. Alternate translation: "with which God entrusted me"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 1:12 (#1)

"I have gratitude"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **gratitude**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "I am grateful" or "I am thankful"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:12 (#2)

"he considered me trustworthy"

Alternate translation: "he believed that he could rely on me"

1 Timothy 1:12 (#3)

"placing {me} into service"

Here, the phrase **placing me into service** could be: (1) a result from how Jesus considered him to be trustworthy. Alternate translation: "with the result that he placed me into service" (2) a reason why Paul knows that Jesus considered him to be trustworthy. Alternate translation: "which I know because he placed me into service" (3) a second thing that Jesus did for Paul. Alternate translation: "and he placed me into service"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:12 (#4)

"placing {me} into service"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **service**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translations: "assigning me to serve him" or "appointing me as a servant"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:13 (#1)**"formerly being"**

Here, the phrase **formerly being** introduces something that is unexpected given what Paul said in the previous verse about how Jesus considered him to be trustworthy. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces something unexpected and contrasting. Alternate translation: "although formerly being" or "and yet formerly I was"

See: Connect — Contrast Relationship

1 Timothy 1:13 (#2)**"formerly"**

Here Paul is referring specifically to his life before he believed in Jesus. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "before I believed" or "in my life before I had faith in Jesus"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:13 (#3)**"a blasphemer"**

Here Paul could be implying that he blasphemed: (1) Jesus. Alternate translation: "a blasphemer of Jesus" (2) God. Alternate translation: "a blasphemer of God"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:13 (#4)**"I was shown mercy because, not knowing, I acted in unfaithfulness"**

If it would be more natural in your language, you could reverse the order of these clauses, since the second clause gives the reason for the result that the first clause describes. Alternate translation: "not knowing, I acted in unfaithfulness, so I was shown mercy"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Timothy 1:13 (#5)**"I was shown mercy"**

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the action, you could indicate that it was: (1) Jesus. Alternate translation: "the Messiah showed me mercy" (2) God. Alternate translation: "God showed me mercy"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 1:13 (#6)**"I was shown mercy"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **mercy**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "I was treated mercifully"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:13 (#7)**"not knowing, I acted in unfaithfulness"**

Here Paul could be implying that: (1) he **acted** in an ignorant way while he did not have faith. Alternate translation: "I acted ignorantly while I did not have faith" (2) he **acted** in an ignorant way because he did not have faith. Alternate translation: "I acted ignorantly since I did not have faith" (3) he **acted** ignorantly and without faith. Alternate translation: "I acted ignorantly and without faith"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:13 (#8)**"not knowing"**

Here Paul implies that he did not fully know or understand the things that he did before he believed. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "not knowing what my actions really were" or "not realizing what I was really doing"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:13 (#9)

"in unfaithfulness"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **unfaithfulness**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "while I did not believe" or "without having trusted him"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:14 (#1)

"But"

Paul here uses the word **But** to introduce an expanded description of the way Jesus treated him mercifully even though he persecuted the followers of Jesus. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces this kind of explanation, or you could leave **But** untranslated. Alternate translation: "Indeed," or "In fact,"

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Timothy 1:14 (#2)

"the grace of our Lord overflowed"

Paul speaks of the **grace** of the Lord as if it were a liquid that filled a container until **overflowed**. He means that he received an extraordinary amount of **grace**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "I received from the Lord so much grace" or "the Lord gave me very much grace"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 1:14 (#3)

"the grace of our Lord"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **grace**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "our Lord acted so graciously that what he did"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:14 (#4)

"of our Lord"

Here, the phrase **our Lord** could refer to: (1) Jesus. Alternate translation: "of Jesus our Lord" (2) God the Father. Alternate translation: "of our Lord God"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:14 (#5)

"with faith and love {that are} in Christ Jesus"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **faith** and **love**, you could express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "so that, in Christ, I believe and love"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:14 (#6)

"that are} in Christ Jesus"

Here, the phrase **in Christ Jesus** could describe: (1) both **faith** and **love**. Alternate translation: "that are both in Christ Jesus" (2) just **love**. Alternate translation: "that is in Christ Jesus"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:14 (#7)

"that are} in Christ Jesus"

Paul uses the spatial metaphor **in Christ Jesus** to describe the union of believers with Christ. In this case, being **in Christ Jesus**, or united to **Christ Jesus**, explains how Paul has **faith** and **love**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a phrase that indicates that Paul has **faith** and **love** as one who has been united to **Christ Jesus**. Alternate translation: "that exist in union with Christ Jesus" or "that come from being united to Christ Jesus"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 1:15 (#1)

"This word {is} trustworthy"

Here, **word** represents what Paul is about to write using words. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use an equivalent expression from your language or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "What I am about to write is trustworthy" or "The following words are trustworthy"

See: Metonymy

1 Timothy 1:15 (#2)

"is} trustworthy and worthy of all acceptance"

The terms **trustworthy** and **worthy of all acceptance** mean similar things. Paul is using the two terms together for emphasis. If it would be clearer for your readers, you could express the emphasis with a single phrase. Alternate translation: "is completely trustworthy" or "worthy of complete acceptance"

See: Doublet

1 Timothy 1:15 (#3)

"worthy of all acceptance"

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe a **word** that deserves to be accepted. If this is not clear in your language, you could express the idea in another. Alternate translation: "should receive all acceptance" or "deserves to receive all acceptance"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 1:15 (#4)

"of all acceptance"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **acceptance**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translations: "of being completely accepted"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:15 (#5)

"Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners"

These words are the **word** that Paul shares with Timothy. To indicate this, the ULT and UST put quotation marks around these words. The ULT also uses a dash to indicate that the words **of whom I am the first** are not part of the **word** that Paul shares with Timothy. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use quotation marks or another form to indicate which words are the ones that Paul introduces as the **word**.

See: Quote Markings

1 Timothy 1:15 (#6)

"of whom I am first"

Here Paul speaks of the most sinful person, himself, as if he were **first** in a sequence. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable phrase or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "of whom I am the worst" or "of whom I have the most sin"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 1:15 (#7)

"first"

If your language does not use ordinal numbers, you could use a cardinal number here or an equivalent expression. Alternate translation: "number one"

See: Ordinal Numbers

1 Timothy 1:16 (#1)

"because of this"

The pronoun **this** could refer to: (1) what Paul said in the previous verse about being the "first" sinner. Alternate translation: "because of that" or "because I am the first of sinners," (2) what Paul is about to say in the rest of this verse. Alternate translation: "because of what I am about to tell you,"

See: Pronouns — When to Use Them

1 Timothy 1:16 (#2)

"I was shown mercy"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another

way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the action, you could indicate that it was: (1) Jesus. Alternate translation: "the Messiah showed me mercy" (2) God. Alternate translation: "God showed me mercy"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 1:16 (#3)

"I was shown mercy"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **mercy**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "I was treated mercifully"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:16 (#4)

"in me, the first"

Here Paul could be: (1) again speaking of the most sinful person, himself, as if he were **first** in a sequence. See how you expressed the idea in [1:15](#). Alternate translation: "in me, the worst" or "in me, the one with the most sin" (2) indicating that he was shown mercy **first**, before **the ones about to believe in him**. Alternate translation: "in me first"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 1:16 (#5)

"the first"

If your language does not use ordinal numbers, you could use a cardinal number here or an equivalent expression. Alternate translation: "number one"

See: Ordinal Numbers

1 Timothy 1:16 (#6)

"all patience"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **patience**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "how patiently he always acts"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:16 (#7)

"for eternal life"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **life**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "to live eternally"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:17 (#1)

"Now"

Here, the word **Now** introduces the next thing that Paul wants to write about. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces the next idea, or you could leave **Now** untranslated. Alternate translation: "Next,"

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Timothy 1:17 (#2)

"to the King of the ages, immortal, invisible, the only God, be} honor and glory"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **honor** and **glory**, you could express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "may people honor and glorify the King of the ages, immortal, invisible, the only God,"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:17 (#3)

"to the King of the ages"

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe a **King** who rules during **the ages**. If this is not clear in your language, you could express the idea in another way. Alternate translation: "to the King who rules during the ages"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 1:17 (#4)

"the only God"

Many ancient manuscripts read **the only God**. The ULT follows that reading. Other ancient

manuscripts read “the only wise God.” It is likely that the people who copied these manuscripts accidentally or intentionally included the word “wise” here because of the similar phrase “the only wise God” in [Romans 16:27](#). If a translation of the Bible exists in your region, you may wish to use the reading that it uses. If a translation of the Bible does not exist in your region, you may wish to use the reading of the ULT.

See: Textual Variants

1 Timothy 1:17 (#5)

"be} honor and glory"

The terms **honor** and **glory** mean similar things. Paul is using the two terms together for emphasis. If it would be clearer for your readers, you could express the emphasis with a single phrase. Alternate translation: “be great honor” or “be much glory”

See: Doublet

1 Timothy 1:17 (#6)

"forever {and} ever"

Here, the phrase **forever {and} ever** identifies an action that will never end, and it strongly emphasizes that it will never end. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable phrase that emphasizes that an action will never end. Alternate translation: “without ever ceasing” or “from now on and always”

See: Idiom

1 Timothy 1:18 (#1)

"This command"

Here, the phrase **This command** could refer to: (1) the command that Paul gave to Timothy in [1:3-5](#) about staying in Ephesus and what to do there. Alternate translation: “The command that I have already told you about” (2) the instructions later in this verse about fighting the good fight. Alternate translation: “The following command”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:18 (#2)

"I am placing before you"

Paul speaks of his **command** as if it were an object that he could physically put in front of Timothy. He means that he has given this **command** to Timothy. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translations: “I am giving you” or “I am ordering you to follow”

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 1:18 (#3)

"my child"

Paul speaks of his close relationship to Timothy as though Timothy were his **child**. Paul means that he is Timothy’s spiritual father, and Paul loves Timothy in the way a father loves his child. See how you expressed the similar idea in [1:2](#). Alternate translation: “who are like a child to me” or “my spiritual son”

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 1:18 (#4)

"the earlier prophecies about you"

Here Paul implies that some people had given prophecies about Timothy sometime **earlier**. These prophecies may have been spoken before Timothy was born, before Timothy became a believer, or when Timothy officially joined Paul to proclaim the gospel. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. If possible, leave the exact timing of the prophecies unstated, as Paul does. Alternate translation: “the prophecies about you that people gave before” or “what some people prophesied about you some time ago”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:18 (#5)

"in them"

Here, the phrase **in them** could indicate that Timothy should **fight the good fight**: (1) as the prophecies indicated that he would. Alternate translation: “in line with them” or “just as they

indicated," (2) by means of the prophecies, which function like weapons in the **fight**. Alternate translation: "by means of them" or "with them as weapons" (3) with the prophecies as his motivation. Alternate translation: "by remembering them" or "encouraged by them"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:18 (#6)

"you might fight the good fight"

Paul speaks about Timothy serving God by preaching the gospel and by confronting false teachers as if he were fighting a **good fight**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the idea in simile form or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "as a soldier fights the good fight, you might preach and defend the gospel" or "you might preach and defend the gospel well"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 1:18 (#7)

"the good fight"

Here, the phrase **the good fight** could indicate: (1) that someone is fighting well. Alternate translation: "the fight well" (2) that the **fight** is right or just. Alternate translation: "the just fight" or "the correct fight"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 1:19 (#1)

"having faith and"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **faith**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "believing and having"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:19 (#2)

"a good conscience"

A **conscience** that is **good** is one that does not convict a person of doing anything wrong. If it

would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable phrase or state the meaning plainly. See how you translated this phrase in [1:5](#). Alternate translation: "a clean conscience" or "a conscience that is not guilty"

See: Idiom

1 Timothy 1:19 (#3)

"which"

Here, the pronoun **which** could refer: (1) just to **good conscience**. Alternate translation: "which conscience" (2) to both **good conscience** and **faith**. Alternate translation: "both of which"

See: Pronouns — When to Use Them

1 Timothy 1:19 (#4)

"some"

Paul is using the adjective **some** as a noun to mean some people. Your language may use adjectives in the same way. If not, you could translate this word with an equivalent phrase. Alternate translation: "some men and women"

See: Nominal Adjectives

1 Timothy 1:19 (#5)

"have shipwrecked regarding the faith"

Here Paul refers to how ships that sailed on the ocean could break apart or sink. When this happened, people had to try to survive in the water or swim to shore. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that refers to this kind of event. Alternate translation: "have had their ship sink regarding the faith" or "have had their ship regarding the faith break apart"

See: Translate Unknowns

1 Timothy 1:19 (#6)

"have shipwrecked regarding the faith"

Paul speaks of these people and their **faith** as if they were on a ship that had sunk. He means that these people have lost their **faith**, just as people in

a shipwreck lose the ship and everything on it. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "have wrecked regarding their faith" or "have destroyed their faith"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 1:19 (#7)

"regarding the faith"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **faith**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "how they once believed"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 1:20 (#1)

"Hymenaeus" - "Alexander"

The words **Hymenaeus** and **Alexander** are the names of two men.

See: How to Translate Names

1 Timothy 1:20 (#2)

"I have given over to Satan"

To give someone over to someone else refers to transferring a person from one authority to another. Here, then, Paul says that he has transferred these two men from under the authority of the church to under the authority of **Satan**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "I have turned over to Satan" or "I have put under Satan's authority"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 1:20 (#3)

"they may be taught not to blaspheme"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the action, you could indicate that it

was their punishment. Alternate translation: "they might realize that they should not blaspheme" or "this punishment may teach them not to blaspheme"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 2:1 (#1)

"I urge, therefore"

Here, the word **therefore** introduces an exhortation that is based on what Paul has said in chapter 1. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a different word or phrase that introduces an exhortation based on a previous section. Alternate translation: "Because of all that, I urge" or "Given what I have written, I urge"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Timothy 2:1 (#2)

"first of all"

Here Paul could be using the word **first**: (1) to indicate that what he is about to **urge** is the most important thing he will urge. Alternate translation: "most importantly" (2) to indicate that what he is about to **urge** is the first of several commands he will give. Alternate translation: "as the first of the following commands"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 2:1 (#3)

"first"

If your language does not use ordinal numbers, you could use a cardinal number here or an equivalent expression. Alternate translation: "number one"

See: Ordinal Numbers

1 Timothy 2:1 (#4)

"for requests, prayers, intercessions, thanksgivings to be made"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who should do the action, it is clear from the

context that it should be Christians. Alternate translation: “that Christians make requests, prayers, intercessions, thanksgivings”

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 2:1 (#5)

“for requests, prayers, intercessions, thanksgivings to be made”

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the ideas in this list, you could express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: “for believers to request things, pray, intercede, and thank God”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 2:1 (#6)

“requests, prayers, intercessions, thanksgivings”

Here Paul uses four words that refer to four types of prayer. The word **prayers** is the most general, and the word **thanksgivings** refers to thanking God for something rather than asking for something. The words **requests** and **intercessions** both refer to asking God to do something, and they mean very similar things. Paul uses these four words to indicate that believers should be praying **for all men** in many different ways. If it would be clearer for your readers, you could express the idea by referring to two or three types of prayer. Alternate translation: “prayers and thanksgivings” or “for prayers, requests, and thanksgivings”

See: Doublet

1 Timothy 2:1 (#7)

“men”

Although the term **men** is masculine, Paul is using the word in a generic sense that includes both men and women. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a phrase that makes this clear. Alternate translation: “men and women”

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Timothy 2:2 (#1)

“all the ones being in authority”

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **authority**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: “all the ones being authorized to govern”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 2:2 (#2)

“so that”

Here, the phrase **so that** introduces the purpose for which believers should pray **for kings and all the ones being in authority**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a different word or phrase that introduces a purpose. Alternate translation: “in order that”

See: Connect — Goal (Purpose) Relationship

1 Timothy 2:2 (#3)

“we may live a peaceful and quiet life in all godliness and dignity”

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **life**, **godliness**, and **dignity**, you could express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: “we may live peacefully and quietly, in a godly and dignified way”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 2:2 (#4)

“a peaceful and quiet life”

The terms **peaceful** and **quiet** mean similar things. Paul is using the two terms together for emphasis. If it would be clearer for your readers, you could express the emphasis with a single phrase. Alternate translation: “a very peaceful life” or “a completely quiet life”

See: Doublet

1 Timothy 2:3 (#1)

“This”

The pronoun **This** refers to praying as Paul has urged in [2:1-2](#). If this is not clear for your readers, you could refer to this idea more directly. Alternate translation: "That kind of prayer" or "Praying for those things"

See: Pronouns — When to Use Them

1 Timothy 2:3 (#2)

"is} good and acceptable before God our Savior"

Here, the phrase **before God our Savior** could go with: (1) just **acceptable**. Alternate translation: "is good, and it is acceptable before God our Savior" (2) both **good** and **acceptable**. Alternate translation: "is good before God our Savior and acceptable to him"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 2:3 (#3)

"is} good and acceptable"

The terms **good** and **acceptable** mean similar things. Paul is using the two terms together for emphasis. If it would be clearer for your readers, you could express the emphasis with a single phrase. Alternate translation: "very good" or "extremely acceptable"

See: Doublet

1 Timothy 2:3 (#4)

"before God our Savior"

Here, the phrase **before God** refers to God's evaluation or view about something. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable phrase or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "in the eyes of God our Savior" or "to God our Savior"

See: Idiom

1 Timothy 2:3 (#5)

"our Savior"

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe a **Savior** who saves us. If this is not clear in your

language, you could express the idea in another way. Alternate translation: "who saves us"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 2:4 (#1)

"who"

Here, the word **who** could primarily introduce: (1) a further description of God, who is "our Savior" ([see 2:3](#)). Alternate translation: "he who" (2) a reason why praying for all people is "good and acceptable" to God ([see 2:3](#)). Alternate translation: "since he"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Timothy 2:4 (#2)

"all men to be saved and to come"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who would do the action, it is clear from the context that it would be God. Alternate translation: "that he might save all men and that they might come"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 2:4 (#3)

"all men"

Although the term **men** is masculine, Paul is using the word in a generic sense that includes both men and women. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a phrase that makes this clear. Alternate translation: "everyone" or "all men and women"

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Timothy 2:4 (#4)

"to come to knowledge"

Paul speaks of **knowledge of the truth** as if it were a place where people could **come**. He means that God desires that all people gain **knowledge of the truth**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable metaphor or state the

meaning plainly. Alternate translation: “to acquire knowledge” or “to gain knowledge”

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 2:4 (#5)

“to knowledge of the truth”

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **knowledge** and **truth**, you could express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: “to learn the true teachings”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 2:5 (#1)

“For”

Here, the word **For** introduces a basis for Paul’s claim in the previous verse that God desires all people to be saved and to know the truth. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a different word or phrase that introduces a basis for a claim. Alternate translation: “We know that because” or “That claim is supported by this:”

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Timothy 2:5 (#2)

“and one mediator of God and of men”

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe a **mediator** who mediates between **God** and **men**. If this is not clear in your language, you could express the idea in another way. Alternate translation: “and one who mediates between God and men”

See: Possession

1 Timothy 2:5 (#3)

“of men”

Although the term **men** is masculine, Paul is using the word in a generic sense that includes both men and women. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a phrase that makes this clear. Alternate translation: “of people”

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Timothy 2:5 (#4)

“the man Christ Jesus”

Here Paul uses the word **man** to emphasize that **Christ Jesus** is human, just like the **men** for whom he functions as a mediator. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: “Christ Jesus, who also is human”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 2:6 (#1)

“having given himself”

Here, the phrase **having given himself** implies that Jesus died willingly. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: “having allowed himself to die” or “having died willingly”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 2:6 (#2)

“as} a ransom for all”

Here Paul speaks as if Jesus were a price or **ransom** he himself gave to free **all** from someone or something that owned or controlled them. He means that Jesus obtained forgiveness for his people’s sins and keeps those sins from controlling them. This is an important biblical image, so if possible preserve the figure of speech or express the idea in simile form. Alternate translation: “as if he were a ransom to set all free from sin”

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 2:6 (#3)

“all”

Paul is using the adjective **all** as a noun to mean all people. Your language may use adjectives in the same way. If not, you could translate this word with an equivalent phrase. Alternate translation: “all men and women”

See: Nominal Adjectives

1 Timothy 2:6 (#4)**"the testimony"**

Here, the word **testimony** could refer to: (1) people giving testimony about what Jesus did. Alternate translation: "about which people testify" (2) what Jesus did, giving testimony to how God wants to save all people. Alternate translation: "which testifies" or "which testifies that God desires to save all"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 2:6 (#5)**"the testimony"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **testimony**, you could express the same idea in another way. Make sure that your translation fits with the option you chose in the previous note. Alternate translation: "which is testified to"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 2:6 (#6)**"in its own times"**

Here, the phrase translated **in its own times** indicates that something happens at an appropriate time or period of time. More specifically, the **times** could be appropriate because: (1) they fit with **the testimony**. Alternate translation: "at the times appropriate to it" or "during the time appropriate to it" (2) God chose them. Alternate translation: "at the times that God chose" or "during the time that God chose"

See: Idiom

1 Timothy 2:7 (#1)

"for which I was made a herald and an apostle—I am speaking the truth in Christ,I am not lying—a teacher of the Gentiles in faith and truth"

In this verse, Paul interrupts himself to affirm strongly that he is telling the truth. The ULT indicates this by using dashes. Most likely, Paul is affirming that everything he writes in this verse is true. Consider where you would naturally put an

affirmation like this. Alternate translation: "for which—I am speaking the truth in Christ, I am not lying—I was made a herald and an apostle, a teacher of the Gentiles in faith and truth"

See: Information Structure

1 Timothy 2:7 (#2)**"for which"**

Here, the pronoun **which** refers back to "the testimony" in the previous verse. If this is not clear for your readers, you could refer to "the testimony" more directly. Alternate translation: "for which testimony"

See: Pronouns — When to Use Them

1 Timothy 2:7 (#3)**"I was made"**

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the action, Paul could be implying that: (1) Jesus did it. Alternate translation: "Christ made me" (2) God the Father did it. Alternate translation: "God made me"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 2:7 (#4)**"a herald"**

A **herald** is someone who is sent out to announce a message. If your readers would not be familiar with a person who performs this kind of task, you could use the name of something similar in your area or you could use a more general term. Alternate translations: "an announcer" or "a messenger"

See: Translate Unknowns

1 Timothy 2:7 (#5)

"I am speaking the truth in Christ,I am not lying"

These two clauses mean basically the same thing. The second emphasizes the meaning of the first by repeating the same idea in negative form. If it

would be helpful to your readers, you could connect the phrases with a word that shows that the second clause is repeating the first one, not saying something additional. Alternatively, you could combine the two clauses into one strong statement. Alternate translation: "I am speaking the whole truth in Christ" or "in Christ I am not lying at all"

See: Parallelism

1 Timothy 2:7 (#6)

"the truth"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **truth**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "truthfully"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 2:7 (#7)

"in Christ"

Here Paul uses the spatial metaphor **in Christ** to describe his union with **Christ**. In this case, Paul claims that he is **speaking the truth** as surely as he is **in Christ**, or united to Christ. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a phrase that indicates that Paul is referring to his union with Christ to strengthen his claim to be speaking the truth. Alternate translation: "as one who is united to Christ" or "in my union with Christ"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 2:7 (#8)

"in Christ"

Many ancient manuscripts read **in Christ**. The ULT follows that reading. Other ancient manuscripts do not include these words. If a translation of the Bible exists in your region, you may wish to use the reading that it uses. If a translation of the Bible does not exist in your region, you may wish to use the reading of the ULT.

See: Textual Variants

1 Timothy 2:7 (#9)

"in faith and truth"

Here, the phrase **in faith and truth** could provide: (1) the content of what Paul teaches. Alternate translation: "who teaches about faith and truth" (2) the manner in which Paul teaches. Alternate translation: "who is faithful and true"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 2:7 (#10)

"in faith and truth"

Here, the phrase **faith and truth** could: (1) refer to two distinct things that Paul teaches. Alternate translation: "in faith and in truth" (2) express a single idea by using two words connected with **and**. The word **truth** tells what the **faith** is like. Alternate translation: "in the true faith"

See: Hendiadys

1 Timothy 2:7 (#11)

"in faith and truth"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **faith** and **truth**, you could express the same ideas in another way. Make sure your translation fits with the options you chose in the previous two notes. Alternate translation: "concerning what they should trust and what they should accept as true"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 2:8 (#1)

"Therefore"

Here, the word **Therefore** introduces a further development of what Paul has said about praying for people in [2:1-7](#). Now, he gives commands concerning how people should pray. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces this kind of development, or you could leave **Therefore** untranslated. Alternate translation: "Now" or "In light of that"

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Timothy 2:8 (#2)**"the men"**

Here the word **men** refers specifically to males. The term does not refer to people in general, since Paul next addresses women specifically. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a different word or phrase that refers specifically to adults who are male. Alternate translations: "the males"

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Timothy 2:8 (#3)**"in every place"**

Here Paul implies that **every place** is any location where the believers are worshiping God. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "in every place of worship" or "in every location where worship is happening"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 2:8 (#4)**"lifting up holy hands"**

In Paul's culture, **lifting up** one's **hands** was a common posture for someone who was praying. If it would be helpful in your language, you could refer to a common posture for prayer in your culture, or you could explain the meaning of this posture. Alternate translation: "folding holy hands" or "lifting up holy hands to pray"

See: Symbolic Action

1 Timothy 2:8 (#5)**"lifting up holy hands"**

Paul describes as holy one part of the person, the **hands**, to indicate that the entire person is to be holy. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use an equivalent expression from your culture or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "being holy as they lift up their hands" or "lifting up their hands as men who are holy"

See: Synecdoche

1 Timothy 2:8 (#6)**"without anger and argument"**

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **anger** and **argument**, you could express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "without being angry and arguing"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 2:8 (#7)**"argument"**

Here, the word translated **argument** could be describing: (1) quarrels or conflicts. Alternate translation: "conflict" (2) doubts. Alternate translation: "doubt"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 2:9 (#1)**"likewise women to adorn"**

Paul is leaving out some of the words that in many languages a sentence would need in order to be complete. You could supply these words from the previous verse if it would be clearer in your language. If you do so, you may need to end the previous verse with a semicolon or period. Paul could be implying that: (1) what follows is how he wants the women to behave. Alternate translation: "likewise I want the women to adorn" (2) what follows is how he wants the women to pray. Alternate translation: "likewise I want the women to pray, adorning"

See: Ellipsis

1 Timothy 2:9 (#2)**"with modesty and self-control"**

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **modesty** and **self-control**, you could express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "modestly and in a self-controlled way"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 2:9 (#3)

"not in braids and gold, or pearls, or very expensive clothing"

Here Paul gives examples of specific types of hairstyles, jewelry, and clothing that, in his culture, could have indicated that a woman was showing off her wealth, power, or beauty. These types of hairstyles, jewelry, and clothing may not be used in your culture, or they may not indicate that a woman is showing off in your culture. If it would be helpful in your language, you could indicate more explicitly why Paul is using these examples. Alternate translation: "not by being ostentatious or showy by wearing braids and gold or pearls or expensive clothing" or "not by showing off with braids and gold or pearls or expensive clothing"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 2:9 (#4)

"not in braids"

In Paul's culture, women used many different kinds of hairstyles. People considered some of them to be more elaborate and ostentatious than others. Paul implies with the word **braids** that he is referring to a hairstyle that people would consider to be elaborate or ostentatious. Because it is not clear exactly what kind of hairstyle Paul had in mind, you could use a general word or phrase that refers to this kind of hairstyle. Alternate translations: "not in fancy hairstyles" or "not in elaborate hairstyles"

See: Translate Unknowns

1 Timothy 2:9 (#5)

"gold"

Here Paul is referring to ornaments or jewelry made out of **gold**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "gold ornaments"

See: Metonymy

1 Timothy 2:9 (#6)

"pearls"

The word **pearls** refers to beautiful and valuable mineral balls that people use as jewelry. If your

readers would not be familiar with **pearls**, you could use the name of something similar in your area or you could use a more general term. Alternate translation: "jewelry" or "valuable beads"

See: Translate Unknowns

1 Timothy 2:10 (#1)

"but—what is proper for women professing godliness—through good works"

If it would be more natural in your language, you could state how the women are supposed to adorn themselves before you indicate why this is **proper**. If you use the following alternate translation, you should delete the dash before it. Alternate translation: "but through good works, which is proper for women professing godliness"

See: Information Structure

1 Timothy 2:10 (#2)

"but—what"

Paul is leaving out some of the words that in many languages a sentence would need in order to be complete. You could supply these words from the previous verse if it would be clearer in your language. Alternate translation: "but to adorn themselves—as"

See: Ellipsis

1 Timothy 2:10 (#3)

"what is proper for women professing godliness—through good works"

Here Paul implies that the women should "adorn themselves" **through good works**. He speaks of these **good works** as if they were articles of clothing in order to indicate that it should be **good works** that characterize these women, just as clothing characterizes people. If it would be helpful in your language, you could state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "as is proper for women professing godliness—to be characterized by good works"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 2:10 (#4)

"godliness"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **godliness**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "to be godly"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 2:11 (#1)

"Let a woman learn"

If your language does not use the third-person imperative in this way, you could state this in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "A woman must learn"

See: Third-Person Imperatives

1 Timothy 2:11 (#2)

"a woman"

The word **woman** represents Christian women in general, not one particular woman. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the idea in another way. Alternate translation: "believing women" or "female Christians"

See: Generic Noun Phrases

1 Timothy 2:11 (#3)

"a woman"

Here, the word translated **woman** could refer: (1) generally to any female believer. Alternate translation: "women who believe" (2) specifically to any woman who is married. This is indicated by the switch from the plural "women" in the previous verses to the singular "woman" here. Alternate translation: "a wife" or "wives"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 2:11 (#4)

"in quietness"

Here, the word translated **quietness** could describe: (1) learning unobtrusively and

peacefully. Paul used a similar word ("quiet") in 2:2, where it described a life that is calm and peaceful. Alternate translation: "calmly" or "in peace" (2) learning without speaking. Alternate translation: "in silence" or "without speaking"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 2:11 (#5)

"in quietness"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **quietness**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "quietly"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 2:11 (#6)

"in all submission"

Here Paul does not state to whom or what the women are to be **in all submission**. If possible, you also should not express to whom or what they are to be **in all submission**. If you must include the object of **submission**, Paul could imply that the **submission** is to: (1) the leaders and teachers of the church. Alternate translation: "in all submission to the leaders" or "in all submission to the people who teach" (2) husbands (or other close male relatives). Alternate translation: "in all submission to their husbands"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 2:11 (#7)

"in all submission"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **submission**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "always submitting"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 2:12 (#1)

"But"

Here, the word **But** introduces a development of what Paul wrote in the previous verse. If it would

be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces this kind of development, or you could leave **But** untranslated. Alternate translation: "Even more,"

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Timothy 2:12 (#2)

"a woman"

The word **woman** represents Christian women in general, not one particular woman. See how you expressed the idea in [2:11](#). Alternate translation: "believing women" or "female Christians"

See: Generic Noun Phrases

1 Timothy 2:12 (#3)

"a woman" - "a man"

Here, just as in [2:11](#), the word translated **woman** could refer: (1) generally to any female believer. In this case, the word **man** refers generally to any male believer. Alternate translation: "women who believe ... men who believe" (2) specifically to any woman who is married. This is indicated by the switch from the plural "women" in [2:9-10](#) to the singular "woman" in [2:11](#) and here. In this case, the word **man** refers to the wife's husband. Alternate translation: "a wife ... her husband" or "wives ... their husbands"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 2:12 (#4)

"to teach"

Here Paul could be implying that women are not permitted **to teach**: (1) men. Alternate translation: "to teach a man" (2) anyone during a public meeting of believers. Alternate translation: "to teach anyone when believers gather together to worship"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 2:12 (#5)

"to have authority over"

Here, the word translated **to have authority over** could refer to: (1) any kind of rule or leadership. Alternate translation: "to be an authority over" or "to lead" (2) dominating or exercising abusive authority. Alternate translation: "to dominate" or "to control"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 2:12 (#6)

"but to be"

Paul is leaving out some of the words that in many languages a sentence would need in order to be complete. You could supply these words from the context if it would be clearer in your language. Alternate translation: "I require her to be"

See: Ellipsis

1 Timothy 2:12 (#7)

"to be in quietness"

Here, just as in [2:11](#), the word translated **quietness** could describe: (1) being unobtrusive and peaceful. Paul used a similar word ("quiet") in [2:2](#), where it described a life that is calm and peaceful. Alternate translation: "to avoid interrupting" or "to be in peace" (2) not speaking. Alternate translation: "to be in silence" or "to avoid speaking"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 2:12 (#8)

"in quietness"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **quietness**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "quiet"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 2:13 (#1)

"For"

Here, the word **For** introduces a support or basis for the commands that Paul has given. This support comes from the story in the Old Testament that tells how God created the first humans. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word

or phrase that introduces a support or basis for commands. Alternate translation: "In support of what I have commanded, the Scriptures record that" or "Indeed,"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Timothy 2:13 (#2)

"Adam was formed first, then Eve"

Here Paul refers to a story found in [Genesis 2:5–25](#). In this story, when God made the first humans, he created a man named **Adam**. After that, he created a woman named **Eve**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make the reference more explicit or include this information in a footnote. Alternate translation: "the original man, Adam, was formed first, before the original woman, Eve" or "as the story in Genesis shows, Adam was formed first, then Eve"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 2:13 (#3)

"Adam was formed"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the action, it is clear that it was God. Alternate translation: "God formed Adam"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 2:13 (#4)

"then Eve"

Paul is leaving out some of the words that in many languages a sentence would need in order to be complete. You could supply these words from earlier in the sentence if it would be clearer in your language. Alternate translation: "then Eve was formed"

See: Ellipsis

1 Timothy 2:14 (#1)

"Adam was not deceived, but the woman, having been deceived, came into transgression"

Here Paul refers to a story found in [Genesis 3:1–7](#). In this story, a talking serpent approaches Eve and convinces her to eat fruit that God had commanded her and Adam not to eat. She ate some of it, and then she gave some to Adam, and he also ate some of it. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make the reference more explicit or include some of this information in a footnote. Alternate translation: "Adam was not deceived by the serpent, but the woman, Eve, having been deceived, came into transgression by eating the fruit that God had forbidden" or "as the next story in Genesis shows, Adam was not deceived, but the woman, having been deceived, came into transgression"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 2:14 (#2)

"Adam was not deceived," - "having been deceived"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the action, the story that Paul is referring to indicates that a talking serpent, who is sometimes identified as Satan, did it. Alternate translation: "the serpent did not deceive Adam ... when the serpent deceived her"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 2:14 (#3)

"came into transgression"

Here Paul speaks as if **transgression** were a location that Eve **came into**. He means that she committed a **transgression**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "committed a transgression"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 2:14 (#4)

"came into transgression"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **transgression**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "transgressed"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 2:15 (#1)

"But"

Here, the word **But** introduces something good that will happen in contrast to the bad things that Paul described in the previous verse. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces this kind of contrast, or you could leave **But** untranslated. Alternate translation: "Despite that,"

See: Connect — Contrast Relationship

1 Timothy 2:15 (#2)

"she will be saved" - "they remain"

Here Paul uses both the singular form **she** and the plural form **they**. It could be that: (1) the pronoun **she** refers to Eve, and the pronoun **they** refers to women in general. Alternate translation: "the woman Eve will be saved ... women remain" (2) both the pronouns **she** and **they** refer to women in general. Alternate translation: "women will be saved ... these women remain" (3) the pronoun **she** refers to Eve as a representative of all women, and the pronoun **they** refers to all women. Alternate translation: "she and all other women will be saved ... they remain"

See: Pronouns — When to Use Them

1 Timothy 2:15 (#3)

"she will be saved through childbearing"

Christians debate the meaning of this clause. For some of the possible interpretations, see the chapter introduction. The two most likely interpretations are that: (1) **she** (Eve or women in general) **will be saved** by God, who will use **childbearing** as the means by which he sends the Messiah into the world. In this case, **childbearing** describes one means by which God accomplishes salvation. Alternate translation: "she will be saved through how the Messiah came by means of women bearing children" (2) **she** (women in general) **will be saved** spiritually as they have children and act as mothers. In this case, **childbearing** describes the circumstances in which the women **will be**

saved. Alternate translation: "they will be saved while they give birth and raise children"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 2:15 (#4)

"she will be saved"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the action, it is clear from the context that it was God. Alternate translation: "God will save her"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 2:15 (#5)

"if they remain"

If the word **she** earlier in this verse refers specifically to Eve, then Paul is leaving out some of the words that in many languages a sentence would need in order to be complete. You could supply these words from earlier in the sentence if it would be clearer in your language. Alternate translation: "and all other women will be saved too, if they remain"

See: Ellipsis

1 Timothy 2:15 (#6)

"if"

Here Paul uses **if** to introduce a true possibility. He means that women might **remain in** these things, or they may not. He has already specified the result for if they do **remain in** these things: they **will be saved**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a different form that introduces a true possibility. Alternate translation: "supposing that" or "given that"

See: Connect — Hypothetical Conditions

1 Timothy 2:15 (#7)

"they remain in faith and love and holiness with self-control"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **faith, love, holiness, and self-control**, you could express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "they persevere in believing in the Messiah, loving others, and living in a holy way along with being self-controlled"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 2:15 (#8)

"with self-control"

Here, the phrase **with self-control** could provide: (1) the fourth and last item in the list. Alternate translation: "and self-control" (2) the manner in which the women should **remain in faith and love and holiness**. Alternate translation: "and act with self-control as they do those things" (3) the manner in which the women should remain in **holiness**. Alternate translation: "characterized by self-control"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:1 (#1)

"This word {is} trustworthy: "If someone aspires to overseership, he desires a good work"

Here, the clause **This word {is} trustworthy** could refer: (1) ahead to what Paul is about to say. Alternate translation: "Here is a word that is trustworthy: 'If someone aspires to be an overseer, he desires a noble work'" (2) back to what Paul said in the previous verse or verses. Alternate translation: "The word I have given is trustworthy. Now if someone aspires to be an overseer, he desires a noble task"

See: Information Structure

1 Timothy 3:1 (#2)

"This word {is} trustworthy"

Here, just as in [1:15](#), **word** represents what Paul writes by using words. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use an equivalent expression from your language or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "What I write is trustworthy" or "These words are trustworthy"

See: Metonymy

1 Timothy 3:1 (#3)

"If someone aspires to overseership, he desires a good work"

These words are the **word** that Paul shares with Timothy. To indicate this, the ULT and UST put quotation marks around these words. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use quotation marks or another form to indicate which words are the ones that Paul introduces as the **word**.

See: Quote Markings

1 Timothy 3:1 (#4)

"If someone"

Paul speaks as if this were a hypothetical situation, but he means that this does certainly happen. If your language does not state something as a condition if it does happen, and if your readers might think that what Paul is saying is uncertain, then you could translate his words as an affirmative statement. Alternate translation: "When someone"

See: Connect — Factual Conditions

1 Timothy 3:1 (#5)

"someone" - "he desires"

Here, the words translated as **someone** and **he desires** do not specify whether the person is male or female. Since Christians debate whether **overseership** is something that both men and women can have, if possible you should use words and phrases here that do not indicate the person's gender. Alternate translation: "a person ... that person desires"

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Timothy 3:1 (#6)

"overseership"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **overseership**, you could express the

same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "be an overseer" or "to oversee the church"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 3:2 (#1)

"Therefore"

Here, the word **Therefore** introduces an inference based on what Paul said in the previous verse about how "overseership" is a "good work." Since it is a good work, the people who do the work need to have certain qualifications. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces this kind of inference. Alternate translation: "So then," or "Since overseership is a good work,"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Timothy 3:2 (#2)

"for the overseer"

The word **overseer** represents overseers in general, not one particular overseer. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the idea in another way. Alternate translation: "for each overseer"

See: Generic Noun Phrases

1 Timothy 3:2 (#3)

"a husband of one wife"

Here, the phrase **a husband of one wife** could indicate that an **overseer**: (1) must be sexually faithful to one woman, his **wife**. Alternate translation: "a man who is faithful to his wife" (2) must have no more than **one wife** at a time. Alternate translation: "a husband of only one wife at a time" (3) must have been married no more than once, even if the marriage ended in divorce or death. Alternate translation: "a man who has been married only once"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 3:2 (#4)

"temperate, self-controlled"

The terms **temperate** and **self-controlled** mean similar things. Paul is using the two terms together for emphasis. If it would be clearer for your readers, you could express the emphasis with a single phrase. Alternate translation: "very self-controlled" or "completely temperate"

See: Doublet

1 Timothy 3:3 (#1)

"not addicted to wine"

Alternate translation: "not one who drinks much wine"

1 Timothy 3:3 (#2)

"not a brawler"

Alternate translation: "not one who is violent" or "not one who likes to fight"

1 Timothy 3:3 (#3)

"not a brawler"

Many ancient manuscripts read **not a brawler**. The ULT follows that reading. Other ancient manuscripts read "not a brawler, not greedy." If a translation of the Bible exists in your region, you may wish to use the reading that it uses. If a translation of the Bible does not exist in your region, you may wish to use the reading of the ULT.

See: Textual Variants

1 Timothy 3:3 (#4)

"not money-loving"

Alternate translation: "not greedy for money"

1 Timothy 3:4 (#1)

"leading"

Alternate translations: "managing" or "taking care of"

1 Timothy 3:4 (#2)

"in submission with all dignity"

Here, the phrase **with all dignity** could describe: (1) another characteristic of the **children**. Alternate translation: "in submission, children with all dignity" (2) another way the **children** treat their parent, the overseer. Alternate translation: "in submission who treat him with dignity" (3) how the overseer should treat his **children**. Alternate translation: "in submission as he treats them with all dignity"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:4 (#3)

"in submission with all dignity"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **submission** and **dignity**, you could express the same ideas in another way. Make sure that your translation fits with the option you chose in the previous note. Alternate translation: "who submit and are very dignified"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 3:5 (#1)

"but"

Here, the word **but** introduces an explanation about why Paul included the requirement that overseers lead their own families well. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces an explanation, or you could leave **but** untranslated. Alternate translation: "I include that because," or "indeed,"

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Timothy 3:5 (#2)

"if someone does not know {how} to lead his own household, how"

Here Paul uses an imaginary situation to show that people who do not lead their own households well are not able to lead the church well. Use a natural method in your language for introducing an imaginary situation. Alternate translation: "suppose that someone does not know how to lead his own household well. In that case, how"

See: Hypothetical Situations

1 Timothy 3:5 (#3)

"to lead"

Alternate translations: "to manage" or "to take care of"

1 Timothy 3:5 (#4)

"how will he take care of the church of God"

Paul is using the question form to strongly deny that this kind of person can **take care of the church of God**. If you would not use the question form for this purpose in your language, you could translate this as a statement or an exclamation. Alternate translation: "he will not take care of the church of God well." or "he will certainly not be able to take care of the church of God!"

See: Rhetorical Question

1 Timothy 3:5 (#5)

"the church of God"

Here Paul refers to the specific **church** whom the person would be taking care of. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "the church of God in his charge" or "the church of God to which he is assigned"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:5 (#6)

"the church of God"

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe a **church** that worships and belongs to **God**. If this is not clear in your language, you could express the idea in another way. Alternate translation: "the church that worships God"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 3:6 (#1)

"not a new convert"

Alternate translations: "not having believed recently" or "mature in the faith"

1 Timothy 3:6 (#2)

"so that he may not fall," - "into the judgment of the devil"

Here Paul refers to experiencing **judgment** as if it were falling into a hole. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "so that he may not be overcome ... by the judgment of the devil" or "so that he may not experience ... the judgment of the devil"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 3:6 (#3)

"being puffed up"

Here Paul speaks of becoming prideful as if it were **being puffed up** by air. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "becoming conceited"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 3:6 (#4)

"being puffed up"

Here Paul implies that a **new convert** might be **puffed up**, or prideful, because of being made an overseer so quickly. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "being puffed up by becoming a leader so quickly"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:6 (#5)

"the judgment of the devil"

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe a **judgment** that could be: (1) the same kind of **judgment** that **the devil** received. Alternate translation: "the judgment that the devil received" (2) a **judgment** that **the devil** administers.

Alternate translation: "judgment from the devil" or "judgment given by the devil"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 3:6 (#6)

"the judgment of the devil"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **judgment**, you could express the same idea in another way. Make sure that your translation fits with the option you chose in the previous note. Alternate translation: "being judged as the devil was"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 3:7 (#1)

"But"

Here, the word **But** introduces the next requirement for being an overseer. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces the next idea, or you could leave **But** untranslated. Alternate translation: "Next,"

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Timothy 3:7 (#2)

"to have a good testimony from"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **testimony**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "for it to be testified about him that he is good by"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 3:7 (#3)

"a good testimony from"

Alternate translation: "a good reputation with"

1 Timothy 3:7 (#4)

"the ones outside"

The phrase **the ones outside** identifies people who do not belong to the group of believers. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that refers to people who are not part of the group of believers. Alternate translation: "the outsiders" or "the people who are not part of your group"

See: Idiom

1 Timothy 3:7 (#5)

"he may not fall into reproach and"

Here Paul refers to experiencing **reproach** as if it were falling into a hole. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "he may not be overcome by reproach and fall into" or "he may not experience reproach and fall into"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 3:7 (#6)

"he may not fall into reproach and"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **reproach**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "he may not be reproached and fall into"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 3:7 (#7)

"a trap of the devil"

Here Paul speaks of how **the devil** gains power or control over people as if he were trapping. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the idea in simile form or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "be like an animal that the devil has trapped" or "the power of the devil" or "the control of the devil"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 3:8 (#1)

"Likewise deacons"

Alternate translation: "Deacons, just like overseers,"

1 Timothy 3:8 (#2)

"not double-talkers"

Here Paul refers to people who change what they say to match the situation as if they were **double-talkers**, or people who say two words at the same time. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "not two-tongued" or "speaking with integrity"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 3:8 (#3)

"not greedy"

Here, the word translated as **greedy** could refer to: (1) strong desire for more money and goods than one needs. Alternate translation: "not always longing for more money" (2) gaining money and goods by shameful means. Alternate translation: "not pursuing dishonest gain" or "not being shamed by greed"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:9 (#1)

"having the mystery of the faith with a pure conscience"

Here, the phrase **with a pure conscience** could describe: (1) these people's lives in general. Alternate translation: "having the mystery of the faith and having a pure conscience" (2) the manner in which these people have **the mystery**. Alternate translation: "having a pure conscience about how they have the mystery of the faith"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:9 (#2)

"having"

Here, the word **having** implies that these people are faithful to and continue to believe what they are **having**. If it would be helpful in your language, you

could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: “continuing to believe” or “holding firmly to”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:9 (#3)

“the mystery of the faith”

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe a **mystery** that could: (1) contain what people accept by **faith**. Alternate translation: “the mystery that is the teaching we accept in faith” (1) be what people accept by **faith**. Alternate translation: “the mystery that we believe”

See: Possession

1 Timothy 3:9 (#4)

“the mystery of the faith”

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **mystery** and **faith**, you could express the same ideas in another way. Make sure that your translation fits with the option you chose in the previous note. Alternate translation: “what we believe that was once hidden” or “the hidden things that we believe”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 3:9 (#5)

“with a pure conscience”

A **conscience** that is **pure** is one that does not convict a person of doing anything wrong. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable phrase or state the meaning plainly. See how you translated the similar phrases in [1:5](#) and [1:19](#). Alternate translation: “with a clean conscience” or “with a conscience that is not guilty”

See: Idiom

1 Timothy 3:10 (#1)

“But”

Here, the word **But** introduces the next requirement for being a deacon. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or

phrase that introduces the next idea, or you could leave **But** untranslated. Alternate translation: “Next,”

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Timothy 3:10 (#2)

“let them also be tested first; then let them serve”

If your language does not use the third-person imperative in this way, you could state this in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: “they also should be tested first; then they can serve”

See: Third-Person Imperatives

1 Timothy 3:10 (#3)

“let them also be tested”

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who would do the action, it is clear from the context that it would be believers, perhaps those who are already leaders. Alternate translation: “let some of the believers also test them” or “let those who are already leaders also test them”

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 3:10 (#4)

“let them serve, being blameless”

Here, the phrase **being blameless** could give: (1) the condition that must be fulfilled for them to **serve**. Alternate translation: “let them serve if they are blameless” (2) a description of the people who **can serve**. Alternate translation: “let the ones being blameless serve”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:11 (#1)

“women”

Here, the word translated **women** could refer to: (1) female deacons. Alternate translation: “women

who are deacons" (2) the wives of deacons.
Alternate translation: "their wives"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:11 (#2)

"must be} dignified"

Alternate translations: "must be worthy of respect"

1 Timothy 3:12 (#1)

"Let deacons be"

If your language does not use the third-person imperative in this way, you could state this in another way that is natural in your language.
Alternate translation: "Deacons should be"

See: Third-Person Imperatives

1 Timothy 3:12 (#2)

"deacons"

After speaking about "women" in the previous verse, Paul could be using the word **deacons** to refer to: (1) male deacons. Alternate translation: "male deacons" (2) all deacons. Alternate translation: "all deacons"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:12 (#3)

"husbands of one wife"

Paul used a very similar phrase in [3:2](#), and you should express the idea as you did there. He could mean that **deacons**: (1) each must be sexually faithful to one woman, his wife. Alternate translation: "men who are faithful to their wives" (2) each must have no more than one wife at a time. Alternate translation: "husbands of only one wife at a time" (3) each must have been married no more than once, even if the marriage ended in divorce or death. Alternate translation: "men who have been married only once"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 3:12 (#4)

"leading"

Alternate translations: "managing" or "taking care of"

1 Timothy 3:12 (#5)

"children and their own households"

The phrase **children and their own households** is not making a distinction between **children** and **households** by indicating that the **children** are not part of the **household**. Rather, the phrase emphasizes that the **children** are a particularly important part of the **households**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "children and the rest of their own households" or "their own households, and particularly their children,"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:13 (#1)

"For"

Here, the word **For** introduces a reason why deacons should be the kind of people that Paul has described in [3:8-12](#). If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces a reason to keep a set of requirements, or you could leave **For** untranslated. Alternate translation: "They should strive to be that kind of people, since" or "Here is why they should do those things:"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Timothy 3:13 (#2)

"the ones having served"

Here, the phrase **the ones having served** could refer: (1) just to the deacons, whom Paul has discussed in [3:8-12](#). Alternate translation: "the deacons who have served" (2) both to the deacons and to the overseers, whom he has discussed in [3:1-12](#). Alternate translation: "the overseers and the deacons who have served"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:13 (#3)**"good standing"**

Here Paul speaks as if these people will have **good standing**. He could be indicating that they will gain: (1) respect and influence among believers. Alternate translation: "a good reputation" or "honor among believers" (2) a specific position or office that is respected. Alternate translation: "a respected position" or "an honored office"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 3:13 (#4)**"much confidence in the faith"**

Here, the phrase **much confidence in the faith** could mean that these people: (1) will have **much confidence** in their **faith**. Alternate translation: "much confidence about their faith" (2) will speak **with much confidence about the faith**. Alternate translation: "much confidence in speaking about the faith"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:13 (#5)**"the faith {that is} in Christ Jesus"**

Here, the phrase **the faith {that is} in Christ Jesus** could refer to: (1) the act of having **faith** in **Christ Jesus**. Alternate translation: "the faith that they have in Christ Jesus" (2) what people believe about **Christ Jesus** when they have **faith** in him. Alternate translation: "what Christians believe about Christ Jesus"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:13 (#6)**"much confidence in the faith {that is} in Christ Jesus"**

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **confidence** and **faith**, you could express the same ideas in another way. Make sure that your translation fits with the options you chose in the previous notes. Alternate translation: "be able to be very confident as they believe in Christ Jesus" or "be very confident about how they believe in Christ Jesus"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 3:14 (#1)**"I am writing"**

Here Paul refers to the writing of this letter from his perspective, which is in the present. However, when Timothy receives the letter, the writing of this letter would be in the past. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use whatever form people would use in your language to refer to the writing of a letter. Alternate translation: "I have written"

See: Irregular Use of Tenses

1 Timothy 3:14 (#2)**"these things"**

Here, the phrase **these things** could refer to: (1) everything that Paul has included in the letter. Alternate translation: "everything in this letter" (2) what Paul has written in the letter so far. Alternate translation: "what I have included so far" or "those things"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:14 (#3)**"hoping"**

Here, the word **hoping** introduces something that is unexpected given what Paul has said about **writing** the letter. Usually, people in Paul's culture did not write letters to someone if they planned to visit that person soon. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces something that is unexpected. Alternate translation: "even though I hope" or "despite the fact that I hope"

See: Connect — Contrast Relationship

1 Timothy 3:14 (#4)**"to come"**

In a context such as this, your language might say "go" instead of **come**. Alternate translation: "to go"

See: Go and Come

1 Timothy 3:14 (#5)**"in quickness"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **quickness**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "quickly" or "before long"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 3:15 (#1)**"but if I delay"**

Here Paul is indicating that, instead of coming quickly to Timothy, he may **delay**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a different form that indicates that Paul may **delay** in contrast to what he said in the previous verse about what he was hoping for. Alternate translation: "but knowing that I may delay" or "yet being aware that I might delay"

See: Connect — Contrast Relationship

1 Timothy 3:15 (#2)**"I delay"**

Here Paul may be implying that: (1) he himself might choose to **delay**. Alternate translation: "I choose to wait" or "I need to stay away longer" (2) something might cause or force Paul to **delay**. Alternate translation: "I am delayed" or "anything delays me"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:15 (#3)**"it is necessary to behave"**

Here Paul could be implying that he is instructing Timothy in how: (1) believers should **behave**. Alternate translation: "it is necessary for believers" (2) Timothy should **behave**. Alternate translation: "it is necessary for you to behave"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:15 (#4)**"in the household of God"**

Here Paul speaks of believers as if they were part of **the household of God**. He means that God considers them to be members of his own family. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the idea in simile form or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "among people who are like the household of God" or "among God's people"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 3:15 (#5)**"which is the church of the living God"**

This phrase introduces further information about **the household of God**. It does not distinguish between a **household of God** that is **the church** and one that is not **the church**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a form that introduces further information, not a distinction. Alternate translation: "by which I mean the church of the living God"

See: Distinguishing Versus Informing or Reminding

1 Timothy 3:15 (#6)**"the church of the living God"**

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe **the church** that worships and belongs to **the living God**. If this is not clear in your language, you could express the idea in another way. Alternate translation: "the church that worships the living God"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 3:15 (#7)**"of the living God"**

Here, the phrase **the living God** identifies God as the one who "lives." The primary point is that God actually "lives," unlike idols and other inanimate things that people call "god." If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that emphasizes that God really "lives." Alternate translation: "of the God who lives" or "of the true God"

See: Idiom

1 Timothy 3:15 (#8)

"a pillar and support of the truth"

Here Paul speaks as if the **truth** were the roof of a building and of the church as if it were **a pillar and support** that held up that roof. He means that the church helps to preserve and proclaim **the truth**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the idea in simile form or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "which is like a pillar and support of the truth" or "which preserves and presents the truth"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 3:15 (#9)

"a pillar and support"

The terms **pillar** and **support** mean similar things. Paul is using the two terms together for emphasis. If it would be clearer for your readers, you could express the emphasis with a single phrase. Alternate translation: "a foundation" or "a strong support"

See: Doublet

1 Timothy 3:15 (#10)

"of the truth"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **truth**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "of the true teaching"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 3:16 (#1)

"the mystery of godliness"

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe a **mystery** that could: (1) lead to or cause **godliness**. Alternate translation: "the mystery that leads to godliness" (2) contain **godliness**. Alternate translation: "the mystery that is godliness"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 3:16 (#2)

"the mystery of godliness"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **mystery** and **godliness**, you could express the same ideas in another way. Make sure that your translation fits with the option you chose in the previous verse. Alternate translation: "what was hidden that makes us godly"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 3:16 (#3)

"Who was revealed in flesh,was justified in the Spirit,"

Here it is likely that Paul is quoting a confession or hymn. In order to indicate this, the ULT and UST put quote marks around these words and format them as poetry. Consider how you might indicate in your language that these words are from a confession or hymn.

See: Quote Markings

1 Timothy 3:16 (#4)

"Who was revealed in flesh,was justified in the Spirit,"

If your language does not use these passive forms, you could express the ideas in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the actions, it is clear from the context that either God or Jesus himself did the revealing that the **Spirit** did the justifying, that the **angels** did the seeing, that believers did the proclaiming, that people in general did the believing, and that God did the taking up. Alternate translation: "God revealed him in flesh, the Spirit justified him, angels saw him, believers proclaimed him among the nations, people in the world believed in him, God took him up in glory"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 3:16 (#5)

"Who"

The pronoun **Who** refers to Jesus Christ. If this is not clear for your readers, you could use the person's name here. Alternate translation: "Jesus" or "The Christ"

See: Pronouns — When to Use Them

1 Timothy 3:16 (#6)

"Who"

Many ancient manuscripts read **Who**. The ULT follows that reading. Other ancient manuscripts read "God." If a translation of the Bible exists in your region, you may wish to use the reading that it uses. If a translation of the Bible does not exist in your region, you may wish to use the reading of the ULT.

See: Textual Variants

1 Timothy 3:16 (#7)

"in flesh"

Here, the word **flesh** refers to human existence in its weakness and frailty. Paul means that Jesus was human. If it would be helpful in your language, you could state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "as a human being"

See: Metonymy

1 Timothy 3:16 (#8)

"was justified in the Spirit"

Here, the phrase **was justified** could indicate that Jesus was: (1) proved by the Holy Spirit to be who he said he was. Alternate translation: "was proven right by the Spirit" (2) declared innocent by the Holy Spirit. Alternate translation: "was proven guiltless by the Spirit" or "was vindicated by the Spirit"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:16 (#9)

"among the nations"

Here, the word **nations** could refer to: (1) non-Jewish people. Alternate translation: "among the

Gentiles" (2) all groups of people. Alternate translation: "among all people groups"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:16 (#10)

"in the world"

Here, the phrase **in the world** indicates that people in many places throughout **the world** believed in Jesus. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "by people throughout the world"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:16 (#11)

"was taken up"

Here Paul implies that Jesus **was taken up** into heaven. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "was taken up to heaven"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:16 (#12)

"in glory"

Here, the phrase **in glory** could describe: (1) how Jesus **was taken up**. Alternate translation: "with much glory" (2) Jesus, as he **was taken up**. Alternate translation: "as a glorious being" or "as a person with glory"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 3:16 (#13)

"in glory"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **glory**, you could express the same idea in another way. Make sure that your translation fits with the option you chose in the previous note. Alternate translation: "gloriously"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 4:1 (#1)**"Now"**

Here, the word **Now** introduces the next topic that Paul wishes to write about. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces the next topic, or you could leave **Now** untranslated. Alternate translation: "Next,"

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Timothy 4:1 (#2)**"the Spirit says specifically"**

Here Paul does not indicate when or where **the Spirit says** these things. He could be referring to prophecies in the Old Testament, prophecies that were given more recently by Christian prophets, or things that the **the Spirit** was revealing to him. Since it is not clear where and when **the Spirit** speaks, if possible use a general phrase here. Alternate translation: "the Spirit has spoken specifically" or "the Spirit is indicating specifically"

See: When to Keep Information Implicit

1 Timothy 4:1 (#3)**"in later times"**

Here, the phrase **later times** could refer to: (1) the last days in general, the period between Jesus' resurrection and second coming. Alternate translation: "in the last days" or "near the end of this current period of time" (2) sometime **later** than when the Spirit spoke. Alternate translation: "later on" or "sometime later"

See: Idiom

1 Timothy 4:1 (#4)**"will fall away from the faith"**

Here Paul speaks of rejecting or failing to persist in **the faith** as if it were falling away from a location where **the faith** was. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "turn away from the faith" or "will reject the faith"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 4:1 (#5)**"the faith"**

Here, the word **faith** could refer to: (1) the act of having **faith** in Jesus. Alternate translation: "the faith that they have" (2) what people believe about Jesus when they have **faith** in him. Alternate translation: "what Christians believe"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 4:1 (#6)**"the faith"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **faith**, you could express the same idea in another way. Make sure that your translation fits with the option you chose in the previous note. Alternate translation: "believing in Jesus"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 4:1 (#7)**"paying attention to"**

Here, the phrase **paying attention to** could introduce: (1) a further description of what these people do. Alternate translation: "and they will pay attention to" (2) the reason why these people fall away. Alternate translation: "which they will do because they pay attention to" (3) the means by which these people fall away. Alternate translation: "which they will do by paying attention to"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 4:1 (#8)**"deceiving spirits"**

Here, the phrase **deceiving spirits** refers to evil spiritual beings who deceive people. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "deceptive devils" or "evil spirits who deceive"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 4:1 (#9)**"teachings of demons"**

Here Paul is using the possessive form to describe **teachings** that come from **demons**. If this is not clear in your language, you could express the idea in another way. Alternate translation: "teachings from demons"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 4:2 (#1)**"in the hypocrisy of liars"**

Here, the word **in** could introduce: (1) the means or cause by which some people will pay attention to deceiving spirits and teachings of demons. Alternate translation: "which they will pay attention to through the hypocrisy of liars" or "because of the hypocrisy of liars" (2) the means by which they learn the teachings of demons. Alternate translation: "which are taught through the hypocrisy of liars"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 4:2 (#2)**"in the hypocrisy of liars"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **hypocrisy**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "through liars who act hypocritically"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 4:2 (#3)**"having been seared {in} their own conscience"**

Here Paul could be speaking as if these people's **conscience**: (1) had been **seared**, so that it can no longer feel anything. In this case, he means that they no longer feel convicted about what is right and wrong. Alternate translation: "who live as if they had been seared in their own conscience" or "no longer being convicted of what is right or wrong" (2) had been branded and thus marked either as belonging to Satan or as a sinner. Alternate translation: "who live as if they had been branded in their own conscience as belonging to Satan" or "having been marked as sinners"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 4:2 (#4)**"having been seared {in} their own conscience"**

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the action, you could indicate that: (1) they did it themselves. Alternate translation: "having seared their own consciences" (2) their hypocrisy and lies did it. Alternate translation: "their hypocrisy having seared their own consciences"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 4:2 (#5)**"{in} their own conscience"**

If it would not be natural in your language to speak as if a group of people had only one **conscience**, you could use the plural form of that word in your translation. Alternate translation: "in their own consciences"

See: Collective Nouns

1 Timothy 4:3 (#1)**"to abstain"**

Here Paul leaves out some of the words that a sentence would ordinarily need in order to be complete. He does not mean that these false teachers will forbid believers to abstain from certain foods, but that the false teachers will require them to abstain from certain foods. You could supply these words if it would be clearer in your language. Alternate translation: "requiring to abstain"

See: Ellipsis

1 Timothy 4:3 (#2)**"to abstain from foods"**

Here Paul implies that the false teachers were telling people **to abstain** from certain kinds of **foods**. They were not telling people to abstain from

eating in general. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: “to abstain from specific foods” or “to abstain from certain types of food”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 4:3 (#3)

“from foods that God created”

Here Paul is further describing the **foods** from which the false teachers required people **to abstain**. He is not distinguishing between some foods that **God created** and other foods that God did not create. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a different form that describes something rather than distinguishes between things. Alternate translation: “from foods, those which God created” or “from foods. God created these foods”

See: Distinguishing Versus Informing or Reminding

1 Timothy 4:3 (#4)

“with thanksgiving”

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **thanksgiving**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: “thankfully”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 4:3 (#5)

“the truth”

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **truth**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: “the true teaching”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 4:4 (#1)

“For”

Here, the word **For** introduces support for what Paul stated in the previous verse about what God made foods for. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that

introduces support for a claim, or you could leave **For** untranslated. Alternate translation: “I write that about foods because” or “In fact,”

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Timothy 4:4 (#2)

“every creation of God”

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **creation**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: “everything that has been created by God”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 4:4 (#3)

“creation of God”

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe **every creation** that is made by **God**. If this is not clear in your language, you could express the idea in another way. Alternate translation: “creation made by God”

See: Possession

1 Timothy 4:4 (#4)

“nothing being received with thanksgiving {is} to be rejected”

If your language does not use these passive forms, you could express the ideas with active forms or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the actions, you could use an indefinite subject. Alternate translation: “people should reject nothing that they receive with thanksgiving”

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 4:4 (#5)

“with thanksgiving”

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **thanksgiving**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: “thankfully”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 4:5 (#1)**"for"**

Here, the word **for** introduces an explanation of what Paul said in the previous verse about how nothing that is received with thanksgiving should be rejected. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces an explanation, or you could leave **for** untranslated. Alternate translation: "and here is why."

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Timothy 4:5 (#2)**"it is sanctified by the word of God and prayer"**

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "the word of God and prayer sanctify it" or "God uses his word and prayer to sanctify it"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 4:5 (#3)**"the word of God"**

Here, **word** represents something God has communicated using words. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use an equivalent expression from your language or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "the message from God" or "what God has spoken"

See: Metonymy

1 Timothy 4:5 (#4)**"the word of God"**

Here, the phrase **the word of God** refers to something that God has said. It could refer more specifically to God's declaration that everything he made was good, to the gospel in general, to passages of Scripture that were read before meals, or to God's response to people's prayer. However, since Paul used a very general phrase here, if possible, you should use a general phrase that could refer to anything that God has said. Alternate

translation: "words from God" or "things that God has spoken"

See: When to Keep Information Implicit

1 Timothy 4:5 (#5)**"prayer"**

Here Paul implies that this **prayer** contains the thanksgiving he referred to in [4:4](#). If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "prayers of thanksgiving" or "thankful prayer"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 4:6 (#1)**"Placing these things before the brothers"**

Here Paul speaks of his instructions as if they were objects that Timothy would place before other people. He means that Timothy will speak his instructions to these people. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "Passing these things along to the brothers" or "Teaching these things to the brothers"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 4:6 (#2)**"these things"**

Here, the phrase **these things** could refer to the instructions that Paul has given in [4:1-5, 3:14-4:5](#), or to the whole letter so far. Since Paul used a general phrase, if possible you should use a general phrase that could refer to any of these sections. Alternate translation: "what I have said to you" or "these instructions"

See: When to Keep Information Implicit

1 Timothy 4:6 (#3)**"the brothers"**

Paul is using the term **brothers** to mean people who share the same faith. If it would be helpful in

your language, you could state the meaning plainly.
Alternate translation: "the believers"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 4:6 (#4)

"the brothers"

Although the term **brothers** is masculine, Paul is using the word in a generic sense that includes both men and women. If you retain the metaphor in your translation, and if it would be helpful in your language, you could say "brothers and sisters" to indicate this.

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Timothy 4:6 (#5)

"a good servant of Christ Jesus"

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe a **servant** who could: (1) serve **Christ Jesus**. Alternate translation: "a good servant who obeys Christ Jesus" (2) have been appointed by **Christ Jesus** to serve others. Alternate translation: "a good servant appointed by Christ Jesus"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 4:6 (#6)

"being nourished by the words of the faith and of the good teaching that you have followed"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "the words of the faith and of the good teaching that you have followed nourishing you"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 4:6 (#7)

"being nourished"

Here, the phrase **being nourished** could introduce: (1) a description of **a good servant**. Alternate translation: "one who is nourished" (2) another condition for being **a good servant**. Alternate translation: "if you are nourished" (3) the result of being **a good servant**. Alternate

translation: "and so you will be nourished" or "with the result that you will be nourished"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 4:6 (#8)

"being nourished"

Here Paul speaks as if **the words of the faith and of the good teaching** were food that **nourished** Timothy. He means that these **words** train Timothy and make him stronger spiritually. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the idea in simile form or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "as if being nourished" or "being strengthened spiritually" or "being trained"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 4:6 (#9)

"by the words of the faith and of the good teaching"

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe **words** that could: (1) be those in which believers have **faith** and that contain **the good teaching**. Alternate translation: "by the words in which we have faith and that contain the good teaching" (2) contain the good news in which believers have **faith** and **the good teaching**. Alternate translation: "by the words that contain the Christian faith and the good teaching"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 4:6 (#10)

"of the faith and"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **faith**, you could express the same idea in another way. Make sure that your translation fits with the option you chose in the previous note. Alternate translation: "that we have believed, the words" or "that you trust, the words"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 4:6 (#11)

"of the good teaching that you have followed"

Here Paul is further describing **the good teaching**. He is not distinguishing between some **good teaching** that Timothy has followed and some that he has not followed. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a different form that describes something rather than distinguishes between things. Alternate translation: “of the good teaching, which you have followed” or “of the good teaching. You have followed that good teaching”

See: Distinguishing Versus Informing or Reminding

1 Timothy 4:7 (#1)

“But”

Here, the word **But** introduces how Paul wants Timothy to treat **the profane and old-womanish myths** in contrast to how he should treat “the good teaching” ([4:6](#)). If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces this kind of contrast, or you could leave **But** untranslated. Alternate translation: “In contrast,” or “Now”

See: Connect — Contrast Relationship

1 Timothy 4:7 (#2)

“old-womanish”

The term **old-womanish** describes something that is silly or foolish. Paul does not mean that these **myths** always came from older women or that older women were more likely to believe the **myths**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable phrase or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: “foolish” or “groundless”

See: Idiom

1 Timothy 4:7 (#3)

“myths”

The word **myths** refers to a certain kind of story that is generally considered to be untrustworthy. This kind of story is often about what important people did a long time ago. Often, many people in a culture know these stories but do not consider them to be reliable historical narratives. See how you translated this word in [1:4](#). Alternate

translation: “fictional narratives” or “traditional tales”

See: Translate Unknowns

1 Timothy 4:7 (#4)

“but”

Here, the word **but** introduces what Paul wants Timothy to do instead of listening to the **myths**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces that kind of contrast, or you could leave **but** untranslated. Alternate translation: “and instead” or “and in contrast”

See: Connect — Contrast Relationship

1 Timothy 4:7 (#5)

“train yourself”

Here Paul speaks as if Timothy were an athlete who needed to **train** himself. He means that Timothy needs to work hard, as an athlete does, in order to become godly. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: “always strive”

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 4:7 (#6)

“for godliness”

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **godliness**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: “to be godly”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 4:8 (#1)

“for”

Here, the word **for** introduces a further explanation about why Timothy should train himself for godliness. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces an explanation, or you could leave **for**

untranslated. Alternate translation: "and here is why:" or "since"

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Timothy 4:8 (#2)

"**for little**," - "**for all**"

The phrases **for little** and **for all** could refer to: (1) a **little** time and **all** time. Alternate translation: "for some times ... for all times" or "sometimes ... always" (2) **little** usefulness and **all** usefulness. Alternate translation: "in some ways ... in all ways" or "for a few things ... for all things"

See: Nominal Adjectives

1 Timothy 4:8 (#3)

"**but godliness**"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **godliness**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "but being godly"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 4:8 (#4)

"**having promise**"

Here, the phrase **having promise** introduces something about **godliness** that supports the claim that **godliness is useful for all**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "since with godliness comes a promise" or "because godliness leads to a promise"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 4:8 (#5)

"**promise of life**"

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe a **promise** that could: (1) promise this **life**. Alternate translation: "a promise that guarantees life" (2) be in effect while a person has this **life**. Alternate translation: "promise for life" or "promise during life"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 4:8 (#6)

"**of life, now and coming**"

Here Paul is referring to true **life** with God that people can have **now** and in the **coming** future, when God resurrects people after they have died. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "of true life, both now and after the resurrection" or "of life in Christ now and after God renews everything"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 4:8-10 (#1)

""

The **word** that Paul refers to in verse 9 could be found in verse 10 or it may be in verse 8. See the chapter introduction for more information. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use quote marks or some other form to indicate which words are the **word** that Paul gives to Timothy.

See: Quote Markings

1 Timothy 4:9 (#1)

"**The word {is} trustworthy and worthy of all acceptance**"

This verse is identical to the first clause in [1:15](#). Express the idea as you did there.

1 Timothy 4:9 (#2)

"**The word**"

Here, the phrase **The word** could refer: (1) ahead to what Paul is about to write in [4:10](#). Alternate translation: "The following word" (2) back to what Paul wrote in [4:8](#). Alternate translation: "That word"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 4:10 (#1)**"For"**

Here, the word **For** introduces a reason why the statement is trustworthy and should be accepted (see [4:9](#)). If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces a reason for something, or you could leave **For** untranslated. Alternate translation: "That is because" or "It is trustworthy because"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Timothy 4:10 (#2)**"unto this we toil and struggle,that"**

Here, the pronoun **this** could refer: (1) to what Paul is about to say in the rest of this verse about hoping in God. Alternate translation: "the reason why we toil and struggle is this, that" (2) to what Paul said in [4:8](#) about gaining godliness that leads to life. Alternate translation: "to gain that godliness and life we toil and struggle, because" or "that is why we toil and struggle, because"

See: Pronouns — When to Use Them

1 Timothy 4:10 (#3)**"we toil and struggle"**

The terms **toil** and **struggle** mean similar things. Paul is using the two terms together for emphasis. If it would be clearer for your readers, you could express the emphasis with a single phrase. Alternate translation: "we keep toiling" or "we always struggle"

See: Doublet

1 Timothy 4:10 (#4)**"struggle"**

Many ancient manuscripts read **struggle**. The ULT follows that reading. Other ancient manuscripts read "are reproached." If a translation of the Bible exists in your region, you may wish to use the reading that it uses. If a translation of the Bible does not exist in your region, you may wish to use the reading of the ULT.

See: Textual Variants

1 Timothy 4:10 (#5)**"the living God"**

Here, the phrase **the living God** identifies God as the one who "lives." The primary point is that God actually "lives," unlike idols and other things that people call "god." See how you translated this phrase in [3:15](#). Alternate translation: "the God who lives" or "the true God"

See: Idiom

1 Timothy 4:10 (#6)**"of all men"**

Although the term **men** is masculine, Paul is using the word in a generic sense that includes both men and women. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a phrase that makes this clear. Alternate translation: "of all humans" or "of all men and women"

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Timothy 4:10 (#7)**"especially of believers"**

Here Paul could mean that God is **the Savior** of **believers**: (1) in a special way compared to how he saves **all men**. Alternate translation: "and in a special way, of believers" (2) in reality, compared to how he is the only potential **Savior** for **all men**. Alternate translation: "who acts as Savior for believers"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 4:11 (#1)**"these things"**

Here, the phrase **these things** could refer to the instructions that Paul has given in [4:6-10](#), [4:1-10](#), or the whole letter so far. Since Paul used a general phrase, if possible you should use a general phrase that could refer to any of these sections. Alternate translation: "what I have said to you" or "these instructions"

See: When to Keep Information Implicit

1 Timothy 4:12 (#1)**"Let no one despise your youth"**

If your language does not use the third-person imperative in this way, you could state this in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "People must not despise your youth" or "You must not tolerate anyone despising your youth"

See: Third-Person Imperatives

1 Timothy 4:12 (#2)**"your youth"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **youth**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "how young you are"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 4:12 (#3)**"your youth"**

Here Paul implies that people might **despise** Timothy because of his **youth**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "you because of your youth"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 4:12 (#4)**"in word, in conduct, in love,in faith, in purity"**

If your language does not use abstract nouns for some or all of the ideas in this list, you could express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "as you speak, act, love, believe, and act purely"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 4:12 (#5)**"in word"**

Here, **word** represents things that Timothy speaks using words. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use an equivalent expression from your language or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "in the things you say" or "in words"

See: Metonymy

1 Timothy 4:12 (#6)**"in love"**

Many ancient manuscripts read **in love**. The ULT follows that reading. Other ancient manuscripts read "in love, in spirit." If a translation of the Bible exists in your region, you may wish to use the reading that it uses. If a translation of the Bible does not exist in your region, you may wish to use the reading of the ULT.

See: Textual Variants

1 Timothy 4:13 (#1)**"I come"**

In a context such as this, your language might say "go" instead of **come**. Alternate translation: "I go to you"

See: Go and Come

1 Timothy 4:13 (#2)**"attend to the reading, to the exhortation, to the teaching"**

Here Paul implies that the **reading, exhortation, and teaching** take place in public meetings of the church where Timothy was. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "attend, in the gathering of believers, to the reading, to the exhortation, to the teaching" or "attend to the public reading of the Scriptures, to the exhortation of fellow believers, to the teaching of the truth"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 4:13 (#3)**"attend to the reading, to the exhortation, to the teaching"**

If your language does not use abstract nouns for some or all of the ideas in this list, you could express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "attend to reading, exhorting, teaching"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 4:14 (#1)

"Do not neglect"

If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a positive expression to translate this double negative that consists of the negative particle **not** and the negative verb **neglect**. Alternate translation: "Cherish" or "Attend to"

See: Double Negatives

1 Timothy 4:14 (#2)

"the gift in you"

Paul speaks of Timothy as if he were a container that could hold God's **gift**. He means that Timothy has this **gift**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "the gift that you have"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 4:14 (#3)

"the gift in you"

Here Paul implies that this **gift** is a specific ability or skill that God had given Timothy for his ministry. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "the skill that you have as a gift" or "the gift in you, your special ability"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 4:14 (#4)

"was given"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the action, it is clear from the context that it was God. Alternate translation: "God gave"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 4:14 (#5)

"through prophecy"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **prophecy**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "through someone prophesying" or "when a person prophesied about you"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 4:14 (#6)

"with the laying on of the hands of the council of elders"

Here Paul is speaking of a ceremony during which the church leaders put their **hands** on Timothy. When they did that, they were commissioning Timothy to go with Paul and proclaim the gospel. If it would be helpful in your language, you could refer to a comparable action in your culture, or you could explain what this action means. Alternate translation: "with the laying on of the hands of the council of elders to commission you" or "when the council of elders authorized you by laying their hands on you"

See: Symbolic Action

1 Timothy 4:15 (#1)

"these things"

Here, the phrase **these things** could refer to the instructions that Paul has given in [4:11-14](#), [4:6-14](#), or the whole letter so far. Since Paul used a general phrase, if possible you should use a general phrase that could refer to any of these sections. Alternate translation: "what I have said to you" or "these instructions"

See: When to Keep Information Implicit

1 Timothy 4:15 (#2)

"be in these things"

Here Paul speaks as if Timothy could physically be inside the instructions he has given to Timothy. He

means that Timothy always needs to focus on and perform these things. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "be absorbed by them" or "follow them consistently"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 4:15 (#3)

"your progress"

Here Paul implies that Timothy's **progress** will be in his Christian life and ministry. In other words, he will have **progress** as he believes in Jesus, learns more about the gospel, and serves others using his gift. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "your progress in your Christian life" or "your progress as a believer"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 4:15 (#4)

"your progress"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **progress**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "how you are progressing" or "how you are improving"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 4:15 (#5)

"to all"

Paul is using the adjective **all** as a noun to mean all people, or perhaps more specifically all believers. Your language may use adjectives in the same way. If not, you could translate this word with an equivalent phrase. Alternate translation: "to all people" or "to all believers"

See: Nominal Adjectives

1 Timothy 4:16 (#1)

"Pay attention to yourself and to the teaching"

Here Paul means that Timothy should **Pay attention** to himself and to the **teaching** in order

to make sure that neither he nor his teaching include anything bad or wrong. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "Pay attention so that you and the teaching are right and proper" or "Watch out lest anything corrupt you or the teaching"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 4:16 (#2)

"Continue in them, for, doing this, you will save both yourself and the ones hearing you"

If it would be more natural in your language, you could reverse the order of these clauses since the second and third clauses give the basis for the command in the first clause. Alternate translation: "Doing this, you will save both yourself and the ones hearing you. Therefore, continue in them"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Timothy 4:16 (#3)

"in them"

Here, the pronoun **them** could refer to: (1) "these things" in [4:15](#). Alternate translation: "in the things I have written about" (2) paying attention to himself and the teaching. Alternate translation: "in proper behavior and right teaching"

See: Pronouns — When to Use Them

1 Timothy 5:1 (#1)

"as a father," - "as brothers"

Paul wants Timothy to **exhort** each **older man** as he would speak to his own **father**, and he wants Timothy to **exhort** **younger men** as he would speak to his own younger **brothers**. He means that Timothy should speak to these people as if they filled the roles of father and brothers in his own family. If it would be helpful in your language, you could state that more explicitly. Alternate translation: "as you would respectfully exhort your own father ... as you would exhort your own brothers"

See: Simile

1 Timothy 5:1 (#2)**"younger men"**

Paul is leaving out some of the words that in many languages a sentence would need in order to be complete. You could supply these words from earlier in the sentence if it would be clearer in your language. Alternate translation: "and exhort younger men"

See: Ellipsis

1 Timothy 5:1 (#3)**"younger men"**

Here Paul could be implying that these men are **younger** than: (1) Timothy. Alternate translation: "men younger than you" (2) the **older** men. In this case, Paul is using the word **younger** to refer to a general category. Alternate translation: "young men"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:2 (#1)**"older women" - "younger women"**

Paul is leaving out some of the words that in many languages a sentence would need in order to be complete. You could supply these words from the previous verse if it would be clearer in your language. Alternate translation: "and exhort older women ... and exhort younger women"

See: Ellipsis

1 Timothy 5:2 (#2)**"older women" - "younger women"**

Here Paul could be implying that these women are **older** or **younger**: (1) than Timothy. Alternate translation: "women older than you ... women younger than you" (2) in general terms. In this case, Paul is using the words **older** and **younger** to refer to general categories. Alternate translation: "elderly women ... young women"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:2 (#3)**"as mothers," - "as sisters"**

Paul wants Timothy to exhort **older women** as he would speak to his own mother, and he wants Timothy to exhort **younger women** as he would speak to his own younger **sisters**. He means that Timothy should speak to these people as if they filled the roles of mother and sisters in his own family. If it would be helpful in your language, you could state that more explicitly. Alternate translation: "as you would respectfully exhort your own mother ... as you would exhort your own sisters"

See: Simile

1 Timothy 5:2 (#4)**"as sisters, in all purity"**

Here, the phrase **in all purity** could describe: (1) only how Timothy should exhort **younger women**. In this case, Paul is especially concerned about sexual **purity**. Alternate translation: "in all sexual purity, as sisters" (2) how Timothy should exhort older and younger men and **older** and **younger women**. In this case, Paul is speaking about **purity** in general. Alternate translation: "as sisters, exhorting all those people in all purity"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:2 (#5)**"in all purity"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **purity**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "in a very pure way"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 5:3 (#1)**"Honor widows"**

Here, the command **Honor** is singular. However, Paul probably implies that Timothy should make sure that other believers also **Honor widows**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a form that includes Timothy and also other

believers. Alternate translation: "You and the rest of the believers should honor widows"

See: Forms of 'You' — Singular

1 Timothy 5:3 (#2)

"Honor widows"

Here Paul implies that one of the ways to **Honor widows** is to provide for their needs. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "Honor widows, especially by providing for them"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:3 (#3)

"real widows"

Here Paul defines which category of **widows** he is particularly referring to. The word **real** indicates that these women are not only **widows** but also have no close relatives to support them. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "and I especially mean widows who have no one else to provide for them" or "I mean widows with no family left"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:4 (#1)

"children or grandchildren"

Here Paul implies that these **children** and **grandchildren** are adults who are able to care for others. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "grown children or grandchildren"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:4 (#2)

"first"

Here, the word **first** indicates that doing what Paul commands in this verse is very important. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "first of all" or "before anything else,"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:4 (#3)

"let them learn"

If your language does not use the third-person imperative in this way, you could state this in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "they must learn"

See: Third-Person Imperatives

1 Timothy 5:4 (#4)

"let them learn"

Here, **learn** represents experiencing something by doing it repeatedly. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use an equivalent expression from your language or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "let them consistently act" or "let them figure out how"

See: Metonymy

1 Timothy 5:4 (#5)

"to treat their own household in a godly way"

Here Paul implies that one important way to **treat** one's family in a **godly way** is to take care of and provide for them. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "to treat their own household in a godly way, especially by providing for them,"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:4 (#6)

"to make repayment to their forebears"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **repayment**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "to repay their forebears"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 5:4 (#7)**"to make repayment to their forebears"**

Here Paul speaks as if people taking care of their **forebears** were a **repayment** for how their **forebears** took care of them. He means that this is an appropriate way for people to treat their **forebears** given what the **forebears** did for them. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "to provide for their forebears in return for how their forebears provided for them"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 5:4 (#8)**"for"**

Here, the word **for** introduces a reason why **children and grandchildren** should care for their **ancestors**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces a reason or basis for a command, or you could leave **for** untranslated. Alternate translation: "since" or "which they should do because"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Timothy 5:4 (#9)**"before God"**

Here, the phrase **before God** refers to God's evaluation or view about something. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable phrase or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "in the eyes of God" or "to God"

See: Idiom

1 Timothy 5:5 (#1)**"But"**

Here, the word **But** introduces the **real and left-alone widow** in contrast to a widow who has living family members. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces this kind of contrast, or you could leave **But** untranslated. Alternate translation: "In contrast," or "Now"

See: Connect — Contrast Relationship

1 Timothy 5:5 (#2)**"the real widow and one having been left alone"**

The two phrases **real widow** and **one having been left alone** express a single idea. The phrase **one having been left alone** explains what it means to be a **real widow**. If it would be more natural in your language, you could express this meaning in a different way. Alternate translation: "the real widow, one who has been left alone," or "the real widow, by which I mean one who has been left alone,"

See: Hendiadys

1 Timothy 5:5 (#3)**"the real widow and one having been left alone"**

The word **widow** represents widows in general, not one particular widow. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the idea in another way. Alternate translation: "each one who is a real widow and who has been left alone"

See: Generic Noun Phrases

1 Timothy 5:5 (#4)**"the real widow and one having been left alone"**

Here Paul again defines what kind of **widow** he is particularly referring to. As in [5:3](#), the word **real** indicates that these women are not only widows but also have no close relatives to support them. The phrase **having been left alone** similarly indicates that this kind of **widow** has no close relatives. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make those ideas more explicit. Alternate translation: "the widow who has no relatives and no one to provide for her" or "the widow with no family left and no one to support her"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:5 (#5)**"remains in requests and prayers"**

Here Paul speaks as if **requests and prayers** were a location that a widow **remains in**. He means that this widow frequently and persistently makes **requests and prayers** to God. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "consistently makes requests and prayers"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 5:5 (#6)

"in requests and prayers"

The terms **requests** and **prayers** mean similar things. Paul is using the two terms together for emphasis. If it would be clearer for your readers, you could express the emphasis with a single phrase. Alternate translation: "in many prayers" or "in urgent requests"

See: Doublet

1 Timothy 5:5 (#7)

"night and day"

Here, the phrase **night and day** indicates that this **widow** prays during both the day and the night. This means that she was praying very often every day. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable phrase or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "all the time" or "during every day and every night"

See: Idiom

1 Timothy 5:6 (#1)

"the one living self-indulgently"

The phrase **the one** represents this kind of widow in general, not one particular widow. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the idea in another way. Alternate translation: "each one who lives self-indulgently"

See: Generic Noun Phrases

1 Timothy 5:6 (#2)

"living self-indulgently"

Alternate translation: "living for pleasure" or "living in a luxurious way"

1 Timothy 5:6 (#3)

"living, has died"

Here Paul describes widows who act like this as if they had **died** even though they are **living**. He means that they are like dead people because they are spiritually dead. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the idea in simile form or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "although still living, is like someone who has died" or "living has died spiritually"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 5:7 (#1)

"these things also"

Here, the phrase **these things** refers to the instructions about widows and their families in the preceding verses (see 5:4–6). Paul includes the word **also** because he earlier told Timothy to "command" other things (see 4:11). If it would be helpful in your language, you could make those ideas more explicit. Alternate translation: "what I have written about widows, too," or "also what I have said about widows and their families"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:7 (#2)

"they may be"

The pronoun **they** could refer to: (1) all the believers who are with Timothy. Alternate translation: "all the believers may be" (2) widows and their families. Alternate translation: "the widows and their families" (3) widows. Alternate translation: "the widows may be"

See: Pronouns — When to Use Them

1 Timothy 5:8 (#1)

"But"

Here, the word **But** introduces a further development related to taking care of widows in

one's family. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces a development, or you could leave **But** untranslated. Alternate translation: "In fact,"

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Timothy 5:8 (#2)

"for his own," - "he has denied"

Although the terms **his** and **he** are masculine, Paul is using the words in a generic sense that includes both men and women. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use phrases that make this clear. Alternate translation: "for his or her own ... he or she has denied" or "for his or her own ... that person has denied"

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Timothy 5:8 (#3)

"for his own"

Paul is using the adjective phrase **his own** as a noun to mean someone's extended family. The phrase may also include servants and close friends. Your language may use adjective phrases in the same way. If not, you could translate this adjective phrase with an equivalent phrase. Alternate translation: "for his own extended family" or "for his own people"

See: Nominal Adjectives

1 Timothy 5:8 (#4)

"for household members"

Here, the phrase **household members** refers specifically to one's close family, the family members who live together in one house. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "for family living in his house" or "for his closest relatives"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:8 (#5)

"the faith"

Here, the word **faith** could refer to: (1) the act of having **faith** in Jesus. Alternate translation: "the faith that he has" (2) what people believe about Jesus when they have **faith** in him. Alternate translation: "what Christians believe"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:8 (#6)

"the faith"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **faith**, you could express the same idea in another way. Make sure that your translation fits with the option you chose in the previous note. Alternate translation: "how he believes in Jesus"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 5:8 (#7)

"is worse than an unbeliever"

Here Paul implies that this person is a **worse** sinner than **an unbeliever**, since unbelievers generally do take care of their families. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "is a worse sinner than an unbeliever who does take care of his own" or "does what is wrong more than an unbeliever does"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:9 (#1)

"Let a widow be enrolled"

If your language does not use the third-person imperative in this way, you could state this in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "A widow should be enrolled"

See: Third-Person Imperatives

1 Timothy 5:9 (#2)

"Let a widow be enrolled"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to

say who would do the action, it is clear from the context that it would be the leaders of the group of believers, including Timothy. Alternate translation: "Let the leaders enroll a widow" or "You may enroll a widow"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 5:9 (#3)

"Let a widow be enrolled, not less than"

Here Paul implies that the church had a list of widows who truly needed the church to support them. In this and the following verse, Paul gives a list of qualifications for which widows could be put on this list. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make those ideas more explicit. Alternate translation: "Let a widow be counted as one of the widows who truly need help, as long as she is not less than" or "Let a widow's name be included on the list of widows whom the church will support if she is not less than"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:9 (#4)

"not less than"

If it would be clearer in your language, you could use a positive expression to translate this double negative that consists of the negative particle **not** and the negative phrase **less than**. Alternate translation: "over"

See: Double Negatives

1 Timothy 5:9 (#5)

"a wife of one husband"

Paul used a very similar phrase in [3:2](#), and you should express the idea in a similar way here. Paul could mean that the widows: (1) each must have been sexually faithful to one man, her late husband. Alternate translation: "a woman who was faithful to her husband" (2) each must have been married no more than once, even if the marriage ended in divorce or death. Alternate translation: "a woman who was married only once"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 5:10 (#1)

"being testified in"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the action, you could use an indefinite subject. Alternate translation: "others testifying to her good works"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 5:10 (#2)

"good works: if she has raised children, if she has received strangers, if she has washed the feet of the saints, if she has aided the afflicted, if she has followed every good work"

Here the clauses that begin with **if** could be: (1) examples of **good works** that the widow should have done. Alternate translation: "good works such as raising children, receiving strangers, washing the feet of the saints, relieving the afflicted, pursuing every good work" (2) separate requirements for being enrolled as a widow in need of support. Alternate translation: "good works. Let her be enrolled if she has raised children, if she has received strangers, if she has washed the feet of the saints, if she has aided the afflicted, if she has followed every good work"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:10 (#3)

"she has received strangers"

Alternate translations: "she has welcomed strangers into her home" or "she has practiced hospitality"

1 Timothy 5:10 (#4)

"she has washed the feet of the saints"

In this culture, people walked barefoot or in sandals on roads that were dusty or muddy. When they arrived at a house, usually they or a servant would wash their feet to clean off the dust or mud. Washing off someone's feet was generally considered a menial or lowly task. If your readers would not be familiar with this type of practice, you

could use the name of something similar in your area or you could use a more general phrase. Alternate translation: "she has helped the saints take off their shoes when they went inside" or "she has cared for the saints who visited her"

See: Translate Unknowns

1 Timothy 5:10 (#5)

"she has washed the feet of the saints"

Here Paul may be referring to washing feet in order to: (1) give another specific example of the **good works** that this widow has done. Alternate translation: "she has cleaned the saints' feet" (2) describe more generally any kind of humble service. Alternate translation: "has done humble things to help the saints" or "she has performed menial tasks for the saints"

See: Synecdoche

1 Timothy 5:10 (#6)

"the afflicted"

Paul is using the adjective **afflicted** as a noun to mean people who are afflicted. Your language may use adjectives in the same way. If not, you could translate this word with an equivalent phrase. Alternate translation: "people who are afflicted"

See: Nominal Adjectives

1 Timothy 5:10 (#7)

"the afflicted"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the action, you could use an indefinite subject. Alternate translation: "the ones experiencing hardship" or "those whom others have afflicted"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 5:10 (#8)

"she has followed"

Here, Paul speaks as if **every good work** were a person whom this widow **followed**. He means that she has worked hard always to do **every good work**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "she has been eager to perform" or "she has strived to do"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 5:10 (#9)

"every good work"

Paul says **every** here as an overstatement for emphasis. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a different way to express the emphasis. Alternate translation: "every kind of good work" or "very many good works"

See: Hyperbole

1 Timothy 5:11 (#1)

"reject younger widows"

Here Paul implies that Timothy should **refuse** to enroll the **younger widows** on the list of widows whom the church would support (see 5:9). If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "refuse to enroll younger widows" or "refuse to include younger widows on the list of widows whom the church will support"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:11 (#2)

"they indulge themselves against Christ"

Here, the phrase **indulge themselves against Christ** could mean that these widows: (1) desire to live self-indulgently in contrast to obeying Christ. Alternate translation: "they desire to live self-indulgently instead of obeying Christ" or "they want to indulge themselves" (2) desiring to have sex in contrast to serving Christ as widows. Alternate translation: "they have sexual desires that overcome their loyalty to Christ" or "their sexual desires turn them away from Christ"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:11 (#3)**"they want to marry"**

Since in [5:14](#) Paul recommends that these widows marry again, here he must have a specific situation in mind where wanting **to marry** is wrong. He could be implying that these widows **want to marry**: (1) anyone who has money and can support their self-indulgent lifestyles, even if that person is an unbeliever. Alternate translation: "they want to marry anyone who can support their self-indulgent desires" or "they want to marry even unbelievers so they can live as they desire" (2) after they have promised to serve in the church as widows without marrying again. Alternate translation: "they want to marry even though they have promised to remain widows" or "they want to marry despite their pledge to serve as widows"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:12 (#1)**"having judgment because they have annulled the first faith"**

If it would be more natural in your language, you could reverse the order of these phrases since the second phrase gives the reason for the result that the first phrase describes. Alternate translation: "and because they have annulled the first faith, they have judgment"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Timothy 5:12 (#2)**"having judgment"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **judgment**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "being judged"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 5:12 (#3)**"the first faith"**

Here, the word **faith** could refer to: (1) the **faith** that the younger widows had in Jesus. In this case, they **have annulled** this faith by marrying anyone, even an unbeliever, so that they can indulge their

selfish desires. Alternate translation: "the first faith that they had in Christ" (2) a commitment that the widows made that they would remain as widows and serve the Christian community for the rest of their lives. In this case, they **have annulled** this commitment by choosing to marry when they said that they would not marry. Alternate translations: "their first commitment to remain single" or "what they first promised to do"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:12 (#4)**"the first faith"**

Here, the word **first** refers to **faith** that the widows had before they wanted to get married. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Make sure that your translation fits with the option you chose in the previous note. Alternate translation: "the earlier faith" or "the faith that they had earlier"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:12 (#5)**"the first faith"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **faith**, you could express the same idea in another way. Make sure that your translation fits with the option you chose in the previous note. Alternate translation: "how they first believed in Jesus"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 5:13 (#1)**"But"**

Here, the word **But** introduces the next thing that Paul wants to write. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces the next idea, or you could leave **But** untranslated. Alternate translation: "Further,"

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Timothy 5:13 (#2)**"they also learn to be"**

Here, **learn** represents experiencing something by doing it repeatedly. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use an equivalent expression from your language or state the meaning plainly. See how you translated the similar idea in [5:4](#). Alternate translation: "they are also consistently" or "they figure out how to be"

See: Metonymy

1 Timothy 5:13 (#3)**"wandering about the houses"**

Here Paul implies that these young widows may visit one house after another. The rest of the verse implies that they would do this in order to gossip and learn what other people were doing. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "going from house to house"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:13 (#4)**"babblers and meddlers, saying what they should not"**

These two terms and a phrase mean similar things. The word **babblers** refers to people who say many things that do not mean very much. The word **meddlers** refers to people who try to figure out what others are doing and interfere in it. The phrase **saying what they should not** refers to speaking about things that should not be spoken about. Paul is using these three terms together for emphasis. If it would be clearer for your readers, you could express the emphasis with two phrases or one general statement. Alternate translation: "meddling and saying what they should not" or "meddling by their gossip"

See: Doublet

1 Timothy 5:14 (#1)**"younger ones"**

Here Paul is referring to the **younger** widows whom he has been speaking about in [5:11-13](#). If it

would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "those younger widows"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:14 (#2)**"to give no opportunity for reviling to the one opposing"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **opportunity**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "do nothing that would allow the one opposing to revile"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 5:14 (#3)**"for reviling"**

Here, the **reviling** could be directed toward: (1) believers in general. Alternate translation: "for reviling us" (2) just the widows. Alternate translation: "for reviling them"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:14 (#4)**"to the one opposing"**

Here, the phrase **the one opposing** could refer to: (1) Satan. In this case, Satan probably would use other people to revile believers. Alternate translation: "to the devil" (2) any person who opposes or attacks believers. Alternate translation: "to people who oppose us" or "to enemies of the believers"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:15 (#1)**"For"**

Here, the word **For** introduces a reason why Paul has given the instructions in the previous verses. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces a reason or basis for instructions, or you could leave **For**

untranslated. Alternate translation: "In fact," or "Here is why I have included those instructions:"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Timothy 5:15 (#2)

"have turned away after Satan"

Here Paul speaks of abandoning what God wants believers to do and instead focusing on what Satan wants them to do as if they were turning away **after Satan**. He means that these people have stopped doing what God wants and are instead doing what **Satan** wants. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "have deviated from obeying God to obeying Satan" or "have started to obey Satan instead of God"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 5:16 (#1)

"believing woman"

Many ancient manuscripts read **believing woman**. The ULT follows that reading. Other ancient manuscripts read "believing man or woman." If a translation of the Bible exists in your region, you may wish to use the reading that it uses. If a translation of the Bible does not exist in your region, you may wish to use the reading of the ULT.

See: Textual Variants

1 Timothy 5:16 (#2)

"has widows"

The implication is that she **has widows** within her extended family. If it would be helpful to your readers, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "has relatives who are widows"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:16 (#3)

"let her aid"

If your language does not use the third-person imperative in this way, you could state this in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "she must aid"

See: Third-Person Imperatives

1 Timothy 5:16 (#4)

"and"

Here, the word **and** introduces what the intended result is when believing women aid the widows in their own families. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces an intended result. Alternate translation: "and so" or "and thus"

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Timothy 5:16 (#5)

"let the church not be weighed down"

Paul speaks of the **church** having to help more widows than it is able to help as if it were carrying too much weight on its back. If it would be helpful in your language, you could state the meaning plainly. Alternate translations: "let the church not have more work than it can do" or "let the church not have to support widows whose families could provide for them"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 5:16 (#6)

"let the church not be weighed down"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say what would do the action, it is clear from the context that it would be supporting widows who have family members who could support them instead. Alternate translation: "let supporting those widows not weigh down the church"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 5:16 (#7)

"let the church not be weighed down"

If your language does not use the third-person imperative in this way, you could state this in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "the church must not be weighed down"

See: Third-Person Imperatives

1 Timothy 5:16 (#8)

"the real widows"

Here Paul again defines the kind of widow to which he is particularly referring. As in 5:3, the word **real** indicates that these women are not only widows but also have no close relatives to support them. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "the widows who have no one else to provide for them" or "the widows with no family left"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:17 (#1)

"Let the elders having led well be considered worthy"

If your language does not use the third-person imperative in this way, you could state this in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "The elders having led well must be considered worthy"

See: Third-Person Imperatives

1 Timothy 5:17 (#2)

"Let the elders having led well be considered worthy"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who would do the action, it is clear from the context that it would be the believers whom these **elders** have **led**. Alternate translation: "The believers should consider the elders having led them well to be worthy"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 5:17 (#3)

"having led"

Alternate translations: "having managed" or "having taken care"

1 Timothy 5:17 (#4)

"of double honor"

Here, the phrase **double honor** could refer to: (1) two different kinds of **honor**, respect and payment. Alternate translation: "of both honor and payment" (2) a large amount of **honor**. Alternate translation: "of much honor" (3) **double** the **honor** or payment given to other people whom the church supported. Alternate translation: "of double the honor given to others" or "of double the payment that is given to others"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:17 (#5)

"of double honor"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **honor**, you could express the same idea in another way. Make sure that your translation fits with the option you chose in the previous note. Alternate translation: "of being honored in both ways" or "of being both honored and paid"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 5:17 (#6)

"word"

Here, **word** represents what these **elders** preach using words. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use an equivalent expression from your language or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "preaching"

See: Metonymy

1 Timothy 5:18 (#1)

"For"

Here, the word **For** introduces a support for the command that Paul gave in the previous verse. If it

would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces support or basis for a command, or you could leave **For** untranslated. Alternate translation: "In fact," or "Here is why:"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Timothy 5:18 (#2)

"the Scripture says, "You will not muzzle an ox threshing," and, "The worker {is} worthy of his wages"

Here Paul quotes from the Old Testament Scriptures, specifically from [Deuteronomy 25:4](#). Then he quotes something that Jesus said, which can be found in [Luke 10:7](#). If it would be helpful to your readers, you could format these words in a different way and include this information in a footnote. Alternate translation: "the Scripture says in Deuteronomy, 'You will not muzzle an ox threshing,' and in the Gospel of Luke, 'The worker is worthy of his wages'"

See: Quotations and Quote Margins

1 Timothy 5:18 (#3)

"the Scripture says"

Here, Paul speaks of **the Scripture** as if it were a person who could say something. He means that these words can be read in **the Scripture**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "you can read in the Scripture" or "it is written in the Scripture"

See: Personification

1 Timothy 5:18 (#4)

"You will not muzzle"

The author of the quotation is using the future form to give a command. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the idea using a form that expresses a command or obligation. Alternate translation: "You should not muzzle" or "You must not muzzle"

See: Statements — Other Uses

1 Timothy 5:18 (#5)

"You will not muzzle an ox threshing," and"

When he quotes this passage, Paul is implying that the leaders of the church are like an **ox** that is **threshing**. Both are doing work, and both deserve to be supported as they do that work. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make the comparison between the **ox** and the church leaders more explicit. Alternate translation: "You will not muzzle an ox threshing," and this applies to the elders as well, who should be supported for the work they do. Also,

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 5:18 (#6)

"You will not muzzle an ox threshing"

In Paul's culture, farmers often would make oxen thresh, that is, walk on harvested wheat to separate the kernels of grain from the wheat stalks. Some people would **muzzle an ox** while it was **threshing** in order to keep the ox from eating the grain. The point of the command is that the **ox** should be allowed to eat what it is working to produce: the grain. If your readers would not be familiar with this type of farming practice, you could give more information about what the **ox** is doing, or you could use a more general description. Alternate translation: "You will not muzzle an ox to keep it from eating the grain it is threshing" or "You will not prevent an animal from eating while it is working to produce food"

See: Translate Unknowns

1 Timothy 5:18 (#7)

"{is} worthy of his wages"

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe someone who is **worthy** to receive **his wages**. If this is not clear in your language, you could express the idea in another way. Alternate translation: "deserves his wages" or "should receive his wages"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 5:18 (#8)

"his"

Although the term **his** is masculine, Paul is using the word in a generic sense that includes both men and women. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a phrase that makes this clear. Alternate translation: "his or her"

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Timothy 5:19 (#1)

"Against an elder, do not receive an accusation"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **accusation**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "When someone accuses an elder, do not receive it"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 5:19 (#2)

"do not receive an accusation unless"

If, in your language, it would appear that Paul was making a statement here and then contradicting it, you could reword this to avoid using an exception clause. Alternate translation: "receive an accusation only if"

See: Connect — Exception Clauses

1 Timothy 5:19 (#3)

"unless on"

Paul is leaving out some of the words that in many languages a sentence would need in order to be complete. You could supply these words from the context if it would be clearer in your language. Alternate translation: "unless it is based on the testimony of"

See: Ellipsis

1 Timothy 5:19 (#4)

"two or three"

Alternate translations: "two or more"

1 Timothy 5:20 (#1)

"The ones sinning"

Here, the phrase **The ones sinning** could refer to: (1) elders who have sinned. Alternate translation: "The elders who are sinning" (2) believers who have sinned. Alternate translation: "Believers who are sinning"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:20 (#2)

"all"

Paul is using the adjective **all** as a noun to mean all the believers. Your language may use adjectives in the same way. If not, you could translate this word with an equivalent phrase. Alternate translation: "all believers" or "the whole group of believers"

See: Nominal Adjectives

1 Timothy 5:20 (#3)

"the rest"

Paul is using the adjective **rest** as a noun. Your language may use adjectives in the same way. If not, you could translate this word with an equivalent phrase. Paul could be referring to **the rest** of: (1) the elders. Alternate translation: "the rest of the elders" (2) the believers. Alternate translation: "the rest of the believers"

See: Nominal Adjectives

1 Timothy 5:20 (#4)

"may have fear"

Here Paul implies that these people will **have fear** of sinning. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "may have fear of themselves sinning"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:20 (#5)

"may have fear"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **fear**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "may fear"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 5:21 (#1)

"I adjure you before God and Christ Jesus and the chosen angels that"

Here Paul puts Timothy under oath, making him swear by **God and Christ Jesus and the chosen angels**, that he will do what Paul has written. Use a natural way in your language to express an oath. Alternate translation: "I make you swear before God and Christ Jesus and the chosen angels that" or "I require that you solemnly promise God and Christ Jesus and the chosen angels that"

See: Oath Formulas

1 Timothy 5:21 (#2)

"the chosen angels"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the action, it is clear from the context that it was God. Alternate translation: "the angels God has chosen"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 5:21 (#3)

"these things"

Here, the phrase **these things** refers to the instructions that Paul has given to Timothy about how to treat elders (see [5:17-20](#)). If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "those rules about elders"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:21 (#4)

"without prejudgment, doing nothing according to partiality"

The terms **prejudgment** and **partiality** mean similar things. Paul is using the two terms together for emphasis. If it would be clearer for your readers, you could express the emphasis with a single phrase. Alternate translation: "in a way that is completely fair to everyone"

See: Doublet

1 Timothy 5:21 (#5)

"without prejudgment, doing nothing according to partiality"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **prejudgment** and **partiality**, you could express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "without deciding what to do ahead of time, doing nothing that benefits only some people"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 5:22 (#1)

"Place hands hastily on no one"

Here Paul is speaking of a ceremony during which church leaders would **Place** their **hands** on a person. When they did that, they were commissioning that person to serve God in a specific way, usually as a leader. If it would be helpful in your language, you could refer to a comparable action in your culture, or you could explain what this action means. Alternate translation: "Place hands on no one hastily to commission him" or "Authorize no one by placing hands on him hastily"

See: Symbolic Action

1 Timothy 5:22 (#2)

"nor share in the sins of others"

Here, Paul implies that Timothy might **share in the sins of others** if he helps to appoint leaders who are sinning or if he does not confront leaders who are sinning. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "nor participate in the sins of others by appointing and affirming them as leaders" or "nor join in with or affirm others who are sinning"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:23 (#1)**"use a little wine"**

Here Paul means that Timothy should have **a little wine** in addition to the water he was drinking. In Paul's culture, people believed that wine could help with certain physical problems and illnesses. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "also use a little wine as medicine"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:23 (#2)**"because of your stomach and your frequent illnesses"**

Paul does not imply what kind of **stomach** problems and **illnesses** Timothy was experiencing. However, it is clear that Paul thought that **a little wine** would help with these problems. Since Paul does not state what kind of health problems Timothy was having, you should use general terms for stomach problems and sicknesses. Alternate translation: "because of your digestion problems and your frequent sicknesses"

See: When to Keep Information Implicit

1 Timothy 5:24 (#1)**"of some men"**

Although the term **men** is masculine, Paul is using the word in a generic sense that includes both men and women. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a phrase that makes this clear. Alternate translation: "of some men and women"

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Timothy 5:24 (#2)**"going ahead into judgment, but also they follow after some"**

Here Paul speaks of **sins** as if they were people who could be **going ahead** of or who could **follow** those who sinned **into** the place where **judgment** happens. He means that everyone knows that some people are guilty before they experience

judgment, but with other people no one knows that they are guilty before they experience **judgment**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "being obvious before judgment, but also they are not obvious for some" or "showing that they are guilty before judgment, but also some people's sins are hidden until judgment"

See: Personification

1 Timothy 5:24 (#3)**"into judgment"**

Here, the word **judgment** could refer to: (1) how God will judge everyone when Jesus comes back. Alternate translation: "into the final judgment" or "God's judgment" (2) how the church or its leaders will judge people who are sinning. Alternate translation: "into the church's judgment" or "into the judgment of the church leaders"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:24 (#4)**"into judgment"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **judgment**, you could express the same idea in another way. Make sure that your translation fits with the option you chose in the previous verse. Alternate translation: "to when they are judged"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 5:25 (#1)**"also the good works {are} evident"**

Here Paul implies that these are **the good works** of some people, since he states in the second half of the verse that some good works are not evident. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "also the good works of some are evident"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:25 (#2)

"the ones having otherwise"

Here Paul is referring to good works that are **otherwise** because they are not immediately **evident**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "the ones that are not immediately evident" or "the good works that are secret"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 5:25 (#3)

"are not able to be hidden"

If it would be clearer in your language, you could use a positive expression to translate this double negative that consists of the negative particle **not** and the negative verb **hidden**. Alternate translation: "will necessarily be revealed"

See: Double Negatives

1 Timothy 5:25 (#4)

"are not able to be hidden"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "cannot stay secret" or "are not able to remain unknown"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 6:1 (#1)

"slaves under a yoke"

Here Paul speaks of people who work as **slaves** as though they were working animals with a **yoke** around their necks. He could mean: (1) that these people truly are slaves and not just workers or servants. Alternate translation: "truly slaves" (2) that these **slaves** work for cruel or strict masters. Alternate translation: "slaves under strict masters"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:1 (#2)

"let them consider"

If your language does not use the third-person imperative in this way, you could state this in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "they must consider"

See: Third-Person Imperatives

1 Timothy 6:1 (#3)

"worthy of all honor"

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe **masters** who are **worthy** to receive **all honor**. If this is not clear in your language, you could express the idea in another way. Alternate translation: "as deserving all honor" or "as those who should receive all honor"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 6:1 (#4)

"of all honor"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **honor**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "of being honored always"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:1 (#5)

"the name of God and the teaching may not be blasphemed"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who would do the action, it is clear from the context that it would be unbelievers. Alternate translation: "unbelievers may not blaspheme the name of God and the teaching"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 6:1 (#6)

"the name of God"

Here, **name** represents a person, especially that person's reputation and nature. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use an equivalent expression from your language or state

the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "the reputation of God" or "who God is"

See: Metonymy

1 Timothy 6:2 (#1)

"But"

Here, the word **But** introduces a command that is related to what Paul said in the previous verse. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces a related command, or you could leave **But** untranslated. Alternate translation: "Further," or "More specifically,"

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Timothy 6:2 (#2)

"let them not despise {them} because they are brothers"

Here, the word translated as **because** could introduce: (1) the reason why slaves might **despise** their believing masters. Alternate translation: "let them not, since they are brothers, despise them" (2) the reason why slaves should not **despise** their believing masters. Alternate translation: "because they are brothers, let them not despise them"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Timothy 6:2 (#3)

"let them not despise {them}" - "let them serve {them}"

If your language does not use the third-person imperative in this way, you could state this in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "they must not despise them ... they must serve them"

See: Third-Person Imperatives

1 Timothy 6:2 (#4)

"brothers"

Paul is using the term **brothers** to mean people who share the same faith. If it would be helpful in

your language, you could state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "believers"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:2 (#5)

"brothers"

Although the term **brothers** is masculine, Paul is using the word in a generic sense that includes both men and women. If you retain the metaphor in your translation, and if it would be helpful in your language, you could say "brothers and sisters" to indicate this.

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Timothy 6:2 (#6)

"but rather, let them serve {them} because the ones taking the benefaction are believers and beloved"

If it would be more natural in your language, you could reverse the order of these clauses, since the second clause gives the reason for the command that the first clause gives. Alternate translation: "but rather, because the ones taking the benefaction are believers and beloved, let them serve them"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Timothy 6:2 (#7)

"rather, let them serve {them}"

Here, the word translated **rather** could: (1) introduce what the slaves should do instead of despising their masters. Alternate translation: "let them serve them instead" (2) indicate that slaves should serve believing masters even better than they might serve unbelieving masters. Alternate translation: "let them serve them more" or "let them serve them even better"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:2 (#8)

"the ones taking the benefaction"

Here Paul could be indicating that: (1) the masters receive **benefaction** from the slaves. Since **benefaction** was usually something that someone with money and resources gave to someone without those things, Paul is indicating that believing slaves can actually function as benefactors for their believing masters. Alternate translation: "the ones for whom their slaves function as benefactors" or "the ones for whom their slaves do good" (2) the masters give **benefaction** to their slaves. Alternate translation: "the ones functioning as benefactors for their slaves" or "the ones doing good for their slaves" (3) the masters and slaves together give **benefaction** to others. Alternate translation: "the ones sharing with them in benefaction"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:2 (#9)

"the ones taking the benefaction"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **benefaction**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "the ones who are benefited"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:2 (#10)

"beloved"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the action, you could indicate that it is: (1) God. Alternate translation: "those whom God loves" (2) other believers, including the slaves. Alternate translation: "those whom believers love" or "those whom the slaves love"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 6:2 (#11)

"these things"

Here, the phrase **these things** refers back to the instructions that Paul has given to Timothy. These instructions could be the ones in [6:1-2, 5:3-6:2](#), or even the whole letter so far. Since Paul used a general phrase, if possible you should use a general

phrase that could refer to any of these sections. Alternate translation: "what I have said to you" or "these instructions"

See: When to Keep Information Implicit

1 Timothy 6:3 (#1)

"If"

Paul speaks as if this were a hypothetical situation, but he means that it is true. If your language does not state something as a condition if it is certain or true, and if your readers might think that what Paul is saying is uncertain, then you could translate his words as an affirmative statement. Alternate translation: "When"

See: Connect — Factual Conditions

1 Timothy 6:3 (#2)

"is teaching differently"

The implication is that some people were teaching different things than what Paul and Timothy taught, not that they were teaching in a different way. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. See how you expressed the similar idea in [1:3](#). Alternate translation: "is teaching what is different from what we teach" or "is teaching a different doctrine"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:3 (#3)

"does not come to the healthy words," - "to the teaching"

Here Paul speaks of someone agreeing with **words** and **teaching** as if that person were coming to those **words** and **teaching**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "does not agree with the healthy words ... with the teaching"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:3 (#4)

"to the healthy words"

Here Paul speaks as if **words** could be **healthy**. He means that these **words** are good and reliable in every way and have no defect or corruption. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the idea in simile form or state the meaning plainly. See how you expressed the similar phrase in [1:10](#). Alternate translation: “to the words that are like healthy food” or “to the correct words”

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:3 (#5)

"to the healthy words"

Here, **words** represents things spoken using words. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use an equivalent expression from your language or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: “to the healthy statements” or “to the healthy declarations”

See: Metonymy

1 Timothy 6:3 (#6)

"the ones of our Lord Jesus Christ"

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe a **words** that could: (1) have been spoken by **our Lord Jesus Christ**. Alternate translation: “the ones spoken by our Lord Jesus Christ” (2) have been spoken about **our Lord Jesus Christ**. Alternate translation: “the ones about our Lord Jesus Christ”

See: Possession

1 Timothy 6:3 (#7)

"to the teaching according to godliness"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **godliness**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: “to the teaching that is godly” or “to the teaching that makes people godly”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:4 (#1)

"he is puffed up"

Although the term **he** is masculine, Paul is using the word in a generic sense that includes both men and women. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a phrase that makes this clear. Alternate translation: “that person is puffed up” or “he or she is puffed up”

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Timothy 6:4 (#2)

"he is puffed up"

Here Paul speaks of becoming prideful as if it were being **puffed up** by air. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. See how you expressed the idea in [3:6](#). Alternate translation: “he is conceited”

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:4 (#3)

"he is puffed up"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: “he puffs himself up”

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 6:4 (#4)

"understanding nothing"

Paul says **nothing** here as an overstatement for emphasis. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a different way to express the emphasis. Alternate translation: “understanding almost nothing” or “having basically no understanding”

See: Hyperbole

1 Timothy 6:4 (#5)

"being sick with"

Here Paul speaks as if these false teachers were **sick** and as if their illnesses were **controversies** and **word battles**. He means that they are constantly participating in these **controversies**

and **word battles**, but those things are bad for them. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the idea in simile form or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "being like people who are sick with" or "constantly seeking out"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:4 (#6)

"controversies and battles about words"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **controversies**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "debating and battling about words"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:4 (#7)

"battles about words"

Here Paul refers to arguments about what **words** mean as if they were **battles**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "disputes about words"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:4 (#1)

"evil suspicions"

Here, the word **evil** could indicate that the **suspicions**: (1) themselves are **evil**. Alternate translation: "suspicions that are evil" (2) are that others have done what is **evil**. Alternate translation: "suspicions that others are evil"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:4-5 (#1)

"come envy, strife, blasphemies, evil suspicions" - "constant friction of men"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for some or all of the ideas in this list, you could express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "people become envious, quarrelsome,

blasphemous, suspicious in evil ways, annoying each other as men"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:5 (#1)

"constant friction"

Here, Paul speaks of frequent quarrels and arguments between people as if they were **constant friction**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable metaphor or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "constant grating" or "consistent bickering"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:5 (#2)

"of men"

Although the term **men** is masculine, Paul is using the word in a generic sense that includes both men and women. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a phrase that makes this clear. Alternate translation: "of men and women"

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Timothy 6:5 (#3)

"having been corrupted {in} the mind and having been deprived of the truth"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the action, it is clear from the context that it was they themselves. Alternate translation: "whose minds are corrupt and who no longer have the truth" or "who have corrupted their minds and who have deprived themselves of the truth"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 6:5 (#4)

"in} the mind"

If it would not be natural in your language to speak as if a group of people had only one **mind**, you could use the plural form of that word in your translation. Alternate translation: "in their minds"

See: Collective Nouns

1 Timothy 6:5 (#5)

"of the truth"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **truth**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "of the true teachings"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:5 (#6)

"godliness"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **godliness**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "being godly"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:5 (#7)

"a means of gain"

Many ancient manuscripts end this verse with the phrase **a means of gain**. The ULT follows that reading. Other ancient manuscripts read include the following sentence after **a means of gain**: "Withdraw from such." If a translation of the Bible exists in your region, you may wish to use the reading that it uses. If a translation of the Bible does not exist in your region, you may wish to use the reading of the ULT.

See: Textual Variants

1 Timothy 6:6 (#1)

"But"

Paul uses the word **But** to introduce a contrast between what the false teachers believe about **godliness** and what is really true about **godliness**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a different word or phrase that introduces this kind of contrast. Alternate translation: "Despite what they think," or "And yet"

See: Connect — Contrast Relationship

1 Timothy 6:6 (#2)

"godliness with contentment"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **godliness** and **contentment**, you could express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "being godly and content"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:6 (#3)

"great gain"

Here, the word **gain** is the same word that Paul used in [6:5](#) for gaining money. Here, he uses the word to refer to gaining something else, which he does not state explicitly. He could be referring to salvation, spiritual blessings, or something else. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make the distinction between **gain** here and in [6:5](#) more explicit. However, it is recommended that you do not specify exactly what is the content of the **gain** in this verse. Alternate translation: "great gain in other things" or "great gain in things besides money"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:7 (#1)

"For"

Here, the word **For** introduces a reason why Paul focuses on gaining things besides money in the previous verse. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces a reason or basis for a claim, or you could leave **For** untranslated. Alternate translation: "I say that since" or "Trying to gain money is wrong because"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Timothy 6:7 (#2)

"we brought nothing into the world"

Here Paul is referring to when a person is born. At birth, a person does not own anything or contribute anything to **the world**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea

more explicit. Alternate translation: “we brought nothing into the world when we were born”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:7 (#3)

“that”

Here, the word translated **that** could: (1) introduce something that is clear or obvious. In this case, Paul has omitted the words that indicate that the second sentence is clear or obvious. Alternate translation: “and it is clear that” (2) introduce a reason for the first clause. In this case, the reason why people bring nothing into the world is because they will bring nothing out of the world. Alternate translation: “because” (3) function as a simple connector. Alternate translation: “and”

See: Ellipsis

1 Timothy 6:7 (#4)

“that”

Many ancient manuscripts read **that**. The ULT follows that reading. Other ancient manuscripts read “it is clear that.” If a translation of the Bible exists in your region, you may wish to use the reading that it uses. If a translation of the Bible does not exist in your region, you may wish to use the reading of the ULT.

See: Textual Variants

1 Timothy 6:7 (#5)

“neither are we able to take anything out”

Here Paul is referring to when a person dies. At death, a person no longer owns anything or contributes anything to **the world**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: “neither are we able to take anything out when we die”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:7 (#6)

“to take anything out”

Paul is leaving out some of the words that in many languages a sentence would need in order to be complete. You could supply these words from earlier in the sentence if it would be clearer in your language. Alternate translation: “to take anything out of the world”

See: Ellipsis

1 Timothy 6:8 (#1)

“But”

Here, the word **But** introduces a development of the ideas from the previous verse. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces a development, or you could leave **But** untranslated. Alternate translation: “So then,” or “Given that,”

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Timothy 6:8 (#2)

“covering”

Here, the word **covering** could refer to: (1) clothing primarily. Alternate translation: “clothing” (2) any kind of protection from the elements, whether clothing, house, or shelter. Alternate translation: “shelter” or “protection from the weather”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:8 (#3)

“we will be satisfied”

Here Paul could be using the future tense to: (1) give a command or instruction. Alternate translation: “we must be satisfied” or “let us be satisfied” (2) describe a result. Alternate translation: “we will then be satisfied”

See: Statements — Other Uses

1 Timothy 6:8 (#4)

“with these we will be satisfied”

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to

say what would do the action, it is clear from the context that it would be **food and clothing**. Alternate translation: “with these we will find satisfaction” or “these will satisfy us”

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 6:9 (#1)

“But”

Here, the word **But** introduces what some people desire in contrast to those who are satisfied (see [6:8](#)). If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces this kind of contrast, or you could leave **But** untranslated. Alternate translation: “On the other hand,”

See: Connect — Contrast Relationship

1 Timothy 6:9 (#2)

“fall into temptation and a trap and many foolish and harmful desires”

Here Paul speaks as if **temptation and a trap and many foolish and harmful desires** were holes that people could **fall into**. He means that these people will experience these things and be unable to escape from them. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: “experience temptation and a trap and many foolish and harmful desires” or “will not be able to escape being tempted and being trapped and desiring foolish and harmful things”

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:9 (#3)

“into temptation and”

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **temptation**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: “into being tempted and into”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:9 (#4)

“a trap”

Here Paul speaks of how these people are not free to do whatever they want as if they had fallen into a **trap**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the idea in simile form or state the meaning plainly. See how you translated the similar figure of speech in [3:7](#). Alternate translation: “something like a trap” or “a lack of freedom”

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:9 (#5)

“and”

Here, the word **and** could introduce: (1) a third thing that these people **fall into**. Alternate translation: “and also” (2) a definition of the **trap**. Alternate translation: “that is”

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Timothy 6:9 (#6)

“whatever sinks men into ruin and destruction”

Here Paul speaks as if these people’s desires would **sink** or drown them in **ruin and destruction**. He means that these desires will lead to complete **ruin and destruction**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: “whatever overwhelms men with ruin and destruction” or “whatever causes men to experience ruin and destruction”

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:9 (#7)

“men”

Although the term **men** is masculine, Paul is using the word in a generic sense that includes both men and women. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a phrase that makes this clear. Alternate translation: “men and women”

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Timothy 6:9 (#8)**"into ruin and destruction"**

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **ruin** and **destruction**, you could express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "so that they are ruined and destroyed"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:9 (#9)**"ruin and destruction"**

The terms **ruin** and **destruction** mean similar things. Paul is using the two terms together for emphasis. If it would be clearer for your readers, you could express the emphasis with a single phrase. Alternate translations: "complete destruction" or "total ruin"

See: Doublet

1 Timothy 6:10 (#1)**"For"**

Here, the word **For** introduces a reason for what Paul stated in the previous verse. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a word or phrase that introduces a reason or basis for a statement, or you could leave **For** untranslated. Alternate translation: "Here is why:"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Timothy 6:10 (#2)**"a root of all the evils is the love of money"**

Paul speaks of evil as if it were a plant, and of **the love of money** as if it were the **root** from which that plant grew. He means that **the love of money** leads to **all the evils**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the idea in simile form or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "the love of money is like a root of all the evils" or "the love of money leads to all the evils"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:10 (#3)**"of all the evils"**

Paul says **all** here as an overstatement for emphasis. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a different way to express the emphasis. Alternate translation: "of many kinds of evils"

See: Hyperbole

1 Timothy 6:10 (#4)**"the love of money"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **love**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "loving money"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:10 (#5)**"which desiring"**

The pronoun **which** refers to **money**. If this is not clear for your readers, you could refer to it more directly. Alternate translation: "and desiring money"

See: Pronouns — When to Use Them

1 Timothy 6:10 (#6)**"which desiring, some have been led away from the faith and have pierced"**

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say what did the action, it is clear from the context that it was the desire for money. Alternate translations: "which desire has led some people away from the faith, and they have pierced" or "and when some people desired money, it led them away from the faith, and they have pierced"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 6:10 (#7)**"have been led away from the faith"**

Paul speaks of **desiring** money as if it were an evil guide that intentionally leads people down the wrong path. He means that **desiring** money causes people to stop having **faith**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "have left the faith" or "have ceased to have faith"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:10 (#8)

"from the faith"

Here, the word **faith** could refer to: (1) the act of having **faith** in Jesus. Alternate translation: "from the faith that they had" (2) what people believe about Jesus when they have **faith** in him. Alternate translation: "from what Christians believe"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:10 (#9)

"from the faith"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **faith**, you could express the same idea in another way. Make sure that your translation fits with the option you chose in the previous note. Alternate translation: "from how they believed in Jesus"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:10 (#10)

"have pierced themselves with many sorrows"

Paul speaks about people who cause grief for themselves as if they were using a sword to stab themselves. He means that they are responsible for the **many sorrows** that they experience. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the idea in simile form or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "have caused themselves many sorrows, as if they had stabbed themselves with swords" or "have caused themselves to have many sorrows"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:10 (#11)

"with many sorrows"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **sorrows**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "by often making themselves sorrowful"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:11 (#1)

"man of God"

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe a **man** who serves and obeys **God**. If this is not clear in your language, you could express the idea in another way. Alternate translations: "man who obeys God" or "man who worships God"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 6:11 (#2)

"flee these things"

Paul speaks of these temptations and sins as if they were things a person could physically run away from. He means that Timothy should always avoid these things. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "make sure that you do not do these things"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:11 (#3)

"these things"

Here, the phrase **these things** refers to sinful behaviors and desires that Paul has been writing about. He could be referring more specifically to everything he has written about in this section of the letter (false teachings, pride, arguments, and the love of money). On the other hand, he could be referring just to what he wrote about most recently (the love of money). Since Paul used a general phrase, if possible, you should use a general phrase that could refer to any of these ideas. Alternate translation: "these sinful things" or "the things I have been writing about"

See: When to Keep Information Implicit

1 Timothy 6:11 (#4)**"pursue"**

Paul speaks of **righteousness** and other good qualities as if they were things that a person could run after and catch. He means that Timothy should try very hard to be characterized by these good things. Alternate translation: "seek to acquire" or "work hard to be characterized by"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:11 (#5)**"righteousness, godliness, faith, love, endurance, gentleness"**

If your language does not use abstract nouns for some or all of the ideas in this list, you could express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "becoming more righteous, godly, believing, loving, persistent, gentle"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:12 (#1)**"Fight the good fight of the faith"**

Here, Paul speaks about how Timothy should persevere in believing in and obeying Jesus as if he were a warrior fighting at his best or an athlete doing his best to win an event. He means that Timothy will encounter opposition, pain, and problems, but he should persist and persevere in believing in and obeying Jesus. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the idea in simile form or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "Have faith as if you were fighting a good fight" or "Persevere in believing, no matter how hard it is"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:12 (#2)**"the good fight of the faith"**

Here, the phrase **the good fight** could indicate: (1) that someone is fighting well. Alternate translation: "the fight of the faith well" (2) that the **fight** is right

or just. Alternate translation: "the just fight of the faith" or "the correct fight of the faith"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:12 (#3)**"the good fight of the faith"**

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe a **good fight** that could be: (1) the struggle of maintaining **faith**. Alternate translation: "the good fight to persist in faith" (2) caused by **faith**. Alternate translation: "that is caused by your faith" (3) the work of defending the **faith**, understood as Christianity and its teachings. Alternate translation: "the good fight for the faith"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 6:12 (#4)**"of the faith"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **faith**, you could express the same idea in another way. Make sure that your translation fits with the option you chose in the previous note. Alternate translation: "to believe in Jesus"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:12 (#5)**"grasp eternal life"**

Here Paul tells Timothy to desire and focus on **eternal life** so much that it is like holding onto it firmly with his hands. Paul may be continuing the metaphor of an athlete who worked hard to win an event and now holds the trophy in his hands. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translations: "eagerly desire eternal life" or "do whatever is necessary to gain eternal life"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:12 (#6)**"eternal life"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **life**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "being able to live eternally"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:12 (#7)

"you were called"

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the action, it is clear from the context that it was God. Alternate translation: "God called you"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 6:12 (#8)

"and {for which} you confessed"

Here, the word **and** could introduce: (1) a second thing that Timothy experienced that is related to eternal life. Alternate translation: "and also for which you confessed" (2) when it was clear that Timothy was called to eternal life. Alternate translation: "when you confessed"

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Timothy 6:12 (#9)

"for which} you confessed the good confession"

Here, the phrase **the good confession** refers to what Christians would say when they publicly declared that they were Christians. Most likely, they **confessed** that they considered Jesus to be Lord and that they believed in him. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "for which you confessed your faith in Jesus" or "for which you confessed the good confession that Jesus is Lord"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:12 (#10)

"the good confession"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **confession**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "the good things that we believe" or "the good things that you said"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:12 (#11)

"before many witnesses"

Here Paul implies that Timothy's **confession** of his faith was binding because these **witnesses** were present and could testify that he had made it. In your translation, you could use an expression in your language for a public, legal commitment. Alternate translation: "while many people were watching" or "in a public and binding way"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:13 (#1)

"I command you before God"

Here Paul puts Timothy under oath; he makes him swear by **God** and **Christ Jesus** when he gives him a command. Use a natural way in your language to express an oath. See how you expressed the similar oath formula in [5:21](#). Alternate translation: "I command you, asking you to swear before God" or "I command you by God"

See: Oath Formulas

1 Timothy 6:13 (#2)

"all"

Paul is using the adjective **all** as a noun to mean all living things. Your language may use adjectives in the same way. If not, you could translate this word with an equivalent phrase. Alternate translation: "all living things"

See: Nominal Adjectives

1 Timothy 6:13 (#3)

"the one having testified the good confession before Pontius Pilate"

Here Paul refers to what happened when Jesus was on trial **before** the Roman governor, **Pontius Pilate**. When Pilate asked Jesus who he was, Jesus told the truth even though it was dangerous to do so. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "the one having declared the good confession about who he was when he was being examined by the governor, Pontius Pilate"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:13 (#4)

"the good confession"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **confession**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "the good things about himself" or "the truth"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:14 (#1)

"that you keep the commandment spotless, irreproachable"

Here, the adjectives **spotless** and **irreproachable** could modify: (1) **you**. In this case, Timothy should be **spotless** and **irreproachable** as he keeps **the commandment**. Alternate translation: "that you keep the commandment in a spotless and irreproachable way" (2) **the commandment**. In this case, Timothy is supposed preserve **the commandment** that he obeys and teaches so that it remains **spotless** and **irreproachable**. Alternate translation: "that you preserve the commandment so that it is spotless and irreproachable"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:14 (#2)

"the commandment"

Here Paul does not specify what **the commandment** is. He could be referring to the instructions he just wrote, to the instructions in the letter as a whole, to what Timothy is supposed to do as a leader, or to what all believers are supposed to do. If possible, use a general phrase that could refer to any of these specific commands. If you need to be more specific, you could indicate that either

God or Paul gave this **commandment**. Alternate translation: "the commandment that you know"

See: When to Keep Information Implicit

1 Timothy 6:14 (#3)

"the commandment"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **commandment**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "what you were commanded" or "what we have been commanded"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:14 (#4)

"spotless, irreproachable"

The terms **spotless** and **irreproachable** mean similar things. Paul is using the two terms together for emphasis. If it would be clearer for your readers, you could express the emphasis with a single phrase. Alternate translation: "completely blameless"

See: Doublet

1 Timothy 6:14 (#5)

"spotless"

Here Paul speaks as if he wants Timothy to be physically clean, without any spots or defects. He means that Timothy should not commit any sins or do anything wrong. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "pure" or "without sinning"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:14 (#6)

"until the appearance of our Lord Jesus Christ"

Alternate translation: "until our Lord Jesus Christ comes back"

1 Timothy 6:15 (#1)**"which"**

The pronoun **which** refers to “appearance” in the previous verse. If this is not clear for your readers, you could refer to it more directly. Alternate translation: “which appearance”

See: Pronouns — When to Use Them

1 Timothy 6:15 (#2)**"in its own times"**

Here, the phrase translated **in its own times** indicates that Jesus’ appearance will happen at an appropriate time or period of time. See how you translated this expression in [2:6](#). More specifically, the **times** could be appropriate because: (1) they fit with Jesus’ appearance. Alternate translation: “at the times appropriate to it” or “during the time appropriate to it” (2) God chose them. Alternate translation: “at the times that he chose” or “during the time that he chose”

See: Idiom

1 Timothy 6:15 (#3)**"the blessed and only Sovereign"**

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who does the action, it is clear from the context that it is believers. Alternate translation: “the only Sovereign whom believers bless”

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 6:15 (#4)**"only Sovereign"**

Here Paul means that God is the **only Sovereign** over whom no one else rules. He does not mean that no one else rules. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: “most powerful Sovereign” or “highest Sovereign”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:15 (#5)**"the King of the ones reigning and Lord of the ones ruling"**

The phrases **King of the ones reigning** and **Lord of the ones ruling** mean similar things. Paul is using the two phrases together for emphasis. If it would be clearer for your readers, you could express the emphasis with a single phrase. Alternate translation: “King and Lord of all kings and lords” or “Ruler of all rulers”

See: Doublet

1 Timothy 6:16 (#1)**"the only One having immortality"**

Here Paul means that God is the **only One** who always has and always will exist. He will never die or cease to exist. While Christians believe that those who trust in Jesus will live forever, God is the one who enables them to do that. So, God is the only one who lives forever without the help of someone else’s power. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a form that makes that more explicit. Alternate translation: “the only One who has always existed” or “the only One who is by himself immortal”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:16 (#2)**"having immortality"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **immortality**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: “who is immortal”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:16 (#3)**"dwelling {in} unapproachable light"**

Here Paul describes the **light** that fills God’s dwelling place in heaven. No one can come near this place because of how bright that **light** is. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make it more explicit that Paul is referring to God’s dwelling place in heaven. Alternate translation:

"who lives in heaven in light so bright that no one can come near it"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:16 (#4)

"no one of men"

Although the term **men** is masculine, Paul is using the word in a generic sense that includes all humans, both men and women. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a phrase that makes this clear. Alternate translation: "no one of humans" or "no human being"

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Timothy 6:16 (#5)

"to whom {be} honor and eternal power"

Here, the word translated as **eternal** could describe: (1) **power**. Alternate translation: "to whom be honor and power that is eternal" (2) how God has **honor** and **power**. Alternate translation: "to whom be honor and power forever"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:16 (#6)

"to see, to whom {be} honor and eternal power"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **honor** and **power**, you could express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "to see. May he be honored and always powerful"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:17 (#1)

"the rich"

Paul is using the adjective **rich** as a noun to mean rich people. Your language may use adjectives in the same way. If not, you could translate this word with an equivalent phrase. Alternate translation: "people who are rich"

See: Nominal Adjectives

1 Timothy 6:17 (#2)

"in the present age"

Here, the phrase **the present age** refers to the time period in which Paul and Timothy lived, the time period before Jesus comes back and God transforms everything. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable phrase or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "during the current time period" or "in this time before Jesus returns"

See: Idiom

1 Timothy 6:17 (#3)

"the uncertainty of riches"

Here, Paul is using the possessive form to describe **riches** that are characterized by **uncertainty**. If this is not clear in your language, you could express the idea in another way. Alternate translation: "uncertain riches" or "riches, which are characterized by uncertainty"

See: Possession

1 Timothy 6:17 (#4)

"the uncertainty of riches"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **uncertainty**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translations: "riches, which are so uncertain" or "riches, which a person can lose so easily"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:17 (#5)

"but in God"

Paul is leaving out some of the words that in many languages a sentence would need in order to be complete. You could supply these words from earlier in the sentence if it would be clearer in your language. Alternate translation: "but to hope in God"

See: Ellipsis

1 Timothy 6:17 (#6)**"God"**

Many ancient manuscripts read **God**. The ULT follows that reading. Other ancient manuscripts read "the living God." If a translation of the Bible exists in your region, you may wish to use the reading that it uses. If a translation of the Bible does not exist in your region, you may wish to use the reading of the ULT.

See: Textual Variants

1 Timothy 6:17 (#7)**"all things"**

Paul says **all** here as an overstatement for emphasis. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a different way to express the emphasis. Alternate translation: "very many things"

See: Hyperbole

1 Timothy 6:17 (#8)**"for enjoyment"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **enjoyment**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "to be enjoyed"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:18 (#1)**"to do good, to be rich in good works"**

The phrases **to do good** and **to be rich in good works** mean similar things. Paul is using the two phrases together for emphasis. If it would be clearer for your readers, you could express the emphasis with a single phrase. Alternate translation: "to be rich in doing what is good" or "to do good at all times"

See: Doublet

1 Timothy 6:18 (#2)**"to be rich in good works"**

Here Paul speaks of **good works** as if they were money that could make people **rich** if they did many **good works**. He means that these believers should do very many **good works**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could explain the figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "to be rich in good works instead of in money" or "to accomplish a large number of good works"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:18 (#3)**"to be generous, willing to share"**

The terms **generous** and **willing to share** mean similar things. Paul is using the two terms together for emphasis. If it would be clearer for your readers, you could express the emphasis with a single phrase. Alternate translation: "to be extremely generous" or "to share everything at all times"

See: Doublet

1 Timothy 6:19 (#1)**"storing up for themselves a good foundation for what is coming"**

Here Paul speaks of doing the good works that he has just listed as if that were to be **storing up** treasure. He means that good things done in this life will ensure good things for life after Jesus comes back. Paul also speaks as if doing those good works would construct **a good foundation**. He means that people who do those good works will be certain to experience good things from the moment when Jesus comes back. If it is possible, you could preserve both these metaphors. Otherwise, you could: (1) only use the treasure metaphor. Alternate translation: "storing up for themselves good treasure for what is coming" or "ensuring that they will have good things in what is coming as if they were storing up treasure for themselves" (2) only use the foundation metaphor. Alternate translation: "building for themselves a good foundation for what is coming" or "ensuring that they will have good things in what is coming as if they were building a good foundation" (3) state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "ensuring that they will have good things in what is coming"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:19 (#2)

"for what is coming"

Here Paul is referring to the **coming** age, or time period. This **coming** age contrasts with "the present age" that Paul referred to in [6:17](#). The **coming** age is the time period after Jesus comes back and God transforms everything. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable phrase or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "for the future time period" or "for the time after Jesus returns"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:19 (#3)

"so that"

Here, the phrase **so that** could introduce: (1) the result of doing good for others and storing up a good foundation. Alternate translation: "with the result that" (2) the purpose for which the rich believers should do good for others and store up a good foundation. Alternate translation: "in order that"

See: Connect — Goal (Purpose) Relationship

1 Timothy 6:19 (#4)

"they may grasp the real life"

Here Paul speaks about believers gaining **real life** as if they were holding onto it firmly in their hands. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. See how you expressed the similar figure of speech in [6:12](#). Alternate translations: "they may be sure of having real life" or "they may attain real life"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:19 (#5)

"the real life"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of life, you could express the same idea in

another way. Alternate translation: "being able to really live"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:19 (#6)

"the real life"

Many ancient manuscripts read **the real life**. The ULT follows that reading. Other ancient manuscripts read "eternal life." If a translation of the Bible exists in your region, you may wish to use the reading that it uses. If a translation of the Bible does not exist in your region, you may wish to use the reading of the ULT.

See: Textual Variants

1 Timothy 6:20 (#1)

"guard the deposit"

Here, the word **deposit** refers to something that has been entrusted to Timothy and that he must **guard**. This **deposit** could be: (1) the gospel, which God entrusted to Timothy. Alternate translation: "guard the deposit of the gospel" or "guard the gospel that God entrusted to you" (2) the instructions Paul has given in this letter. Alternate translation: "guard the deposit of these instructions" or "guard what I have instructed you to do" (3) Timothy's commission or ministry. Alternate translation: "guard the deposit of your commission" or "guard the ministry that you were given"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:20 (#2)

"the profane, empty sayings"

Here Paul implies that the **sayings** are **empty** of useful or true information. If it would be helpful in your language, you could make that idea more explicit. Alternate translation: "the profane sayings that have no meaning"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:20 (#3)**"oppositions of falsely-named knowledge"**

Here, the word **oppositions** could refer to: (1) things that false teachers say to contradict and critique the gospel. Alternate translations: "critiques based on falsely-named knowledge" or "opposing statements from falsely-named knowledge" (2) things that the false teachers say that are not consistent. Alternate translation: "self-contradictions found in falsely-named knowledge"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:20 (#4)**"oppositions of falsely-named knowledge"**

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **oppositions** and **knowledge**, you could express the same ideas in another way. Make sure that your translation fits with the option you chose in the previous note. Alternate translation: "the things that people falsely claim to be true that they use to oppose the gospel" or "what people use to oppose the gospel that they falsely call wise"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:20 (#5)**"of falsely-named knowledge"**

If your language does not use this passive form, you could express the idea in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. If you need to say who did the action, you could use an indefinite subject. Alternate translation: "of what people falsely name knowledge"

See: Active or Passive

1 Timothy 6:21 (#1)**"have missed the mark concerning the faith"**

Paul speaks as if **the faith** were a **mark** or target that some people **have missed**. Paul means that these people have failed to continue in **the faith**. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable figure of speech or state the meaning plainly. See how you translated the similar phrase in [1:6](#). Alternate translation: "have not remained in the faith" or "have ceased to have faith"

See: Metaphor

1 Timothy 6:21 (#2)**"concerning the faith"**

Here, the word **faith** could refer to: (1) the act of having **faith** in Jesus. Alternate translation: "regarding the faith that they had" (2) what people believe about Jesus when they have **faith** in him. Alternate translation: "regarding what Christians believe"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Timothy 6:21 (#3)**"concerning the faith"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **faith**, you could express the same idea in another way. Make sure that your translation fits with the option you chose in the previous note. Alternate translation: "regarding how they believe"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:21 (#4)**"Grace {be} with you"**

As was customary in his culture, Paul closes his letter with a blessing for Timothy and the believers with him. He implies that the **Grace** is from God. Use a form that people would recognize as a blessing in your language. Alternate translation: "May you experience kindness from God within you" or "I pray that you will have grace from God"

See: Blessings

1 Timothy 6:21 (#5)**"Grace {be} with you"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **grace**, you could express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "May God act graciously toward you"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Timothy 6:21 (#6)

"you"

Because Paul gives this blessing to Timothy and all the believers who are with him, this is the only place in the letter where **you** is plural.

See: Forms of 'You' — Singular

1 Timothy 6:21 (#7)

"you"

Many ancient manuscripts read **you**. The ULT follows that reading. Other ancient manuscripts read "you. Amen." If a translation of the Bible exists in your region, you may wish to use the reading that it uses. If a translation of the Bible does not exist in your region, you may wish to use the reading of the ULT.

See: Textual Variants