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Translation Notes (unfoldingWord)

1 Peter 1:1 (#1)

"Peter"

In this culture, letter writers would give their own names first, and they would refer to themselves in the third person. If that would be confusing in your language, you could use the first person. If your language has a particular way of introducing the author of a letter, you could also use that. Alternate translation: "I, Peter, am writing this letter" or "From Peter"

See: First, Second or Third Person

1 Peter 1:1 (#2)

"an apostle of Jesus Christ"

This phrase gives further information about Simon Peter. He describes himself as being someone given the position and authority of being Christ's apostle.

See: Distinguishing Versus Informing or Reminding

1 Peter 1:1 (#3)

"to the elect exiles"

In this culture, after giving their own names, letter writers would then state to whom they were writing, naming those people in the third person. If that would be confusing in your language, you could use the second person. Alternate translation: "to you elect exiles"

See: First, Second or Third Person

1 Peter 1:1 (#4)

"to the elect exiles of the dispersion"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **elect** and **dispersion**, you can express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "to those whom God has elected and exiled among those whom God has dispersed"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:1 (#5)

"to the elect exiles of the dispersion"

When Peter calls his readers **exiles**, he could mean: (1) they are **exiles** because they are far away from their true home in heaven. Alternate translation: "to the elect exiles of the dispersion who are far from their home in heaven" (2) they are **exiles** because they were forced to leave their homes and go far away to Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia. Alternate translation: "to you elect exiles of the dispersion who are far away from your homes"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 1:1 (#6)

"of the dispersion"

Here, **dispersion** could refer to: (1) groups of Gentile Christians who were spread throughout the world instead of in their true home in heaven. In this case, **dispersion** would have a similar meaning to **exiles** and would add emphasis. Alternate translation: "among those dispersed outside of their true home in heaven" (2) the groups of Jewish people who were spread across the Greek-speaking world that was outside of the land of Israel, which is the common technical meaning for this word. Alternate translation: "among the dispersed Jews"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 1:1 (#7)

"of Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia"

Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia are names of Roman provinces that were located in what is now the country of Turkey.

See: How to Translate Names

1 Peter 1:2 (#1)**"the foreknowledge of God the Father"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **foreknowledge**, you can express the same idea with a verbal phrase. Alternate translation: "what God the Father foreknew"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:2 (#2)**"the foreknowledge of God the Father"**

This phrase could mean: (1) God had determined what would happen ahead of time. Alternate translation: "what God the Father planned previously" (2) God knew what would happen ahead of time. Alternate translation: "what God the Father knew beforehand"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 1:2 (#3)**"the Father"**

Father is an important title for God.

See: Translating Son and Father

1 Peter 1:2 (#4)**"by sanctification of the Spirit"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **sanctification**, you can express the same idea with a verbal phrase. Alternate translation: "by the Spirit sanctifying you"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:2 (#5)**"by sanctification of the Spirit"**

Peter is using the possessive form to describe **sanctification** that is produced by the Holy **Spirit**. If this is not clear in your language, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "by the Spirit causing you to be sanctified"

See: Possession

1 Peter 1:2 (#6)**"for obedience and the sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ"**

Here, **obedience** could refer to: (1) obeying God. Alternate translation: "for obedience of God and the sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ" (2) obeying Jesus Christ. Alternate translation: "for obedience of Jesus Christ and the sprinkling of his blood"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 1:2 (#7)**"for obedience"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **obedience**, you can express the same idea with a verbal phrase. Alternate translation: "for you to obey"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:2 (#8)**"for obedience"**

Here, **for** introduces a purpose clause. Peter is stating a purpose for which the Holy Spirit sanctifies believers. Use a natural way in your language for introducing a purpose clause. Alternate translation: "for the purpose of obedience"

See: Connect — Goal (Purpose) Relationship

1 Peter 1:2 (#9)**"the sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ"**

Peter uses **sprinkling** to refer to believers being in a covenant relationship with God. Just as Moses sprinkled blood on the people of Israel in [Exodus 24:1-11](#) to symbolize that they were joining in a covenant relationship with God, believers are joined in a covenant relationship with God by means of Jesus' death. Moses also sprinkled blood on the priests to set them apart to serve God as priests ([8:30](#)). If your readers would not understand this, you could use a simile or state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "the

covenant between believers and God established by the blood of Jesus Christ"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 1:2 (#10)

"of the blood of Jesus Christ"

Here, **blood** refers to the death of Jesus. If your readers would not understand this, you could use an equivalent expression or plain language. Alternate translation: "of the blood, the symbol of the death of Jesus Christ"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 1:2 (#11)

"Grace and peace be multiplied to you"

In this culture, letter writers would offer a good wish for the recipient before introducing the main business of the letter. Use a form in your language that makes it clear that this is a greeting and blessing. Alternate translation: "May God increase his kind acts to you and make you more peaceful"

See: Blessings

1 Peter 1:2 (#12)

"Grace and peace be multiplied to you"

If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the abstract nouns **Grace** and **peace** by stating the ideas behind them with equivalent expressions. Alternate translation: "May God multiply his kind acts to you and give you a more peaceful spirit"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:2 (#13)

"Grace and peace be multiplied to you"

Peter speaks of **Grace** and **peace** as if they were objects that could increase in size or number. If this is confusing in your language, you can use a different metaphor that means that these things will increase, or use plain language. Alternate translation: "May grace and peace increase in your lives"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 1:2 (#14)

"Grace and peace be multiplied to you"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "May God multiply grace and peace to you"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 1:3 (#1)

"Blessed {is}"

Peter is using a statement to give an exhortation. If this is confusing in your language, you can use a more natural form for exhortation. Alternate translation: "Let us bless" or "Let us praise"

See: Statements — Other Uses

1 Peter 1:3 (#2)

"Father"

Father is an important title for God.

See: Translating Son and Father

1 Peter 1:3 (#3)

"our" - "us"

The words **our** and **us** are inclusive. They refer to Peter and those believers to whom he is writing. Your language may require you to mark these forms.

See: Exclusive and Inclusive 'We'

1 Peter 1:3 (#4)

"of our Lord"

Peter is using the possessive form to describe Jesus as the **Lord** who rules over those who believe in him. If this is not clear in your language, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate

translation: “of the person who is lord over us,” or “of the person who rules over us,”

See: Possession

1 Peter 1:3 (#5)

"according to his great mercy"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **mercy**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: “according to his great merciful character”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:3 (#6)

"who," - "caused us to be born again"

The phrase **born again** is a metaphor that refers to spiritual rebirth. Since this is an important metaphor in the Bible, you should keep it in your translation and include an explanation if necessary. Alternate translation: “who ... has caused us to be spiritually reborn”

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 1:3 (#7)

"who," - "caused us to be born again into a living hope through the resurrection of Jesus Christ from dead ones"

The clause **into a living hope** is parallel to “into an imperishable and undefiled and unfading inheritance” in the next verse. If it would be more natural in your language, you could change the order of the phrases in this verse in order to show that parallel structure. Alternate translation: “who ... has caused us to be born again through the resurrection of Jesus Christ from dead ones into a living hope”

See: Information Structure

1 Peter 1:3 (#8)

"into a living hope"

Here, **into** introduces a purpose clause. Peter is stating a purpose for which God causes believers to be born again. Use a natural way in your language

for introducing a purpose clause. Alternate translation: “for the purpose of giving us a living hope”

See: Connect — Goal (Purpose) Relationship

1 Peter 1:3 (#9)

"into a living hope"

Peter uses **living** to describe **hope** that is certain and will not lead to disappointment. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: “into a hope that will not disappoint you”

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 1:3 (#10)

"through the resurrection of Jesus Christ from dead ones"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **resurrection**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: “through Jesus Christ being resurrected from among dead ones”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:3-5 (#1)

""

General Information:\n\nPeter begins to talk about the believers' salvation and faith. [1:3-5](#) are one sentence, but you may need to divide them into shorter sentences in your language.

1 Peter 1:4 (#1)

"into an imperishable and undefiled and unfading inheritance"

Here, **into** introduces a purpose clause. Peter is stating a second purpose for which God causes believers to be born again. This clause states what the “living hope” in the previous verse is. Use a natural way in your language for introducing a purpose clause. Alternate translation: “for the purpose of giving us an imperishable and undefiled and unfading inheritance”

See: Connect — Goal (Purpose) Relationship

1 Peter 1:4 (#2)

"into an imperishable and undefiled and unfading inheritance"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea behind the word **inheritance**, you can express the same idea with a verb. Alternate translation: "into what we will inherit that is imperishable and undefiled and unfading"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:4 (#3)

"an imperishable and undefiled and unfading inheritance"

Peter uses **inheritance** to refer to what we will receive in heaven. This could refer to: (1) The promise of God that we will live forever with him. Alternate translation: "a sure and unfailing promise the we will live forever with God" (2) future blessings in heaven after this life. Alternate translation: "imperishable and undefiled and unfading blessings"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 1:4 (#4)

"having been kept in heaven for you"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "which God has kept in heaven for you"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 1:5 (#1)

"the ones being protected by the power of God"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "the ones whom God is protecting with his power"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 1:5 (#2)

"through faith"

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

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:5 (#3)

"for a salvation"

Here, **for** introduces a purpose clause. Peter is stating a purpose for which God is protecting believers. Use a natural way in your language for introducing a purpose clause. Alternate translation: "for the purpose of giving us a salvation"

See: Connect — Goal (Purpose) Relationship

1 Peter 1:5 (#4)

"for a salvation ready to be revealed"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **salvation**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "for the time when God saves you, which is ready to be revealed"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:5 (#5)

"ready to be revealed"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "that God is ready to reveal"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 1:5 (#6)

"in the last time"

Here, **the last time** refers to “the day of the Lord,” which is the time when Jesus returns to the world to judge everyone and vindicate those who believe in him. (See: Day of the Lord) If it would be helpful to your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: “in the last time, when Jesus returns and judges everyone”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 1:6 (#1)

"In this"

Here, **this** could refer to: (1) the “last time” referred to at the end of the previous verse. Alternate translation: “About this last time” (2) everything described in [1:3–5](#). Alternate translation: “In all of this that I have said”

See: Pronouns — When to Use Them

1 Peter 1:6 (#2)

"In this you greatly rejoice"

In here introduces the reason why Peter’s readers rejoice. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: “On account of this you greatly rejoice” or “Because of this you greatly rejoice”

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Peter 1:6 (#3)

"if now being necessary, having been distressed"

Peter is speaking as if this were a hypothetical possibility, but he means that it is actually 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 Peter is saying is not certain, then you could translate his words as an affirmative statement. Alternate translation: “if now it is necessary, and it is, to have been distressed”

See: Connect — Factual Conditions

1 Peter 1:6 (#4)

"if now being necessary, having been distressed a little {while} in various trials"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: “if now it is necessary for various trials to distress you a little while”

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 1:7 (#1)

"the genuineness of your faith—" - "but being tested by fire"

Here Peter speaks of **faith**, as if it were gold that is refined by passing it through **fire**. He also uses **fire** to refer to the hardships that test how well believers trust in Christ. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly or use a simile. Alternate translation: “the genuineness of your faith ... but being tested by hardships the way fire tests gold”

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 1:7 (#2)

"the genuineness of your faith"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **genuineness** and **faith**, you can express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: “the fact that you genuinely believe”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:7 (#3)

"so that the genuineness of your faith—more precious than perishing gold, but being tested by fire—might be found to result in praise and glory and honor at the revelation of Jesus Christ"

If it would be more natural in your language, you could change the order of these phrases. Alternate translation: “so that the genuineness of your faith might be found to result in praise and glory and honor at the revelation of Jesus Christ; that faith is more precious than the perishing gold, but being tested by fire”

See: Information Structure

1 Peter 1:7 (#4)

"of your faith—more precious than perishing gold, but being tested by fire"

In this clause Peter means that **faith** is more valuable than **gold** because faith lasts forever but gold does not, even if it is refined by someone passing it through **fire**. If it would be helpful to your readers, you could indicate that explicitly. It may be helpful to make this a separate sentence. Alternate translation: "of your faith, which is more precious than gold because even gold that is tested by fire can perish, but your faith will not perish"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 1:7 (#5)

"might be found to result in praise and glory and honor"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "it might result in praise and glory and honor"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 1:7 (#6)

"at the revelation of Jesus Christ"

Peter assumes that his readers will know that he is referring to the future **revelation of Jesus Christ**, when Jesus returns to earth. If it would be helpful to your readers, you could indicate that explicitly. Alternate translation: "at the future revelation of Jesus Christ" or "when Jesus Christ reveals himself again in the future"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 1:7 (#7)

"at the revelation of Jesus Christ"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **revelation**, you can express the same

idea in another way. Alternate translation: "at the time when Jesus Christ is revealed"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:8 (#1)

"with joy inexpressible and filled with glory"

Here, **inexpressible** and **filled with glory** mean basically the same thing. The repetition is used to emphasize how great the joy is. If your language does not use repetition to do this, you can use one phrase and provide emphasis in another way. Alternate translation: "with joy so great that words cannot describe it"

See: Doublet

1 Peter 1:9 (#1)

"receiving for yourselves" - "salvation"

Here Peter speaks of **salvation** as if it were an object that someone could receive. If this would confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "experiencing ... the salvation"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 1:9 (#2)

"of your faith"

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

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:9 (#3)

"salvation of your souls"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **salvation**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "God saving your souls"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:9 (#4)**"salvation of your souls"**

Here, **souls** refers to the individual Christians to whom Peter is writing this letter. If this might confuse your readers, you could use plain language. Alternate translation: "your salvation"

See: Synecdoche

1 Peter 1:10 (#1)**"searched and inquired carefully"**

The phrases **searched** and **inquired carefully** mean basically the same thing. The repetition is used to emphasize how hard the prophets tried to understand this salvation. If your language does not use repetition to do this, you can use one phrase and provide emphasis in another way. Alternate translation: "examined very carefully"

See: Doublet

1 Peter 1:10 (#2)**"this salvation"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **salvation**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "God saving you"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:10 (#3)**"this grace for you"**

Here, **this grace** refers to **this salvation**, mentioned earlier in this verse. If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **grace**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "God being gracious to you by saving you"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:11 (#1)**"into whom or what time"**

The word translated **whom** could also be translated "what." In that case, "what" would refer to the time when salvation would take place and **what time** would then refer to the specific circumstances. However, most translations agree with the ULT's use of **whom**. Alternate translation: "into what time or what circumstances"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 1:11 (#2)**"the Spirit of Christ"**

Peter is using the possessive form to describe the Holy Spirit as being **the Spirit** that is associated with **Christ**. If this is not clear in your language, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "the Holy Spirit, associated with Christ,"

See: Possession

1 Peter 1:11 (#3)**"testifying beforehand"**

This could indicate: (1) the time when **the Spirit of Christ was revealing** information to the prophets. Alternate translation: "when testifying beforehand" (2) the means by which **the Spirit of Christ was revealing** information to the prophets. Alternate translation: "by means of testifying beforehand"

1 Peter 1:11 (#4)**"about} the sufferings of Christ and the glories after these things"**

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **sufferings** and **glories**, you can express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "about how Christ would suffer, and glorious things would happen afterwards"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:12 (#1)**"It was revealed to them"**

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "God revealed to them"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 1:12 (#2)

"which now were declared to you by the ones who proclaimed the gospel to you"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "which those who proclaimed the gospel to you have now declared to you"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 1:12 (#3)

"by the Holy Spirit having been sent from heaven"

This phrase indicates the means by which the evangelists proclaimed the gospel to Peter's readers. Peter uses **the Holy Spirit** here to refer specifically to the Holy Spirit's work of giving those evangelists the ability or power to proclaim the gospel effectively. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "by means of the Holy Spirit sent from heaven enabling them to do so"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 1:12 (#4)

"having been sent from heaven"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language, as in the UST.

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 1:12 (#5)

"into which things"

Here, **things** refers to what God had revealed to the prophets and some evangelists had proclaimed to Peter's readers. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "into which things God revealed to the prophets and which were declared to you"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 1:12 (#6)

"into which things angels desire to look"

Peter uses **look** to refer to getting a clearer understanding of what God has revealed about salvation. This does not mean that the angels do not understand salvation at all. If this might confuse your readers, you could state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "things which angels desire to understand more clearly"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 1:13 (#1)

"Therefore"

Therefore here refers back to everything that Peter has written in [1:1-12](#). If it might be helpful to your readers, you could state this concisely. Alternate translation: "Since all these things I have just written are true"

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Peter 1:13 (#2)

"having girded up the loins of your mind, being sober, hope fully"

The clauses **having girded up the loins of your mind** and **being sober** could indicate: (1) two commands in addition to the command to **hope fully** that occurs in the next phrase. Alternate translation: "gird up the loins of your mind, be sober, hope fully" (2) two actions that are means by which Peter wants his readers to obey the command to **hope fully**. Alternate translation: "hope fully, by having girded up the loins of your mind and by being sober"

See: Statements — Other Uses

1 Peter 1:13 (#3)**"having girded up the loins of your mind"**

Girding up **the loins** is an idiom that means to prepare to work hard. It comes from the custom of tucking the bottom of one's robe into a belt around the waist in order to move with ease. If this might confuse your readers, you could state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "having prepared your minds for action"

See: Idiom

1 Peter 1:13 (#4)**"being sober"**

Here Peter uses **sober** to refer to mental clarity and alertness. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "thinking clearly"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 1:13 (#5)**"the grace being brought to you"**

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "the grace God is bringing to you"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 1:13 (#6)**"the grace being brought to you"**

Here Peter speaks of **grace** as if it were an object that could be brought to people. If this might confuse you readers, you could state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "the grace God is giving to you"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 1:13 (#7)**"the grace being brought to you"**

Here, **the grace** refers to salvation, as it also does in [1:10](#). If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "the gracious salvation being brought to you"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 1:13 (#8)**"the revelation of Jesus Christ"**

See how you translated this phrase in [1:7](#).

See: Possession

1 Peter 1:14 (#1)**"As children of obedience"**

Here Peter uses **children** to refer to people who love and obey God. The relationship between God and those who love him is like the relationship between a father and his children. Because this is an important concept in the Bible, you should not express the meaning plainly here, but you may use a simile. Alternate translation: "Like children of obedience"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 1:14 (#2)**"children of obedience"**

Peter is using the possessive form to describe **children** who are characterized by **obedience**. If this is not clear in your language, you could use the adjective "obedient" instead of the noun "obedience." Alternate translation: "obedient children"

See: Possession

1 Peter 1:14 (#3)**"not being conformed to your former desires"**

Here, **not being conformed to** is an idiom meaning "not letting one's life be controlled by." If your readers would not understand this, you could use an equivalent idiom or use plain language. Alternate translation: "not being controlled by your former desires"

See: Idiom

1 Peter 1:14 (#4)

"not being conformed to your former desires"

Peter is using a statement to give a command. If this is confusing in your language, you can use a more natural form for a command. Alternate translation: "do not be conformed to your former desires"

See: Statements — Other Uses

1 Peter 1:14 (#5)

"in your ignorance"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **ignorance**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "when you were ignorant"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:15 (#1)

"the one having called you"

This phrase refers to God. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "God who called you"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 1:15 (#2)

"in all your behavior"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **behavior**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "in how you conduct yourselves"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:16 (#1)

"it is written"

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

you must state who did the action, Moses was the author of the quotation that follows. Alternate translation: "Moses had written"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 1:16 (#2)

"it is written"

Here Peter uses **it is written** to introduce a quotation from an Old Testament book ([11:44](#)). If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable phrase that indicates that Peter is quoting from an important text. Alternate translation: "it had been written in the scriptures"

See: Quotations and Quote Margins

1 Peter 1:16 (#3)

"You will be holy"

Peter quotes God using a future statement to give a command. If this is confusing in your language, you can use a more natural form for a command. Alternate translation: "You must be holy"

See: Statements — Other Uses

1 Peter 1:16 (#4)

"because I {am} holy"

In this quotation from the Old Testament, **I** refers to God. If this is confusing in your language, you can express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "because I, God, am holy"

See: First, Second or Third Person

1 Peter 1:17 (#1)

"if you call"

Peter is speaking as if this were a hypothetical possibility, but he means that it is actually 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 Peter is saying is not certain, then you could translate his words as an affirmative statement. Alternate translation: "because you call"

See: Connect — Factual Conditions

1 Peter 1:17 (#2)

"the one judging impartially"

This phrase refers to God. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "God, who judges impartially"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 1:17 (#3)

"during} the time of your sojourn"

Here Peter speaks of his readers as if they were people living in a foreign land far away from their homes. Like people living away from home, so are Christians living away from their home in heaven. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly or use a simile. Alternate translation: "during the time that you are living away from your true home"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 1:18 (#1)

"you have been redeemed not with perishable things, with silver or with gold, from your futile behavior handed down from your fathers"

If it would be more natural in your language, you could change the order of these phrases. Alternate translation: "you have been redeemed from your futile behavior handed down from your fathers, not with perishable things, with silver or with gold"

See: Information Structure

1 Peter 1:18 (#2)

"you have been redeemed"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "God has redeemed you"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 1:18 (#3)

"from your futile behavior handed down from your fathers"

Here, **handed down** refers to one generation teaching **futile behavior** to another generation, as if that behavior were an object that could be passed by hand from one person to another. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "from your futile behavior taught to you by your fathers"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 1:18 (#4)

"from your futile behavior"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **behavior**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "from behaving in futile ways"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:18 (#5)

"handed down from your fathers"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "that your fathers handed down"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 1:19 (#1)

"with the precious blood of Christ"

Peter uses **the precious blood of Christ** to refer to Jesus' death. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "with Christ's precious death"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 1:19 (#2)

"as of an unblemished and spotless lamb"

Peter compares Jesus' blood to the blood of the lambs that the Jewish priests sacrificed to God because of the people's sins. The point of this comparison is that Jesus died as a sacrifice so that God would forgive people's sins. If this would be misunderstood in your language, you could use an equivalent comparison or express this meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "like that of the unblemished and spotless lambs that the Jewish priests sacrificed to God for sins"

See: Simile

1 Peter 1:19 (#3)

"unblemished and spotless"

The words **unblemished** and **spotless** mean basically the same thing. Peter uses this repetition to emphasize that Christ was completely perfect and sinless. If your language does not use repetition to do this, you can use one phrase and provide emphasis in another way. Alternate translation: "completely perfect" or "with no imperfections at all"

See: Doublet

1 Peter 1:20 (#1)

"having been foreknown"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "God having foreknown him"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 1:20 (#2)

"having been foreknown"

This phrase could mean: (1) God had determined what Christ would do. Alternate translation: "having been planned previously" (2) God knew what Christ would do ahead of time. Alternate translation: "having been known beforehand,"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 1:20 (#3)

"before the foundation of the world"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **foundation**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "before God founded the world"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:20 (#4)

"having been revealed"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "God having revealed him"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 1:20 (#5)

"having been revealed"

Here, **having been revealed** refers to the first time Jesus came to the earth. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "having been revealed when he came to earth"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 1:20 (#6)

"in the last of the times"

Here, **the last of the times** refers to the final period of history which began when Jesus came to the earth for the first time. This period will end when Jesus returns to earth. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "in this final time period of history"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 1:21 (#1)

"who has raised him from dead ones"

Here, to **raise him** is an idiom for causing someone who has died to become alive again. If it would be

helpful in your language, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: “who caused him to live again so that he was no longer among the dead people”

See: Idiom

1 Peter 1:21 (#2)

"has given him glory"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **glory**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: “has glorified him” or “has shown that he is glorious”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:21 (#3)

"your faith and hope are in God"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **faith** and **hope**, you can express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: “you would believe and hope in God”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:22 (#1)

"Having purified your souls"

Having purified refers to being forgiven for sins. In the Bible, sin is often referred to as something that makes people dirty, and the forgiveness for sin is referred to as the removal of that dirt. God is the one who forgives sins and **purifies** those who believe in Jesus. However, here Peter is referring to his readers' responsibility in their salvation, which is the responsibility to repent and believe that the gospel is true. Alternate translation: “Having made your souls spiritually pure” or “Having cleansed your souls from sin”

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 1:22 (#2)

"souls"

See how you translated **souls** in [1:9](#).

See: Synecdoche

1 Peter 1:22 (#3)

"by the obedience to the truth"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **obedience** and **truth**, you can express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: “by obeying what is true” or “by obeying the true information”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 1:22 (#4)

"to the truth"

Here, **the truth** refers to the true teaching about Jesus, which includes the command to repent and believe the gospel. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: “to the true message about Jesus”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 1:22 (#5)

"brotherly love"

Although **brotherly** is a masculine word, Peter is using the phrase **brotherly love** in a generic sense to refer to the kind of love that all believers should have for other believers. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: “love for fellow believers”

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Peter 1:22 (#6)

"love one another earnestly from a pure heart"

Peter uses **heart** here to refer to a person's thoughts or emotions. The word **from** indicates that the **heart** must be the source of the **love** that Peter is telling his readers to have. Therefore, this phrase has a similar meaning to the word “sincere” in the previous clause. If this would confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: “love one another earnestly based on sincere thoughts”

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 1:23 (#1)**"having been born again"**

See how you translated **born again** in [1:3](#).

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 1:23 (#2)**"not from perishable seed"**

The word **seed** usually refers to either the seed of a plant or the sperm cell of a man, which is used to produce a baby. However, here Peter uses **seed** as a metaphor. It could refer to: (1) the **word of God** mentioned later in the verse. In this case, Peter is saying what the **word of God** is not. Alternate translation: "not by means of a human message that can perish" (2) physical human birth, in which case the meaning is similar to the idea expressed in [1:13](#). Alternate translation: "not by means of mortal physical birth"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 1:23 (#3)**"from imperishable"**

Peter is leaving out a word that a phrase would need in many languages to be complete. If it would be helpful in your language, you could supply the word from the previous phrase. Alternate translation: "from imperishable seed"

See: Ellipsis

1 Peter 1:23 (#4)**"the living and enduring word of God"**

Here Peter uses **word** to describe the gospel message that came from God and was proclaimed to Peter's readers by using words. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "God's living and enduring message about Jesus"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 1:23 (#5)**"living and enduring"**

Here, **living** and **enduring** mean basically the same thing. The repetition is used to emphasize that God's word is permanent. If your language does not use repetition to do this, you can use one phrase and provide emphasis in another way. Alternate translation: "perpetually enduring"

See: Doublet

1 Peter 1:24 (#1)**"For"**

For here introduces a quotation of some phrases from an Old Testament book ([Isaiah 40:6-8](#)). If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable phrase that indicates that Peter is quoting from an important text. Alternate translation: "It is as Isaiah wrote in the scriptures"

See: Quotations and Quote Margins

1 Peter 1:24 (#2)

""

In these clauses and the first clause of the next verse, Peter quotes parts of [Isaiah 40:6-8](#). It may be helpful to your readers to indicate this by setting off all of this material with quotation marks or with whatever punctuation or convention your language uses to indicate a quotation.

See: Quote Markings

1 Peter 1:24 (#3)**"All flesh"**

Here Peter quotes Isaiah using the term **flesh** to refer to human beings in general, which are made of flesh. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "All humankind" or "Everyone"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 1:24 (#4)**"all its glory"**

Peter quotes Isaiah using **glory** to refer to whatever is beautiful or magnificent about humankind. If this might confuse your readers, you could state the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "everything that is glorious about humankind"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 1:24 (#5)

""

Peter quotes Isaiah speaking of **grass** and flowers in general, not of one particular blade of **grass** or one **flower**. If this would be misunderstood in your language, use a more natural phrase. Alternate translation: "flowers of grass. Grass dried up, and flowers fell off"

See: Generic Noun Phrases

1 Peter 1:24 (#6)

"the flower of the grass"

Here Peter quotes Isaiah using the possessive form to describe the **flower** that grows in the **grass**. If this is not clear in your language, you could use state this explicitly. Alternate translation: "the flower that grows in the grass"

See: Possession

1 Peter 1:24 (#7)

"The grass was dried up"

In this clause the prophet Isaiah continues the comparison between humankind and **grass**. Just like **grass** dies quickly, so human beings only live a short time. If this would confuse your readers, you could express this meaning by repeating the simile language from earlier in the verse. Alternate translation: "Like the grass dries up, so do people die after a short time"

See: Simile

1 Peter 1:24 (#8)

"the flower fell off"

In this clause the prophet Isaiah continues the comparison between the glory of humankind and flowers. Just like a **flower** dies and falls to the ground, so does the beauty of mankind disappear. If this would be misunderstood in your language, you could express this meaning by repeating the simile language from earlier in the verse. Alternate translation: "like the flower that fell off the plant, so does everything that is glorious about humankind come to an end"

See: Simile

1 Peter 1:25 (#1)

"but the word of the Lord endures into eternity"

This clause completes Peter's quotation of [Isaiah 40:6-8](#) that began in the previous verse. It may be helpful to your readers to indicate this ending by setting off all of this material with quotation marks or with whatever punctuation or convention your language uses to indicate the end of a quotation.

See: Quote Markings

1 Peter 1:25 (#2)

"the word of the Lord"

Peter quotes Isaiah using **word** to describe all that God has spoken by using words. This general reference to God's word would include what God had said about the Messiah. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "the message that comes from the Lord"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 1:25 (#3)

"And this is the word"

Here Peter uses **word** in the same specific sense as in [1:23](#). It is not the general meaning of **word** used earlier in the verse. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "And this is the message about Jesus"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 1:25 (#4)**"the word that has been proclaimed"**

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "the word that we have proclaimed"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 2:1 (#1)**"Therefore"**

Therefore here refers back to everything that Peter has said in the previous paragraph ([1:22-25](#)).

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Peter 2:1 (#2)**"having put aside all evil and all deceit and hypocrisies and envies and all slanders"**

This clause indicates a command in addition to the command to "long for pure spiritual milk" that occurs next in the verse. If this is confusing in your language, you can use a more natural form for a command. Alternate translation: "put aside all evil and all deceit and hypocrisies and envies and all slanders"

See: Statements — Other Uses

1 Peter 2:1 (#3)**"having put aside all evil and all deceit and hypocrisies and envies and all slanders"**

Peter speaks of these sinful actions as if they were objects that people could **put aside** the way people remove dirty clothing. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "having stopped being evil or being deceptive or being hypocritical or being envious or speaking slander"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:1 (#4)**"having put aside all evil and all deceit and hypocrisies and envies and all slanders"**

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **evil**, **deceit**, **hypocrisies**, **envies**, or **slanders**, you can express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "having put aside every kind of evil and all deceitful, hypocritical, deceptive, and slanderous acts"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 2:2 (#1)**"as newborn babies, long for the pure rational milk"**

The point of this comparison is that Peter wanted his readers to desire knowledge of God's word just as **newborn babies** desire milk. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use an equivalent comparison or express this meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "Just as babies long for their mother's milk, so you must long for the pure rational milk"

See: Simile

1 Peter 2:2 (#2)**"long for"**

Alternate translation: "desire intensely" or "yearn for"

1 Peter 2:2 (#3)**"the pure rational milk"**

The word translated as **rational** could also be translated "pertaining to the word"; it refers to the word of God. Peter speaks of the word of God as if it were **rational milk** that nourishes children. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "God's pure word"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:2 (#4)**"you may grow up"**

Peter speaks of believers advancing in the knowledge of God and faithfulness to him as if they were children growing up. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: “you may mature in your faith”

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:2 (#5)

"to salvation"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **salvation**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: “until you are saved”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 2:2 (#6)

"to salvation"

Here, **salvation** refers to when Jesus returns and God completes the **salvation** of his people. Peter also uses this meaning for **salvation** in [1:5](#). See how you translated **salvation** there. Alternate translation: “until God saves you completely”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 2:3 (#1)

"if you have tasted"

Peter is speaking as if this were a hypothetical possibility, but he means that it is actually 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 Peter is saying is not certain, then you could translate his words as an affirmative statement. Alternate translation: “since you have tasted”

See: Connect — Factual Conditions

1 Peter 2:3 (#2)

"if you have tasted"

Peter uses **tasted** to refer to personally experiencing something. If this might confuse your

readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: “if you have experienced”

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:3 (#3)

"you have tasted that the Lord {is} kind"

This clause is a paraphrase of [34:8](#). It may be helpful to your readers to indicate this by setting off all of this material with quotation marks or with whatever punctuation or convention your language uses to indicate a quotation.

See: Quote Markings

1 Peter 2:4 (#1)

"coming to him"

Here, **coming** could indicate: (1) a factual statement, as in the UST. (2) a command, in which case “being built up” in the next verse would also be a command. Alternate translation: “Come to him”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 2:4 (#2)

"to him"

The pronoun **him** refers to Jesus, who is called “Lord” in the previous verse. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: “to Jesus”

See: Pronouns — When to Use Them

1 Peter 2:4 (#3)

"coming to him, a living stone"

Peter refers to Jesus as if he were a **stone** in a building. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly or with a simile. Alternate translation: “coming to him, who is like a living stone in a building”

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:4 (#4)**"a living stone"**

Peters speaks of a **stone** as if it were **living**. This could refer to: (1) a stone that is alive. This interpretation emphasizes the fact that Jesus is alive even though he had died. Alternate translation: "a stone that lives" (2) a stone that gives life. This interpretation emphasizes the fact that Jesus gives eternal life to everyone who believes in him. Alternate translation: "a stone that gives eternal life to others"

See: Personification

1 Peter 2:4 (#5)**"having been rejected by men"**

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "one that men have rejected"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 2:4 (#6)**"by men"**

Although the term **men** is masculine, Peter is using the word here in a generic sense that includes both men and women. Alternate translation: "by people"

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Peter 2:4 (#7)**"but chosen by God"**

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "but that God has chosen"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 2:5 (#1)

"you yourselves, like living stones, are being built up {to be} a spiritual house"

Peter uses **stones** to refer to his readers, people who believe in Jesus. Just as people in the Old Testament used **stones** to build the temple that God dwelled in, God is using believers to bring together a group of people in whom he will dwell. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "you, like stones that are put together and built into a house, are living stones that are being brought together into a spiritual community in which God dwells"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:5 (#2)**"yourselves, like living stones"**

Peters uses **stones** as if they were **living**. This emphasizes the fact that Peter's readers have eternal life because they believe in Jesus. In this verse, **living** cannot mean to give life, because only God can give life. Alternate translation: "like stones that live"

See: Simile

1 Peter 2:5 (#3)**"you" - "are being built up {to be} a spiritual house"**

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "you ... that God is building up as a spiritual house"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 2:5 (#4)**"you" - "are being built up {to be}"**

Here, **are being built up** could indicate: (1) a factual statement, as in the UST. (2) a command, in which case "coming to him" in the previous verse would also be a command. Alternate translation: "you ... be built up"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 2:5 (#5)

"for a holy priesthood to offer spiritual sacrifices"

Here Peter speaks of believers as if they were part of a **priesthood** and as if their good deeds and acts of worship were **sacrifices** offered to God. Just as the priests in the Old Testament offered sacrifices to God, so should believers do good deeds and worship God. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly or with a synonym. Alternate translation: "like the holy priesthood that offered sacrifices to God, so you are made into a group which does good spiritual deeds"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:5 (#6)

"for a holy priesthood"

The word **priesthood** is a singular noun that refers to a group of priests. If your language does not use singular nouns in that way, you can use a different expression. Alternate translation: "a group of holy priests"

See: Collective Nouns

1 Peter 2:5 (#7)

"spiritual sacrifices acceptable"

This could mean: (1) the **sacrifices** are of a spiritual, rather than physical, nature. Alternate translation: "the sacrifices of a spiritual nature that are acceptable" (2) the **sacrifices** are offered by the power of the Holy Spirit. Alternate translation: "the sacrifices offered by the power of the Holy Spirit, which are acceptable"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 2:6 (#1)

"it stands in scripture"

Here the quotation of **scripture** that occurs next in the verse is spoken of as if it were a person who **stands**. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "it is written in scripture"

See: Personification

1 Peter 2:6 (#2)

"it stands in scripture"

This phrase introduces a quotation of an Old Testament book ([28:16](#)). If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable phrase that indicates that Peter is quoting from an important text. Alternate translation: "what Isaiah wrote in scripture stands"

See: Quotations and Quote Margins

1 Peter 2:6 (#3)

"Behold, I am laying in Zion a stone, a cornerstone,"

This sentence is a quotation from [28:16](#). It may be helpful to your readers to indicate this by setting off all of this material with quotation marks or with whatever punctuation or convention your language uses to indicate a quotation.

See: Quote Markings

1 Peter 2:6 (#4)

"Behold"

Peter quotes Isaiah using **Behold** to call his readers to pay attention to what he is about to say. Your language may have a similar expression that you can use here.

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:6 (#5)

"I am laying"

In this quotation from the Old Testament, **I** refers to God. If this is confusing in your language, you can express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "I, God, lay"

See: First, Second or Third Person

1 Peter 2:6 (#6)**"a stone, a cornerstone"**

Here God refers to the Messiah as if he were not only a **stone**, but even the most important **stone** in a building, the **cornerstone**. If this might confuse your readers, you could use a simile or express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "someone who is like the most important stone in a building"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:6 (#7)**""a stone, a cornerstone,"**

Here, **chosen** and **precious** show a distinction between this **cornerstone** and any other **cornerstone**. If this is not understood in your language, you could make the relationship between these phrases more clear. Alternate translation: "a cornerstone that is chosen and precious"

See: Distinguishing Versus Informing or Reminding

1 Peter 2:6 (#8)**"certainly not"**

The phrase **certainly not** translates two negative words in Greek. God uses them together to emphasize the truth of this statement. If your language can use two negatives together for emphasis without them cancelling each other to create a positive meaning, it would be appropriate to use that construction here.

See: Double Negatives

1 Peter 2:7 (#1)**"the honor {is}"**

Here, **the honor** refers to the statement in the previous verse that people who believe in Jesus will "certainly not be ashamed." If this might confuse your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "this honor of never being ashamed is"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 2:7 (#2)**"the honor {is}"**

The phrase translated **the honor** could also be translated as "precious," in which case it would refer to the "cornerstone" in the previous verse. Alternate translation: "he is precious"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 2:7 (#3)**"But to those not believing"**

Peter is leaving out some of the words that a clause would need in many languages to be complete. If it would be helpful in your language, you could supply these words from the context. Alternate translation: "But to those who do not believe, God says in the scriptures"

See: Ellipsis

1 Peter 2:7 (#4)**""A stone that the ones building rejected,"**

This sentence is a quotation from [118:22](#). It may be helpful to your readers to indicate this by setting off all of this material with quotation marks or with whatever punctuation or convention your language uses to indicate a quotation.

See: Quote Markings

1 Peter 2:7 (#5)**"A stone that the ones building rejected"**

The author uses **stone** to refer to the Messiah, and he uses **builders** to refer to those who **rejected** Jesus. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly or use a simile. Alternate translation: "The Messiah who was rejected just like builders reject a stone"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:7 (#6)**"the head of the corner"**

This phrase has the same meaning as “cornerstone” in the previous verse. It refers to the most important stone in a building. Here it refers specifically to the Messiah. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: “the Messiah, who is like a cornerstone”

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:8 (#1)

"and"

Here, **and** introduces a quotation of an Old Testament book ([8:14](#)). If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable phrase that indicates that Peter is quoting from an important text. Alternate translation: “and Isaiah wrote in the scriptures”

See: Quotations and Quote Margins

1 Peter 2:8 (#2)

""A stone of stumbling"

This sentence is a quotation from [8:14](#). It may be helpful to your readers to indicate this by setting off all of this material with quotation marks or with whatever punctuation or convention your language uses to indicate a quotation.

See: Quote Markings

1 Peter 2:8 (#3)

""A stone of stumbling"

Peter quotes Isaiah speaking of the Messiah as if he were a **stone** or **rock** that people tripped over. Peter means that many people would be offended by Jesus’ teachings and reject him. If your readers would not understand this, you could use a simile or express the meaning plainly. Alternative translation: “He is like a stone of stumbling and like a rock of offense”

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:8 (#4)

""A stone of stumbling"

Peter quotes Isaiah using the possessive form twice in this sentence to describe a **stone** that causes **stumbling** and a **rock** that causes **offense**. If this is not clear in your language, you could use express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: “A stone that makes people stumble and a rock that makes people feel offended”

See: Possession

1 Peter 2:8 (#5)

""A stone of stumbling"

These two phrases mean almost the same thing. Isaiah says the same thing twice, in slightly different ways, to emphasize that people will be offended by this **stone**. If stating the same thing twice might be confusing for your readers, you could combine the phrases into one. Alternate translation: “a stone or a rock over which people will surely stumble”

See: Parallelism

1 Peter 2:8 (#6)

"the word"

Here, **the word** refers to the gospel message, which includes the command to repent and believe the gospel. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: “the message about Jesus”

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 2:8 (#7)

"They stumble"

Here, **stumble** could refer to: (1) being offended by the gospel, which is the meaning in the rest of this verse. Alternate translation: “They get offended” (2) being judged for rejecting the gospel. Alternate translation: “They are judged”

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:8 (#8)

"They stumble, disobeying the word"

Here, **disobeying the word** indicates the reason why they **stumble**. If it would be helpful to your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "They stumble because they disobey the word"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Peter 2:8 (#9)

"disobeying the word"

Here, **disobeying** refers to **disobeying** the command to repent and believe the gospel, which is part of the gospel message. Therefore, this **disobeying** means refusing to believe the gospel. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "refusing to believe the word"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 2:8 (#10)

"to which also they were appointed"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "to which God also appointed them"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 2:8 (#11)

"to which"

Here, **which** refers back to the previous part of this sentence. Those who do not believe in Jesus were appointed to stumble and disobey the word. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "To this, stumbling and disobeying the word,"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 2:9 (#1)

"a chosen family, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a people for possession"

All four of these phrases are quotations from the Old Testament. The phrase **a chosen people** is

from [43:20](#), **a royal priesthood** and **a holy nation** are from [19:6](#), and **a people for possession** is from [43:21](#). It may be helpful for your readers to indicate these quotations with quotation marks or with whatever punctuation or convention your language uses to indicate quotations.

See: Quote Markings

1 Peter 2:9 (#2)

"a chosen family"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "a family whom God has chosen"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 2:9 (#3)

"a royal priesthood"

This could refer to: (1) members of a **priesthood** who are also members of the king's family. Alternate translation: "a kingly priesthood" (2) a **priesthood** which serves the king. Alternate translation: "a priesthood which serves the king"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 2:9 (#4)

"a royal priesthood"

The word **priesthood** is a singular noun that refers to a group of priests. If your language does not use singular nouns in that way, you can use a different expression. Alternate translation: "a group of royal priests"

See: Collective Nouns

1 Peter 2:9 (#5)

"a people for possession"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **possession**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "a people for God to possess"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 2:9 (#6)

"of the one having called you out from darkness into his marvelous light"

This clause refers to God. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "of God, who called you from darkness into his marvelous light"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 2:9 (#7)

"out from darkness into his marvelous light"

Here, **darkness** refers to the condition of people who do not know God and are sinful, and **light** refers to the condition of people who know God and are righteous. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly or use similes. Alternate translation: "from a life of sin and ignorance of God to a life of knowing and pleasing him"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:10 (#1)

"not a people," - "a people of God;" - "not having received mercy," - "having received mercy"

All four of these phrases are quotations from the Old Testament ([Hosea 1:6-10](#)). It may be helpful to your readers to indicate these quotations with quotation marks or with whatever punctuation or convention your language uses to indicate quotations.

See: Quote Markings

1 Peter 2:11 (#1)

""

General Information:\n\nPeter begins to tell his readers how to live Christian lives.

1 Peter 2:11 (#2)

"foreigners and exiles"

Here, **foreigners** and **exiles** mean basically the same thing. The repetition is used to emphasize that Christians on this earth are far away from their home in heaven. If your language does not use repetition to do this, you can use one phrase and provide emphasis in another way. Alternate translation: "true exiles"

See: Doublet

1 Peter 2:11 (#3)

"foreigners"

Peter uses **foreigners** here to refer to his Christian readers. Just like a foreigner is not in his homeland, so are Christians not at home while living on the earth. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly or use a simile. Alternate translation: "those living away from their home in heaven"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:11 (#4)

"exiles"

See how you translated **exiles** in [1:1](#).

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:11 (#5)

"to abstain from fleshly desires"

Here, **fleshly** refers to a person's sinful nature. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "to abstain from satisfying your sinful desires"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 2:11 (#6)

"make war against the soul"

Peter speaks of **fleshly desires** as if they were soldiers trying to destroy the spiritual life of believers. If this might confuse your readers, you

could express the meaning plainly or use a simile. Alternate translation: “will destroy your spiritual life”

See: Personification

1 Peter 2:11 (#7)

“the soul”

Peter is referring to each individual Christian to whom he is writing this letter, not one particular **soul**. If this would be misunderstood in your language, use a more natural phrase. Alternate translation: “your souls” or “you”

See: Generic Noun Phrases

1 Peter 2:12 (#1)

“keeping your behavior among the Gentiles good”

Peter is using a statement to give a command. If this is confusing in your language, you can use a more natural form for command, starting a new sentence. Alternate translation: “Keep your behavior among the Gentiles good”

See: Statements — Other Uses

1 Peter 2:12 (#2)

“keeping your behavior among the Gentiles good”

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **behavior**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: “behaving well among the Gentiles”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 2:12 (#3)

“among the Gentiles”

Peter uses **Gentiles** here to refer to people who are not Christians. Just like a **Gentile** was not a member of the Jewish people, so people who are not Christians are not members of God’s people. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly or use a simile. Alternate

translation: “among those who do not believe in Jesus” or “among those who are not Christians”

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:12 (#4)

“in whatever they slander you as”

Alternate translation: “with regard to what they slander you for as ” or “with respect to the very things that they slander you for as”

1 Peter 2:12 (#5)

“by observing your good works”

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **works**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: “they may observe the good things that you do”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 2:12 (#6)

“in the day of visitation”

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **visitation**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: “on the day when he visits”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 2:12 (#7)

“in the day of visitation”

This phrase is an idiom that refers to the time when God will judge all people. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: “on the day when he comes to judge everyone”

See: Idiom

1 Peter 2:13 (#1)

“for the sake of the Lord”

Here, **the Lord** refers to Jesus. This phrase could mean: (1) we should do this to follow the example

of Jesus, who also obeyed human authorities.
Alternate translation: “in order to follow the Lord’s example” (2) we should do this to honor Jesus.
Alternate translation: “in order to honor the Lord”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 2:13 (#2)

“to a king as one having supreme authority”

Alternate translation: “to the king as the highest human authority” or “to the king, who has supreme human authority”

1 Peter 2:14 (#1)

“to governors as those being sent through him”

Alternate translation: “to governors, who have been sent through him”

1 Peter 2:14 (#2)

“those being sent through him”

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language.
Alternate translation: “whom the king has sent”

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 2:14 (#3)

“those being sent through him”

Here, **him** could refer to: (1) the king mentioned in the previous verse, as in the UST. (2) God, who is the one who installs and removes all governing authorities. Alternate translation: “those being sent by God”

See: Pronouns — When to Use Them

1 Peter 2:14 (#4)

“for punishment of evildoers and praise of doers of good”

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **punishment** and **praise**, you can express

the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: “to punish evildoers and praise those who do good”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 2:15 (#1)

“doing good to silence the ignorance of the foolish people”

If it would be more natural in your language, you could reverse the order of these phrases. Alternate translation: “to silence the ignorance of foolish people by doing good”

See: Information Structure

1 Peter 2:15 (#2)

“doing good to silence the ignorance of the foolish people”

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **ignorance**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: “doing good to silence the ignorant things that foolish people are saying”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 2:16 (#1)

“as free {people}”

Peter is leaving out some of the words that a sentence would need in many languages to be complete. If it would be helpful in your language, you could supply these words from the context. These words could be: (1) the command to submit to authorities stated in [2:13](#). Alternate translation: “submit as free people” (2) an implied imperative verb. Alternate translation: “act as free people” or “live as free people”

See: Ellipsis

1 Peter 2:16 (#2)

“as a covering of evil”

Here, **covering** could refer to: (1) something to prevent people from knowing about one’s evil deeds. Alternate translation: “as a way to prevent

others from seeing your evil" (2) an excuse or pretext to do evil deeds. Alternate translation: "as an excuse to do evil"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:17 (#1)

"the brotherhood"

Here, **brotherhood** refers to all Christian believers. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "the community of believers"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:18 (#1)

""

General Information:\n\nPeter begins to speak specifically to people who were slaves who worked in people's houses.

1 Peter 2:18 (#2)

"to the good and gentle ones"

The words **good** and **gentle** mean similar things. Peter uses this repetition to emphasize that such masters treat their servants very kindly. If your language does not use repetition to do this, you can use one phrase and provide emphasis in another way. Alternate translation: "to the very kind ones"

See: Doublet

1 Peter 2:18 (#3)

"to the crooked ones"

Here, **crooked ones** is used to refer to people who act dishonestly or unjustly as if their morals were an object that could be bent or twisted. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "to the dishonest ones"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:19 (#1)

"this {finds} favor"

Peter assumes that his readers will know that he is referring to finding **favor** with God, which is what he states in the next verse. If it would be helpful to your readers, you could indicate that explicitly. Alternate translation: "this is deserving of God's favor" or "this is pleasing to God"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 2:19 (#2)

"because of consciousness of God"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **consciousness**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "because one is aware of God"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 2:19 (#3)

"because of consciousness of God"

Peter is using the possessive form to describe **consciousness** that is about or concerning **God**. If this is not clear in your language, you could use a different expression. Alternate translation: "because of having consciousness about God"

See: Possession

1 Peter 2:19 (#4)

"of God"

Here, **God** refers to who **God** is and what he requires from his people. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "because of consciousness of who God is and what he requires"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 2:20 (#1)

"For what credit {is there} if, sinning and being beaten, you will endure"

Peter is not asking for information, but is using the question form here to emphasize that there is nothing praiseworthy about suffering for doing something wrong. If you would not use a rhetorical question for this purpose in your language, you could translate this sentence as a statement or an exclamation and communicate the emphasis in another way. Alternate translation: "For there is no credit if, sinning and being beaten, you will endure."

See: Rhetorical Question

1 Peter 2:20 (#2)

"being beaten"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "someone beats you" or "your master beats you"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 2:20 (#3)

"doing good and suffering"

This could mean: (1) someone suffers even though that person did what is good. Alternate translation: "suffering despite doing good" (2) someone suffers because that person did what is good. Alternate translation: "suffering because of doing good"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Peter 2:20 (#4)

"this {finds} favor with God"

See how you translated a similar phrase in the previous verse.

1 Peter 2:21 (#1)

"to this"

Here, **this** refers back to what Peter stated at the end of the previous verse. Believers are called by God to endure suffering while doing what is good. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate

translation: "to endure suffering when you have done what is good"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 2:21 (#2)

"to this you were called"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "God has called you to this"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 2:21 (#3)

"you might follow in his footsteps"

Peter uses **follow in his footsteps** to refer to following Jesus' example about enduring suffering. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "you might imitate his behavior"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:22 (#1)

"who did no sin,"

This verse is a quotation from [53:9](#). It may be helpful to your readers to indicate this by setting off all of this material with quotation marks or with whatever punctuation or convention your language uses to indicate a quotation.

See: Quote Markings

1 Peter 2:22 (#2)

"neither was deceit found in his mouth"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "neither did anyone find deceit in his mouth"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 2:22 (#3)**"neither was deceit found in his mouth"**

Peter quotes Isaiah referring to **deceit** as if it were an object that could be found inside someone's mouth. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "neither was deceit spoken out of his mouth"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:22 (#4)**"neither was deceit found in his mouth"**

Peter quotes Isaiah describing something the Messiah would say by association with **his mouth**, which he would use to say something. In this case it is something the Messiah did not say. If your readers would not understand this, you could use an equivalent expression or plain language. Alternate translation: "neither did he say something deceitful"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 2:23 (#1)**"who being reviled, did not revile back"**

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "whom people reviled, did not revile them back"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 2:23 (#2)**"he entrusted {himself} to the one judging justly"**

Here, **the one judging justly** refers to God. This means that Jesus trusted God to punish those who reviled him or to prove that he was innocent. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "he entrusted himself to God, who judges justly"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 2:24 (#1)**"who himself bore our sins"**

Peter uses the word **himself** here to emphasize that Jesus alone is the one who bore our sins. Use a way that is natural in your language to indicate this emphasis. Alternate translation: "none other than Jesus bore our sins" or "Jesus, that very person, bore our sins"

See: Reflexive Pronouns

1 Peter 2:24 (#2)**"bore our sins in his body on the tree"**

Peter uses **bore our sins** to refer to Jesus being punished for **our sins** as if **sins** were an object that he carried on **his body**. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "suffered the punishment for our sins in his body on the tree"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:24 (#3)**"the tree"**

Peter uses **tree** to refer to the cross on which Jesus died, which was made of wood. If your readers would not understand this, you could use an equivalent expression or plain language, as in the UST.

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 2:24 (#4)**"having died to the sins"**

Here, **having died to sins** is a metaphor that means to no longer be controlled by sin. Like a dead person is free from sinning because they are no longer alive, so believers are free to stop sinning because Jesus bore the punishment for their sins. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "being no longer controlled by sin"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:24 (#5)**"having died to the sins"**

This clause refers to an event that occurs before the event in the next clause. If it would be helpful to your readers, you could show this relationship by using a fuller phrase. Alternate translation: "after having died to sins"

See: Connect — Sequential Time Relationship

1 Peter 2:24 (#6)**"we might live for righteousness"**

When Peter says **we**, he is speaking of himself and other believers in Christ, so **we** would be inclusive. Your language may require you to mark this form.

See: Exclusive and Inclusive 'We'

1 Peter 2:24 (#7)**"by whose wounds you were healed"**

This clause is a quotation from [53:5](#). It may be helpful to your readers to indicate this by setting off all of this material with quotation marks or with whatever punctuation or convention your language uses to indicate a quotation.

See: Quote Markings

1 Peter 2:24 (#8)**"by whose wounds you were healed"**

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "God has healed you by means of his wounds"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 2:24 (#9)**"by whose wounds"**

Here, **wounds** refers to all the suffering Jesus endured when he was beaten and killed on the cross. If our readers would misunderstand this, you

could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "by whose suffering and death"

See: Synecdoche

1 Peter 2:24 (#10)**"you were healed"**

Here, **healed** could mean: (1) being freed from the penalty and power of sin, which could include physical healing. Alternate translation: "you were freed from the effects of sin" (2) being forgiven for their sins and having a restored relationship with God. Alternate translation: "you were forgiven"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:25 (#1)**"you were like straying sheep"**

Peter speaks about his readers before they believed in Christ as if they had been similar to lost sheep that were wandering around aimlessly. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "you were living aimlessly without knowing God"

See: Simile

1 Peter 2:25 (#2)**"you have been turned back"**

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "God has turned you back"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 2:25 (#3)**"the shepherd and overseer of your souls"**

Peter uses **shepherd** and **overseer** to refer to Jesus. Just as a **shepherd** protects his sheep and an **overseer** takes care of his workers, Jesus protects and takes care of those who trust in him. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "the one who protects and takes care of your souls"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 2:25 (#4)

"of your souls"

See how you translated **souls** in [1:9](#).

See: Synecdoche

1 Peter 3:1 (#1)

""

General Information:\n\nIn [3:1-6](#) Peter gives instructions specifically to women who are wives.

1 Peter 3:1 (#2)

"some are being disobedient to the word"

Here, **being disobedient to the word** could refer to: (1) refusing to believe the gospel message, as in [2:8](#). Alternate translation: "some do not believe the message about Jesus" (2) disobeying the commands God gave in his word. Alternate translation: "some do not obey what God commands in his word"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 3:1 (#3)

"they will be won"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "you will win them"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 3:1 (#4)

"they will be won"

Here, **won** is an idiom that means that the unbelieving husbands will become believers in Jesus. If your readers would not understand this, you could use an equivalent idiom or use plain language. Alternate translation: "they will be persuaded to believe in Christ"

See: Idiom

1 Peter 3:1 (#5)

"without a word"

Peter is leaving out some of the words that a clause would need in many languages to be complete. If it would be helpful in your language, you could supply these words from the context. Alternate translation: "without you saying a word."

See: Ellipsis

1 Peter 3:1 (#6)

"without a word"

Here, **word** refers to anything the wives might say to their husbands about the gospel message. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "without a word about the gospel"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 3:2 (#1)

"having observed"

This phrase indicates the reason why the unbelieving husbands would become believers in Jesus. These husbands became believers because they **observed** how their wives behaved. If it would be helpful in your language, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "because they observed"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Peter 3:2 (#2)

"your pure behavior with fear"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **behavior**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "you behave purely and with fear"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 3:2 (#3)**"your pure behavior"**

This could refer to: (1) the wives' sincere and honest behavior. Alternate translation: "your sincere behavior" (2) the wives' sexually chaste behavior. Alternate translation: "your sexually chaste behavior"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 3:3 (#1)**"whose"**

Here, **whose** refers to the Christian wives to whom Peter is speaking. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "your"

See: Pronouns — When to Use Them

1 Peter 3:3 (#2)**"whose adornment"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **adornment**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "they way you adorn yourselves"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 3:4 (#1)**"but the hidden man of the heart"**

If it would be helpful in your language, you could begin this verse as a new sentence. If you do so, then you will need to repeat the subject and verb from the previous verse. Alternate translation: "Rather, let your adornment be the inner man of the heart"

See: Connect — Contrast Relationship

1 Peter 3:4 (#2)**"the hidden man of the heart"**

Here, **hidden man** and **heart** both refer to a person's thoughts or emotions. If this would confuse your readers, you could express the

meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "the inner thoughts"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 3:4 (#3)**"the hidden man of the heart"**

Peter is using the possessive form to indicate that the **hidden man** is the same thing as **the heart**. If this is not clear in your language, you could use express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "the hidden man, which is the heart" or "the hidden man, namely, the heart"

See: Possession

1 Peter 3:4 (#4)**"in the imperishable thing of the gentle and quiet spirit"**

Peter is using the possessive form to indicate that the **imperishable thing** is the same thing as a **gentle and quiet spirit**. If this is not clear in your language, you could use express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "in the imperishable thing, which is a gentle and quiet spirit" or "in the imperishable thing, namely, a gentle and quiet spirit"

See: Possession

1 Peter 3:4 (#5)**"of the gentle and quiet spirit"**

Here, **quiet** means "peaceful" or "calm." It does not mean the opposite of loud. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "of a gentle and peaceful spirit"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 3:4 (#6)**"of the gentle and quiet spirit"**

Here, **spirit** refers to a person's attitude or temperament. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "of a gentle and quiet attitude."

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 3:4 (#7)

"which is very precious before God"

Peter refers to God's opinion as if it were a person standing directly in front of him. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "which God considers to be very precious"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 3:5 (#1)

"adorned themselves"

Peter speaks of the attitude of the holy women as if it were something with which they **adorned themselves**. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternative translation: "made themselves beautiful"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 3:5 (#2)

"being subjected to their own husbands"

See how you translated the similar clause in [3:1](#).

1 Peter 3:6 (#1)

"whose children you have become"

Peter uses a Hebrew idiom here in which people are said to be the **children** of someone who has qualities similar to theirs. Women who believe and who act like Sarah acted are thought of as if they were her actual **children**. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly or use a simile. Alternate translation: "who resemble her as if you were her children"

See: Idiom

1 Peter 3:6 (#2)

"not being afraid of any terror"

The phrase **not being afraid of any** translates two negative words in Greek. Peter uses them together to emphasize that believing women should not fear anything at all. If your language can use two negatives together for emphasis without them cancelling each other to create a positive meaning, it would be appropriate to use that construction here.

See: Double Negatives

1 Peter 3:7 (#1)

""

General Information:\n\nIn this verse Peter gives instructions specifically to men who are husbands.

1 Peter 3:7 (#2)

"live with the female"

Here, **the female** refers to the wives of the men to whom Peter is writing, not to one particular woman. If this would be misunderstood in your language, use a more natural phrase. Alternate translation: "live with the women whom you have married"

See: Generic Noun Phrases

1 Peter 3:7 (#3)

"according to knowledge"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **knowledge**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "in a knowledgeable way"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 3:7 (#4)

"as with a weaker container"

Here Peter refers to women as if they were **weaker** containers. The word **container** is a term used to refer to both men and women in the Bible ([9:15](#)). Just as clay pots can break easily, so are human beings weak. Here Peter specifically refers to women as **weaker** containers because women are usually physically weaker than men. If this might

confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "as with someone who is weaker than you are"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 3:7 (#5)

"assigning honor as also fellow heirs of the grace of life"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **honor** and **heirs**, you can express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "honor them as also those who will inherit with you the grace of life"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 3:7 (#6)

"fellow heirs of the grace of life"

Peter speaks of **the grace of life** as if it were something that people inherit. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly or use a simile. Alternate translation: "those who will experience the grace of life together"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 3:7 (#7)

"of the grace of life"

Peter is using the possessive form to describe **grace** that is **life**. The word **grace** refers to a gracious gift and **life** refers to eternal **life**. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "of the gracious gift, namely, eternal life"

See: Possession

1 Peter 3:7 (#8)

"so that your prayers will not be hindered"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "so that nothing will hinder your prayers"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 3:8 (#1)

""

General Information:\n\nIn [3:8-12](#) Peter writes instructions to all believers.

1 Peter 3:8 (#2)

"be} likeminded"

Alternate translation: "have the same opinion and be" or "have the same attitude and be"

1 Peter 3:8 (#3)

"loving as brothers"

Although **brothers** is masculine, Peter is using the phrase **loving as brothers** in a generic sense to refer to the kind of love that all believers should have for other believers. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "loving as fellow believers"

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Peter 3:9 (#1)

"not paying back evil in exchange for evil or insult in exchange for insult"

Peter uses **paying back** to refer to responding to the actions of another person as if one was returning money to that person for those actions. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "not doing evil to someone who does evil to you or insulting someone who insults you"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 3:9 (#2)

"blessing"

Peter is leaving out some of the words that a clause would need in many languages to be complete. If it would be helpful in your language, you could supply these words from earlier in the verse.

Alternate translation: "blessing those who do evil to you or insult you"

See: Ellipsis

1 Peter 3:9 (#3)

"to this you were called"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "God called you to this"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 3:9 (#4)

"to this you were called so that"

Here, **this** could refer to: (1) **blessing** earlier in the verse. Alternate translation: "you were called to bless so that" (2) **inherit a blessing** later in the verse "to this you were called so that"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 3:9 (#5)

"so that you might inherit a blessing"

Peter speaks of experiencing God's **blessing** as if one is receiving an inheritance. If this might confuse your readers, you could express it plainly. Alternate translation: "so that you might experience God's blessing as your permanent possession"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 3:10 (#1)

"For"

For here introduces a quotation from the Old Testament ([Psalm 34:12-16](#)). If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable phrase that indicates that Peter is quoting from an important text. Alternate translation: "It is as David wrote in the scriptures"

See: Quotations and Quote Margins

1 Peter 3:10 (#2)

"Let the one wanting to love life and to see good days"

From this clause through to the end of [3:12](#), Peter quotes from [Psalm 34:12-16](#). It may be helpful to your readers to indicate this by setting off all of this material with quotation marks or with whatever punctuation or convention your language uses to indicate a quotation.

See: Quote Markings

1 Peter 3:10 (#3)

"the one wanting to love life and to see good days"

These two phrases mean basically the same thing and emphasize the desire to have a good life. If stating the same thing twice might be confusing for your readers, you could combine the phrases into one. Alternate translation: "the one truly wanting to have a good life"

See: Parallelism

1 Peter 3:10 (#4)

"to see good days"

Peter quotes David speaking of experiencing a good lifetime as **to see good days**. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "to experience a good lifetime"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 3:10 (#5)

"his tongue from evil, and his lips not to speak deceit"

Peter quotes David using the words **tongue** and **lips** to refer to the person who is speaking. If it would be helpful in your language, you could use an equivalent expression from your culture or plain language. Alternate translation: "himself from speaking evil and from speaking deceit"

See: Synecdoche

1 Peter 3:10 (#6)

"his tongue from evil, and his lips not to speak deceit"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **evil** and **deceit**, you can express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "his tongue from saying evil things and his lips from speaking deceitful things"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 3:11 (#1)

"let him turn away from evil"

Here, **turn away from** is a metaphor that means to avoid doing something. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "let him avoid doing evil"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 3:11 (#2)

"Let him seek peace and let him pursue it"

The phrases **seek peace** and **pursue it** mean basically the same thing. The repetition is used to emphasize the importance of living peacefully with other people. If your language does not use repetition to do this, you can use one phrase and provide emphasis in another way. Alternate translation: "Let him earnestly pursue peace"

See: Doublet

1 Peter 3:11 (#3)

"Let him seek peace"

Here, **peace** refers to peaceful relationships between people. If it might be helpful to your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "Let him seek to live peacefully with others"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 3:12 (#1)

"the eyes of the Lord {are} on righteous ones"

Here, **eyes** being **on** someone is an idiom that refers to God acting favorably toward someone by taking care of that person. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly or use a similar idiom in your language. Alternate translation: "The Lord lovingly takes care of the righteous ones"

See: Idiom

1 Peter 3:12 (#2)

"his ears {are} toward their request"

Here, **ears** being **toward** someone's **request** is an idiom that refers to God listening to that person's request. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly or use a similar idiom in your language. Alternate translation: "the Lord listens to their request"

See: Idiom

1 Peter 3:12 (#3)

"his ears {are} toward their request"

The idea that the Lord listens to the requests of righteous people also implies that he responds to those requests. If this might be helpful to your readers, you could state this explicitly. Alternate translation: "he listens to and grants their request"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 3:12 (#4)

"their request"

Here, **request** refers to requests in general, not to one particular **request**. If this would be misunderstood in your language, use a more natural phrase. Alternate translation: "their requests"

See: Generic Noun Phrases

1 Peter 3:12 (#5)

"but the face of the Lord {is} against"

Here, **face** refers to the Lord himself. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the

meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "But the Lord is against"

See: Synecdoche

1 Peter 3:12 (#6)

"but the face of the Lord {is} against"

Here, **the face** being **against** someone is an idiom that refers to one person opposing another person. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly or use a similar idiom in your language. Alternate translation: "but the Lord opposes"

See: Idiom

1 Peter 3:12 (#7)

"those doing evil"

After this phrase, Peter also ends his quotation from the book of Psalms. If you decided in [3:10](#) to mark this as a quotation, indicate that ending here with whatever punctuation or convention your language uses to indicate the end of a quotation.

See: Quote Markings

1 Peter 3:13 (#1)

""

Connecting Statement:\n\nIn [3:13-22](#) Peter teaches the believers how to behave when unbelievers persecute them.

1 Peter 3:13 (#2)

"who {is} the one who will harm you if you become zealous ones of the good"

Peter is not asking for information, but is using the question form here to emphasize that it is unlikely that someone would harm them if they did good things. If you would not use a rhetorical question for this purpose in your language, you could translate his words as a statement or an exclamation and communicate the emphasis in another way. Alternate translation: "no one will harm you if you become zealous ones of the good"

See: Rhetorical Question

1 Peter 3:13 (#3)

"zealous ones of the good"

Peter is using the possessive form to describe people who are **zealous** about doing **good** deeds. If this is not clear in your language, you could use a different expression. Alternate translation: "ones zealous to do good deeds"

See: Possession

1 Peter 3:14 (#1)

"you might suffer because of righteousness"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **righteousness**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "you might suffer because you do what is right"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 3:14 (#2)

"you are} blessed ones"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "God will cause you to be blessed ones"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 3:14 (#3)

"But you should not fear the fear of them nor be troubled"

This sentence is a quotation from [8:12](#). It may be helpful to your readers to indicate this by setting off all of this material with quotation marks or with whatever punctuation or convention your language uses to indicate a quotation.

See: Quote Markings

1 Peter 3:14 (#4)

"But you should not fear the fear of them nor be troubled"

These two phrases mean the same thing. Peter states the same idea twice in order to emphasize that believers should not be afraid of people who persecute them. If stating the same thing twice might be confusing for your readers, you could combine the phrases into one. Alternate translation: "But you should not fear at all what people might do to you"

See: Parallelism

1 Peter 3:14 (#5)

"you should not fear the fear of them"

This could refer to: (1) the fear that unbelievers have. Alternate translation: "you should not fear what they fear" or "you should not fear the same things that they fear" (2) the fear that righteous people have for unbelievers. Alternate translation: "you should not fear them"

See: Possession

1 Peter 3:15 (#1)

"sanctify the Lord Christ in your hearts"

Peter uses **sanctify the Lord Christ** to refer to acknowledging Christ's holiness. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "acknowledge in your hearts that the Lord Christ is holy"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 3:15 (#2)

"in your hearts"

Here, **hearts** refers to the thoughts or emotions of Peter's readers. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "in your minds" or "within yourselves"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 3:15 (#3)

"for a defense"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **defense**, you can express the same idea

in another way. Alternate translation: "to defend your faith"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 3:15 (#4)

"who asks you for a word"

Peter uses **word** to refer to an answer or explanation spoken by using words. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "who asks you for a statement"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 3:15 (#5)

"concerning the hope in you"

Peter speaks of **hope** as if it were something that could be inside a person. If this would confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "concerning your hope" or "concerning the hope that you have"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 3:16 (#1)

"with meekness and fear"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **meekness** and **fear**, you can express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "by being meek and fearful"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 3:16 (#2)

"having a good conscience"

This phrase implies not doing anything sinful that would cause a person to not have a **good conscience**. If this might confuse your readers, you could state this explicitly. Alternate translation: "doing nothing wrong"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 3:16 (#3)

"so that, in what you are being slandered, the ones reviling your good behavior in Christ may be ashamed"

If it would be more natural in your language, you could change the order of these clauses. Alternate translation: "so that the ones who are reviling your good behavior in Christ may be ashamed about why you are being slandered"

See: Information Structure

1 Peter 3:16 (#4)

"you are being slandered"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "people are slandering you"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 3:16 (#5)

"your good behavior in Christ"

Here, **in Christ** refers to being a Christian. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "your good behavior as a Christian"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 3:16 (#6)

"the ones reviling your good behavior in Christ may be ashamed"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "God may shame the ones who are reviling your good behavior in Christ"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 3:17 (#1)

"doing good," - "doing evil"

These two phrases indicate two different reasons for suffering. If it would be helpful to your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "because of doing good ... because of doing evil"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Peter 3:17 (#2)

"if the will of God wills"

Peter uses **the will of God** to refer to God himself. If your readers would not understand this, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "if God wills"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 3:18 (#1)

"for sins"

Here, **sins** implies the **sins** of people other than Jesus, because Jesus never sinned. If it would be helpful to your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "for the sake of the sins of others"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 3:18 (#2)

"having indeed been killed in flesh"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "people having indeed killed him in the flesh"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 3:18 (#3)

"having indeed been killed in flesh"

Here, **flesh** refers to Christ's body, which was made of **flesh**. Peter is saying that the body of Christ was killed. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "having indeed been killed physically"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 3:18 (#4)**"having been made alive in spirit"**

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "God's spirit having made him alive" or "God having made him alive in the spirit"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 3:18 (#5)**"having been made alive in spirit"**

Here, **spirit** could refer to: (1) the Holy Spirit, in which case this phrase would indicate the means by which Jesus was made alive. Alternate translation: "having been made him alive by the Spirit" (2) Jesus' spiritual existence, in which case this phrase would be referring to the spiritual realm that is in contrast to the physical realm referred to with the phrase "in the flesh." Alternate translation: "having been made alive spiritually" or "having been made alive in the spiritual realm"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 3:19 (#1)**"in which"**

Here, **which** refers to "spirit" in the previous verse. As in the previous verse, this could refer to: (1) the Holy Spirit. Alternate translation: "by means of the Spirit" (2) Jesus' spiritual existence. Alternate translation: "in the spiritual realm"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 3:19 (#2)**"he proclaimed"**

Peter is leaving out some of the words that a sentence would need in many languages to be complete. If it would be helpful in your language, you could supply these words from the context. This phrase could mean: (1) Jesus proclaimed God's victory over sin and death, which he accomplished through his death and resurrection.

Alternate translation: "he proclaimed God's victory" (2) Jesus preached the gospel to wicked people indirectly through the preaching of Noah during the time before the great flood. This interpretation is less likely to be correct, because it would mean that Noah was actually the one preaching and Peter does not mention Noah preaching or Jesus' pre-incarnate existence anywhere in this letter. Alternate translation: "he preached the gospel"

See: Ellipsis

1 Peter 3:19 (#3)**"to the spirits in prison"**

Here, **spirits** could refer to: (1) evil spirits whom God imprisoned because of what they did before the flood that occurred in Noah's time (See: [2 Peter 2:4-5](#); [Jude 6-7](#); [Genesis 6:1-4](#)), as in the UST. (2) the spirits of people who died during the flood that occurred in Noah's time. This interpretation is a less likely to be correct because Peter never refers to people as **spirits**, but rather "souls," as in the next verse. Alternate translation: "to those people who had died and were in prison"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 3:19 (#4)**"in prison"**

Here Peter uses **prison** as a metaphor. It could refer to: (1) a place where God imprisoned certain evil spirits whom he will judge when he judges the whole world (See: [2 Peter 2:4-5](#); [Jude 6-7](#)). Alternate translation: "whom God had imprisoned to await judgment" (2) the place where sinful people go when they die. Alternate translation: "in hell"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 3:20 (#1)**"having disobeyed"**

Peter is leaving out a word that a clause would need in many languages to be complete. If it would be helpful in your language, you could supply the word from the context. Alternate translation: "having disobeyed God"

See: Ellipsis

1 Peter 3:20 (#2)

"the patience of God"

Peter uses **patience of God** to refer to God himself. If your readers would not understand this, you could use an equivalent expression or plain language. Alternate translation: "God himself"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 3:20 (#3)

"in the days of Noah"

Here Peter uses **days of Noah** to refer to the time period when Noah was alive. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "in the time of Noah"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 3:20 (#4)

"an ark being constructed"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "when Noah was constructing an ark"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 3:21 (#1)

"which"

Here, **which** refers back to the "water" mentioned at the end of the last verse. If this might confuse your readers, you could express this explicitly, as in the UST.

See: Pronouns — When to Use Them

1 Peter 3:21 (#2)

"which, {being} an antitype, now saves you also, baptism"

If it would be more natural in your language, you could change the order of these phrases. Alternate translation: "which, being an antitype for baptism, now saves you also"

See: Information Structure

1 Peter 3:21 (#3)

"which, {being} an antitype, now saves you also, baptism"

Here, **antitype** refers to one thing that is an analogy for another thing. In this context the "water" from the previous verse is an analogy for baptism. If it would be helpful to your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "which is a symbol for baptism, now saves you also" or "which is analogous to baptism, now saves you also"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 3:21 (#4)

"baptism"

Here Peter uses **baptism** to refer to the faith in Jesus that believers profess when they are baptized. The Bible clearly states that God saves people by grace through faith, not by any work like baptism ([Ephesians 2:8-9](#)). See the discussion in the General Notes for this chapter. If this might confuse your readers, you could use an equivalent expression or plain language. Alternate translation: "the faith in Jesus demonstrated by baptism"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 3:21 (#5)

"not a removal of dirt from the flesh, but an appeal of a good conscience to God"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **removal** and **appeal**, you can express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "it does not remove dirt from the flesh, but appeals to God for a good conscience"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 3:21 (#6)**"from the flesh"**

Here, Peter uses **flesh** to refer to a person's physical body that is made of **flesh**. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "from the body"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 3:21 (#7)**"an appeal of a good conscience to God"**

Here the phrase **a good conscience** means Peter's readers do not feel guilty because they know that God has forgiven their sins. If this might confuse your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "an appeal to God to know that your sins have been forgiven"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 3:21 (#8)**"now saves you also, baptism—not a removal of dirt from the flesh, but an appeal of a good conscience to God—through the resurrection of Jesus Christ"**

Here, **through the resurrection of Jesus Christ** indicates the means by which the faith demonstrated by baptism saves. If it would be more natural in your language, you could change the order of these phrases to make that meaning clear. Alternate translation: "baptism now saves you also through the resurrection of Jesus Christ. It is not a removal of dirt from the flesh, but an appeal to God for a good conscience"

See: Information Structure

1 Peter 3:21 (#9)**"through the resurrection of Jesus Christ"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **resurrection**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "through God raising Jesus Christ from the dead"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 3:22 (#1)**"who is at the right hand of God, having gone into heaven, with angels and authorities and powers having been subjected to him"**

The phrases **having gone** and **having been subjected** indicate that those two clauses describe events that occurred before the event in the first clause in this verse. If it would be more natural in your language, you could change the order of these phrases so that they appear in chronological order. Alternate translation: "after having gone into heaven, with angels and authorities and powers having been subjected to him, he is at the right hand of God"

See: Information Structure

1 Peter 3:22 (#2)**"who is at the right hand of God"**

Here, Peter uses **right hand** to refer to the place located at the right side of God in heaven. If this would confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "who is at God's right side"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 3:22 (#3)**"who is at the right hand of God"**

In this culture, the place at the **right** side of a ruler was a position of honor. If it would be helpful to your readers, you could indicate that explicitly. Alternate translation: "who is at the place of honor next to God"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 3:22 (#4)**"with angels and authorities and powers having been subjected to him"**

The words **angels**, **authorities**, and **powers** are all terms for the ranks of supernatural beings, both angelic and demonic. If your language does not have three different terms for rulers or authorities, you can combine them. Alternate translation: "all types of supernatural beings having been subjected to him"

See: Doublet

1 Peter 3:22 (#5)

"with angels and authorities and powers having been subjected to him"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "God having subjected angels and authorities and powers to him"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 4:1 (#1)

"Therefore"

Therefore here refers back to what Peter has said about Jesus' suffering in [3:18](#). If it might help your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "Considering what I have written about Christ's suffering"

See: Connecting Words and Phrases

1 Peter 4:1 (#2)

"in the flesh," - "in the flesh"

Here, **flesh** refers to the human body, which is made of flesh. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "in the body ... in the body"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 4:1 (#3)

"arm yourselves {with} the same way of thinking"

Here Peter uses **arm yourselves** to refer to preparing one's mind for something. As soldiers get their weapons ready for battle, so should Christians be mentally prepared to suffer for their faith. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly or use a simile. Alternate translation: "prepare your minds with the same way of thinking"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 4:1 (#4)

"with} the same way of thinking"

Here Peter uses **the same way of thinking** to refer to Jesus' **way of thinking** when he suffered. If this might confuse your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "with the same way of thinking about suffering that Christ had when he suffered"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 4:1 (#5)

"has ceased from sin"

Here, **ceased from sin** means "no longer living with a sinful mindset." The idea is that suffering because of one's faith indicates that a person is not living sinfully. Christians are often persecuted by unbelievers because they refuse to act sinfully. This phrase does not mean that Christians who suffer never sin. If this might confuse your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "has stopped living sinfully"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 4:2 (#1)

"in order to"

Here, **in order to** introduces a purpose clause. This could mean: (1) this verse states the purpose for ceasing from sin mentioned at the end of the previous verse. Alternate translation (without a comma preceding): "so that he will" (2) this verse states the purpose for the command to "arm yourselves" in the previous verse. Alternate translation (starting a new sentence): "Arm yourselves in order to"

See: Connect — Goal (Purpose) Relationship

1 Peter 4:2 (#2)

"the remaining time in the flesh"

Peter uses **time in the flesh** to refer to a person's lifetime. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate

translation: "the remaining time of your life" or "the rest of your life"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 4:2 (#3)

"for the desires of men"

Here, **desires** refers specifically to sinful **desires**. If it would be helpful to your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "for the sinful desires of men"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 4:2 (#4)

"for the desires of men"

Although the term **men** is masculine, Peter is using the word here in a generic sense to refer to humans in general. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "for human desires"

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Peter 4:3 (#1)

"the time having passed {is} enough"

Alternate translation: "enough time has passed"

1 Peter 4:3 (#2)

"the will of the Gentiles"

Here Peter uses **Gentiles** to refer to sinful people who do not know God. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. See the discussion of this term in the General Notes for this chapter. Alternate translation: "the will of those people who do not know God"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 4:3 (#3)

"having lived in licentiousness, lusts, drunkenness, carousing, drinking parties, and lawless idolatry"

Peter speaks of these different sins as if they were places that his readers had formerly **lived in**. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "having practiced licentiousness, lusts, drunkenness, carousing, drinking parties, and lawless idolatry"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 4:3 (#4)

"having lived in licentiousness, lusts, drunkenness, carousing, drinking parties, and lawless idolatry"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **licentiousness**, **lusts**, **drunkenness**, **carousing**, and **idolatry**, you can express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "having lived licentious and lustful lives, getting drunk, attending immoral parties and drinking parties, and worshiping prohibited idols"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 4:4 (#1)

"you are not running with {them} into the same outpouring of recklessness"

Peter uses **running into** to refer to being eager to participate in sinful acts with unbelievers. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "you are not eagerly joining them to participate in the same outpouring of recklessness"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 4:4 (#2)

"outpouring of recklessness"

Peter uses **outpouring** to refer to acting sinfully to such a high degree that it is as if sin were pouring out of the person like a flood. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "abundant acts of recklessness"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 4:4 (#3)**"of recklessness"**

The word **recklessness** refers to dangerous behavior that shows that a person does not care about the consequences of his actions. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "of careless sinning"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 4:5 (#1)**"they will give a word"**

Here Peter uses **give** to refer to speaking something. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "they will speak a word"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 4:5 (#2)**"they will give a word"**

Here Peter uses **word** to refer to an explanation that they would speak using words. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "they will give an account"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 4:5 (#3)**"to the one being ready to judge"**

Here, **the one being ready to judge** could refer to: (1) God. Alternate translation: "to God, who is ready to judge" (2) Christ. Alternate translation: "to Christ, who is ready to judge"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 4:5 (#4)**"those living and dead ones"**

The phrase **living and dead ones** refers to all people, whether they are still alive or have died. If this might confuse your readers, you could express

the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "everyone"

See: Merism

1 Peter 4:6 (#1)**"the gospel was preached also to dead ones"**

Here, **dead ones** refers to people who heard the gospel while they were alive but had died by the time Peter wrote this letter. Some people believe that this clause means that Jesus went to hell and preached the gospel to people who had died before Jesus himself died on the cross. However, that idea would contradict the statement in [9:27](#) that "men are appointed to die once, and after that, the judgment." The Bible does not state that God gave anyone a second chance to believe in Jesus after they had already died. If this use of **dead ones** might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "the gospel was preached also to those who have since died"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 4:6 (#2)**"the gospel was preached"**

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. This could mean: (1) people preached the gospel. Alternate translation: "people preached the gospel" (2) Christ preached the gospel. Alternate translation: "Christ preached the gospel"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 4:6 (#3)**"they might be judged indeed in the flesh according to men"**

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. This could mean: (1) men judged and persecuted them during their lives according to human standards. Alternate translation: "men judged them in the flesh by human standards" (2) God judged them as

humans during their lives. Alternate translation: "God indeed judged them in the flesh as humans"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 4:6 (#4)

"according to men"

Although the term **men** is masculine, Peter is using the word here in a generic sense that includes both men and women. Alternate translation: "according to people" or "as people"

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Peter 4:6 (#5)

"in the flesh"

Here Peter uses **in the flesh** to refer to a person's lifetime. See how you translated this expression in [4:2](#).

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 4:6 (#6)

"they might live"

Here, **live** refers to experiencing eternal life. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "they might experience eternal life"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 4:6 (#7)

"they might live in the spirit"

Here, **the spirit** could refer to: (1) the Holy Spirit, in which case this phrase would indicate the means by which the people received eternal life. Alternate translation: "they might live by the Spirit" (2) their spiritual existence, in which case this phrase would be referring to the spiritual realm that is contrasted with the physical realm mentioned earlier in the verse with the phrase "in the flesh." Alternate translation: "they might live spiritually" or "they might live in the spiritual realm" See how you translated the same expression in [3:18](#).

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 4:7 (#1)

"the end of all things"

Here, **the end of all things** refers to the end of the world, when Jesus returns and judges everyone. If this might confuse your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "the end of the world, when Jesus returns,"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 4:7 (#2)

"has come near"

Peter uses **has come near** to refer to something that will happen soon. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "will soon happen"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 4:7 (#3)

"be of sound mind, and be sober"

The words translated as **sound mind** and **sober** mean basically the same thing. Peter uses them to emphasize the need to think clearly since the end of the world is near. If your language does not use repetition to do this, you can use one phrase and provide emphasis in another way. Alternate translation: "be completely clearheaded"

See: Doublet

1 Peter 4:7 (#4)

"be sober"

See how you translated **sober** in [1:13](#).

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 4:7 (#5)

"for prayers"

Here, **for** introduces a purpose clause. Peter is stating a purpose for his readers to think clearly. Use a natural way in your language for introducing

a purpose clause. Alternate translation: “for the purpose of praying prayers”

See: Connect — Goal (Purpose) Relationship

1 Peter 4:8 (#1)

“for love covers up a multitude of sins”

Peter describes **love** as if it were a person who could cover something up, and he describes **sins** as if they were objects that could be covered up. This clause, **covers up**, means that people who love others will forgive them for the sins that they commit against them. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly or use similes. Alternate translation: “for those who love forgive the many sins committed against them by others”

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 4:9 (#1)

“be} hospitable ones”

The word **hospitable** refers to showing kindness to and providing for the needs of guests and travelers. This was especially important in Peter’s time because inns were dangerous places where people did many immoral activities, so Christians could not stay in them. If it might be helpful to your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: “be those who provide food and a sleeping place” or “be those who provide room and board”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 4:9 (#2)

“without complaining”

Here Peter uses a figure of speech that expresses a strong positive meaning by using a negative word together with a word that is the opposite of the intended meaning. If this is confusing in your language, you can express the meaning positively. Alternate translation: “with cheerfulness”

See: Litotes

1 Peter 4:10 (#1)

“just as each one has received a gift”

Here, **gift** refers to special spiritual abilities that God gives to believers. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: “just as each one has received a special spiritual ability from God”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 4:10 (#2)

“as good stewards of the diverse grace of God”

Peter uses **stewards** to refer to Christians using spiritual abilities from God to serve other believers as if they were managing resources for a boss. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly or use a simile. Alternate translation: “as those managing well the diverse grace of God”

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 4:10 (#3)

“of the diverse grace of God”

Peter is using the possessive form to describe **grace** that is given by God. The word **grace** refers to the various spiritual gifts that God graciously gives believers. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: “of the diverse, gracious gifts from God”

See: Possession

1 Peter 4:11 (#1)

“If anyone speaks—as {with} words of God”

Peter is leaving out some of the words that a clause would need in many languages to be complete. If it would be helpful in your language, you could supply these words from the context. Alternate translation: “if anyone speaks, let him speak as if he is speaking the words of God”

See: Ellipsis

1 Peter 4:11 (#2)

"if anyone serves—as from strength that God supplies"

Peter is leaving out some of the words that a clause would need in many languages to be complete. If it would be helpful in your language, you could supply these words from the context. Alternate translation: "if anyone serves others, let him serve others as if he were serving them with the strength that God supplies"

See: Ellipsis

1 Peter 4:11 (#3)

"God might be glorified"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "you might glorify God"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 4:11 (#4)

"to whom is the glory and the power"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **glory** and **power**, you can express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "may he be recognized as glorious and powerful"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 4:12 (#1)

"the fiery trial among you"

Peter refers to suffering Christians as if they were gold being refined by being passed through a fire. In the same way that fire refines gold, trials test and strengthen a Christian's faith. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly or with a simile. Alternate translation: "the trial you are experiencing that is refining you like gold is refined in fire"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 4:13 (#1)

"at the revelation of his glory"

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **revelation** and **glory**, you can express the same ideas in another way. This phrase could mean: (1) Christ will reveal his own glory. Alternate translation: "when he reveals how glorious he is" (2) God will reveal Christ's glory. Alternate translation: "when God reveals how glorious Christ is"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 4:13 (#2)

"at the revelation of his glory"

Here, **the revelation of his glory** refers to the time in the future when Jesus returns to earth and judges everyone. If this might be helpful to your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "at the revelation of his glory when he returns to earth"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 4:13 (#3)

"you may rejoice, being glad"

The words **rejoice** and **glad** mean basically the same thing. The repetition is used to emphasize the intensity of joy. If your language does not use repetition to do this, you can use one phrase and provide emphasis in another way. Alternate translation: "you may rejoice even more" or "you may be exceedingly glad"

See: Doublet

1 Peter 4:14 (#1)

"If you are reviled"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "If people revile you"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 4:14 (#2)**"for the name of Christ"**

Here, **name** refers to Christ himself. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "for Christ"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 4:14 (#3)**"you are} blessed ones"**

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "you are people whom God has blessed"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 4:14 (#4)**"the Spirit of glory and of God"**

Here, **of glory** and **of God** both refer to the Holy Spirit. If this might confuse your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "the Spirit of glory, who is the Spirit of God" or "the glorious Holy Spirit of God"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 4:14 (#5)**"rests on you"**

Here, **rests on you** is an idiom that refers to the Holy Spirit continually dwelling within Christians. Peter borrowed this language from [11:2](#) where it originally referred to the Holy Spirit dwelling in the Messiah. The Holy Spirit dwells in the Messiah as well as in those who believe in the Messiah ([1:33](#); [14:16-17](#)). The Holy Spirit who dwells within believers provides strength and comfort when believers are persecuted for their faith. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "is staying with you" or "remains within you"

See: Idiom

1 Peter 4:15 (#1)**"as a murderer or a thief or an evildoer or as a meddler"**

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **murderer**, **thief**, **evildoer**, and **meddler**, you can express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "as someone who murders, steals, does evil, or as someone who meddles"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 4:15 (#2)**"a meddler"**

Here, **meddler** refers to a person who gets involved with the affairs of others without having a right to do so. Alternate translation: "someone who needlessly meddles in the affairs of other people"

See: Translate Unknowns

1 Peter 4:16 (#1)**"let him not be ashamed, but let him glorify God"**

Peter is addressing his readers indirectly by using the third person. If this might be confusing in your language, you could use the second person, as the previous verse does. See the discussion of this in the General Notes for this chapter. Alternate translation: "do not be ashamed, but glorify God"

See: First, Second or Third Person

1 Peter 4:16 (#2)**"in this name"**

Here, **this name** refers to the title "Christian" mentioned earlier in the verse. If this might confuse your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "because he bears the name 'Christian'" or "because people have recognized him as a Christian"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 4:17 (#1)

"it is} the time to begin the judgment with the household of God"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **judgment**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "it is time for God to begin judging the household of God"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 4:17 (#2)

"the household of God"

Here Peter uses **household** to refer to all believers as if they were a family that belongs to God. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "those who belong to God"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 4:17 (#3)

"but if first with us"

Peter is leaving out some of the words that a clause would need in many languages to be complete. If it would be helpful in your language, you could supply these words from the previous clause. Alternate translation: "but if it is time for judgment to begin first with us"

See: Ellipsis

1 Peter 4:17 (#4)

"with us"

When Peter says **us**, he is speaking of himself and his readers, so **us** would be inclusive. Your language may require you to mark these forms.

See: Exclusive and Inclusive 'We'

1 Peter 4:17 (#5)

"what {will be} the end of the ones disobeying the gospel of God"

Peter is not asking for information, but is using the question form here to emphasize that God's

judgment will be more severe for people who reject the gospel than for those who believe it. If you would not use a rhetorical question for this purpose in your language, you could translate his words as a statement or an exclamation and communicate the emphasis in another way. Alternate translation: "how terrible will be the end of the ones disobeying the gospel of God!"

See: Rhetorical Question

1 Peter 4:17 (#6)

"the end"

Here, **end** refers to the final result of the lives of people who do not believe in Jesus. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning explicitly. Alternate translation: "the final result" or "the outcome"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 4:17 (#7)

"of the ones disobeying"

Here, **disobeying** refers to disobeying the command to repent and believe the gospel, which is part of the gospel message. See how you translated a similar phrase in [2:8](#). Alternate translation: "of the ones refusing to believe"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 4:17 (#8)

"the gospel of God"

Here, **the gospel of God** could refer to: (1) the gospel that came from God. Alternate translation: "the gospel from God" (2) the gospel that is about God. Alternate translation: "the gospel about God"

See: Possession

1 Peter 4:18 (#1)

"And"

And here introduces a quotation from an Old Testament book ([Proverbs 11:31](#)). If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable phrase that indicates that Peter is

quoting from an important text. Alternate translation: "And Solomon wrote in the Scriptures"

See: Quotations and Quote Margins

1 Peter 4:18 (#2)

"If with difficulty the righteous is being saved,"

This sentence is a quotation from [Proverbs 11:31](#). It may be helpful to your readers to indicate this by setting off all of this material with quotation marks or with whatever punctuation or convention your language uses to indicate a quotation.

See: Quote Markings

1 Peter 4:18 (#3)

"If with difficulty the righteous is being saved"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "If with difficulty God is saving the righteous one"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 4:18 (#4)

"the righteous" - "the ungodly and sinner"

Peter is speaking of these types of people in general, and not of specific, individual people. If this would be misunderstood in your language, use a more natural phrase. Alternate translation: "righteous ones ... ungodly and sinful ones"

See: Generic Noun Phrases

1 Peter 4:18 (#5)

"where will the ungodly and sinner appear"

Peter is not asking for information, but is using the question form here to emphasize that ungodly people will suffer much more than believers do. If you would not use a rhetorical question for this purpose in your language, you could translate his words as a statement or an exclamation and communicate the emphasis in another way. Alternate translation: "the ungodly and sinner will surely not appear!"

See: Rhetorical Question

1 Peter 4:18 (#6)

"where will the ungodly and sinner appear"

Here, the combination of **where will** and **appear** is an idiom meaning "what will happen." If your readers would not understand this, you could use an equivalent idiom or use plain language. Alternate translation: "what will happen to the ungodly and the sinner"

See: Idiom

1 Peter 4:18 (#7)

"the ungodly and sinner"

The words **ungodly** and **sinner** mean basically the same thing. The repetition is used to emphasize the wickedness of these people. If your language does not use repetition to do this, you can use one phrase and provide emphasis in another way. Alternate translation: "the ungodly sinners"

See: Doublet

1 Peter 4:19 (#1)

"souls"

See how you translated **souls** in [1:9](#).

See: Synecdoche

1 Peter 4:19 (#2)

"in doing good"

Alternate translation: "while doing good" or "while continuing to do good deeds"

1 Peter 5:1 (#1)

"

General Information:\n\nIn [5:1-4](#) Peter speaks directly to men who are leaders in the churches.

1 Peter 5:1 (#2)**"the fellow elder" - "the elders"**

In [5:1-5](#) the words **elder** and **elders** refer specifically to church leaders, who were often older men. Here these words do not refer to old men in general. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "the fellow church leader ... the church leaders"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 5:1 (#3)**"witness of the sufferings of Christ"**

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **witness** and **sufferings**, you can express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "one who has witnessed Christ suffer in many ways"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 5:1 (#4)**"of the glory being about to be revealed"**

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "in the glory that God is about to reveal"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 5:1 (#5)**"of the glory"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **glory**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "in the glorious nature of Christ"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 5:1 (#6)**"of the glory being about to be revealed"**

The phrase **the glory being about to be revealed** refers to Christ's glorious return to earth in the future. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "in the glory that is about to be revealed when Christ returns"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 5:2 (#1)**"Shepherd the flock of God"**

Here Peter uses **Shepherd** to refer to leading and taking care of believers, and he uses **flock** to refer to those believers. Elders who lead assemblies of believers should take care of those believers like shepherds take care of their sheep. Since the shepherd and sheep metaphors are important metaphors in the Bible, you should keep the metaphors in your translation or use similes. Alternate translation: "Take care of God's people as if they were a flock of sheep"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 5:2 (#2)**"exercising oversight—not under compulsion"**

If your language does not use abstract nouns for the ideas of **oversight** and **compulsion**, you can express the same ideas in another way. Alternate translation: "supervising—not because you must do so"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 5:2 (#3)**"exercising oversight—not under compulsion"**

Peter is leaving out some of the words that a clause would need in many languages to be complete. If it would be helpful in your language, you could supply these words from the context. Alternate translation: "exercising oversight over them—not doing this under compulsion"

See: Ellipsis

1 Peter 5:2 (#4)**"not under compulsion, but willingly"**

The phrases **not under compulsion** and **willingly** mean the same thing. The repetition is used to emphasize that Peter wants church leaders to voluntarily take care of believers. If your language does not use repetition to do this, you can use one phrase and provide emphasis in another way. Alternate translation: "with complete willingness"

See: Doublet

1 Peter 5:2 (#5)**"according to God"**

This phrase refers to acting according to God's will or requirements. If this might confuse your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "according to God's will" or "as God wants you to"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 5:2 (#6)**"and not greedily, but eagerly"**

The phrases **not greedily** and **eagerly** mean basically the same thing. The repetition is used to emphasize that Peter wants church leaders to eagerly take care of believers. If your language does not use repetition to do this, you can use one phrase and provide emphasis in another way. Alternate translation: "with complete eagerness"

See: Doublet

1 Peter 5:3 (#1)**"as lording it over"**

Here Peter uses **lording it over** to refer to acting toward people in a harsh and controlling manner, as if someone were a harsh master who abuses his servants. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly or use a simile. Alternate translation: "harshly controlling" or "acting like harsh masters over"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 5:3 (#2)**"your portion"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **portion**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "those who are assigned to you" or "those whom God has apportioned to you"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 5:3 (#3)**"being examples to the flock"**

Peter is using the possessive form to describe **examples** that are for **the flock**. If this is not clear in your language, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "being examples for the flock"

See: Possession

1 Peter 5:3 (#4)**"to the flock"**

See how you translated **flock** in the previous verse.

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 5:4 (#1)**"And"**

And here indicates that what follows is the result of obeying the commands that Peter gave in [5:2-3](#). Use a natural way in your language for introducing a result clause. Alternate translation: "As a result of doing these things"

See: Connect — Reason-and-Result Relationship

1 Peter 5:4 (#2)**"the Chief Shepherd"**

Chief Shepherd is a title for Jesus. If this might confuse your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "Jesus, the Chief Shepherd"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 5:4 (#3)

"the Chief Shepherd"

Here Peter speaks of Jesus as if he were a **Shepherd** who has authority over all the leaders of the assemblies of believers. Peter told those leaders to shepherd their flocks in [5:2](#). Since **Chief Shepherd** is an important title for Jesus that connects to some prophecies about the Messiah in the Old Testament, you should keep the metaphor in your translation or use a simile. Alternate translation: "the one who is like a lead shepherd"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 5:4 (#4)

"when the Chief Shepherd has been revealed"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "when the Chief Shepherd appears" or "when God reveals the Chief Shepherd"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 5:4 (#5)

"the unfading crown of glory"

Here, **crown** refers to a symbol of victory. It does not refer to the type of **crown** that kings wear. In ancient times an athlete would receive this **crown** as a reward for winning a competition. Those crowns were often made of leaves or flowers that would fade. Unlike those victory crowns, the reward that God gives will be **unfading**, which means that it will last forever. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "a glorious reward that will last forever"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 5:4 (#6)

"crown of glory"

This could refer to: (1) a **crown** that is characterized by **glory**. Alternate translation: "glorious crown" (2) a **crown** that is the **glory**

referred to in [5:1](#). Alternate translation: "crown, that is, glory"

See: Possession

1 Peter 5:5 (#1)

""

General Information:\n\nIn this verse Peter first instructs younger men specifically and then continues to instruct all of the believers.

1 Peter 5:5 (#2)

"be subjected"

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "subject yourselves"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 5:5 (#3)

"to elders"

See how you translated **elders** in [5:1](#).

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 5:5 (#4)

"everyone"

Here, **everyone** refers to all the believers to whom Peter is writing this letter, and not to all people. If this might confuse your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "every one of you believers"

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 5:5 (#5)

"clothe yourselves {with} humility"

Peter speaks of **humility** as if it were a piece of clothing that a person could put on. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "act with humility"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 5:5 (#6)

"with} humility"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **humility**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "with humble actions"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 5:5 (#7)

"for"

Here, **for** introduces a quotation from the Old Testament (3:34). If it would be helpful in your language, you could use a comparable phrase that indicates that Peter is quoting from an important text. Alternate translation: "for it is as Solomon wrote in the Scriptures"

See: Quotations and Quote Margins

1 Peter 5:5 (#8)

"God resists proud ones, but gives grace to humble ones"

This sentence is a quotation from 3:34. It may be helpful to your readers to indicate this by setting off all of this material with quotation marks or with whatever punctuation or convention your language uses to indicate a quotation.

See: Quote Markings

1 Peter 5:5 (#9)

"gives grace"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **grace**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: "acts graciously"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 5:6 (#1)

"under the powerful hand of God"

Peter uses **hand** to refer to God's power to save humble people and punish proud people. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "under God's great power"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 5:6 (#2)

"he may lift you up"

Peter is using a spatial metaphor to describe God honoring someone as if God would **lift** that person **up**. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "God may show honor to you"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 5:7 (#1)

"having cast all your anxiety on him"

Here Peter speaks of **anxiety** as if it were a heavy burden that a person can take off of his back and **cast** onto God. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "trusting him with everything that worries you" or "letting him take care of all the things that trouble you"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 5:8 (#1)

"Be sober, be watchful"

The words translated as **sober** and **watchful** mean basically the same thing. Peter uses them to emphasize that believers need to be alert since the devil wants to destroy them. If your language does not use repetition to do this, you can use one phrase and provide emphasis in another way. Alternate translation: "Be completely alert"

See: Doublet

1 Peter 5:8 (#2)**"Be sober"**See how you translated **sober** in [1:13](#).

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 5:8 (#3)**"is walking around like a roaring lion, seeking someone to devour"**

Peter speaks of **the devil** as if he were a **roaring lion** who wants to **devour** people. Just as a hungry lion devours its prey, the devil is **seeking** to destroy the faith of believers. See the discussion of this in the General Notes for this chapter. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "is trying to find ways to destroy the faith of believers"

See: Simile

1 Peter 5:9 (#1)**"firm in the faith"**

Peter is leaving out some of the words that a clause would need in many languages to be complete. If it would be helpful in your language, you could supply these words from the context. Alternate translation: "being firm in the faith"

See: Ellipsis

1 Peter 5:9 (#2)**"in the faith"**

Here, **the faith** could refer to: (1) a person's trust in Jesus. Alternate translation: "in the faith that you have" (2) the Christian faith in general. Alternate translation: "in the Christian faith"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 5:9 (#3)**"the same kind of sufferings are being brought to completion"**

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **sufferings**, you can express the same

idea in another way. Alternate translation: "that people are suffering in the same ways"

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 5:9 (#4)**"the same kind of sufferings are being brought to completion"**

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "the same kind of sufferings are occurring"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 5:9 (#5)**"in your brotherhood"**See how you translated **brotherhood** in [2:17](#).

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 5:9 (#6)**"in the world"**

Alternate translation: "in various places throughout the world"

1 Peter 5:10 (#1)**"But the God of all grace, the one having called you to his eternal glory in Christ, having suffered for a little {while}"**

If it would be more natural in your language, you could change the order of these clauses so that they appear in chronological order. Alternate translation: "But after having suffered for a little while, the God of all grace, the one who has called you to his eternal glory in Christ"

See: Information Structure

1 Peter 5:10 (#2)**"the God of all grace"**

God of all grace could mean: (1) God is always gracious. Alternate translation: “the God who is always gracious” (2) God always give gracious gifts, as mentioned in [4:10](#). Alternate translation: “the God who gives all gracious gifts”

See: Possession

1 Peter 5:10 (#3)

"to his eternal glory"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **glory**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: “to his glorious presence forever”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 5:10 (#4)

"in Christ"

Here, **in Christ** refers to being united with Christ through faith in him. If this might confuse your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: “in union with Christ”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 5:10 (#5)

"for a little {while}"

Alternate translation: “for a short time”

1 Peter 5:10 (#6)

"will himself restore, confirm, strengthen, {and} establish"

Here, **confirm**, **strengthen**, and **establish** all mean basically the same thing. The repetition is used to emphasize that God will fully strengthen people who suffer because they trust in Jesus. If your language does not use repetition to do this, you can use one phrase and provide emphasis in another way. Alternate translation: “will himself restore and thoroughly strengthen in every way”

See: Doublet

1 Peter 5:11 (#1)

"To him {be} the power"

If your language does not use an abstract noun for the idea of **power**, you can express the same idea in another way. Alternate translation: “May he rule powerfully”

See: Abstract Nouns

1 Peter 5:12 (#1)

"Through Silvanus, the faithful brother, as I regard {him}, I wrote to you briefly"

Through Silvanus means that Silvanus wrote down the words that Peter told him to write in this letter. In ancient times it was common for people to use scribes to write down letters for them. If this might confuse your readers, you could express it explicitly. Alternate translation: “I wrote to you briefly by means of Silvanus, the faithful brother, as I regard him, who wrote down what I told him to write”

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information

1 Peter 5:12 (#2)

"brother"

Although **brother** is masculine and Silvanus is a man, here Peter is using **brother** in a generic sense to refer to another believer. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: “fellow Christian”

See: When Masculine Words Include Women

1 Peter 5:12 (#3)

"this"

Here, **this** refers back to what Peter has written in this letter, especially the gospel message that the letter contains. If this might confuse your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: “what I have written to you”

See: Pronouns — When to Use Them

1 Peter 5:12 (#4)**"this to be the true grace of God"**

Here the word **grace** refers to the gospel message, which tells of the kind things that God has done for believers. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "this letter I have written contains God's true and gracious message"

See: Metonymy

1 Peter 5:12 (#5)**"Stand in it"**

Peter uses **Stand** to refer to being strongly committed to something as if someone is standing firmly in one place and refusing to move. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "Remain strongly committed to it"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 5:12 (#6)**"Stand in it"**

Here, **it** refers to **the true grace of God** mentioned earlier in the verse. If this might confuse your readers, you could express this explicitly. Alternate translation: "Stand in this true grace"

See: Pronouns — When to Use Them

1 Peter 5:13 (#1)**"She {who is} in Babylon, fellow-elect one"**

She and **fellow-elect one** here both refer to the group of believers who were with Peter when he wrote this letter. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "This group of believers in Babylon, who are fellow-elect ones"

See: Symbolic Language

1 Peter 5:13 (#2)**"in Babylon"**

Here, **Babylon** could mean: (1) the city of Rome. Alternate translation: "in Rome, which is like Babylon" (2) the city of Babylon, as it appears in the ULT. See the discussion of this in the General Notes to this chapter.

See: Symbolic Language

1 Peter 5:13 (#3)**"fellow-elect one"**

If your language does not use the passive form in this way, you can state this in active form or in another way that is natural in your language. Alternate translation: "one whom God has elected"

See: Active or Passive

1 Peter 5:13 (#4)**"greet"**

As was customary in this culture, Peter concludes the letter by extending greetings from people who are with him and who know the people to whom he is writing. Your language may have a particular way of sharing greetings in a letter. If so, you could use that form here. Alternate translation: "asks to be remembered by" or "says hello to"

1 Peter 5:13 (#5)**"my son"**

Peter refers to Mark as if he were his **son**, because he taught him about Christianity and loved him like a **son**. If this might confuse your readers, you could express the meaning plainly. Alternate translation: "the one who is like my son" or "my spiritual son"

See: Metaphor

1 Peter 5:14 (#1)**"Greet"**

Greet here is an imperative, but it communicates a polite request rather than a command. Use a form in your language that communicates a polite request. Alternate translation: "Make it your habit to greet" or "Make it your practice to greet"

See: Imperatives — Other Uses

1 Peter 5:14 (#2)

"with a kiss of love"

A **kiss** was an action that expressed Christian affection in this culture. It showed the unity of those who belong to Christ. If there is a gesture with similar meaning in your culture, you could consider using it here in your translation. Alternate translation: "with a loving kiss" or "a kiss to show your love for each other"

See: Symbolic Action

1 Peter 5:14 (#3)

"Peace to you, all those in Christ"

As was customary in his culture, Peter closes his letter with a blessing for his readers. Use a form that people would recognize as a blessing in your language. Alternate translation: "May all you who are in Christ experience peace within yourselves" or "I pray that you all who are in Christ will have peace"

See: Blessings

1 Peter 5:14 (#4)

"in Christ"

See how you translated **in Christ** in [5:10](#).

See: Assumed Knowledge and Implicit Information