# Preaching and Teaching in the Scriptures

## Original Language Word Study

### Preach

#### **Size of Audience**

1. G2980, λαλέω, laleō (basically, to speak, to talk)
   1. Thayer Definition:
      1. to utter a voice or emit a sound
      2. to speak
         1. to use the tongue or the faculty of speech
         2. to utter articulate sounds
      3. to talk
      4. to utter, tell
      5. to use words in order to declare one’s mind and disclose one’s thoughts
      6. to speak
      7. Part of Speech: verb
      8. A Related Word by Thayer’s/Strong’s Number: a prolonged form of an otherwise obsolete verb
   2. Examples
      1. Jesus soke the Word unto them gathered to him in the house [Mar 2:2]
      2. Those who were scattered on account of Stephen, **preached/spoke** the Word as far as Cyprus and Antioch [Act 11:19-20]
      3. The Gentiles at Pisidian Antioch wanted Paul to **speak** to them again the next Sabbath [Act 13:42]
      4. They spoke the Word of God in Perga [Act 14:25]
   3. Related to:
      1. **G2605, καταγγέλλω, kataggellō**: Paul later refers to these as καταγγέλλω, kataggellō [Act 15:36]
      2. **Logos:** The logos of the Cross, the kerugma, is foolishness to those perishing [1Co 1:18,21]. That is the words of God is the message of the Gospel
      3. **G1256, διαλέγομαι, dialegomai** : Speaking the word of God involves reasoning διαλέγομαι, dialegomai from the scriptures [Act 17:2-3; 20:7,9]
2. **G1577, ἐκκλησία, ekklēsia** (emphasiss is on public speaking)
   1. **Hebrew Equivalent to Septuagint**: H6953, קהלת, qôheleth
   2. **Strong’s Definition**: Feminine of active participle from H6950; a (female) assembler (that is, lecturer); abstractly preaching (used as a ‘nom de plume’, Koheleth): - preacher.
   3. **BDB Definition**:
      1. collector (of sentences), preacher, **public speaker**, speaker in an assembly, Qoheleth
      2. Part of Speech: noun masculine
   4. **Thayer Definition**: **G1577, ἐκκλησία, ekklēsia**
      1. a gathering of citizens called out from their homes into some public place, an assembly
      2. …
   5. Examples
      1. Hebrew: The author of Ecclesiastes is called a “preacher” [Ecc 1:1]

#### The Herald and Heralding

* 1. G2782, κήρυγμα. kērugma (emphasis on authority, being a herald)
     1. Thayer Definition:
        1. that which is proclaimed by a herald or public crier, a proclamation by herald
        2. in the NT the message or proclamation of the heralds of God or Christ
     2. Examples
        1. Paul’s Kerugma was with the demonstration of the power of the Holy Spirit [1Co 2:4]
        2. Jesus Christ is preached according to the revelation of the mystery which was kept secret since the world began [Rom 16:25]
        3. The resurrection of the dead was part of the kerugmaof the apostles [1Co 15:14]
        4. The kērugmais the Word of God and it concerns eternal life [Tit 1:1-3 cf., 1Ti 1:9-10]
        5. Please see more Examples under the related word G2784, κηρύσσω, kērussō (emphasis on authority, being a herald
  2. **G2784, κηρύσσω, kērussō** (emphasis on authority, being a herald)
     1. It is basically to make a proclamation
     2. **Hebrew Equivalent to Septuagint**: H7121, קרא, qârâ, kaw-raw‘
        1. BDB Definition:
           1. to call, call out, recite, read, cry out, proclaim

(Qal)

to call, cry, utter a loud sound

to call unto, cry (for help), call (with name of God)

* + - 1. to proclaim
      2. to read aloud, read (to oneself), read
      3. to summon, invite, call for, call and commission, appoint, call and endow
      4. to call, name, give name to, call by
      5. 1b) (Niphal)
         1. to call oneself
         2. to be called, be proclaimed, be read aloud, be summoned, be named
      6. 1c) (Pual) to be called, be named, be called out, be chosen
      7. Part of Speech: verb
      8. A Related Word by BDB/Strong’s Number: a primitive root [rather identical with H7122 through the idea of accosting a person met]
      9. Same Word by TWOT Number: 2063
    1. Examples—OT
       1. [Neh 6:7] Nehemiah was accused of appointing prophets to proclaim that he was king
       2. [Jon 3:2] Jonah announced the judgement of God against Nineveh
    2. **Thayer Definition**: (Part of Speech: verb)
       1. to be a herald, to officiate as a herald
          1. to proclaim after the manner of a herald
          2. always with the suggestion of **formality, gravity and an authority which must be listened to and obeyed**
       2. to publish, proclaim openly: something which has been done
       3. used of the public proclamation of the gospel and matters pertaining to it, made by John the Baptist, by Jesus, by the apostles and other Christian teachers
    3. Examples—NT
       1. John the Baptist was sent by God—he preached the baptism of repentance [Mat 3:1]
       2. Jesus heralded the kingdom of God [Mat 4:17] starting after the death of John the Baptist [Mat 12:41]
       3. The disciples were to herald that the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand [Mat 10:7]
       4. The men of Ninnevah repented at the heralding of Jonah [Mat 12:41; Luk 11:32]
       5. The healed demoniac was commanded by Jesus to announce how much God had done for him and he went heralding it [Mar 5:19-20]
       6. The preachers of the Gospel, such as Paul and the apostles, are sent—they must be sent [Rom 10:14]—since they are sent, they speak by the authority of the one who sent them
          1. The angel proclaiming who is worthy to open the scroll [Rev 5:2]
  1. G4296, προκηρύσσω, pro**kērussō** (it is the same as heralding a word but with the difference of “pro”, i.e., before)
     1. Thayer Definition:
        1. to announce or proclaim be herald beforehand
        2. to announce beforehand (of the herald himself)
        3. Part of Speech: verb
        4. A Related Word by Thayer’s/Strong’s Number: from G4253 and G2784
     2. Examples
        1. Jesus was **preached** before unto Israel [Act 3:20]
        2. Before the coming of Jesus, John **preached** repentance and baptism to all the people of Israel. [Act 13:24]
  2. G2783, κήρυξ, kērux (to be a herald. Emphasis on being sent)
     1. Thayer Definition:
        1. a herald or messenger vested with public authority, who conveyed the official messages of kings, magistrates, princes, military commanders, or who gave a public summons or demand, and performed various other duties. In the NT God’s ambassador, and the herald or proclaimer of the divine word.
        2. Part of Speech: noun masculine
        3. A Related Word by Thayer’s/Strong’s Number: from G2784
     2. Examples
        1. Paul was appointed a herald (kērux) and an apostle teaching the true faith to the Gentiles [1Ti 2:7; 2Ti 1:11]
        2. Noah was a herald (kērux) of righteousness [2Pe 2:5]

#### The Message

1. G2097, εὐαγγελίζω, eu**aggelizō** (to announce a good news. Emphasis on the **goodness of the news**)
   1. **H1319, בּשׂר, bâśar**
      1. **BDB Definition**: 1) to bear news, bear tidings, publish, preach, show forth
      2. **Strong’s Definition**: A primitive root; properly to be fresh, that is, full (rosy, figuratively cheerful); to announce (glad news): - messenger, preach, publish, shew forth, (bear, bring, carry, preach, good, tell good) tidings. A primitive root; properly to be fresh, that is, full (rosy, figuratively cheerful); to announce (glad news): - messenger, preach, publish, shew forth, (bear, bring, carry, preach, good, tell good) tidings.
2. **G2097, εὐαγγελίζω, euaggelizō**
   1. **Thayer Definition**:
      1. to bring good news, **to announce glad tidings**,
         1. used in the OT of any kind of good news,
            1. of the joyful tidings of God’s kindness, in particular, of the Messianic blessings
   2. **Strong’s Definition:** From G2095 and G32; **to announce good news** (“evangelize”) especially the gospel: - declare, bring (declare, show) glad (good) tidings, preach (the gospel).
   3. Examples
      1. The good news of the Kingdom of God was proclaimed to the poor [Mat 11:5]. It is the poor that will appreciate it the mosst
3. G1229, διαγγέλλω, di**aggellō** (emphasis on spreading a message)
   1. Thayer Definition:
      1. to carry a message through, announce everywhere, through places, through assemblies of men etc.
      2. to publish abroad, declare
      3. Part of Speech: verb
      4. A Related Word by Thayer’s/Strong’s Number: from G1223 and the base of G32
   2. Example
      1. Jesus commanded a certain man go and preach everywhere the Kingdom of God [Luk 9:60]
4. G2605, καταγγέλλω, kat**aggellō** (consider angel, messenger—G32, ἄγγελος, aggelos)
   1. This is also translated “teach”—G2605, καταγγέλλω, kataggellō as "teach" [Act 16:21]
   2. Thayer Definition:
      1. to announce, declare, promulgate, make known
      2. to proclaim publicly, publish
      3. to denounce, report, betray
      4. Part of Speech: verb
      5. A Related Word by Thayer’s/Strong’s Number: from G2596 and the base of G32
   3. Examples
      1. The apostles preached the resurrection of the dead through Jesus [Act 4:2]. That is they preached that the resurrection of the dead was through Jesus Christ.
      2. Paul and Barnabas preached the word of God in the synagogues of the Jews [Act 13:5]
      3. They preached that the forgiveness of sins was through Jesus Christ [Act 13:38]
      4. Paul and Silas preached the word of God at Berea [Act 17:13]
      5. Those who preach the Gospel are to live off the Gospel [1Co 9:14]
      6. Christ is kataggellō [Php 1:16,18]

#### Attitude of Speaking—Boldness

1. G3955, παῤῥησιάζομαι, parrhēsiazomai (emphasis on boldness in speaking)
   1. Thayer Definition:
      1. to use freedom in speaking, be free spoken
         1. to speak freely
      2. to grow confident, have boldness, show assurance, assume a bold bearing
      3. Part of Speech: verb
      4. A Related Word by Thayer’s/Strong’s Number: middle voice from G3954
   2. Examples
      1. Paul preached boldly at Damascus [Act 9:27]

#### Reasoning

1. G1256, διαλέγομαι, dialegomai (reasoning, making arguments and giving proofs to defend a message or belief)
   * 1. Thayer Definition:
        1. to think different things with one’s self, mingle thought with thought
           1. to ponder, revolve in mind
        2. to converse, discourse with one, argue, discuss

#### Teaching

1. G2605, καταγγέλλω, kataggellō (consider angel, messenger—G32, ἄγγελος, aggelos)

#### **Discipleship**

1. G3100, μαθητεύω, mathēteuō
   1. Thayer Definition:
      1. to be a disciple of one
         1. to follow his precepts and instructions
      2. to make a disciple
         1. to teach, instruct
      3. Part of Speech: verb
      4. A Related Word by Thayer’s/Strong’s Number: from G3101
   2. Strong’s definition
      1. From G3101; intransitively to become a pupil; transitively to disciple, that is, enrol as scholar: - be disciple, instruct, teach.
   3. Examples
      1. The disciples of Jesus were to teach (makes disciples)of all nations [Mat 28:19]
      2. A scribe discipled unto the kingdom will bring out of his store house both old and new riches [Mat 13:52]
      3. Paul and Barnabas taught many [Act 14:21]
2. G3811, παιδεύω, paideuō
   1. **Strong’s Definition**: From G3816; to train up a child, that is, educate, or (by implication) discipline (by punishment): - chasten (-ise), instruct, learn, teach.
   2. **Mounce Definition**: 13x:
      1. to educate, instruct children, Act 7:22; Act 22:3;
      2. genr. παιδεύομαι, to be taught, learn, 1Ti 1:20;
      3. to admonish, instruct by admonition, 2Ti 2:25; Tit 2:12;
      4. in NT to chastise, chasten, 1Co 11:32; 2Co 6:9; Heb 12:6-7; Heb 12:10; Rev 3:19;
      5. of criminals, to scourge, Luk 23:16; Luk 23:22.
   3. **Thayer Definition**:
      1. to train children
         1. to be instructed or taught or learn
         2. to cause one to learn
      2. to chastise
         1. to chastise or castigate with words, to correct
            1. of those who are moulding the character of others by reproof and admonition
         2. of God
            1. to chasten by the affliction of evils and calamities
         3. to chastise with blows, to scourge
            1. of a father punishing his son
            2. of a judge ordering one to be scourged
         4. Part of Speech: verb
         5. A Related Word by Thayer’s/Strong’s Number: from G3816
3. G2727, κατηχέω, katēcheō (emphasis on indoctrination, making the hearer master what is taught)
   1. **Strong’s Definition**: From G2596 and G2279; to sound down into the ears, that is, (by implication) to indoctrinate (“catechize”) or (generally) to apprise of: - inform, instruct, teach.
   2. Mounce Definition: 8x: pr. to sound in the ears, make the ears ring; to instruct orally, to instruct, inform, 1Co 14:19; pass. to be taught, be instructed, Luk 1:4; Rom 2:18; Gal 6:6; to be made acquainted, Act 18:25; to receive information, hear report, Act 21:21; Act 21:24.

#### Impartation of Knowledge

* 1. G1321, διδάσκω, didaskō
     1. Thayer Definition:
        1. 1) to teach
           1. to hold discourse with others in order to instruct them, deliver didactic discourses
           2. to be a teacher
           3. to discharge the office of a teacher, conduct one’s self as a teacher
        2. 2) to teach one
           1. to impart instruction
           2. instill doctrine into one
           3. the thing taught or enjoined
           4. to explain or expound a thing
           5. to teach one something
        3. Part of Speech: verb
        4. A Related Word by Thayer’s/Strong’s Number: a prolonged (causative) form of a primary verb dao (to learn)

1. G2085, ἑτεροδιδασκαλέω, heterodidaskaleō (false doctine)
   1. Mounce Defintion: 2x: to teach other or different doctrine, and spc. what is foreign to the Christian religion, 1Ti 1:3; 1Ti 6:3.
2. G3547, νομοδιδάσκαλος, nomodidaskalos (emphasis on the Law—teacher and interpreter of the Law)
   1. Thayer Definition:
      1. a teacher and interpreter of the law: among the Jews
         1. of those who among Christians went about as champions and interpreters of the Mosaic law
      2. Part of Speech: noun masculine
   2. A Related Word by Thayer’s/Strong’s Number: from G3551 and G1320
      1. Mounce Definition: 3x: a teacher and interpreter of the Mosaic law, Luk 5:17; Act 5:34; 1Ti 1:7.
   3. Examples
      1. These are Pharisees who knew and interpreted the Law [Luk 5:17; Act 5:34]

# Original Language Word Study Deductions in Summary

## Preaching

1. A preacher is either
   1. One addressing an assembly delivering a message from above or teaching the assembly.
   2. A herald sent to make an announcement or deliver some message
   3. One bringing good news
2. To preach is to be a herald. This requires that he be sent with/by a higher authority with a message to a people. To disobey him is to reject the authority he is speaking by.
3. To preach is to make an authoritative declaration, therefore, preaching requires authority. This authority comes either
   1. By appointment
      1. Directly from God/the Lord Jesus Christ or
      2. From one appointed by Jesus, e.g., Timothy and Titus and others who were sent by Paul to teach in the churches and to carry out certain commands. The apostles in Jerusalem also spoke of men who went from them without their authorization [Act 15:24] and who then sent chosen men to go with Barnabas and Paul [Act 15:25].
   2. By learning. According to Jesus’ word, a scribe, that is one that is learned in scriptures, who is discipled in the message of the Kingdom, is to bring out both old and new riches [Mat 13:52]. Apollos was a fulfillment of this word. He was a scribe who began to teach the scriptures after receiving some discipleship. Such men are however not heralds but only speak based on the authority of the scriptures. Their authority is no greater than their knowledge of the scriptures and accuracy of interpretation.
4. The Lord has ordained that the preachers of the Gospel are to live off the Gospel [1Co 9:14].
5. Preaching can simply be called speaking, especially when it is not to a very large crowd, where it is in a room.
6. The message of a preacher/herald can in principle be anything. For example, the message Jesus commanded the healed demoniac was simply to tell people what the Lord had done for him [Mar 5:19-20].
7. The message may be a warning, a good news, a doctrine. It may be delivered once. It may be delivered over a long period, even a lifetime and even generations.

## Teaching

1. Knowledge, indoctrination, training, discipline, character, disciple (or discipleship), perfection (i.e.., spiritual maturity) are some key words and concepts associated with teaching
2. Those who are taught are disciples (of those who teach them)
3. To teach (under Christ)is to impart knowledge and discipline according to the truth of God’s Word.
4. The goal of teaching is to bring the disciples to perfection in Christ [Col 1:28]
5. The Scriptures—the writings of the prophets and apostles—are the teachers authoritative source of knowledge [2Ti 3:16-17; Rom 16:26].

### Teaching and Preaching

1. Jesus taught in synagogues and heralded the Kingdom of God [Mat 9:35; 11:1]
2. Preach (καταγγέλλω, kataggellō), warn (G3560, νουθετέω, noutheteō), teach (G1321, διδάσκω, didaskō) in all wisdom so as to present every man perfect in Christ [Col 1:28]
3. The message (καταγγέλλω, kataggellō) of resurrection through Jesus Christ was a teaching (Διδάσκω, didaskō) of the apostles [Act 4:2]

### The Authority Requirement

1. Both preaching and teaching require authority.
   1. We can see this in the demand to know the source of Jesus’ authority to teach the things he was teaching. He was either appointed by some established human authority or he was appointed by God—whoever appointed him, there must be some proof. The Sanhedrin was instituted by Moses, therefore, they were confident in their own source of authority to interpret the Law.
   2. Those who teach under the Law of Moses—the Pharisees and teachers of the Law—are said by Christ to be seated in “the Seat of Moses” [Mat 23:2].
2. For this reason, since it is man that God ordained to the be head of the family and thus the community (or assembly/church), women are not allowed to teach in the assembly. Since a teacher makes disciples of others and sets rules for living and such, it is out of place for a woman to teach for then she would be making men disciples.