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Introduction

- 1. What is love?
 - a. Some misconceptions
 - i. Love is love
 - ii. Tolerance of any lifestyle
 - iii. Emotion only
 - b. So, what is love?
- 2. In Rm. 12:9, we discover an interesting passage that answers this question
 - a. Not just any love, it is "the love unfeigned"
 - b. "The love unfeigned: abhorring the evil; cleaving to the good;" (Rm. 12:9 Young's Literal Translation)

The Love Unfeigned

- 1. "Love" translates the Greek word: agape G26
 - a. This word occurs 116 times in the New Testament
 - b. agape in Rm. 12:9 is preceded by the definite article ho G3588, so literally translated it is, "the love"
- 2. "Unfeigned" translates the Greek word: anypokritos G505
 - a. This word occurs only six times in the New Testament
 - i. Four as "unfeigned" (2 Cor. 6:6; 1 Tim. 1:5; 2 Tim. 1:5; 1 Pt. 1:22)
 - ii. One as "without dissimulation [to hide under a false appearance]" (Rm. 12:9)
 - iii. One as "without hypocrisy" (Jm. 3:17)
 - b. The meaning is evident from the above translations, "the love" is without hypocrisy, thus genuine or sincere
 - i. anypokritos is the negated form of hupokrisis meaning, "hypocrisy" or "play-acting"

Abhorring the Evil

- 1. "Abhorring" translates the Greek word: apostygeo G655
 - a. This is the only time it is used in the New Testament
 - b. Various lexicons give us these definitions:
 - i. "to dislike, abhor, have a horror of" (Thayer 68)
 - ii. "denotes 'to shudder' (*apo*, 'from,' here used intensively, *stugeo*, 'to hate') hence, 'to abhor' (Vine 299)
 - iii. "to detest utterly:—abhor" (Strong 15)
 - iv. "to have a vehement dislike for something, hate strongly, abhor" (BDAG 123)
 - v. "to have a strong dislike for someone or something, implying repulsion and desire for avoidance" (Louw-Nida 763)
 - c. The abhorring is directed toward "the evil" in the present tense, so we must do this <u>now</u>

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- 2. "Evil" translates the Greek word: poneros G4190
 - a. This word occurs 78 times in the New Testament
 - b. *poneros* in Rm. 12:9 is preceded by the definite article *ho* G3588 so literally translated it is, "the evil"
 - c. This word describes all that is contrary to good and thus God (Heb. 3:12)
 - i. The devil is described as, "the evil one" with this word (Mt. 5:37 ASV)
 - d. This word is sometimes translated as "wicked", contrasted with "just" (Mt. 13:49)
 - i. The devil is described as, "the wicked one" with this word (Mt. 13:38-39)
- 3. The love unfeigned is shown in the abhorring of the evil
 - a. This concept was taught in the Old Testament (Am. 5:15)
 - b. Jesus Christ behaved this way (Heb. 1:9)
 - c. We must detest the false notions of love
 - i. Love is not love when it comes to sexual perversions (1 Cor. 13:5; Rm. 1:26-27)
 - ii. We cannot tolerate sinful lifestyles (1 Cor. 5)

Cleaving to the Good

- 1. "Cleaving" translates the Greek word: kollao G2853
 - a. This word occurs eleven times in the New Testament
 - i. Six as "join" (Lk. 15:15; Acts 5:13, 8:29, 9:26; 1 Cor. 6:16-17)
 - ii. One as "cleaveth" (Lk. 10:11)
 - iii. One as "keep company" (Acts 10:28)
 - iv. One as "clave" (Acts 17:34)
 - v. One as "cleave" (Rm. 12:9)
 - vi. One as "reached" (Rev. 18:5)
 - b. The general idea is to be glued or cemented together
 - i. Seen in the concept of marriage (Mt. 19:5)
- 2. "Good" translates the Greek word: agathos G18
 - a. This word occurs 102 times in the New Testament
 - b. agathos in Rm. 12:9 is preceded by the definite article ho G3588 so literally translated it is, "the good"
 - c. This word describes who God is (Mt. 19:17)
 - d. This word describes the commandments and will of God (Rm. 7:12, 12:2)
- 3. The love unfeigned is shown in the cleaving to the good
 - a. Our hand must cleave to the sword (2 Sam. 23:9-10; Eph. 6:17)
 - b. Cleave to good works and words (Eph. 2:10, 4:28-29; 2 Tim. 3:16-17)

Conclusion

- 1. The love unfeigned is further described throughout Rm. 12 and other passages of the Bible
- 2. Remember, love toward God is shown by obedience (Jn. 14:15)