

Word Study G4394 *Propheteia* Prophet

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DIDN'T FINISH BECAUSE THE NESTED REFERENCES BY STRONG'S WAS TOO MUCH

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Introduction

ToDo: add an intro

G4394 *propheteia* ^{KJC:19} prophec(y)(ies)(syng)(syngs);

προφητεία

Strong's From [G4396](#) ("prophecy"); **prediction** (scriptural or other): - prophecy, prophesying.

LXX related word(s) [H2377](#) *chazon*, [H5016](#) *nevuah*

Total KJV Occurrences: 19

prophecy, 14 [Mat 13:14](#), [Rom 12:6](#), [1Co 12:10](#), [1Co 13:2](#), [1Ti 4:14](#), [2Pe 1:20-21](#) (2), [Rev 1:3](#), [Rev 11:6](#), [Rev 19:10](#), [Rev 22:7](#), [Rev 22:10](#), [Rev 22:18-19](#) (2)

prophecies, 2 [1Co 13:8](#), [1Ti 1:18](#)

prophesying, 2 [1Co 14:6](#), [1Co 14:22](#)

prophesyings, 1 [1Th 5:20](#)

WordStudy ®

prophēteía; gen. *prophēteías*, fem. noun from *prophēteúō* ([G4395](#)), to prophesy. A prophesying or prophecy.

(I) Particularly prediction, the foretelling of future events, including the declarations, exhortations, and warnings uttered by the prophets while acting under divine influence; of the prophecies of the OT ([Mat 13:14](#); [2Pe 1:20-21](#)); the revelations and warnings of the Book of Revelation ([Rev 1:3](#); [Rev 22:7](#), [Rev 22:10](#), [Rev](#)

22:18-19, equal to *marturía* [G3141], witness, as in Rev 19:10. See also Sept.: 2Ch 15:8). In 1Ti 1:18; 1Ti 4:14, *prophēteía* refers either to the prophetic revelations or directions of the Holy Spirit by which persons were designated as officers and teachers in the primitive church (cf. Act 13:2; Act 20:28; 1Co 12:4-8 ff.; 1Co 14:24, 1Co 14:30-31), or to the authoritative declaration made by the presbytery of the fitness for ministry of one whom they are ordaining.

(II) Prophecy, meaning the prophetic office, the prophetic gift, spoken in the NT of the peculiar charisma or spiritual gift imparted to the primitive teachers of the church (Rom 12:6; 1Co 12:10; 1Co 13:2, 1Co 13:8; 1Co 14:22). See *prophētēs* (G4396).

(III) Metonymically a prophesying, the exercise of the prophetic office, the acting as an ambassador of God and the interpreter of His mind and will (Rev 11:6). Specifically the exercise of the prophetic gift or charisma in the primitive church (1Co 14:6; 1Th 5:20).

(IV) *Prophēteía* is the prophetic rank or work, the office of a prophet or gift of prophecy. In Rom 12:6 it is classed with *diakonía* (G1248), ministry or serving, and *didaskalía* (G1319), teaching as a *chárisma* (G5486), the result of God's grace or divine enablement to be exercised within the church (1Co 12:10; 1Co 13:2; 1Th 5:20; 1Ti 4:14; Rev 11:6; Rev 19:10). Elsewhere it means prophecy, that which is prophesied, foretold (Mat 13:14; 1Co 13:8; 1Co 14:6; 1Co 14:22; 1Ti 1:18; 2Pe 1:20-21; Rev 1:3; Rev 22:7, Rev 22:10, Rev 22:18-19).

(V) A prophecy is something that any believer may exercise as telling forth God's Word. This, however, does not make him a prophet (*prophētēs* [G4396]) which is used in the NT in a very restrictive sense. A prophet prophesies, but one who prophesies is not necessarily a prophet.

(VI) Prophecy was a distinctive *chárisma* (G5486), gift, distinguishable from that of the apostle and the teacher. While the apostle was a travelling missionary, the prophets and teachers were in general attached to a local church. For example, Silas and Judas, prophets of the church of Jerusalem, are described as *hēgoumenoi*, leaders, from *hēgéomai* (G2233) to lead (Act 15:22). In Heb 13:7 such *hēgoumenoi* or leaders are described as speaking "the word of God." Neither the prophet nor teacher was appointed by the apostles, as were bishops and elders; the gifts were an endowment of the Spirit, and both fulfilled the function of speaking in the Spirit.

(VII) That which is revealed constitutes a prophecy. The reception of such revelation and its communication did not entail states of rapture or ecstasy accompanied by unintelligible utterances. Prophecy is presented as a greater gift, a more noble function than *glōssolalia* or tongue-speaking which was severely abused in the church at Corinth. Prophecy was a gift exercised with a consciousness of the subject, and it issued in something logically intelligible.

(VIII) Prophecy is a larger term than revelation (*apokálupsis* [G602]). It includes revelation among its various contents. In 1Co 14:6, the Apostle Paul presents four species of sacred utterance: revelation (*apokálupsis* [G602]); knowledge (*gnōsis* [G1108]); prophecy and teaching (*didachē* [G1322]).

(IX) Prophecy is connected not only with revelation, but with vision (*optasía* [G3701]) (2Co 12:1-3). What is revealed in the Book of the Revelation is called a prophecy seven times (Rev 1:3; Rev 11:6; Rev 19:10; Rev 22:7, Rev 22:10, Rev 22:18-19). It is a series of visions seen by a prophet and related to others by him.

(X) In 1Ti 1:18, Paul expresses himself as guided by prophecy in relation to the separation of Timothy for the Christian ministry. There was possibly a specific revelation of God to Paul concerning the usefulness of Timothy. Others consider it to have been the formal declaration of Timothy as a minister and the sober charge of duty laid upon him by the presbytery. In 1Ti 4:14, prophecy is presented as the vehicle through which the spiritual gift was formally imparted at Timothy's ordination. Certainly, Timothy's ministerial gift was present

and developing in him before this time. However, the word of the church affords a formal and official recognition to Timothy as genuinely gifted and called to ministry. In [1Co 14:3](#) Paul mentions three functions of the prophet: "He that prophesieth speaketh unto men to edification, and exhortation, and comfort." In other words, he builds up the Christian's character, speaks moral precepts and warnings, and gives the encouragement arising from personal testimony, example and sympathy. "He . . . edifieth the church," while "He that speaketh in an unknown tongue edifieth himself."

(XI) In [Rom 12:6](#) by the use of the phrase "according to the proportion [*analogía* {[G356](#)}] of faith," the apostle declares that a prophecy is required to agree with the accepted doctrines of the faith; while in [1Co 12:10](#) "discernings of spirits [*diakríseis pneumátōn* {[G1253](#)}], shows that the gift of prophecy was a regular practice ([1Co 14:29](#)). The rule of edification is central in the rules laid down in [1Co 14:26](#) ff. for prophetic and other utterances. Two or three prophets may speak, while the rest are to evaluate their addresses; but if a "revelation" be given to another sitting by, the first prophet must keep silent. "Ye may all prophesy one by one, that all may learn, and all may be comforted. And the spirits of the prophets are subject to the prophets" ([1Co 14:31-32](#)), which means that although individual inspirations are legitimate and undoubted, they are subject to the control of the prophets collectively. Thus Paul did not limit freedom of speech, but in urging that only two or three prophets should address a given meeting, he aimed at securing not only spiritual edification, but reverence and order in the assembly.

Syn.: *apokálupsis* ([G602](#)), revelation.

G4396 *prophetes* ^{KJC:149} **prophet(s);** compound of [G5346](#)

προφήτης

From a compound of [G4253](#) (*pro* fore, in front of) and [G5346](#); a *foreteller* ("prophet"); by analogy an *inspired speaker*; by extension a *poet*: - prophet.

G5346 *phemi* ^{KJC:60} **said, say, saith, affirm**

φημι

Properly the same as the base of [G5457](#) and [G5316](#); to *show* or *make known* one's thoughts, that is, *speak* or *say*: - affirm, say. Compare [G3004](#).

LXX related word(s) [H559](#) amar [H5001](#) naam

G4395 *propheteuo* ^{KJC:28} **prophe(sy)(sied)(sieth)(syng)**

προφητεύω

Total KJV Occurrences: 28

prophesy, 14 [Mat 15:7](#), [Mat 26:68](#), [Mar 14:65](#), [Luk 22:64](#), [Act 2:17-18](#) (2), [Act 21:9](#), [1Co 13:9](#), [1Co 14:1](#), [1Co 14:24](#), [1Co 14:31](#), [1Co 14:39](#), [Rev 10:11](#), [Rev 11:3](#)

prophesied, 9 [Mat 7:22](#), [Mat 11:13](#), [Mar 7:6](#), [Luk 1:67](#), [Joh 11:51](#), [Act 19:6](#), [1Co 14:5](#), [1Pe 1:10](#), [Jud 1:14](#)

prophesieth, 4 [1Co 11:5](#), [1Co 14:3-5](#) (3)

prophesying, 1 [1Co 11:4](#)

G4395 Word Study

προφητεύω

prophēteúō, fut. *prophēteúsō*, from *prophētēs* ([G4396](#)), prophet. To prophesy.

(I) To foretell things to come ([Mat 11:13](#); [Mat 15:7](#); [Mar 7:6](#); [1Pe 1:10](#); [Jud 1:14](#)); to declare truths through the inspiration of God's Holy Spirit whether by prediction or otherwise ([Luk 1:67](#); [Act 2:17-18](#); [Act 19:6](#); [Act 21:9](#); [1Co 14:1](#), [1Co 14:3-5](#); [Rev 10:11](#); [Rev 11:3](#); Sept.: [1Ki 22:12](#), [1Ki 22:18](#); [Ezr 5:1](#); [Jer 11:21](#); [Joe 2:28](#)). The foretelling or foreannouncing may be, and often is, the responsibility of the prophet, but is not the essence of that office.

(II) To tell forth God's message, hence the noun *prophētēs* ([G4396](#)), prophet, is the proclaimer, one who speaks out the counsel of God with the clearness, energy, and authority which spring from the consciousness of speaking in God's name and having received a direct message from Him to deliver. Thus one may prophesy without being a prophet in the strict sense of the word. A *prophētēs*, both in the OT and NT, is not primarily one who foretells things to come, but who (having been taught of God) speaks out His will ([Deu 18:18](#); Is. chap. 1; Jer. chap. 1; Ezek. chap. 2; [1Co 14:3](#)). The art of heathen divination, however, uses the word *manteúomai* ([G3132](#)), to soothsay, divine.

(III) Used once of the high priest, with whose office the gift of prophecy was connected ([Joh 11:51](#)).

(IV) As including the idea of praise to God accompanied by prediction ([Luk 1:67](#); Sept.: [1Sa 10:5-6](#), [1Sa 10:11](#); [1Sa 19:20-21](#)).

(V) Of false prophets ([Mat 7:22](#); Sept.: [Jer 14:14-15](#)).

(VI) Of mockery by the soldiers guarding Jesus, meaning to divine, guess, give a response, with the dat. ([Mat 26:68](#); [Mar 14:65](#); [Luk 22:64](#)).

(VII) Specifically of the prophetic gift or *chárisma* ([G5486](#)), charisma, imparted by the Holy Spirit to the early Christians ([Act 19:6](#); [Act 21:9](#); [1Co 11:4-5](#); [1Co 13:9](#); [1Co 14:1](#), [1Co 14:3-5](#), [1Co 14:24](#), [1Co 14:31](#), [1Co 14:39](#)).

Deriv.: *prophēteía* ([G4394](#)), a prophecy.

Syn.: *apokalúptō* ([G601](#)), to reveal; *prolēgō* ([G4302](#)), to foretell.