

*First Timothy 2:14–15a*

The “Trustworthy Statement”

Analysis of the “Trustworthy Statement”			
Element [1]	Element [2]	Element [3]	Element [4]
καὶ Ἀδὰμ οὐκ ἠπατήθη	ἢ δὲ γυνὴ ἐξαπατηθεῖσα	ἐν παραβάσει γέγονεν	σωθήσεται δὲ διὰ τῆς τεκνογονίας
<i>now Adam was not deceived</i>	<i>but his wife (or the woman) being completely (or expressly) deceived</i>	<i>into transgression he (or she) fell</i>	<i>but he (or she) will be rescued through the child-birth</i>
<b>Translation option #1</b>			
<b>Adam was not deceived. But his wife, because she was deceived, fell into transgression. Yet she will be rescued through the child-birth.</b>			
	Elements [2] and [3] form a single sentence; [2] identifies the subject of [3]		
Adam = subject		Eve = subject	Eve = subject
= typical English translation			
Statement is about Eve; Adam is mentioned incidentally to create a contrast with Eve for some inexplicable reason			
<b>Translation option #2</b>			
<b>Adam was not deceived. But, because his wife was completely deceived, he fell into transgression. Yet he will be rescued through the child-birth.</b>			
	Element [2] = a nominative absolute referencing Eve		
	Elements [2] and [3] form a single sentence; [2] describes the cause of [3].		
Adam = subject		Adam = subject	Adam = subject
= JAC’s translation (vs. 1.0)			
Statement is about Adam; Eve’s deception is mentioned as a cause of Adam’s transgression			
<b>Translation option #3</b>			
<b>Adam was not deceived by Satan. Rather, his wife was expressly deceived by Satan. He fell into transgression. Yet he will be rescued through the child-birth.</b>			
	Element [2] = an independent clause; participle used as finite verb.	Element [3] = a distinct clause from [2]; it returns the focus to Adam.	
	[2] describes the cause of [3], by implication	[3] describes the result of [2], by implication	
Adam = subject	Eve = subject	Adam = subject	Adam = subject
= JAC’s translation (not in vs. 1.0, but in future versions)			
Statement is about Adam; Eve is mentioned to imply that she is a cause of Adam’s transgression			

<b><i>Translation option #1</i></b>	
• consistent with how syntax is usually used	
• “deception” is best construed in the subjective sense	
• purpose of statement is unclear	
PROS	CONS
	• purpose of statement is undeterminable (it cannot be construed as a coherent summary of the gospel)
	• if we assume the statement is a summary of gospel, making Eve the focus of it is unprecedented (the focus on Eve is inexplicable)
	• mention of Adam is inexplicable
	* not clear how this statement, understood this way, would contribute to Paul’s argument (not clear why he would cite it)
	• unclear what salvation and child-birth are in view
<b><i>Translation option #2</i></b>	
• takes syntax in a manner that is virtually unprecedented	
• “deception” is construed in the objective sense	
• purpose of statement: to address whether a jaundiced view of women is justified because Eve (the female) bears primary responsibility for mankind’s transgression and condemnation	
PROS	CONS
	• takes element [2] in a way that has no precedent
• all the pros would be identical to those listed under Translation option #3 below	
<b><i>Translation option #3</i></b>	
• takes syntax in a manner that is less usual, but well-precedented	
• “deception” is construed in the objective sense	
• purpose of statement: to address whether a jaundiced view of women is justified because Eve (the female) bears primary responsibility for mankind’s transgression and condemnation	
PROS	CONS
• purpose of statement is determinable and understandable	
• to construe the syntax to have Adam as the subject is perfectly understandable	
* can plausibly be understood in a way that makes it perfectly understandable how it contributes to Paul’s argument	
• clear what salvation and child-birth are in view	