THE EXPOSITORY TIMES.

instance, but a single sentence is devoted; and that, if sufficient for a discourse, is hardly so for an exposition.

3. Exposition by B. N. G.—This is a discourse in which the application abounds almost to the exclusion of exposition. With a little more care in the use of figures and figurative speech it would be effective in many pulpits. The tone is earnest, and the appeals to experience are direct and close.

THEOLOGICAL AND LITERARY.

A paper is received on "Clement of Rome" (A. S.), and one on "The Work of the Holy Spirit on Christ" (M. J. R.). The former is full and interesting, and in scholarship quite up to date. But it is hurriedly written, and would require a good deal of overhauling to prepare it for the press. The latter is most carefully written, in a fine spirit and with true insight. Its defect is the rush at the close, not due to carelessness, but to want of space.

The two literary papers are reviews of "Lux Mundi," the one (W. D. R.) of the whole book, the other (T. N.) a more elaborate criticism of Mr. Gore's essay alone. In the latter there is evidence of careful reading and capacity to handle the subject chosen, but the style is somewhat slow and pointless. The best paper of the four is by W. D. R.—the Rev. W. Douglass Reid, M.A., Clapton Presbyterian Church, London.

Will Mr. Burns, Mr. Clemens, Mr. Rutherford, and Mr. Reid kindly let the publishers know which of the following volumes they wish sent to them:

- Dorner's System of Christian Ethics, 14s.
- Lichtenberger's History of German Theology in the Nineteenth Century, 14s.
- Orelli's Prophecies of Isaiah, 10s. 6d.
- Orelli's Prophecies of Jeremiah, 10s. 6d.
- Stählin's Kant, Lotze, and Ritschl, 9s.
- Workman's Text of Jeremiah, 9s.
- Cassel's Commentary on Esther, 10s. 6d.
- Frank's Christian Certainty, 10s. 6d.
- Sartorius's Doctrine of Divine Love, 10s. 6d.

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Note on ψυχή and ψων

AND THEIR ENGLISH RENDERINGS IN AUTHORISED VERSION AND REVISED VERSION.

BY THE REV. PRINCIPAL J. B. M'CLELLAN, M.A., CIRENCESTER.

The "Notes of Recent Exposition" are, I have no doubt, of great interest and convenience to the readers of The Expository Times. In the September issue, on p. 268, there is a reference to an article by the Rev. C. W. Darling in the Clergyman's Magazine for August on the difference between the two Greek words ψυχή and ψων and their renderings in the A.V. and R.V. Mr. Darling's statements and arguments are briefly reproduced, with the cautious and suggestive addition, "There are five passages which create a little difficulty. . . . We do not think that Mr. Darling has successfully disposed of them all." Mr. Darling's view being, to quote The Expository Times' summary, that "the two words are not only distinct, but in their distinction lies a whole theology: ψυχή means our present temporal life, ψων the eternal life;" and that while "the A.V. sometimes offers soul as a translation of ψυχή, but with no gain and some loss, the Revisers uniformly render both by life."

Now, assuming that The Expository Times has correctly reproduced Mr. Darling's view, it is desirable to utter a warning against its acceptance. With the exception of the statement that "the two words are distinct," the representations and assertions are not only not correct, but are entirely erroneous. It is not even true that "the Revisers uniformly render both words by life," as will be seen by referring to Luke xii. 19, 20 (R.V.), "Soul thou hast much goods," etc. . . . "this night is thy soul required of thee" (ψυχή in both cases). But the main and fundamental error is the utter misconception of the distinction between ψυχή and ψων, as one between life temporal and life eternal. If ψων itself were life eternal, then the constantly recurring phrase ψων αἰώνων would be needless. There is, certainly, a real and great distinction between the two words; but neither in one nor the other is the idea of temporal or eternal involved. Whether the one or the other refers to eternal life in any particular passage, or otherwise, must be judged by the context and by the phraseology employed. That, contrary to Mr. Darling, ψων undoubtedly is used at times of life temporal, is clear from James iv. 14 ("What is your ψων, a vapour, etc."); and that ψυχή may at times seem to be rendered correctly by life, is no more a proof that the word means life temporal, or life at all, than that caput means death because damnari capitis is rightly rendered in English by "condemned to death." It is purely an accident of phrase and idiom; and translators, whether in A.V. or R.V., are right or wrong according as they pay the proper attention to the context and the idiom, and render accordingly. That the R.V. generally falls far below our venerable A.V. in its renderings, I, for one, believe to be capable of demonstration.
in every book of the New Testament; but at all events it has not so far fallen as to be guilty of rendering \( \psi x \chi \) by \( \text{life} \) in Luke xii. 19, above cited, or, again, in such passages as Matthew x. 28 ("not able to kill the soul," etc.). The fact is, that a comparison between \( \psi x \chi \) and \( \zeta o \) is almost like a comparison between \( \text{eye and sight}, \) or between \( \text{matter and energy} \); and the difference between the words is simply this, that \( \psi x \chi \), soul, is the organism or Substance in which \( \zeta o \), life, partly resides as a state or activity which may be either temporal or eternal according to circumstances, and may be predicated (as frequently) not only of \( \text{man} \), but also of the lower animals and even of plants. \( \psi x \chi \), soul, is thus the antithesis to \( \sigma o m a \), body, (as in Matthew x. 28; also in vi. 25, where it is to be regretted that the rendering \( \text{soul} \) is inadmissible according to usage), the loss of point being considerable in consequence, 2 as \( \zeta o \), life, is to \( \beta a v a r o s \), death. The application to temporal or eternal conditions is not in the words themselves, but in the phrases and arguments of the writer; and when the true distinction between the words is recognised, no difficulty can arise either in any of the passages referred to by The Expository Times, or in any other. The phrases and contexts explain the meaning, and to all who are familiar with the idioms of the two languages will suggest the correct or most practicable English equivalent, viz., for \( \zeta o \), life, always, whether temporal or eternal; for \( \psi x \chi \), soul or life, according to requirement. In such cases as Luke xvi. 25, and 1 Cor. xv. 19, where the reference is to temporal life, the employment of \( \psi x \chi \) would be absolutely impossible, whereas \( \zeta o \) is correct; and, on the other hand, in such passages as Matthew xvi. 25, and Acts ii. 27 ("Whosoever shall lose his \( \psi x \chi \) for my sake shall find it;" and "He will not leave my \( \psi x \chi \) in Hades"), where \( \psi x \chi \) is correctly employed, to assign the reference to temporal life would be to reduce the statements to absurdity.

Furthermore (and with this remark I must bring this note to a close), even in the famous and often expounded passage, Matthew xvi. 26, "What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, and lose his own life?" (A.V., soul; R.V., life), it is evident from a comparison with the parallel in Luke ix. 25 ("lose himself"), and with Matthew x. 28 ("Who is able to destroy both body and soul in Gehenna"), that the R.V. change of soul into life, however acceptable on some grounds, is (through the idiomatic usage) not unattended by grave loss of force and of designed spiritual application; and that preachers, if not translators, may still wisely prefer the less sacrifice of meaning to the greater, and still urge the inquiry in the time-honoured form, "What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" The \( \psi x \chi \), soul, of the Christ, which was "not left in Hades" (Acts ii. 27), this it is which was given as the ransom (Matt. xx. 28).

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Zw \( \zeta o \) and \( \psi x \chi \) in the New Testament.

By the Rev. Professor W. T. Davison, M.A.

From "Biblical and Literary Notes," in the Methodist Recorder, 16th October 1895.

A ministerial correspondent asks whether the distinction that has been drawn between two Greek words \( \sigma o \) and \( \text{psyche} \) (\( \zeta o \) and \( \psi x \chi \)), both translated "life," in the New Testament is tenable. An allusion to this distinction is found in an interesting note in The Expository Times for September, where it is said "\( \psi x \chi \) means our present temporal life, \( \zeta o \) the eternal life." Thus it is said of our Saviour, "The Son of man came to give His life (\( \psi x \chi \), His human, temporal life) a ransom for many" (Matt. xx. 28), but "I am the resurrection and the life" (\( \zeta o \), the divine, the eternal life) (John xi. 25). Our correspondent doubts whether this distinction can be upheld, and suggests that "\( \psi x \chi \) refers to the principle of natural life, \( \zeta o \) to the duration of life, either natural, spiritual, or eternal." 7

We think there can be no doubt that the distinction above referred to is amply sustained by New Testament usage. It is not new; the writer in The Expository Times merely points out some interesting results of observing the distinction as indicated by another writer, the Rev. C. W. Darling. Zw \( \zeta o \) occurs about 150 times (roughly speaking) in the New Testament, and only in some eight or ten of these does it denote the earthly life of the individual or existence in the present state; and even of these instances, some are doubtful. In other passages it denotes that which is "life indeed" (1 Tim. vi. 19, Revised