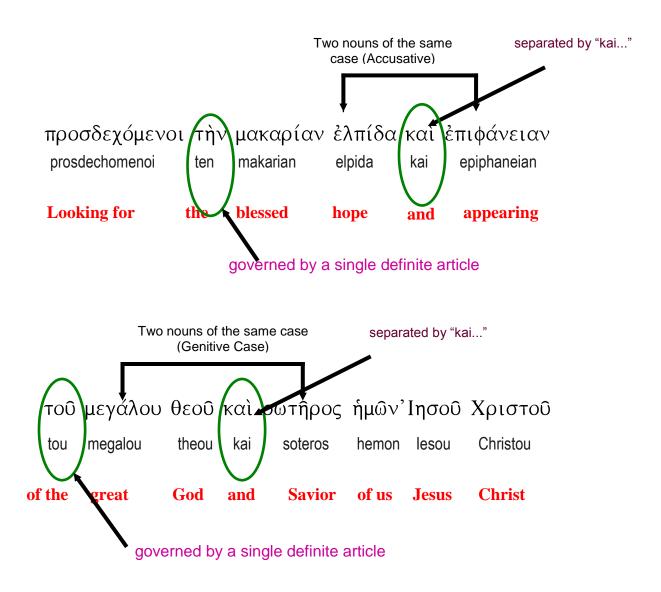
Essential Christian Doctrine – Lewis Titus 2:13 Excursus

■ Granville Sharp Rule #1: "When the copulative *kai* [and] connects two nouns of the same case . . . if the article *ho* [the] . . . precedes the first . . . and is not repeated before the second . . ., the latter always relates to the *same person* that is expressed or described by the first. . . . "



Conclusion: Jesus Christ is both our great God and Savior.

- Titus 2:13—Jesus is called God and Savior. (τοῦ μεγάλου θεοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Ιησοῦ Χριστοῦ)
 - a. Granville-Sharp Rule: #1: "When the copulative kai [and] connects two nouns of the same case . . . if the article ho [the] . . . precedes the first . . . and is not repeated before the second . . ., the latter always relates to the same person that is expressed or described by the first. . . ."
 - b. See the diagram above for the illustration of this rule.
 - c. Limitations of Grammatical Rules
 - (1) Grammatical rules are established by looking at how people used their own language. Thus the rules are determined from how the language is actually used. Grammatical Rules are not lowered down from heaven on a sheet. In short, "Grammar was made for man, not man for grammar."
 - (2) There are often exceptions to grammatical rules. But if you eventually discover enough exceptions, then the question becomes whether or not it is a rule.
 - (3) Probably this construction (Titus 2:13) fits with a general tendency and lends good support to the idea that Jesus is God. However, Granville-Sharp cannot be understood and used as a "rule" would be used in geometry.
 - d. Importance of Contextual Clues and Vocabulary
 - (1) Murray Harris argument: "Great God and Savior" is used of human emperors. Paul is taking an "in-your-face" polemical approach to the issue: "You guys think you are gods? Well, Jesus is truly the great God and Savior."
 - (2) This could be similar to what Paul is doing with his references to the *pleroma* in Colossians 1:19.