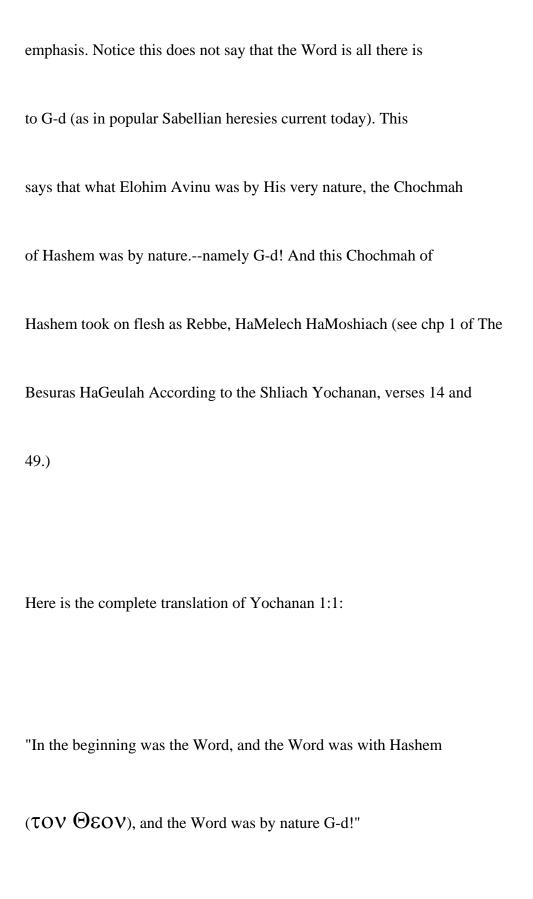
#19. The part of the sentence that further defines the subject and follows a verb of being or a linking verb is called the predicate nominative. In the sentence, "The Word was by nature G-d," "G-d" is the predicate nominative because it further defines the subject "the Word," which is linked to "G-d" by a verb of being. But the predicate nominative in CLAUSE #3 above is in a deliberately abnormal position. This means Yochanan intended to emphasize the word G-d, and we should notice his deliberately abnormal word order of the predicate nominative, "G-d by nature" (putting it first instead of last) and therefore translate CLAUSE #3 "and the Word was G-d by nature!" with an exclamation point or italics or some other way to indicate



Not merely divine, for the word for divine or g-d-like is $\theta\epsilon\iota o\varsigma$ (THEE-ohs) used in II Shimon Kefa 1:4. We will study that word when we get to that book of the Brit Chadasha.

Philippians 2:6 says that, in contrast to Adam, the Second Adam,

Moshiach, "though he was in the form of the mode

of being of G-d, did not look upon equality with G-d as something

to be seized, but, no, he emptied himself, divesting himself of

what was His, and took on the form of the mode of being of a

servant--i.e. the suffering servant of Isaiah 53)."

(Yehuda 1:1)

 $\kappa\alpha\iota$ (keh = and)) $I\eta\sigma\sigma\upsilon$ (ee-ee-SOO = for Yehoshua/Yeshua)

 $X\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omega^*$ (*this is ω with 1 subscript)

(khree-STOH = Rebbe, HaMelech HaMoshiach, see Yochanan 1:49)

 $\tau\epsilon\tau\eta\rho\eta\mu\epsilon\nuo\iota\varsigma\ \ (\text{teh-tee-ree-MEN-ees}=\text{having been kept [safe from}$

harm] $\kappa\lambda\eta\tau$ O $\iota\zeta$ (klee-TEES = Called ones).

Now let's translate the whole of verse 1:

"Yehuda, a servant of Rebbe, HaMelech HaMoshiach (Yochanan 1:49)

Yehoshua/Yeshua, an ach haYa'akov; to the ones Called, having been loved

in Elohim HaAv and having been guarded for Rebbe, HaMelech

HaMoshiach Yehoshua/Yeshua."