

1 corinthians 14 coffman commentary

1 corinthians 14 coffman commentary offers an insightful and detailed examination of the Apostle Paul's instructions regarding spiritual gifts, particularly prophecy and speaking in tongues, as presented in 1 Corinthians 14. This commentary, authored by James Burton Coffman, is valued for its thorough analysis, theological depth, and practical applications for contemporary Christian worship and ministry. The 1 Corinthians 14 Coffman commentary emphasizes orderly worship, edification of the church body, and the proper use of spiritual gifts, providing clarity on often misunderstood or debated passages. This article explores Coffman's key interpretations, thematic focuses, and the implications of his commentary for biblical studies and church practice. Readers will gain a comprehensive understanding of the chapter's context, its doctrinal significance, and how Coffman's work supports a balanced, scripture-based approach to spiritual gifts. The following sections will delve into the background of 1 Corinthians 14, Coffman's interpretive principles, major themes, and specific verse-by-verse insights.

- Background and Context of 1 Corinthians 14
- James Burton Coffman and His Commentary Approach
- Major Themes in the 1 Corinthians 14 Coffman Commentary
- Detailed Analysis of Key Verses
- Practical Applications and Theological Implications

Background and Context of 1 Corinthians 14

1 Corinthians 14 addresses the use of spiritual gifts within the early Christian church, particularly focusing on prophecy, speaking in tongues, and interpretation. Paul's primary concern is to promote orderly worship that builds up the church rather than causing confusion or disorder. This chapter follows earlier discussions in 1 Corinthians about spiritual gifts and serves as a practical guide for the Corinthian congregation, which struggled with the improper use of charismatic gifts.

The Historical Setting of Corinth

The city of Corinth was a bustling, cosmopolitan trade center known for its diversity and moral challenges. The church there reflected this complexity, with members exhibiting various spiritual experiences and gifts. Paul's letter responds to reports about disorderly worship practices, emphasizing the need for love, edification, and clarity.

The Purpose of 1 Corinthians 14

The chapter aims to clarify how spiritual gifts should function within the church body. Paul stresses

that gifts such as prophecy should be sought because they edify others, while speaking in tongues without interpretation benefits only the speaker. The chapter also establishes guidelines for orderly worship services to ensure that all participants are built up in faith.

James Burton Coffman and His Commentary Approach

James Burton Coffman was a respected Bible scholar and preacher known for his verse-by-verse commentaries that combine historical context, linguistic analysis, and practical application. His approach to 1 Corinthians 14 is marked by a careful exegesis that respects the original Greek text while making the passage accessible to modern readers.

Expository Style and Methodology

Coffman's commentary is expository, focusing on explaining the text in its original context and meaning. He avoids speculative interpretations and instead grounds his insights in grammar, syntax, and the broader biblical narrative. This method results in a balanced interpretation that supports doctrinal soundness and practical church life.

Focus on Practical Edification

One hallmark of Coffman's work is his emphasis on how scripture should influence Christian living and church practice. His commentary on 1 Corinthians 14 highlights the importance of worship that benefits the entire congregation, encouraging believers to pursue gifts that promote understanding and encouragement.

Major Themes in the 1 Corinthians 14 Coffman Commentary

The 1 Corinthians 14 Coffman commentary identifies several key themes that are central to understanding Paul's message and its relevance for the church today. These themes help clarify the purpose and proper use of spiritual gifts.

Edification of the Church

Coffman stresses that the primary goal of spiritual gifts is the edification, or building up, of the church body. Gifts that do not promote understanding or encouragement are deemed less valuable in public worship settings.

Order and Decency in Worship

The commentary highlights Paul's insistence on orderly worship. Coffman explains that disorderly conduct, such as multiple individuals speaking in tongues simultaneously without interpretation,

disrupts unity and hinders the spiritual growth of the congregation.

Superiority of Prophecy over Tongues

Coffman emphasizes that Paul regards prophecy as a superior gift in the context of church worship because it communicates God's message directly to the listeners in a comprehensible way. In contrast, tongues require interpretation to benefit others and can be a sign for unbelievers rather than believers.

Love as the Underlying Principle

Although 1 Corinthians 14 does not explicitly mention love as much as chapter 13, Coffman notes that the entire discussion about spiritual gifts is grounded in the principle of love—gifts must serve others, not self.

Detailed Analysis of Key Verses

The 1 Corinthians 14 Coffman commentary provides verse-by-verse insights that illuminate Paul's teachings. Several verses stand out for their doctrinal and practical importance.

Verses 1-5: Pursuit of Love and Spiritual Gifts

Coffman explains Paul's exhortation to "earnestly desire the gifts" but especially prophecy, as it builds up the church. Speaking in tongues is described as less beneficial unless accompanied by interpretation.

Verses 6-19: Purpose of Tongues and Prophecy

These verses clarify that tongues without interpretation are meaningless to others, while prophecy delivers understandable messages. Coffman notes that Paul's argument is practical and theological, emphasizing communication that strengthens the faith of all.

Verses 20-25: Tongues as a Sign to Unbelievers

Coffman highlights Paul's point that speaking in tongues serves as a sign primarily for unbelievers, whereas prophecy serves believers. This distinction shapes how the gifts are used in worship.

Verses 26-40: Guidelines for Orderly Worship

The commentary thoroughly examines Paul's instructions for orderly worship, including limits on the number of speakers and the necessity of interpretation. Coffman underscores the importance of these rules in maintaining unity and edification.

Practical Applications and Theological Implications

The 1 Corinthians 14 Coffman commentary concludes with practical and theological lessons that continue to influence contemporary Christian thought and practice regarding spiritual gifts and worship.

Guidelines for Modern Worship Services

Coffman's insights encourage churches to cultivate worship environments where spiritual gifts are exercised in a manner that promotes understanding and unity. This includes encouraging prophecy and interpretation and limiting practices that cause confusion.

Balanced View of Spiritual Gifts

The commentary supports a balanced theological perspective that neither dismisses charismatic gifts nor elevates them above their scriptural purpose. Coffman urges believers to seek gifts that build up the church and glorify God.

Encouragement for Personal Edification

While public worship requires order, Coffman notes that personal use of gifts like tongues can still have value for individual spiritual growth, aligning with Paul's broader teaching on edification.

Summary of Key Instructions for Church Leaders

1. Ensure all spiritual gifts are exercised in a manner that builds up the congregation.
2. Maintain order and decency during worship services.
3. Promote prophecy and interpretation as primary gifts for public edification.
4. Discourage chaotic or self-centered use of tongues without interpretation.
5. Focus on love and unity as guiding principles for all spiritual activities.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main focus of Coffman's commentary on 1

Corinthians 14?

Coffman's commentary on 1 Corinthians 14 primarily focuses on the proper use and regulation of spiritual gifts, especially speaking in tongues and prophecy, within the church to promote edification and order.

How does Coffman interpret Paul's instructions on speaking in tongues in 1 Corinthians 14?

Coffman interprets Paul's instructions as emphasizing that speaking in tongues should be accompanied by interpretation so that the church may be edified, and that prophecy is considered superior because it builds up the congregation more directly.

According to Coffman, what is the significance of order and decency in 1 Corinthians 14?

Coffman highlights that Paul stresses order and decency in worship services to prevent confusion and chaos, ensuring that all spiritual gifts are exercised in a way that benefits the whole church.

How does Coffman explain the role of women in the church based on 1 Corinthians 14?

Coffman explains that Paul's instruction for women to remain silent in the churches, as mentioned in 1 Corinthians 14, is related to maintaining order during worship and reflects cultural and situational contexts rather than a universal prohibition.

What practical applications does Coffman's commentary suggest from 1 Corinthians 14 for modern churches?

Coffman's commentary suggests that modern churches should prioritize edification, maintain orderly worship services, encourage the use of spiritual gifts with clarity and interpretation, and ensure that all activities contribute to building up the church community.

Additional Resources

1. Understanding 1 Corinthians 14: Coffman's Insights on Spiritual Gifts

This book delves into the detailed commentary of J. Vernon Coffman on 1 Corinthians 14, focusing on the role and proper use of spiritual gifts within the church. It provides readers with a clear explanation of the Apostle Paul's instructions on prophecy, tongues, and orderly worship. The author emphasizes practical applications for modern-day Christian communities based on Coffman's theological perspectives.

2. Spiritual Gifts and Church Order: A Study of 1 Corinthians 14

Exploring the themes of spiritual gifts and church order, this book draws heavily from Coffman's commentary on 1 Corinthians 14. It highlights the balance between freedom and discipline in worship, stressing the importance of edification and intelligibility. Readers will gain insight into how early church practices can inform contemporary worship settings.

3. *Prophecy and Tongues in the New Testament: Lessons from 1 Corinthians 14*

This volume examines the biblical foundations of prophecy and speaking in tongues as discussed in 1 Corinthians 14, with reference to Coffman's detailed exegesis. It explains the purpose of these gifts and their intended role in building up the church body. The book addresses common misunderstandings and offers a thoughtful theological framework.

4. *Orderly Worship: Applying Coffman's Commentary on 1 Corinthians 14*

Focusing on the theme of orderly worship, this book interprets Coffman's insights into the Apostle Paul's guidelines for church gatherings. It underscores the need for clarity, mutual edification, and respect among congregants. The author provides practical advice for church leaders seeking to implement these biblical principles today.

5. *The Role of Spiritual Gifts in Edification: A Coffman Commentary Review*

This book reviews Coffman's interpretation of 1 Corinthians 14, emphasizing how spiritual gifts serve the purpose of building up the church. It discusses the distinction between personal spiritual experiences and corporate edification. The author also explores how these teachings challenge modern charismatic practices.

6. *1 Corinthians 14 Explained: Coffman's Perspective on Tongues and Prophecy*

Providing a verse-by-verse analysis, this book unpacks Coffman's perspective on the controversial topics of tongues and prophecy in 1 Corinthians 14. It clarifies the Apostle Paul's instructions and the intended effects of these gifts in public worship. The study is designed to help readers understand the biblical text in its historical and cultural context.

7. *Edifying the Church: Spiritual Gifts According to Coffman's Commentary*

This text highlights the central theme of edification in 1 Corinthians 14, as interpreted by Coffman. It explains how spiritual gifts should be exercised for the common good rather than personal display. The book encourages believers to pursue gifts that strengthen and unify the church community.

8. *Order and Clarity in Worship: Insights from Coffman on 1 Corinthians 14*

Addressing the importance of order and clarity, this book draws on Coffman's commentary to explain why Paul insisted on these principles in worship. It discusses the practical implications for today's church services, including the use of interpreters and limits on speaking in tongues. The author presents a balanced view that respects both spiritual enthusiasm and structured worship.

9. *Spiritual Gifts in the Early Church: A Coffman Commentary Study on 1 Corinthians 14*

This historical and theological study examines how spiritual gifts functioned in the early church, with Coffman's commentary as a primary resource. It explores the cultural context of Corinth and how Paul's instructions aimed to address specific challenges. The book offers valuable lessons for understanding spiritual gifts in contemporary Christian practice.

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1 corinthians 14 coffman commentary: Life in Christ William Robert West, 2015-09-29

What do you believe about souls? There are many very different doctrines taught in the world today concerning souls that are believed to be in all humans. By most a soul is believed to be something that is wholly apart from the person a soul is in; that a soul is something that is that is believed to be complete in its self without the person; it will live after the person it is in is dead; it is believed that a soul will exist forever without the person; it will never be dead; therefore, a soul cannot be resurrected from the dead. It is believed that a soul must live someplace forever, and it will live either in Heaven or Hell even if there is no resurrection. The doctrine of unconditional immortality of a deathless soul being in a person, and that soul leaving that person at the death of the person makes it impossible for Christ to have give His life to save that soul from death; if a soul had immortality it would already have life and could never not have life; all Christ could do is give it a reward or punish it.

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1 corinthians 14 coffman commentary: Is 9/11 a Call to Heal America? Ralph W. Rowe, 2009-01-01 The primary focus of this book is to determine if the Greek word for worship (proskuneo), used in John 4: 23-24, includes the concept of bowing the knees or kneeling. In the New Testament, proskuneo is translated as worship sixty times. All of the worship events in the New Testament that included a form of bowing the knees or kneeling has been documented. This task was undertaken using five reliable sources of information or testimony: (1) the testimony of God, or Scripture (1Corinthians 2:1), (2) the testimony of Lexicons or Greek dictionaries, (3) the testimony of Bible translators, (4) the testimony of history, and (5) the testimony of Bible scholars. The book was written with all categories of readers in mind: worship leaders, clergy, college professors, Seminary students, Bible scholars, teachers, graduate school students, Pastors, lay people, seekers, and is suitable as a textbook in all Bible classes that include the subject of worship.

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Revelation (preterist, continuous historical, spiritualist, and idealist). These approaches suffer from two basic flaws: assuming the text is symbolical when it is not and making up meaning regarding the text based on stream of consciousness word association, much as one would do looking at Rorschach inkblots. This commentary seeks to avoid telling God what He should have said and strives to understand what God actually meant. Of all the approaches to understanding Revelation, this commentary is most closely aligned with the dispensationalist (premillennialist) view in that it views Revelation from a literalist, futurist perspective. It is different from the typical dispensationalist schema in that it views the seven seals as the powers of the Lamb, understands the exercise of the powers of the seven seals to be simultaneous processes, and casts chapters 8-22 as three parallel prophecies of the Lamb's power over the course of the histories of Israel, the nations, and the saints. This commentary also makes use of many of the non-canonical works that provide insight into the spirit world and detail regarding the end of the present age.

1 corinthians 14 coffman commentary: Just Follow Jesus Billy Joseph Stines, 2019-12-18 Who were the men called by Jesus? Among the twelve disciples were two sets of brothers – Peter and Andrew, James and John – and a man named Matthew. If we were selecting individuals to follow Jesus, these men would have never been on our list. But Jesus saw something in them we could never see. Peter, Andrew, James, and John made their livelihood fishing in the Sea of Galilee. Matthew collected taxes for the hated Roman empire. Each was an average man just going about his daily business. But Jesus turned their lives upside down by calling to them, saying, “Follow me.” Just as his call changed their lives, it can change your life, too. Billy Joseph Stines, who served almost forty years at six churches scattered around North and South Carolina, explores why you should listen to the call of Jesus. He also urges readers to stop dismissing those parts of the Bible that do not fit their idea of who God is. Instead of seeking peace through compromise, the goal must be to discover the truth – Jesus Christ.

1 corinthians 14 coffman commentary: Restoring the First-century Church in the Twenty-first Century Warren Lewis, Hans Rollmann, 2005-10-15 'Restoring the First-century Church in the Twenty-first Century: Essays on the Stone-Campbell Restoration Movement in Honor of Don Haymes' is a snap-shot of a major American religious movement just after the turn of the millennium. When the 'Disciples' of Alexander Campbell and the 'Christians' of Barton Warren Stone joined forces early in the 19th century, the first indigenous ecumenical movement in the United States came into being. Two hundred years later, this American experiment in biblical primitivism has resulted in three, possibly four, large segments. Best known is the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), active wherever ecumenical Christians gather. The denomination is typically theologically open, having been reshaped by theological Liberalism and the Social Gospel in the twentieth century, and has been re-organized on the model of other Protestant bodies. The largest group, the Churches of Christ, easily distinguished by their insistence on 'a cappella' music (singing only), is theologically conservative, now tending towards the evangelical, and congregationally autonomous, though with a denominational sense of brotherhood. The Christian Churches/Churches of Christ (Independent) are a 'via media' between the two other bodies: theologically conservative and evangelical, congregationally autonomous, pastorally oriented, and comfortable with instrumental music. The fourth numerically significant group, the churches of Christ (Anti-Institutional), is a conservative reaction to the 'a cappella' churches, much in the way that the Southern 'a cappella' churches reacted against the emerging intellectual culture and social location, instrumental music and institutional centrism of the Northern Disciples following the Civil War. Besides these four, numerous smaller fragments, typically one-article splinter groups, decorate the history of the Restoration Movement: One-Cup brethren, Premillennialists, No-Sunday-School congregations, No-Located-Preacher churches, and others. This movement to unite Christians on the basis of faith and immersion in Jesus Christ, and to restore New-Testament Christianity, is too little recognized on the American religious landscape, and it has been too little studied by the academic community. This volume is focused primarily on the 'a cappella' churches and their interests, but implications for the entire Stone-Campbell Restoration Movement abound. The voices that speak

freely within were unimpeded in authoring these essays by standards of orthodoxy imposed from without. All of the contributors are acquainted with Don Haymes, the honoree of the volume, and have been inspired by this friend and colleague, a man with a rigorous and earthy intellect and a heavenly spirit. David Bundy, series editor Studies in the History and Culture of World Christianities

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Bowker Editorial Staff, R R Bowker Publishing, 1996-09

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