A Word Study by Pastor Melissa Scott, Ph.D.

"Repentance" and the Greek New Testament Words for "Mind"

1)	διάνοια	Strong's #1271	(<i>dianoia</i>) comp. of $\delta\iota\dot{\alpha}$ [#1223] + vo $\tilde{\upsilon}\zeta$ [#3563] – deep thought, intensive, pensive understanding (Luke 10:27)
2)	ἐπαναμιμνήσκω	#1878	(<i>epanamimnēskō</i>) comp. of ἐπί [#1909] + ἀναμιμνήσκω [#363] – to remind, put in mind, call to remember (Romans 15:15)
3)	ὑμόφρων	#3675	(homophron) – harmonious, one mind, like-minded
4)	προθυμία	#4288	(prothymia) – readiness of mind
5)	φρόνημα	#5427	(phronēma) – inclination or purpose, carnal or spiritual minded
6)	νοῦς → Romans 1.28	#3563 7·23 & 25 11·34	(<i>nous</i>) – mind, intellect, thought, meaning 12:2 (the renewing of your mind). Romans 14:5 (fully persuaded in his own

→ Romans 1:28, 7:23 & 25, 11:34, 12:2 (the renewing of your mind), Romans 14:5 (fully persuaded in his own mind), 1 Corinthians 1:10, 2:16 (the mind of Christ), Ephesians 4:17 & 23, Colossians 2:18, 2 Thessalonians 2:2, Titus 1:15, Revelation 17:9

→ All voῦς word derivatives as listed in the Theological Dictionary of the New Testament, Vol. 4, page 948:

νοέω – to direct one's mind to a subject, think, thought, etc. ... νοῦς, νόημα, ἀνόητος, ἄνοια, δυσνόητος, διάνοια, διανόημα, ἔννοια, εὐνοέω, εὕνοια, κατανοέω, μετανοέω, μετάνοια, ἀμετανόητος, προνοέω, πρόνια, ὑπονοέω, ὑπονοια, νουθετέω

Mark 1:15 KJV

"The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand: repent ye, and believe the gospel."

Mark 1:15 Greek NT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	3 14	15	
	"Πεπλήρωται	όĸ	αιρός	καὶ i	<i>ἥγγικεν</i>	ή βο	ισιλεία	τοῦ	θεοῦ	<u>μετανα</u> verb-imp- act-1p-pl	pres-	νerb-imp-p act-1p-pl		ν τῷ a dative	Εὐαγγε dativ	•
 	1 Has been fulfil	led				-	e ched th	-					12 faith(13 (e) in	14 the g	15 good news

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$\underbrace{\mu \in \tau \alpha \vee o \in \widetilde{i} \tau \in \kappa \alpha i}_{\text{verb:}} \kappa \alpha i \underbrace{\pi i \sigma \tau \in \widetilde{v} \in \tau \in \widetilde{v} $	$\mu \varepsilon \tau \alpha + v \varepsilon \widetilde{\varepsilon} \varepsilon \qquad (\text{this word is in the vo} \widetilde{\varepsilon} \text{ group of words})$ $met-ah - \text{denoting accompaniment} - \text{modified according to the case}$ (genitive association or accusative succession): "with"							
1^{st} person plural 1^{st} person plura	also: "together, among, after"							
Imperative:command to do – a <u>must</u> Present:the action is continuousActive:the subject is doing the action								
A look at some words in the Greek New Testament representing:								
ἄφεσις Strong's #859	(aphesis) = pardon, deliverance, forgiveness, liberty, remission							
ἀφίημι #863	$(aphi\bar{e}mi)$ = to cry, forgive, forsake, lay aside, omit, put away							
<i>ἀ</i> πολύω #630	$(apoly\bar{o})$ = relieve, release, pardon, divorce, forgive, set at liberty							
χαρίζομαι #5483	(charizomai) = to grant favor, pardon, rescue, freely or unmerited forgiveness							
<i>ἐλεέω</i> #1653	$(elee\bar{o}) = mercy$, pity, show compassion by word or deed							
έπιστρέφω #1994	$(epistreph\bar{o}) = convert, twist, reverse, converted$							
μεταμέλλομαι #3338	(<i>metamelomai</i>) = with regret – afterward – μετα + μέλω [#3199] / μέλλω [#3195]							
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 $\mu \epsilon \lambda \omega$ [#3199] to be of interest, concern, matter, care \rightarrow but $\mu \epsilon \lambda \lambda \omega$ [#3195] a stronger form than $\mu \epsilon \lambda \omega \rightarrow$ to suffer something, intend \rightarrow has an emotive reaction.

All of the words listed above could have been used by Jesus when we read "repent," but the only one He used was $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\nuo\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\tau\epsilon$, a cognitive thought but NOT an emotive one at the start — $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\nuo\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\tau\epsilon$ usually produces $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\mu\epsilon\lambda\lambdao\mu\alpha\iota$ "as a cause and effect."