

**Exodus: Fear: Solutions: 10-Eternal Security, Ephesians 2:8-9**

The first verb is the perfect passive participle of *sozo*.

The intensive perfect of *sozo* emphasizes the present state from a past action. The past action is faith alone in Christ alone. This indicates the completion of an action at the moment of faith in Christ with an emphasis on the existing results: once saved, always saved. It emphasizes the existing result, which means you are saved and have eternal security.

The intensive perfect is a strong way of saying a thing is. The intensive perfect is the emphatic method in the Greek of presenting the fact of eternal security after salvation through faith alone in Christ alone.

The passive voice of *sozo* means that, at the point of faith in Christ, the believer receives the action of the verb. Verbs in the passive voice are generally intransitive. A transitive verb makes an incomplete affirmation and requires a direct object to complete its meaning.

There is no direct object here. This intransitive verb makes a complete affirmation of eternal security and does not require an object of the verb to complete its meaning. The participle is circumstantial.

The finite verb is added for duration, i.e., the present active indicative of *eimi*.

The gnomic present of *eimi* expresses a universal doctrine (eternal security). It expresses a doctrine or fact, an absolute truth, a state of condition that perpetually exists and will never be changed.

The time element is remote, because the doctrine of eternal security is true all the time. You never lose your salvation for a second. This might be called a static present because eternal security is a condition which perpetually exists.

The active voice of *eimi* involves you, and you will never lose your salvation. The believer produces the action of the verb by being in a perpetual state of salvation. The declarative indicative mood of *eimi* is used for a dogmatic statement of doctrine, the doctrine of eternal security.

Salvation is not relative; it is an absolute. In just a few seconds of time, you believe in Jesus Christ and possess eternal life.

A periphrastic denotes a completed action with eternal results, and so teaches the doctrine of eternal security.

The participle of *sozo* denotes a completed action in past time, at the moment of faith in Christ. The perfect tense denotes the completed result of eternal security. The finite verb *eimi* is added to give duration to that continuous and eternal result of faith in Jesus Christ.

The periphrastic tells us that, at the moment one places his faith in Christ, he has eternal salvation, which means eternal security.

Both grace [*charis*] and faith [*pistis*] are in the feminine gender. The demonstrative pronoun, *houtos* ["this"], is in the neuter gender. Therefore, *houtos*, the near demonstrative pronoun, refers to neither "grace" nor "faith."

The use of the neuter gender is the Greek way of saying "and this" and refers to the whole idea of salvation.

**"This [salvation] is not from yourselves."**

In other words, there is nothing you can do to earn it. Faith is the absence of human merit. Furthermore, we are spiritually dead when we believe in Christ.



In efficacious grace, God the Holy Spirit takes only faith in Christ and makes it effective for salvation. Mankind does nothing to attain salvation, and he can do nothing to lose his salvation once he believes in Christ.

Salvation and eternal security are both the work of God. This is why your salvation must be free of human works and why your eternal future is secure.