

who is doing sin."¹⁵⁷ The Greek phrase *καὶ τὴν ἀνομίαν ποιεῖ* which is translated "transgresseth also the law" should be translated "also does lawlessness."¹⁵⁸ The Greek clause *καὶ ἡ ἀμαρτία ἐστὶν ἡ ἀνομία* which is translated "for sin is the transgression of the law" should be translated "and sin is lawlessness."¹⁵⁹ The Greek noun *ἀμαρτία* which is translated "sin" is the subject in this clause, and the Greek noun *ἀνομία* which is translated "the transgression of the law" is the predicate. Since both the subject and the predicate have the definite article before them in this clause, both the subject and the predicate "are definite, treated as identical, one and the same, and interchangeable."¹⁶⁰

In this passage, therefore, the Apostle John said that everyone who is doing sin also does lawlessness, and that sin is lawlessness.

Here the Apostle John made it very clear that those who violate the law of God in any way are guilty of sin, for in this passage the Apostle John said that sin is lawlessness, and since sin and lawlessness "are definite, treated as identical, one and the same, and interchangeable,"¹⁶¹ sin is any violation of the law of God whether that violation is not doing what the law of God requires or doing what the law of God forbids, and any violation of the law of God whether that violation is not doing what the law of God requires or doing what the law of God forbids is sin.

¹⁵⁷Nestle, op. cit., p. 602.

¹⁵⁸Ibid.

¹⁵⁹Ibid.

¹⁶⁰Robertson, op. cit., p. 768.

¹⁶¹Ibid.