

16. Here is a man who, under free enterprise, has made a great investment from which expects to receive a great return. The anticipation is described by the present middle indicative of *ekdéchomai*.
17. “Behold, the farmer waits with expectation.” The present tense, here, is known as an iterative present. It describes that which occurs or recurs at successive intervals in an agricultural economy.
18. In other words, there is a sequential process of sowing; followed by the harvest, and then the profit. The iterative present indicates the repeated action of the verb.
19. In other words, there is this sequence of events” (1) the task of sowing, followed by (2) the harvest, followed by (3) the profit.
19. Now, there is not always a profit; but, in this illustration, the man is making a lot of money. Next year, again you have sowing, and then, you have the harvest, and then the bracket for the profit. The iterative present means he has done this before, he is doing it again this year, and he will do the same thing again next year.
20. How does he know this? Because, of his soul’s *ekdéchomai* mentality, i.e., capitalism works.
21. The iterative present indicates that he has repeatedly done this before. He is a very excellent businessman. He utilizes his knowhow, property, and capital, to produce prosperity in the free-enterprise system, therefore:

**Behold the agronomic capitalist waits with confident expectation of a successful harvest.**
22. The verb’s indirect middle voice in the Greek emphasizes that the subject participates in the results of the action of the verb which means the owner produces the action of the verb. This capitalist is going to make money on a successful harvest.
23. The context of this passage and its grammar indicates that only a spiritually mature believer, with a saturation of Bible doctrine in his soul, has the capacity to enjoy life.
24. Yet, there is a contingency that potentially overrides this man’s organized mentality and his agrarian expertise. This man initially invests capital in seeds planted on thousands of acres of land and does so without fear.



25. At the beginning of the season, he is never worried or concerned. He has been blessed with both early and late rains and he has annually made a profit. He continues with confidence based on his inventory of biblical absolutes.
26. When this farmer invests copious seeds over thousands of acres of land, he is not worried, he is not concerned, or upset. For years, his estate has had the early rains, and then the latter rains. For years, now, he has made profits, profits, profits, profits.
27. So, it isn't like; "Oh, I wonder if I'm going to make it this year? I wonder if I'll make a crop?" Not at all. This farmer is totally confident because he is a supergrace believer.
28. Once a believer enters supergrace, his soul is profuse with doctrine. He is a millionaire due to the inventory of doctrine in his soul.
29. He's ready for anything: prosperity or adversity. He is ready for the varying circumstances of life. He is ready to be wealthy, he has the capacity for wealth. He is ready for his right woman because he has capacity for love. He is ready now to have a little social life. He has capacity for friendship. He ready for success, now. He has capacity for success. He is ready to excel in his profession because he has capacity for it. It is Bible doctrine in the soul makes the difference.

**“Behold, the farmer waits [ customary present middle indicative of the verb, ἐκδέχομαι (*ekdéchomai*) ].”**

30. “Waits” is the indirect middle emphasizing the agent producing the action. This is also a permissive middle voice in which the agent yields himself to the results of the action in his own interest.
31. The indicative mood of this verb is the reality of the super-grace believer utilizing Bible doctrine in the soul, and therefore, the reality of spending doctrine to the Lord's profit.
32. In this context the customary present middle indicative of the verb, **ἐκδέχομαι (*ekdéchomai*)** requires some doctrinal analysis which has individual impact on believers in the Church Age:
  1. In eternity past, God knew you would live in this country in this twenty-first century. God had great desires for you. He had many wonderful things in store for you. They were designed in eternity past.
  2. In His omniscience, God knew that you would believe in Jesus Christ and become a member of His royal family.

**(End JAS5-13. See JAS5-14 for continuation of study at p. 131.)**

