

In v. 40, we learn that one of these disciples is Andrew. Scholars believe the second unnamed disciple is John himself.

Greek horaó – “New Testament, “horaó” is often used to describe not only the physical act of seeing but also the deeper understanding or realization of spiritual truths. It can imply a revelation or insight granted by God.”

It can also express the idea of knowing or understanding with the mind. To have spiritual insight.

Throughout the Bible, characters are often provided a name change or given a “spiritual name” which indicates a transformation of identity or purpose.

Here, Jesus “sees” deeper into Peter and identifies his true nature. Although Peter’s journey will involve growth and refinement, his new name reflects the critical role he will one day play as the foundation of the early Christian community.

35 The next day, again, John was standing with two of his disciples,

36 and he *looked* (Gk. *emblepo*) at Jesus as he walked by and said, “Behold (Gk. *horaó*), the Lamb of God!”

37 The two disciples heard him say this, and they followed Jesus.

38 Jesus turned and *saw* (Gk. *theamai*) them following and said to them, “What are you *seeking* (Gk. *zeteo*)?” And they said to him, “Rabbi” (which means Teacher), “where are you staying?”

39 He said to them, “Come and you will *see* (Gk. *horaó*).” So they came and *saw* (Gk. *horaó*) where he was staying, and they stayed with him that day, for it was about the tenth hour.

40 One of the two who heard John speak and followed Jesus was Andrew, Simon Peter’s brother.

41 He first found his own brother Simon and said to him, “We have found the Messiah” (which means Christ).

42 He brought him to Jesus. Jesus *looked* (Gk. *emblepó*) at him and said, “You are Simon, the son of John. You shall be called Cephas” (which means Peter).

In v. 41, John uses a Greek transliteration of the Hebrew word Messiah, which means “the anointed one,” and the corresponding Greek word “Christ” which means “the anointed one” in Greek.

Greek emblepo – more than a casual glance, a deeper level of observation. To focus your attention on the object. Used in the New Testament at moments of significant insight.

Greek theamai - to view, observe, regard or survey, that is: to see with deliberate intent and usually obvious effects such as being entertained, shocked, baffled, intrigued, and of course enlightened. This is where we get our English word for theater – a place to observe.

Greek zeteo - to seek or search for something with great intent. To seek embodies a profound spiritual yearning. It characterizes a seeker driven by an earnest desire to uncover truth and find meaning. According to Biblehub.com, “In the New Testament, it (*zeteo*) is often used to describe the act of seeking God, His kingdom, or His righteousness.”

In a sense, “seekers” are hungry for new insights and always ready to receive them as they are dissatisfied with their current state of being or present answers to life’s most pressing questions.