

HEARERS OF THE WORD

Sirach 27:30-28:7; Psalm 103 (102); Romans 14:7-9; Matthew 18:21-35

Lord, if a brother or sister sins against me, how often should I forgive?

Matt 18:21 Then Peter came and said to Jesus, “Lord, if another member of the church sins against me, how often should I forgive? As many as seven times?” 22 Jesus said to him, “Not seven times, but, I tell you, seventy-seven times.

Matt 18:23 “For this reason the kingdom of heaven may be compared to a king who wished to settle accounts with his slaves. 24 When he began the reckoning, one who owed him ten thousand talents was brought to him; 25 and, as he could not pay, his lord ordered him to be sold, together with his wife and children and all his possessions, and payment to be made. 26 So the slave fell on his knees before him, saying, ‘Have patience with me, and I will pay you everything.’ 27 And out of pity for him, the lord of that slave released him and forgave him the debt. 28 But that same slave, as he went out, came upon one of his fellow slaves who owed him a hundred denarii; and seizing him by the throat, he said, ‘Pay what you owe.’ 29 Then his fellow slave fell down and pleaded with him, ‘Have patience with me, and I will pay you.’ 30 But he refused; then he went and threw him into prison until he would pay the debt. 31 When his fellow slaves saw what had happened, they were greatly distressed, and they went and reported to their lord

all that had taken place. 32 Then his lord summoned him and said to him, ‘You wicked slave! I forgave you all that debt because you pleaded with me. 33 Should you not have had mercy on your fellow slave, as I had mercy on you?’ 34 And in anger his lord handed him over to be tortured until he would pay his entire debt. 35 So my heavenly Father will also do to every one of you, if you do not forgive your brother or sister from your heart.” (NRSV)

INITIAL OBSERVATIONS

This Gospel is helpful in several ways, contrasting as it does everyday human logic with the logic of God’s forgiveness. First of all, we get a window on life in the early church, with its challenges and emerging structures. Secondly, the problems raised have not gone away — conflict like this is evidently normal. Thirdly, as a result, the passage speaks to us today. Scholars do wonder who is being addressed in this discourse—all disciples or chiefly the leadership? It must be all, but the leadership is in the frame as well. The message is clear: God’s pardon is the foundation for fraternal pardon and, yes, God’s extraordinary pardon obliges extraordinary pardon in return.

For the sake of inclusive language, the NRSV translates “brother” as “member of the church”, thus introducing a later, technical vocabulary, foreign to Matthew. In this Gospel “brother” *does* mean someone who belongs to the faith community. In the historical context of Matthew, *adelphoi* includes bothers and sisters. The preceding paragraphs—18:15-20—are about seeking the repentance of another disciple (*adelphos*) who has sinned. The next question is logical: how *often* should forgiveness be given?

KIND OF WRITING

Matthew’s Gospel is divided into five books, each containing a narrative followed by a discourse. Our excerpt comes

Thought for the day

“The world needs forgiveness; too many people are caught up in resentment and harbour hatred because they are incapable of forgiving. They ruin their own lives and the lives of those around them rather than finding the joy of serenity and peace.” (Pope Francis in Assisi in 2016) His point is that those who do not forgive, who hold on to resentment, hurt themselves almost as much, even if they are unaware of it for a while.

Prayer

God, always ready to forgive, we thank you for your forgiving love. Give us the grace to show the same love and forgiveness to all. Amen.

from the Discourse on Church life in Book IV. There are six moments, each with three sub-components.

- 18:1–4 (1–2, 3, 4)
- 18:5–9 (5–6, 7, 8–9)
- 18:10–14 (10, 12–13, 14)
- 18:15–17 (15–16, 17a, 17b)
- 18:18–20 (18, 19, 20)
- 18:21–35 (21–22, 23–34, 35)

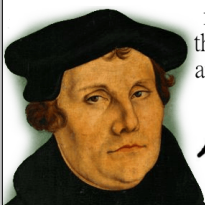
Matthew 18:21-35 comprises, therefore, three steps: the introductory question, the “parable” and the generalising conclusion at the end.

The initial exchange is found also in Luke 17:4 but the parable itself is unique to Matthew. A straight allegorical reading of the parable (king = God etc.) yields a difficult (!) understanding of God torturing and punishing to the last penny. Even the didactic parables of Matthew are not so simple. It is not the details which are compared but the processes and results.

OLD TESTAMENT BACKGROUND

Lamech said to his wives: “Adah and Zillah, hear my voice; you wives of Lamech, listen to what I say: I have killed a man for wounding me, a young man for striking me. If Cain is avenged *sevenfold*, truly Lamech *seventy-sevenfold*.” (Gen 4:23–24)

Should we then bite and scratch each other like dogs and cats? No, but we should heartily forgive and ask, “[Why] should I accuse my brother? If God is merciful unto me and for the sake of His Son Jesus Christ forgives me so great a debt, why should I make so much ado about a penny or two? I will call it square, forgive and forget, and thank God that He has forgiven me and made me a partaker of His grace.”



Martin Luther

House Postil, Trinity 22

You shall not hate in your heart anyone of your kin; you shall reprove your neighbour, or you will incur guilt yourself. You shall not take vengeance or bear a grudge against any of your people, but you shall love your neighbour as yourself: I am the LORD. (Lev 19:17–18)

Contrasting Rabbinic traditions do exist. It is likely that these traditions are a *reaction to the risk of presumption* in the case of “easy” forgiveness. For example,

If a human says, “I will sin and then repent,” God forgives up to three times but no more. (*Avot of R. Nathan 40*) If a person commits a transgression, that one is forgiven three times but not the fourth. (*Talmud b. Yom 86b*) If a person sins two or three times, they (others in the people of God) forgive him but not on the fourth occasion. (*Tosefta t. Yom 4.13*)

NEW TESTAMENT FOREGROUND

And *forgive* us our debts, as we also have *forgiven* our debtors. (Matt 6:12)

For if you *forgive* others their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also *forgive* you; but if you do not *forgive* others, neither will your Father *forgive* your trespasses. (Matt 6:14–15)

Do not judge, so that you may not be judged. For with the judgment you make you will be judged, and the measure you give will be the measure you get. (Matt 7:1–2)

Then he took a cup, and after giving thanks he gave it to them, saying, “Drink from it, all of you; for this is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for the *forgiveness* of sins.” (Matt 26:27–28)

ST PAUL

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies and the God of all consolation, who consoles us in all our affliction, so that we may be able to console those who are in any affliction with the consolation with which we ourselves are consoled by God. (2 Cor 1:2–4)

BRIEF COMMENTARY

Verse 21 Peter acts as spokesman and in his mouth the community asks a practical question. Seven retains its note of perfection, perhaps ironically.

Verse 22 Jesus’ reply builds on the number seven and exaggerates it to suggest limitless forgiveness. The allusion to Lamech turns *that* story on its head.

Verse 23 The king is evidently a Gentile and his “slaves” are high officials of the court. If a Gentile can be so magnanimous...

Verse 24 10,000 was the highest number used in accounting at the time. A talent was the equivalent of 10,000 denarii. According to Josephus, a denarius was a day’s wages. The sum is thus astronomical, impossible and hyperbolic. Even Herod took in “only” 200 talents in annual taxation from Galilee. So, the amount is, by definition, beyond repayment.

Verse 25 The sale would not have come near the amount owed because the highest going rate for a “slave” was about 2,000 denarii (one fifth of a talent). NB the king has become “his lord.”

Verse 26 The plea is completely unrealistic but persuasively abject. As the parable evolves, the servant will get “time”!

Verse 27 Two words are important here. Seized with pity is *splagchnistheis*, meaning profound compassion from within. Forgave is the same word used for forgiveness of sins at the start. The expression “The lord of that slave” comes up again in Matt 24:50; 25:19, 21, 23, permitting a Messianic reading of the role of lord.

Verse 28 The social inequalities no longer have a role here. The debt is between fellow servants, a word from the early church (Matt 18:28–29, 31, 33; 24:49; Col 1:7; 4:7; Rev 6:11; 19:10; 22:9). The violence foreshadows the later violence of his lord’s reaction.

Verse 29 This time, the amount is not small but in practice realisable, with mercy and patience. Echoing the earlier plea, the fellow servant too asks for time.

Verse 30 In Greek it says simply, “he did not wish.” A debtor in prison would depend on family and friends to raise the amount required for release. NB cf. *Come to terms quickly with your accuser while you are on the way to court with him, or your accuser may hand you over to the judge, and the judge to the guard, and you will be thrown into prison. Truly I tell you, you will never get out until you have paid the last penny.* (Matt 5:25–26)

Verse 31 This perfectly natural reaction is also that of the hearers of the parable.

Verses 32–33 The lord first retells the main story and then draws the obvious conclusion. The phrase “should you

not” conceals the Greek *dei* or “it is necessary.” It echoes both Gospel “must” of Jesus’ destiny and the “must” of discipleship. The central vision of mercy and forgiveness, so important in this Gospel, comes to the fore. It all started with the first Beatitude: “Blessed are the merciful, for they will receive mercy. (Matt 5:7; cf. Matt 9:27; 15:22; 17:15; 18:33; 20:30–31; for the noun mercy, see Matt 9:13; 12:7; 23:23).

Verse 34 The opening word in Greek —*orgistheis*, seized with anger—consciously echoes the earlier seized with compassion in v. 27. Once again, the amount to be raised is impossible—but at least the servant got the time he asked for earlier on!!

Verse 35 The teaching is generalised and anticipates the judgment parables in Matthew 23–25. It is initially a warning. But there is something deeper. God’s grace is a gift which we can never, ever earn. We can, however, lose it. Matthew teaches that if forgiveness does not become part of who we are, we become in a way incapable of receiving it even from God.

POINTERS FOR PRAYER

1. Jesus surprised Peter by telling him he needed to forgive seventy-seven times. Perhaps you have known the truth of this when something reminds you of a past hurt and you find your need in your heart to forgive again the person who hurt you. What was this like for you? How has a capacity to have a forgiving heart helped you?

2. Sometimes we need to forgive ourselves for things we regret about past behaviour. What happens to you when you cannot do this? How has your ability to forgive yourself for past mistakes influenced your attitude towards yourself now?

3. Are there people whose ability to forgive has inspired you? Recall them and the forgiveness they showed and give thanks for their example.

PRAYER

O God most high, you are slow to anger and rich in compassion.

Keep alive in us the memory of your mercy, that our angers may be calmed and our resentments dispelled. May we discover the forgiveness promised to those who forgive and become a people rich in mercy. Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

For none of us lives for himself and none dies for himself

Rom 14:7 For (*gar*) none of us lives for himself and none dies for himself. 8 If we live, we live for the Lord; if we die, we die for the Lord. Therefore, whether we live or die, we are the Lord's. 9 For (*gar*) this reason Christ died and returned to life, so that he may be the Lord of both the dead and the living.

(The Jerusalem Bible translation of v. 7 does not reflect the Greek accurately: *The life and death of each of us has its influence on others*. A more precise version is that given above from the NET version.)

INITIAL OBSERVATIONS

Today, we have our last Sunday excerpt from Romans. It comes from the point in the letter where Paul is finally being quite practical. This may not be so evident from the short reading given and, as a consequence, the context matters somewhat more than usual.

KIND OF WRITING

Our short excerpt is part of the third section of Rom 12:1-15:6.

12:1-2 *Christian life as reasonable worship*
12:3-13:14 *Christian living in the Empire*
14:1-15:6 *Living inclusively and tolerantly*

Within 14:1-15:6, devoted to inclusivity and tolerance, several moments may be recognised.

14:1-12 *Tolerance is the call of everyone*
14:13-23 *The strong must be tolerant*
15:1-6 *The example of Jesus himself*

ORIGIN OF THE READING

The context in the community was conflict over two aspects of being Christian. The first touched on how much of the Jewish tradition to hold on to as essential. The second had to do with how to act within the surrounding pagan culture. Such issues of tradition and inculturation are always current and very much so in our day. So, even if the particular issues at stake may seem remote, the general issue and the resolution promoted by Paul are relevant today.

In the eyes of “the weak,” the strong are sinning. In the eyes of “the strong,” the weak are *not* sinning but failing to exercise freedom. Nevertheless, it looks as if the problem lies with the strong despising the weak rather than vice versa.

RELATED PASSAGES

The immediately preceding verses are vital:

Now receive the one who is weak (*not a self-designation!*) in the faith, and do not have disputes (*quarrels*) over differing opinions (*reasonings or grumbings*). One person believes in eating everything, but the weak person eats only vegetables (*keeping kosher and/or avoiding meat sacrificed to idols*). The one who eats everything (*a new freedom in Christ*) must not despise the one who does not, and the one who abstains must not judge the one who eats everything, for God has accepted him (*notice the balance; this core teaching is found in Rom 3:21–5:11*). Who are you to pass judgment on another's servant? (*Forbidden socially and a fortiori theologically*.) Before his own master he stands or falls. And he will stand, for (*gar*) the Lord is able (*God's power—dynamis*) to make him stand.

One person regards one day holier than other days, (e.g. *observing the Sabbath and the feasts*) and another regards them all alike. Each must be fully convinced in his own mind. The one who observes the day does it for the Lord. The one who eats, eats for the Lord because he gives thanks to God, and the one who abstains from eating abstains for the Lord, and he gives thanks to God. (Rom 14:1–6)

Paul then goes on to our reading to give a theological foundation for tolerance.

BRIEF COMMENTARY

Verse 7 The connecting word “for” (*gar*) is a key here. Paul is going to ground the practical advice in the previous two verses. The foundation lies not in human rights or respect, but in the Christ event. In this context, to live for yourself (the very opposite of living for the Gospel) means to order one's life in relation to one's own background, culture, desires, and wishes. This may not be bad in itself but fails to notice the new outlook gained in Christ. Cf. *For the love of Christ controls us, since we have concluded this, that Christ died for all; therefore all have died. And he died for all so that those who live should no longer live for themselves but for him who died for them and was raised.* (2 Cor 5:14–15; also Gal 2:19-20)

“Living and dying” are basic and include everything in between. The JB version in the lectionary thus reduces the range intended and just misses the point.

Paul is speaking in the singular—it is a matter of individual conscience and outlook, within the community of faith.

Verse 8 This verses states positively the teaching of the preceding verse with the addition of “we are the Lord's.” Paul's sense of belonging to Christ is very strong: Rom 8:9; 1 Cor 3:23; 6:19–20; 15:23; 2 Cor 10:7; Gal 5:24. Cf. *And if you belong to Christ, then you are Abraham's descendants, heirs according to the promise.* (Gal 3:29)

Verse 9 Note the resumptive “for” (*gar*) at the start of the verse. Paul gets to the heart of the matter, Jesus' death and resurrection. Believers belong to the Lord precisely because of the events that gave us new life in Christ. Thus, believers' belonging is grounded in the Lord's “ruling” through his death and resurrection. This post-Easter worldwide rule of the Lord relativises all barriers and customs. Cf. *For he is our peace, the one who made both groups into one and who destroyed the middle wall of partition, the hostility, when he nullified in his flesh the law of commandments in decrees. He did this to create in himself one new man out of two, thus making peace, and to reconcile them both in one body to God through the cross, by which the hostility has been killed.* (Eph 2:14–16)

The logic is clear: if Christ has died for all, both living and dead, then Christ-believers must find a way of living together. Cf. *Now receive the one who is weak in the faith, and do not have disputes over differing opinions.* (Rom 14:1) *But we who are strong ought to bear with the failings of the weak, and not just please ourselves.* (Rom 15:1) Because the Lord, who accepts us all, is ruler of the living and the dead, judgement is his, not ours, as the next verses go on to illustrate.

POINTERS FOR PRAYER

1. It is easy to feel superior to fellow Christians who differ from me/us. Can I identify that within myself in today's Church?
2. We are all, without distinction, receivers of God's astonishing grace in Christ—that must relativise the significance of some of our disputes...within and between the churches.

PRAYER

God, your love for us in Christ is the very ground of our being. Help us to find ways to live tolerantly and inclusively with fellow believers so that our distinctions and disputes may not cause both insiders and outsiders to stumble.

Forgive your neighbour the wrong he has done, and then your sins will be pardoned when you pray

- Sir 27:30 Anger and wrath, these also are abominations, yet a sinner holds on to them.
- Sir 28:1 The vengeful will face the Lord's vengeance, for he keeps a strict account of their sins.
- 2 Forgive your neighbour the wrong he has done, and then your sins will be pardoned when you pray.
- 3 Does anyone harbour anger against another, and expect healing from the Lord?
- 4 If one has no mercy toward another like himself, can he then seek pardon for his own sins?
- 5 If a mere mortal harbours wrath, who will make an atoning sacrifice for his sins?
- 6 Remember the end of your life, and set enmity aside; remember corruption and death, and be true to the commandments.
- 7 Remember the commandments, and do not be angry with your neighbour; remember the covenant of the Most High, and overlook faults.

INITIAL OBSERVATIONS

This stunning reading is a perfect match for today's Gospel. It might even be a good idea to read the Gospel first and then Sirach. The directness is unmissable and the message unavoidable.

KIND OF WRITING

This is wisdom literature, so it is based on observation of life—seeing what works and drawing the necessary conclusions. Cf. *Jealousy and anger shorten life, and anxiety brings on premature old age.* (Sir 30:24) A little exceptionally, this wisdom book owes a great deal to the Pentateuch, the historical books, the three major prophets and the twelve minor ones. Although very much a religious book, it also shows the influence of Greek culture and, in particular, it responds to Hellenistic philosophy with a special interest in pantheism (God in creation) and theodicy (God is good in spite of evil).

ORIGIN OF THE READING

Towards the end of this long book, the author reveals who he is: *Instruction in understanding and knowledge I have written in this book, Jesus son of Eleazar son of Sirach of Jerusalem, whose mind poured forth wisdom.* (Sir 50:27) The book survives in Greek, though substantial Hebrew portions—about two thirds—were found in the Cairo Genizah, Qumran and Masada. It is very likely that Sirach wrote about 195-175 BC in Alexandria (Egypt) and that Ben Sira translated his grandfather's

writings some time around 132 BC.

This sprawling production does have a pattern across it and the reader is guided by eight poems on the search for wisdom (1:1–10; 4:11–19; 6:18–37; 14:20–15:10; 24:1–34; 32:14–33:18; 38:24–39:11; 44:1–15). These poems seem to introduce the major sections of the book (1:1–50:24). The book ends with postscripts (50:25–29) and appendices (51:1–30). Our reflection is taken from *Part 5* (24:1–32:13), showing this sequence:

- 24:1–34: The Torah is our wisdom
- 25:1–11: Fear of the Lord is essential
- 25:13–26:27: Benefits of good wife
- 26:28–27:15: Wise and foolish talk
- 27:16–21: Disloyalty ruins friendship
- 27:22–29: Harm rebounds on the doer
- 27:30–28:7: *Forgiving your neighbour*
- 28:8–26: Avoiding the quarrelsome
- 29:1–20: Kindness and caution
- 29:21–28: Living moderately
- 30:1–13: Bringing up children
- 30:14–25: Health and cheerfulness
- 31:1–11: Wealth as an obstacle
- 31:12–32:13: Good manners

RELATED PASSAGES

For judgment is merciless for the one who has shown no mercy. But mercy triumphs over judgment. (Jas 2:13)

Have mercy in your inner being, my children, because whatever anyone does to his neighbour, the Lord will do to him. (*Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs, Zebul* 5:3)

Love one another from the heart, there-

fore, and if anyone sins against you, speak to him in peace. Expel the venom of hatred, and do not harbour deceit in your heart. If anyone confesses and repents, forgive him. (*Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs Gad* 6:3)

BRIEF COMMENTARY

Verse 30 “Abominations” is a very strong negative, so the shock is evident.

Verse 1 This rather traditional teaching is found across all of Sirach. God records both bad *and good* deeds. Cf. Dt 32:35; Rom 12:19.

Verse 2 The linking of forgiveness and prayer anticipates much in the New Testament. Cf. Mt 6:14. Ben Sira is especially devoted to prayer and liturgy.

Verses 3-4 The teaching is in the form of two questions both expecting the answer no. To receive healing and forgiveness, we must be ready to give forgiveness and healing. The argument in v. 4 is “from the greater to the lesser”: if you can't show mercy to your equal how can you expect it from above?

Verse 5 Again, the verse is in the form of a question. External sacrifice is not efficacious on its own; its value comes from within the person praying.

Verse 6 An argument from the certainty of death. Cf. *In all you do, remember the end of your life, and then you will never sin.* (Sir 7:36) *Do not give your heart to grief; drive it away, and remember your own end.* (Sir 38:20) Ben Sira quite traditional, even old-fashioned in denying life after death. This is, therefore, the only chance to be good.

Verse 7 The implied argument is that God, in his graciousness (expressed in the covenant) has overlooked all faults and therefore so should we. Cf. *You shall not take vengeance or bear a grudge against any of your people, but you shall love your neighbour as yourself: I am the LORD.* (Lev 19:18)

POINTERS FOR PRAYER

1. What is my own experience of being forgiven by others and by God?
2. Have I known from my own experience the intimate link between the practice of forgiveness and prayer?

PRAYER

Give us, O Lord, a heart ready to forgive so that we have have a heart ready to receive forgiveness from you. Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE LITURGY

Sirach 27:30-28:7; Psalm 103 (102); Romans 14:7-9; Matthew 18:21-35

READINGS 1 AND 3

The choice of first reading from Sirach is brilliant—it puts plainly what is implied in Gospel parable.

THE RESPONSORIAL PSALM

Psalm 103 (102) offers a rich response to the first reading. As often, the response says it all: *The Lord is compassion and love, slow to anger and rich in mercy.*

SUNDAY INTRODUCTIONS

First reading

Sirach 27:30-28:7

Our first reading is a fascinating reflection, both realistic and logical. Realistic: we all find ourselves in situations where forgiveness is called for. Logical: the reasoning anticipates the teaching of Jesus: *And forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors.* (Matt 6:12)

Second reading

Romans 14:7-9

Out of context, this short reading risks being unclear. The historic setting is conflict over two things: how much of Jewish tradition to hold on to and how to live in the surrounding pagan society. In these practical matters, members of the community are condemning each other, whereas Paul insists that what unites the whole body in Christ is deeper than the differences.

Gospel

Matthew 18:21-35

If you've ever asked yourself how often should I forgive someone, then this Gospel is for you! The parable is disturbing in its details and challenging in its message.

WEEKDAY INTRODUCTIONS

Monday 18 September

1 Timothy 2:1-8

Why should we pray for everyone? Because God *wants everyone to be saved and reach full knowledge of the truth.* And so, we pray for all without distinction.

Luke 7:1-10

The story of the centurion/royal official

is in all four Gospel. You may recognise in this appealing story a phrase we have come to use just before Holy Communion.

Tuesday 19 September

St Janurius, bishop and martyr

1 Timothy 3:1-13

This job description of a good Christian leader is revealing: *what* was going on (even then!) that the writer needed to spell it out so?

Luke 7:11-17

You will notice the echoes of Elijah raising the widow's son — all part of Luke's portrait of Jesus as prophet *par excellence.*

Wednesday 20 September

Sts Andrew Kim Taegon, Priest, and Paul Chong Hasang, and their Companions, martyrs

1 Timothy 3:14-16

Today, the writer quotes a brief early Christian hymn about Jesus. Even if the language is fairly oblique, all the essentials are there.

Luke 7:31-35

Some people can be very hard to please—a human reality which emerges clearly in this reading. Rejecting both John the Baptist and Jesus, their ingenuity is a warning for today. We too find ways around faith...



Thursday 21 September

Saint Matthew, Apostle, Evangelist

1 Ephesians 4:1-7,11-13

The readings are special for the feast. The first one from Ephesians reminds us of the variety of gifts needed in the

community of faith, including the gift of teaching and writing.

Matthew 9:9-13

It is historically unlikely that the Matthew of this story was the author of the Gospel. Nevertheless, the story does go to the heart of the proclamation of Jesus, a proclamation of compassion, just as challenging today as in Jesus' day.

Friday 22 September

1 Timothy 6:2-12

Even in those days, believer could go off the rails, led by leaders interested only in money. Our reading, in response, is both ironic and clear.

Luke 8:1-3

Women were important in Jesus' ministry as well as in the very first generations of Christians. Today we get a rare view of the circle closest to Jesus, answering our very practical question of how did they all manage? With a lot of hidden help, apparently.

Saturday 23 September

St Padre Pio

1 Timothy 6:13-16

Our final excerpt from 1 Timothy is an exhortation to live a life in accordance with our convictions. The writer includes a hymn, looking forward to the final judgment and celebrating the mystery of God.

Luke 8:4-15

Today we are offered the parable of the sower and an early interpretation. Scholars of the Bible link the interpretation to the early church rather than to Jesus, because the focus is different.

In the parable, the centre is sheer, astonishing abundance. In the applied interpretation the centre is on the hearer's reaction to the word of God. We can choose to reflect on the gift or on our reception of the gift...or both!