

N.T. Exegesis (Lecture 1)

- f. types
- g. symbols
- h. collocations

C. Observation: virtually every type of literature is seen in the Scripture as well as every type of literary device. These are to be expected and noted in turn.

III. Modification of the Biblical expression

A. Some hermeneutical principles (from the general use and understanding of language)

1. Self agreement
2. Agreement to common extent
3. Clear teachings preferred
4. All Scripture needed for completion
5. Relative (relevant) matters necessary
6. Conclusions to be verified
7. Interpretation and application distinguished
8. Total knowledge not likely.

B. Means of understanding...based on our assumptions and the character of other language-usage:

1. The literal nature of the language is preferred.
(Literal means that the entity used is in open agreement with the entity identified.)
 - a. Qualifications:
 - (1) contradiction
 - (2) internal absurdity
 - (3) clear statement--immediately present or in contextual reference.
 - b. Speech figures a normal part
 - c. Letterism denied.
2. The nature of the language is to be distinguished as being different from the lessons derived from it.

IV. Conclusion: The varied language of the Bible is best understood when regarded as meaningful communication, governed by principles that render all language meaningful. The application of this idea should be equal to all parts of the Bible.