

tense, infinitive, ptc.); adverbs, conjunctions, particles, and clauses. Again do not treat the text mechanically. Always be selective. Work on the constructions that will enable you to elucidate the meaning of what the writer is saying. Wherever it is useful, note the reading in the parallel Gospels. Besides Dana and Mantey, and Thayer or Bauer other grammars and lexicons ought to be consulted: A.T. Robertson, Grammar of the Greek New Testament in the Light of Historical Research (Check the Index of Greek words, pp. 1249-90; Index of quotations, i.e. every verse in the N.T. from which Robertson takes an example, pp. 1291-1361); H. Cremer, Biblico-Theological Lexicon of New Testament Greek; James Hope Moulton and George Milligan, The Vocabulary of the New Testament Illustrated from the Papyri and other Non-Literary Sources; Liddell & Scott, 9th ed. 2 vols. gives the investigator a picture of a word from earliest times to the Byzantine period.

3. Record your ideas and information on 4 x 6, 5 x 8, or 5½ x 8½ pieces of paper

4. Complete your bibliography. Put down on 3 x 5 cards in correct form the grammars, lexicons, commentaries, word studies, Theologies, etc. which you find furnish information necessary for understanding the passage. On the crucial points compare your opinion with that of these authorities or sources. Write down the views of those whom you want to compare and contrast with your own. Also write down any other data which you think is necessary for a clear comprehension of the passage. Don't be afraid to differ with a commentator; only be sure the grammar will support your interpretation. If you record these things on pieces of paper, it will be easy to re-arrange the information and put it in the final form that your exegesis will assume.

5. With your notes re-arranged and following the development of thought set forth in the Outline, write out the exegesis proper.

6. Draw together your results in the manner suggested under the Conclusion. (See Form of Exegesis)

7. Be sure that the copy you hand in has a title page, items suggested under the Form of Exegesis, and footnotes. (There is no merit in having a lot of footnotes just to have footnotes. They are to be used to show the source from which you obtained a particular fact or piece of evidence.)

8. MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL: Remember that you are studying God's word, and the illumination of your heart and mind by the Holy Spirit is indispensable for success in any procedure of exegesis. Yet the better our method and techniques are the more we show how noteworthy His work is and how essential our work is in this very important realm of interpretation.