

VII. General principles of interpretation

- A. Bible in complete agreement with itself
- B. Obscure passages must be interpreted in light of clear ones.
- C. Parts must be interpreted in light of the whole.
- D. Bible is the accommodation of Divine Truth to the human mind.
(Much of Bible is anthropomorphic.)
- E. Thought in mind of writer is the one sense to be sought.

VIII. Methodology

- A. Principles: Investigate
 - 1. Meaning of words and etymology
- B. Uses Loquenti (places where used in frequency)
 - 1. What did the word mean when the author wrote it.
 - 2. How does writer define it? Rom 2:28, Gal 4:9-10 weak and beggarly elements
 - 3. Nature of subject
2 Cor 5:1 earthly tabernacle -- the physical body
 - 4. Parallel passages
i.e. -- "the kingdom of God"
 - 5. General usage
1 Cor 14 (use of word speak)
 - 6. Ancient versions, Papyri, etc.
- C. Concordance study: word may have a peculiar Biblical meaning.
This may show an author's particular usage.
- D. Typical language: 1 Cor 10:6 "types"
 - 1. Type signifies pre-ordained representative relation which certain persons, events, or institutions, in the O.T. bear to corresponding persons, events, and institutions in the N. T.
i.e. Adam in Rom 5:13
 - 2. Elements:
 - a. marked point of resemblance or analogy between the two.
 - b. evidence of divine designation or appointment to represent the thing typified.
 - c. type must pre-figure future
 - 3. Kinds of types:
 - a. Persons, Adam--Melchizedek
 - b. Institutions: sacrificial system
 - c. Offices: --prophet, priesthood
 - d. Events: --1 Cor 10
 - e. Action: -- "lifting up serpent" John 3
 - 4. Interpretation
 - a. begin study N.T. citation and analogy
 - b. real resemblance type and antitype
 - c. points of difference, contrast to be noted.
 - d. O. T. types completely understood in light of N. T. fulfillment.
 - e. beware reactionary: only called type is type
- E. Figurative language -- vivifies speech
 - 1. aid to determine literal-figurative language
 - a. some writings: precision a chief aim
 - b. words taken in literal sense unless clear indications to contrary or if absurdity is involved.
 - 2. Main figures:
 - a. metaphor: implied comparison John 10
 - b. simile: formal comparison Isaiah 53:6
 - c. parable: extended simile
 - d. allegory: extended metaphor.