

(d) that there may be spiritual lessons behind the literal core is not denied.

(2) Figurative (allegorical)

There is a slight difference in that allegorical means the attachment of intended second meanings and figurative is much broader...-so you may have to choose the term you like. The idea is simply that the language used conveys not the reality of the entity described but a substance that stands behind it.

(a) allegory is normally used to explain the impossible or the misunderstood.

(b) allegory is normal in most literary forms including the Bible.

(c) allegory should have some identifiable characteristics to help us see its occurrence.

(3) Typical...the term describes when the language used portrays an item by a type or symbol. Generally speaking we note the following:

(a) A type is the use of one entity to portray another and predict its coming (e.g. the jar used in Jeremish 19 to prefigure the fall of Jerusalem)

(b) A symbol is an entity used to show some special lesson or significant factor about another entity. (e.g. the vine of Ezekiel 15 that shows the "value" of Israel to God as the nation exists in her woeful condition.)

This is not the full thrust of this course but in a nutshell if a thing does not predict we are prone not to call it a type. Many scholars will disagree and charity must be practiced. Virtually anything may be used as a type but we think that internal evidence showing prediction and fulfillment is necessary for accurate notation. If both testaments pounce on it...there can be little argument otherwise.

(c) Typical language, then, is an important study but the general idea is that long extended passages are not based in this linguistic presentation.