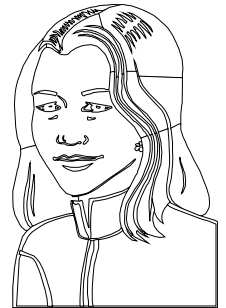


# X. How to Deal with Large-Scale Organization of a Passage

How do I understand reasoning and stories?



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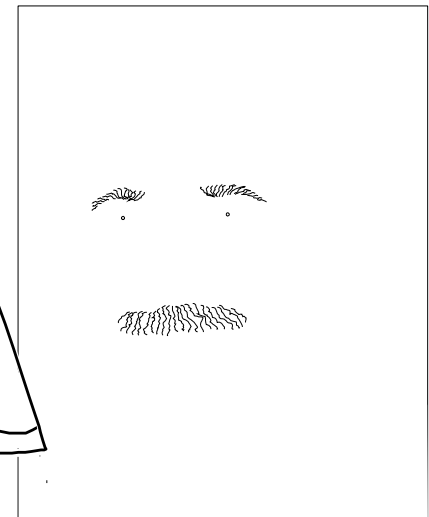
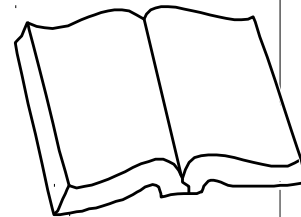
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# The Challenge

How do I study  
larger passages?

Notice how they  
fit together.



# Reading Assignments

- Required (under motif analysis):
  - Poythress, *In the Beginning Was the Word*, 199-215
- Optional:
  - Poythress, “Propositional Relations”
  - Beekman-Callow, *Translating* 267-342
  - Ryken, *How to Read the Bible as Literature*
  - Fee, *How to Read the Bible for All Its Worth*

# Online Tools for Analysis

- [www.biblearc.com](http://www.biblearc.com)
- <http://sourceforge.net/projects/datool/>

# Where Are We?

- 1. Preliminary acquaintance with the text
- 2. Exegesis in the original setting
  - f. Outline the passage
- 3. Relations with other passages
- 4. Role in redemptive history
- 5. Application

■ Sentences (section IX.) fit into larger wholes.

# Where Are We?

- 1. Preliminary acquaintance with the text
- 2. Exegesis in the original setting
  - f. Outline the passage
- 3. Relations with other passages
- 4. Role in redemptive history
- 5. Application

■ Contributions of clauses and sentences (section IX.) are to be understood in the light of larger wholes.

# A. Fundamentals of Discourse

# What Is an Outline?

## An example of an outline:

- I. David's zeal rouses him
  - A. Goliath challenges Israel
  - B. David proposes to fight
- II. David meets Goliath
  - A. David prepares
    - 1. Saul gives his armor
    - 2. David takes stones
  - B. David and Goliath talk
  - C. David wins the victory

Familiar





# Our Type of Outline

- Reveals integrality (chunks)
- Focuses on content.
- Shows real (objective) unities.



Learn someone  
else's mind.

# Our Type of Outline

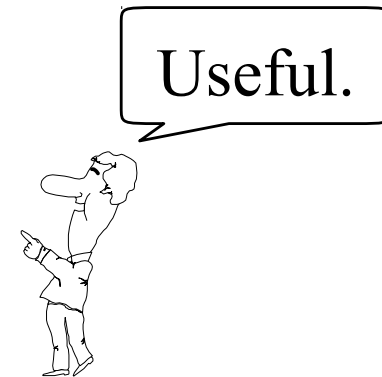
- Reveals integrality (chunks of the discourse)
- Focuses on referential subsystem, on content. Grammar furnishes hints, but is a means to the end.
- Is not merely subjective, but shows real (objective) unities produced by the author and displayed in the discourse structure.



Learn someone  
else's mind.

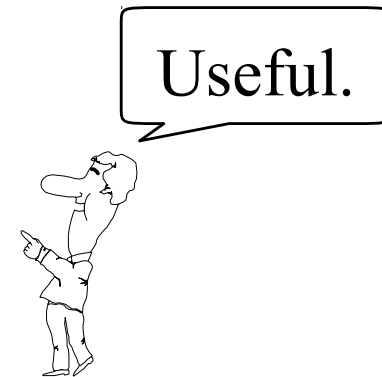
# An Example from Isaiah 40-66

- See attached pages.
- Makes sense of complex material.
- Unity of Isaiah 46-56 refutes multiple authorship.



# An Example from Isaiah 40-66

- See attached pages.
- The outline makes sense of otherwise very complex material.
- Note that a unified outline extends from at least 46 to 56, refuting theories of multiple authorship.



# Repeated Themes in Isa. 46-56

- Servant Song (49:1-7)
- Birth and creation (49:8-21)
- Salvation to the nations (49:22-26)
- Righteousness (50:1-3)

■ Repeated in 50:4-51:8, 51:9-52:12, 52:13-56:8, 56:9-57:21

# An Example from Ephesians

- I. Opening Greeting 1:1-2
- II. What God has done for you in Christ 1:2-3:21 (doctrinal section)
  - A. Appreciating God's spiritual feast 1:3-23
  - B. Entering God's feast 2:1-22
  - C. The "waiter" at God's feast 3:1-21
- III. What you are to do in response through God's power and provision 4:1-6:20 (ethical section)
  - A. Your new life with one another 4:1-16
  - B. Your new life contrasted with the old 4:17-6:9
  - C. The battle in your new life 6:10-20
- IV. Closing greetings 6:21-24

# Implications from Ephesians

- Suggests a series of sermons.
- Shows unity of the book.
- Doctrine (1-3) is foundation for ethics (4-6).
  - Not independent!
  - Avoid dead orthodoxy and moralism.

Linkage



# Implications from Ephesians

- Suggests a way to develop a series of sermons.
- Shows overall unity of the book, overcoming a tendency to read small bits in isolation.
- Ephesian 1-3, the doctrinal section, is the foundation for Ephesians 4-6, the ethical section. The two do not exist independently!  
Avoid dead orthodoxy and moralism.

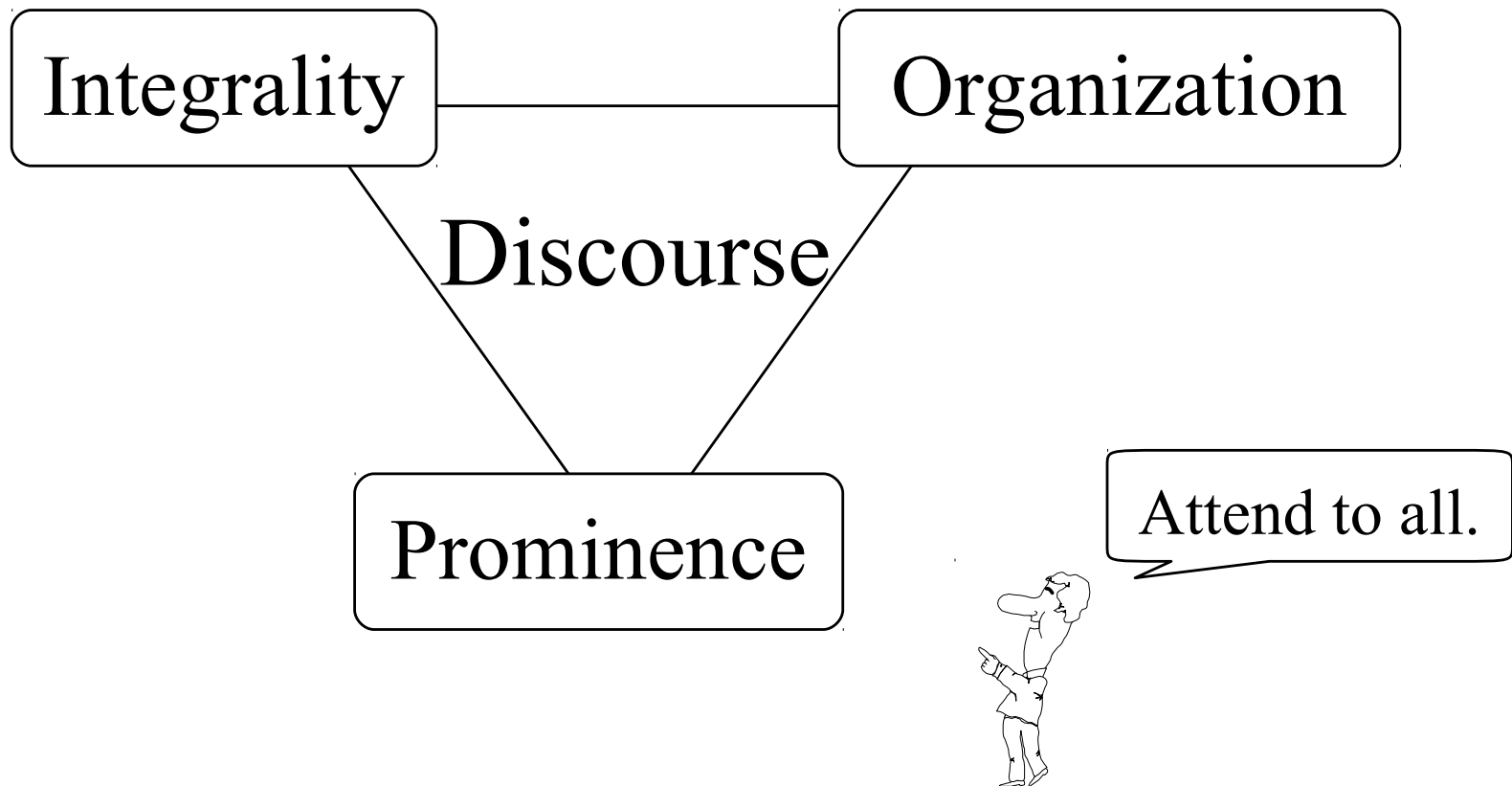
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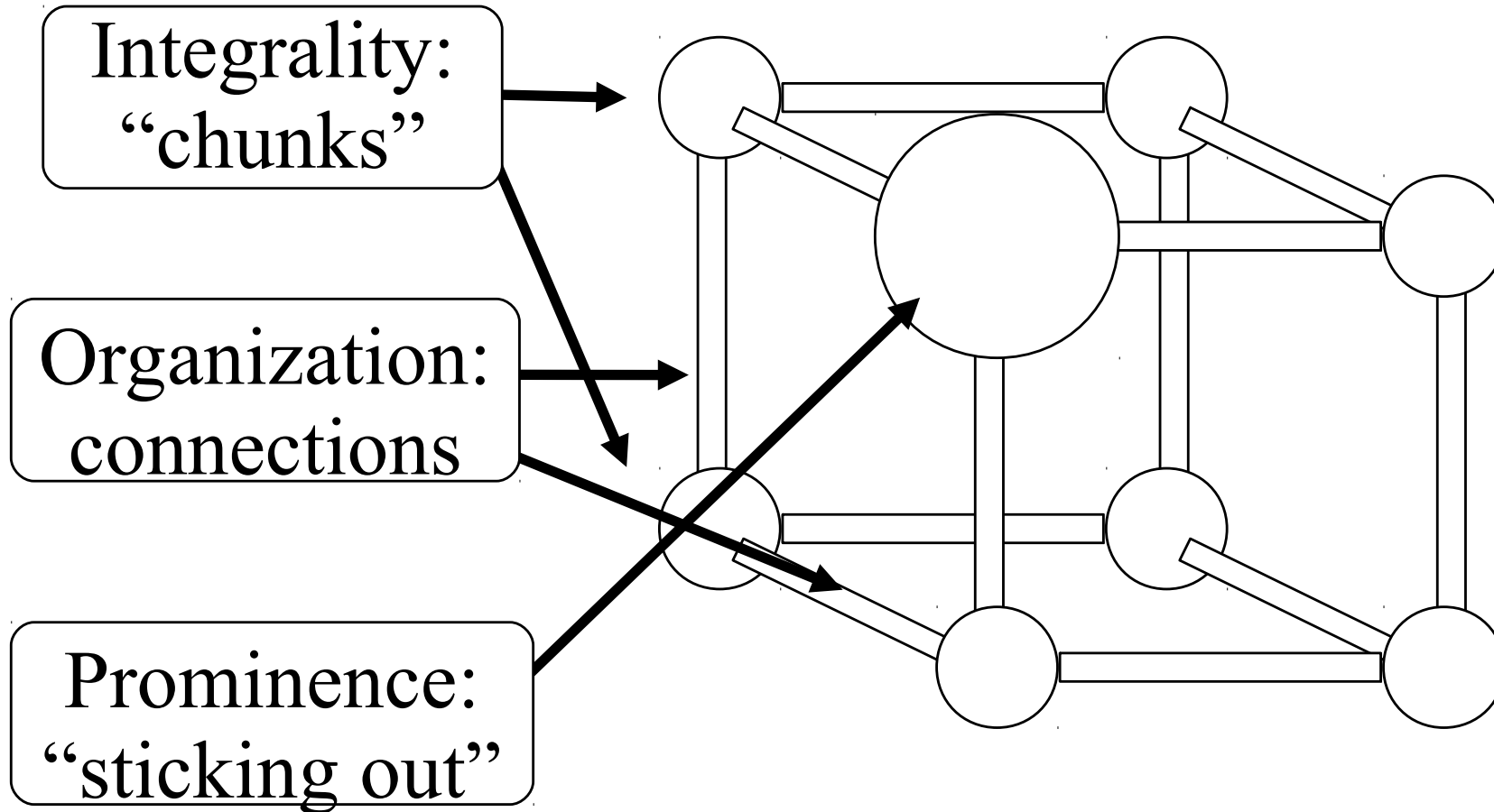


## B. Discourse Analysis

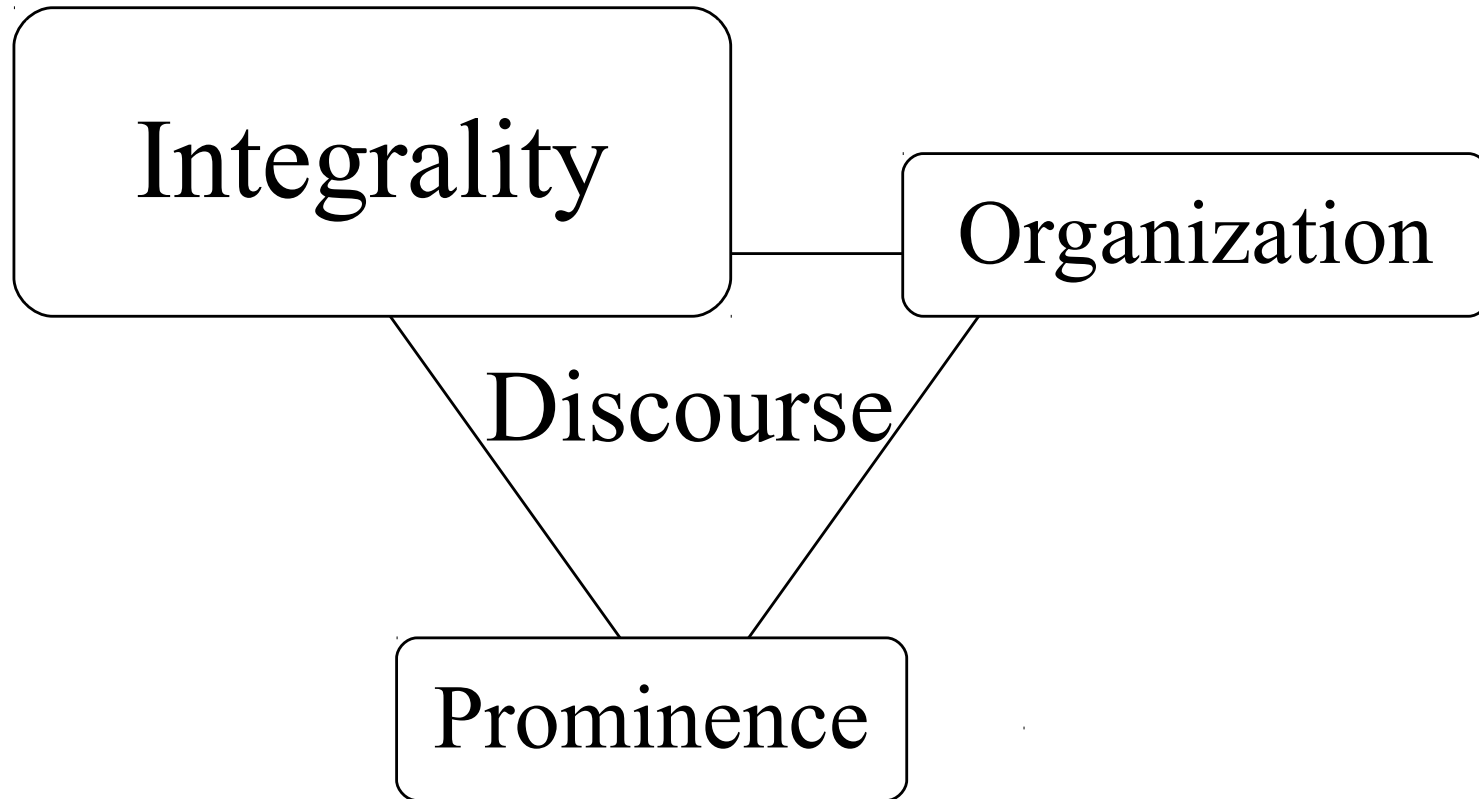
# Aspects of Structure



# Illustration of Structure



# Function of an Outline

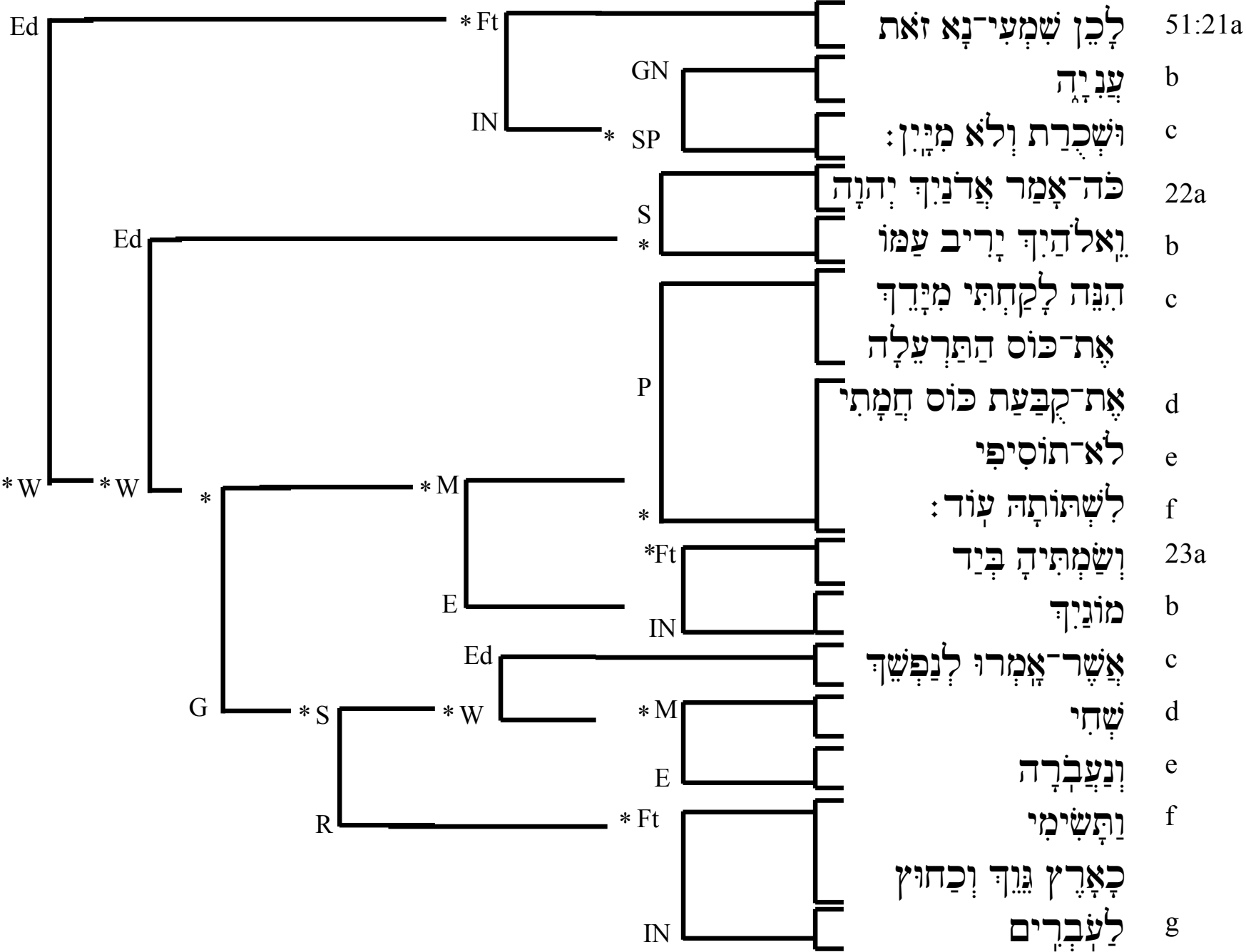


# Review of "Discourse Analysis"

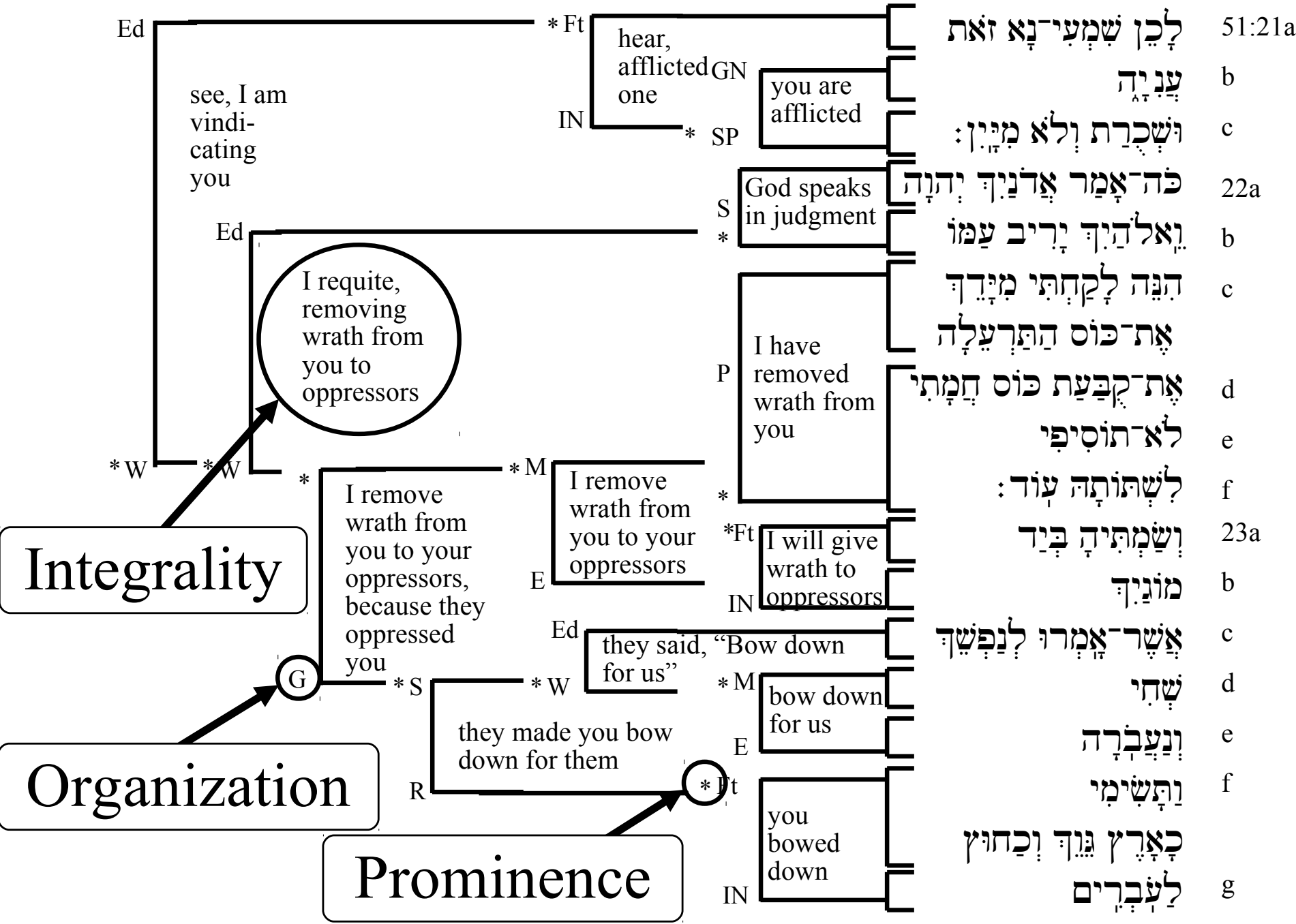
- Also called "bracketing" or "arc-ing"
- Not the only way of analyzing discourse
- Pays attention to chunks, organization, and prominence

לָכֵן שְׁמַעִי-נָא זֹאת	51:21a
עֲנֵיהָ	b
וּשְׁכַרְתִּי וְלֹא מִיָּין:	c
כֹּה-אָמַר אֲדֹנֶיךָ יְהוָה	22a
וְאֶל־הֶיךָ יָרִיב עִמּוֹ	b
הִנֵּה לְקַחְתִּי מִיָּדְךָ	c
אֶת-כּוֹס הַתַּרְעֵלָה	
אֶת-קַבְעֵת כּוֹס חֲמָתִי	d
לֹא-תוֹסִיפִי	e
לְשִׁתּוֹתָהּ עוֹד:	f
וּשְׁמֹתֶיהָ בְּיָד	23a
מוֹנֶיךָ	b
אֲשֶׁר-אָמְרוּ לְנַפְשְׁךָ	c
שָׁחִי	d
וְנַעֲבָרָהּ	e
וְהַשִּׁימִי	f
כְּאֶרֶץ גִּנּוּךְ וּכְחוּץ	
לַעֲבָרִים	g

לָכֵן שְׁמַעִי-נָא זֹאת	51:21a
עֲנֵיה	b
וּשְׁכַרְת וְלֹא מִיָּין:	c
כֹּה-אָמַר אֲדֹנֶיךָ יְהוָה	22a
וְאֶל-הֶיךָ יָרִיב עִמּוֹ	b
הִנֵּה לְקַחְתִּי מִיָּדְךָ	c
אֶת-כּוֹס הַתַּרְעֵלָה	
אֶת-קַבְעֵת כּוֹס חֲמָתִי	d
לֹא-תוֹסִיפִי	e
לְשִׁתּוֹתָה עוֹד:	f
וְשִׁמְתִּיהָ בַיָּד	23a
מוֹנֶיךָ	b
אֲשֶׁר-אָמְרוּ לְנַפְשְׁךָ	c
שְׁחִי	d
וְנַעֲבָרָה	e
וְהַשִּׁימִי	f
כְּאֶרֶץ גִּנּוּךְ וּכְחוּץ	
לַעֲבָרִים	g







51:21a לְכֵן שְׁמַעֲנָא זֹאת  
b עֲנִיָּה  
c וְשִׁכַּרְתָּ וְלֹא מִיֵּין:  
22a כֹּה־אָמַר אֲדֹנֶיךָ יְהוָה  
b וְאֱלֹהֶיךָ יִרְיֵב עִמּוֹ  
c הִנֵּה לְקַחְתִּי מִיָּדְךָ  
d אֶת־כּוֹס הַתִּרְעֵלָה  
e אֶת־קִבְעַת כּוֹס חֲמָתִי  
f לֹא־תוֹסִיפִי  
23a לְשִׁתּוֹתָה עוֹד:  
b וּשְׁמַתִּיהָ בְּיָד  
c מוֹגִיד  
d אֲשֶׁר־אָמְרוּ לְנַפְשֶׁךָ  
e שְׁחִי  
f וְנַעֲבֹרָה  
g וְתִשְׁיָמִי  
כָּאָרֶץ גֹּדֹד וּכְחוּץ  
לְעֹבְרִים

you are afflicted  
God speaks in judgment  
I have removed wrath from you  
I will give wrath to oppressors  
bow down for us  
you bowed down

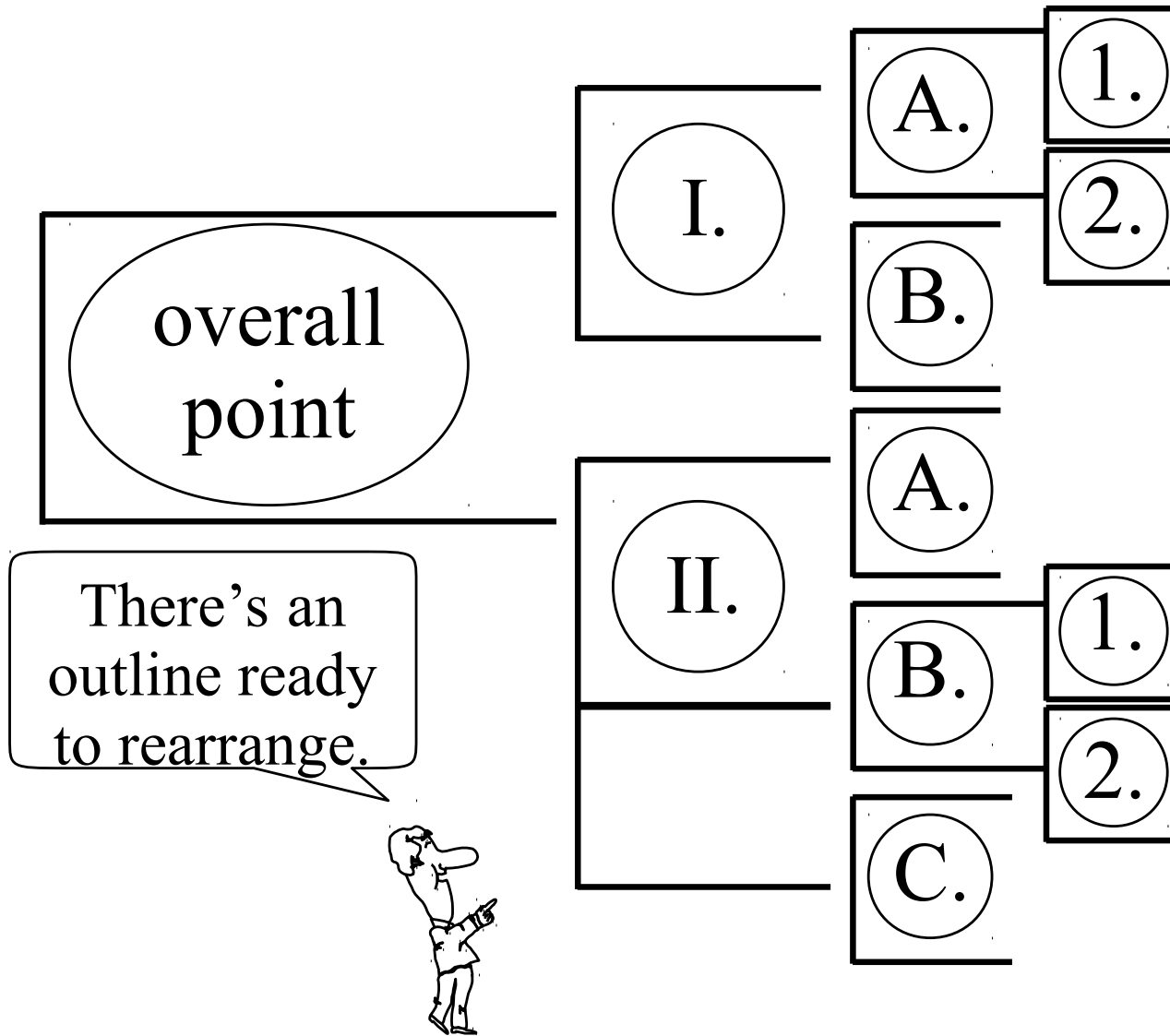
hear, afflicted one  
Cpt↑  
N  
Intro  
Body  
Cpt↑  
N  
Intending↓  
N  
Hence↑  
N  
Intending↓  
N

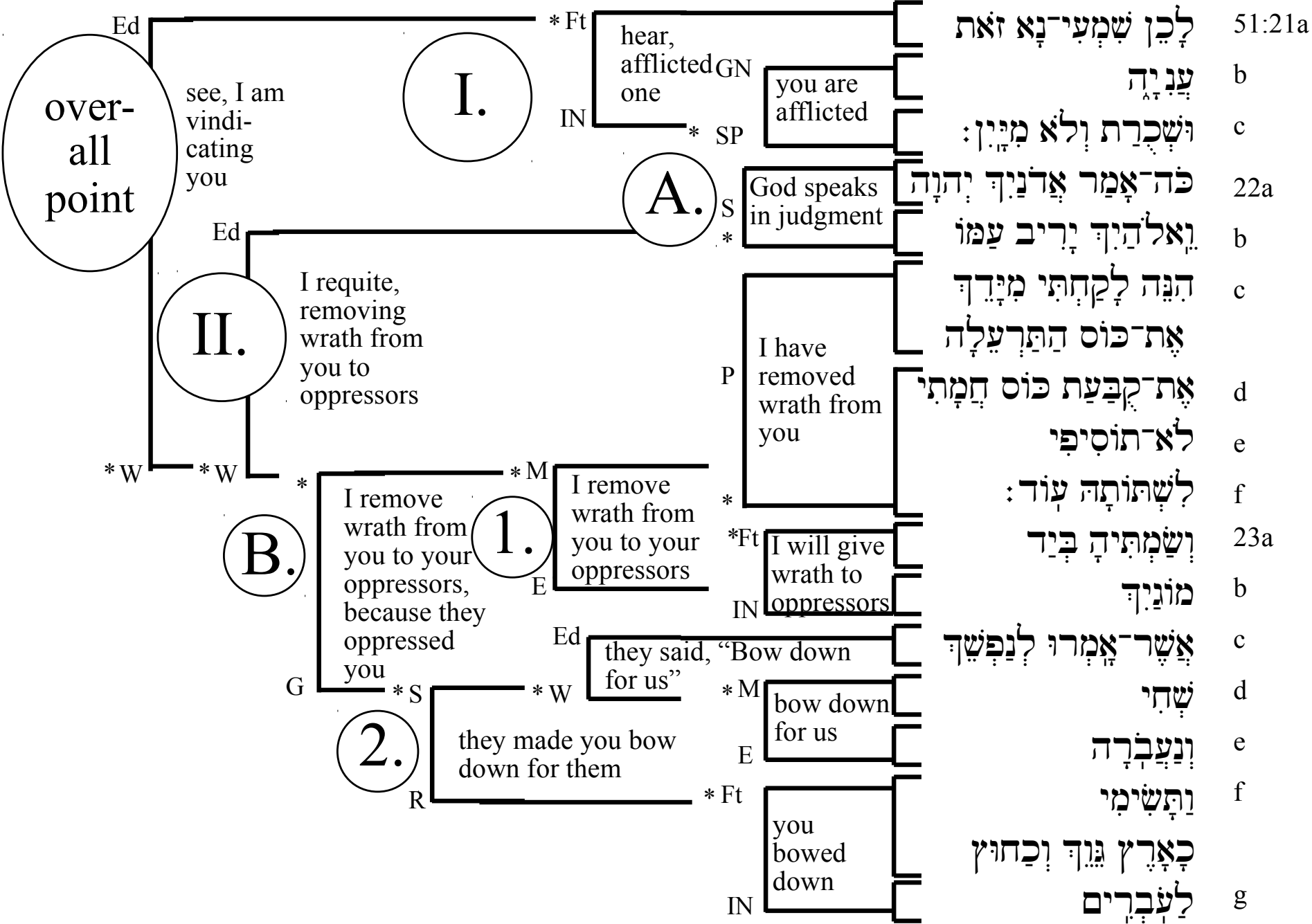
see, I am vindicating you  
I requite, removing wrath from you to oppressors  
I remove wrath from you to your oppressors  
I remove wrath from you to your oppressors, because they oppressed you  
they said, "Bow down for us"  
they made you bow down for them

## C. Constructing an Outline

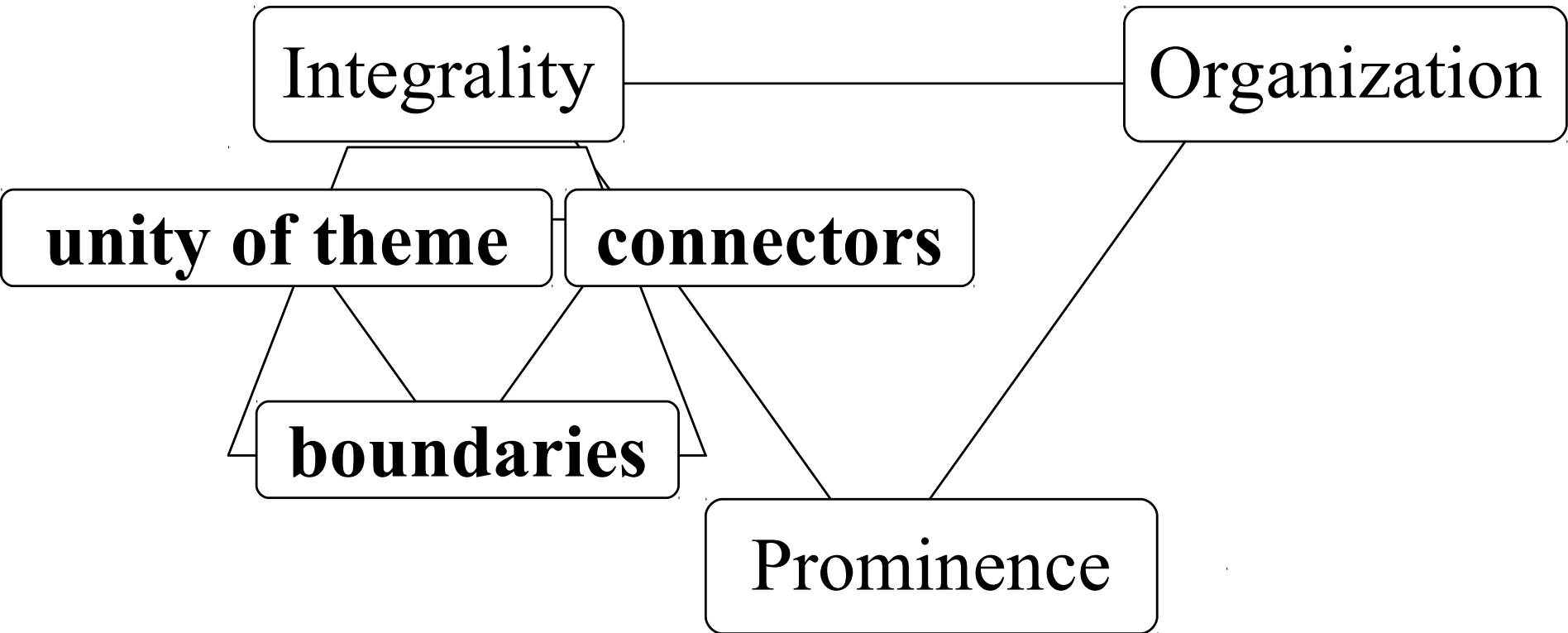
Looking at Integrality (chunks)

# From Bracket to Outline





# Criteria for Detecting Integrality



# Analysis of Isaiah 51:18

Unity

Connectors

Boundaries

Lots going on.



אֵין מְנַהֵל לָהּ

מִכָּל-בָּנִים

יְלֵדָה

וְאֵין מַחְזִיק בִּידָהּ

מִכָּל-בָּנִים

נֹדֶה לָהּ

a pt.

b

c pf.

symmetry

a pt.

b

c pf.

# Criteria for Unity

- Recurrence of key words
- Recurrence of key phrases
- Recurrence of affixes:  
mood, tense, subject, object, person
- Recurrence of ideas
- In narrative, unity of location or time



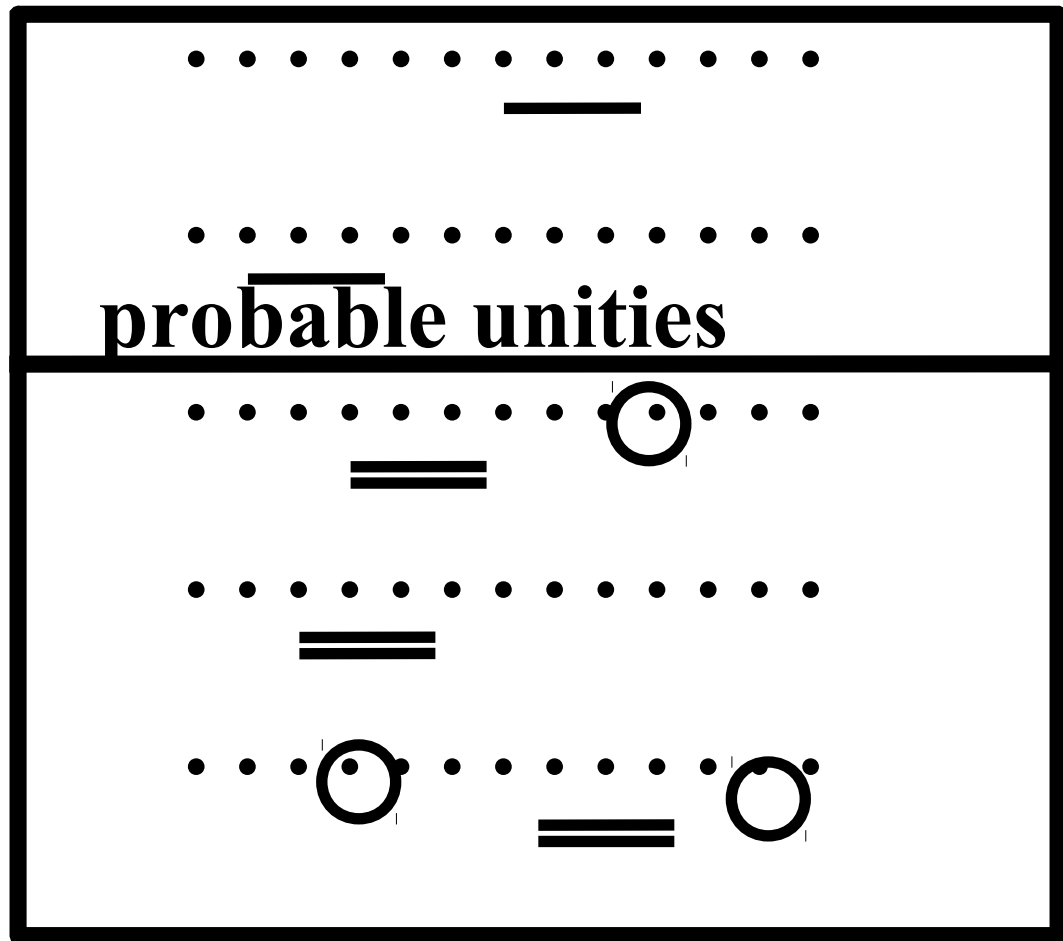
# Recurrent Words

recurrent  
word

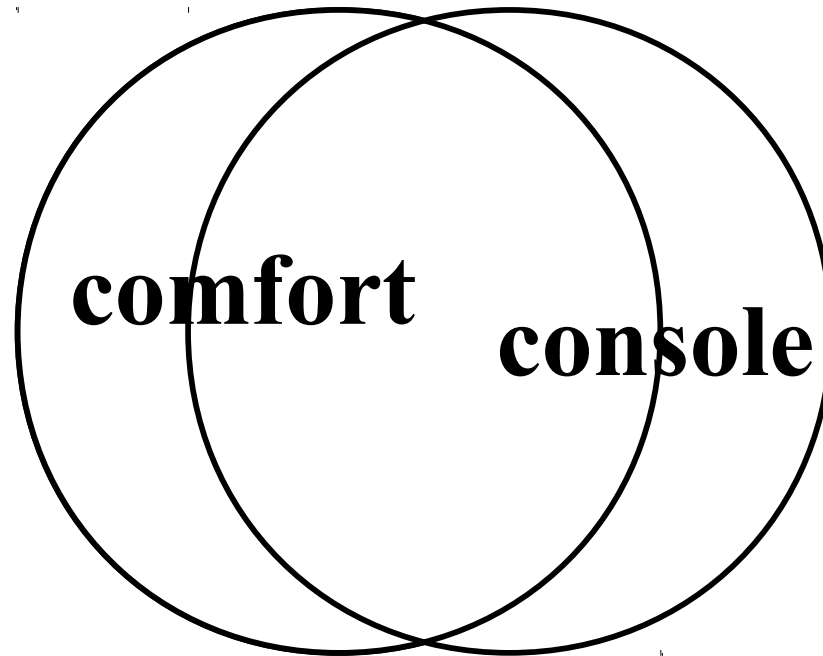


probable unities

recurrent  
affix

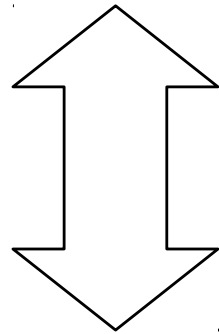


# Recurrent Ideas: Synonyms

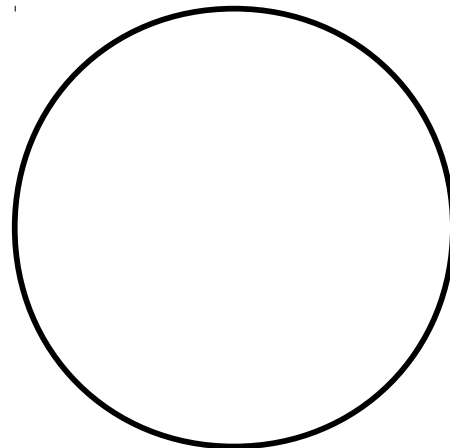
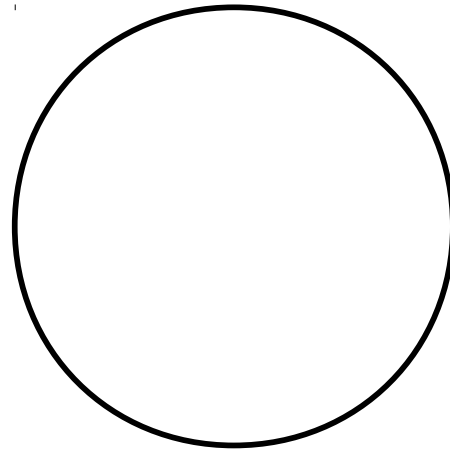


# Recurrent Ideas: Antonyms

**+ comfort**

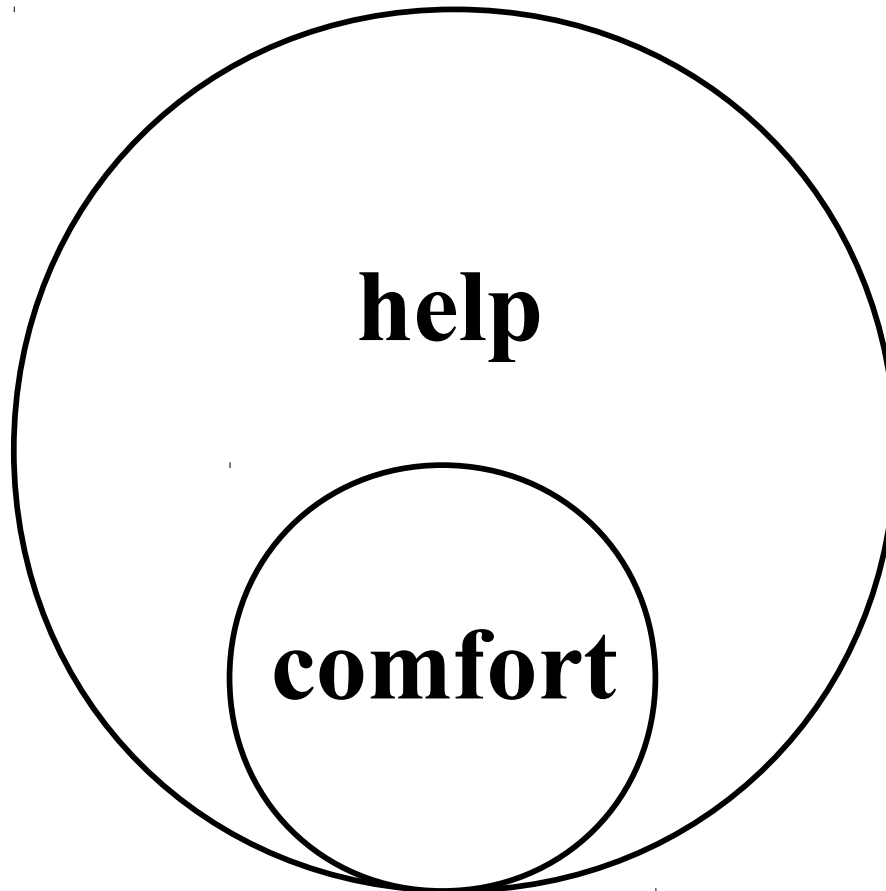


**- grieve**

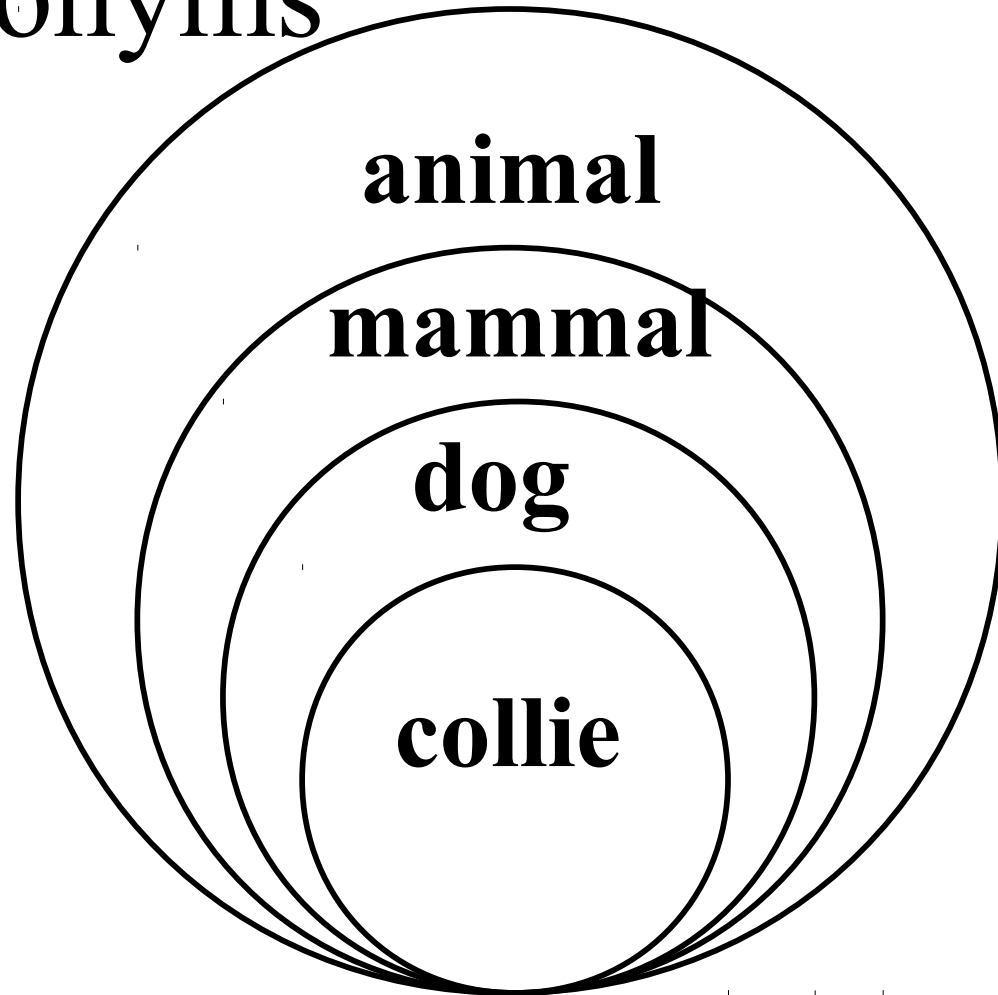


# Recurrent Ideas: Hyponyms

- “Comfort”  
is a  
hyponym of  
“help”
- A smaller,  
more  
precise  
range of  
meaning



# More Hyponyms



- Each is a hyponym of the words above it.

# Recurrent Ideas: Semantic Domain

Fitness of food (Lev. 10:10)

clean טָהוֹר καθαρός	holy קָדוֹשׁ ἅγιος
unclean טָמֵא ἀκάθαρτος	profane, common חָלָל βέβηλος

# Narrative Unity through Location and Time

## **probable unities**

. . . . . in the house

. . . . .

. . . . . went out .

. . . . .

. . . . .

across the sea . . .

# Criteria for Boundaries

- Change of subject-matter
- Grammatical signals
- Boundaries of parallelism



# Discourse Boundaries in Hebrew

prose

poetry

high  
level:

!

∅

כֵּן כִּי

כֵּן כִּי

∅

אֲשֶׁר

!

∅

פֶּן לְמַעַן אִם

פֶּן לְמַעַן אִם

אֲשֶׁר

כִּי

within  
clause:

עַד עַם עַל בֵּין מִן בְּ כִּי אֶת אֵל לְ

∅ !

# Sentence Boundaries in Greek

- Sentence boundaries with:  
καί, δέ, γάρ, ἀλλά, οὖν, μέν, διό, ἄρα,  
ἐπειτα, διὰ τοῦτο; and ὥστε followed by  
indicative mood.
- Ignoring subordinate clauses, a sentence has:
  - one finite verb, or
  - coordinate verbs, or
  - a verbless equative clause.

# Sentence Boundaries in Greek

- Sentence boundaries are usually marked by use of the following conjunctions:  
καί, δέ, γάρ, ἀλλά, οὖν, μέν, διό, ἄρα, ἔπειτα, διὰ τοῦτο; and ὥστε followed by indicative mood.
- Ignoring subordinate clauses, a sentence is found to have at its center:
  - one finite verb (excluding infinitives, participles),  
or
  - coordinate verbs, or
  - a verbless equative clause.

# Paragraph Boundaries in Greek

## In letters:

- A vocative (e.g., ἀδελφοί).
- περί + genitive, for a new subject (1 Cor. 7:1, 25, 8:1, 4, 12:1, 16:1, 2 Cor. 9:1, 2 Thess. 2:1).
- A “disclosure” formula (“know”) (in first or second sentence).
- Use of γράφω for the present writing.
- A performative verb.
- (Nominative pronoun without contrast.
- λοιπόν.

# Example of Paragraph Boundary

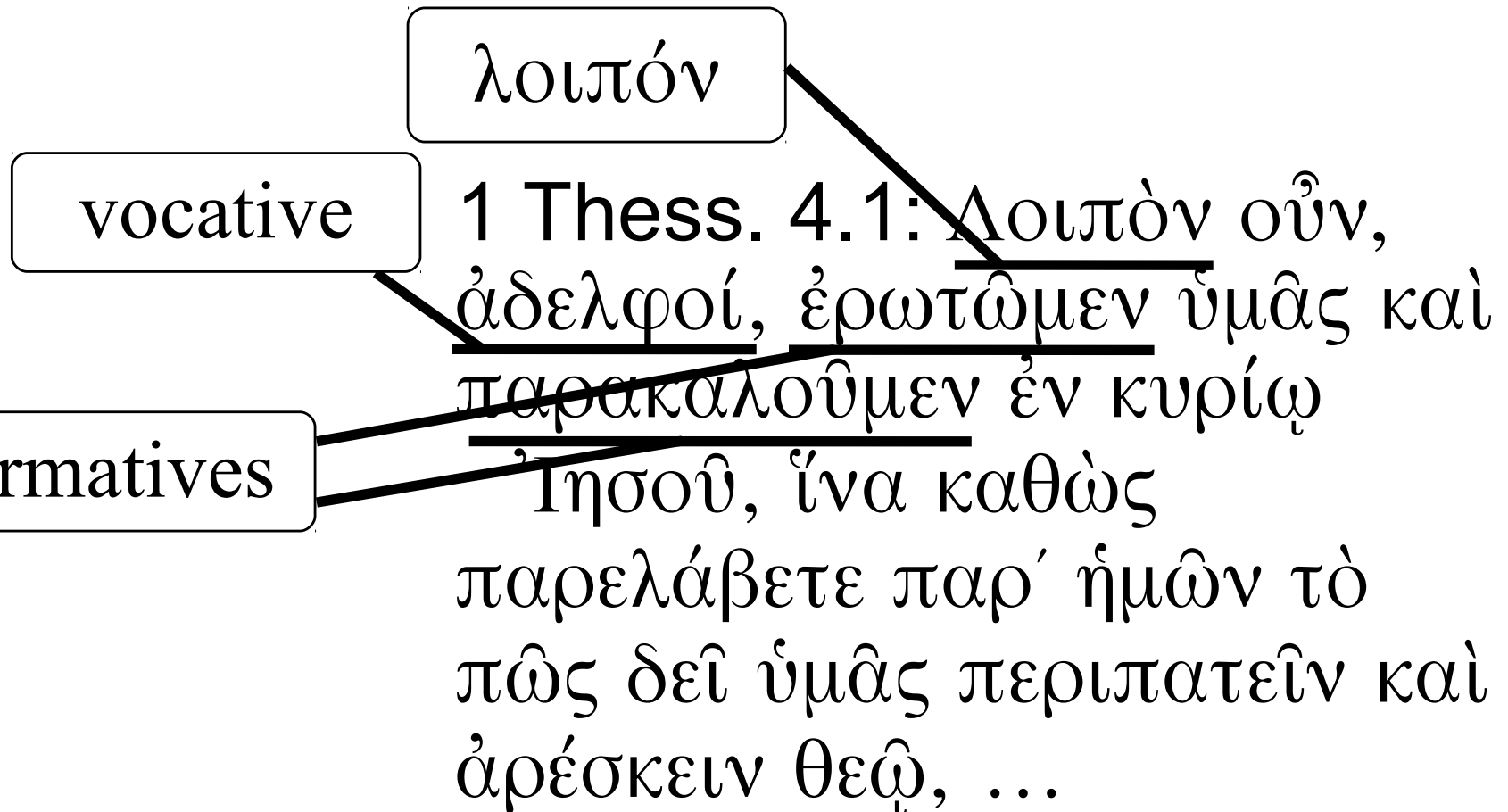
nominative pronoun  
with no contrast

disclosure  
formula

vocative

1 Thess. 2.1: Αὐτοὶ γὰρ  
οἴδατε, ἀδελφοί, τὴν  
εἴσοδον ἡμῶν τὴν πρὸς  
ὑμᾶς ὅτι οὐ κενὴ γέγονεν,

## Second Example



# Paragraphs in Narrative

- Shift in Time
- Shift in Location
- ἐγένετο with the sense, “it came to pass.”
- Change of principal actors.
- None of these by itself is infallible.

# Criteria for Connectors

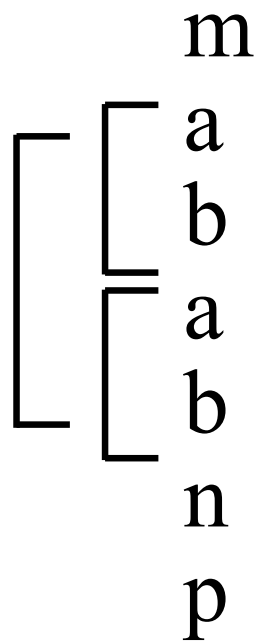
- Grammatical dependence:  
subordinators, conjunctions, prepositions,  
case relations, deixis
- One proposition referentially supporting  
another
- Parallelism.



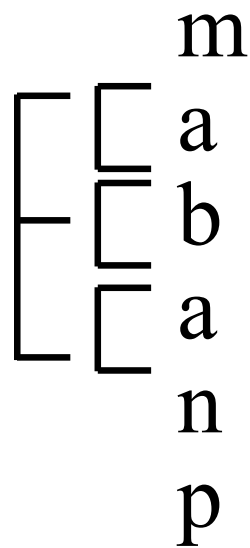
# Criteria for Connectors

- Grammatical dependence:  
subordinators, conjunctions, prepositions,  
case relations, deixis
- One proposition referentially supporting  
another
- Parallelism, including parallel introductions  
or conclusions (and *inclusio*).

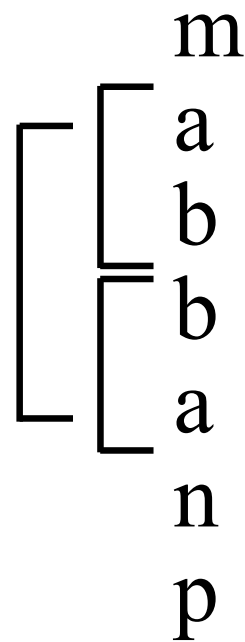
# Types of Parallelism



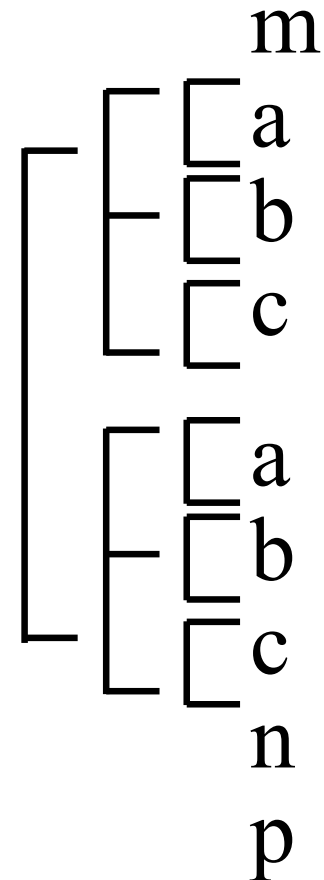
**ordinary**



**sandwich**



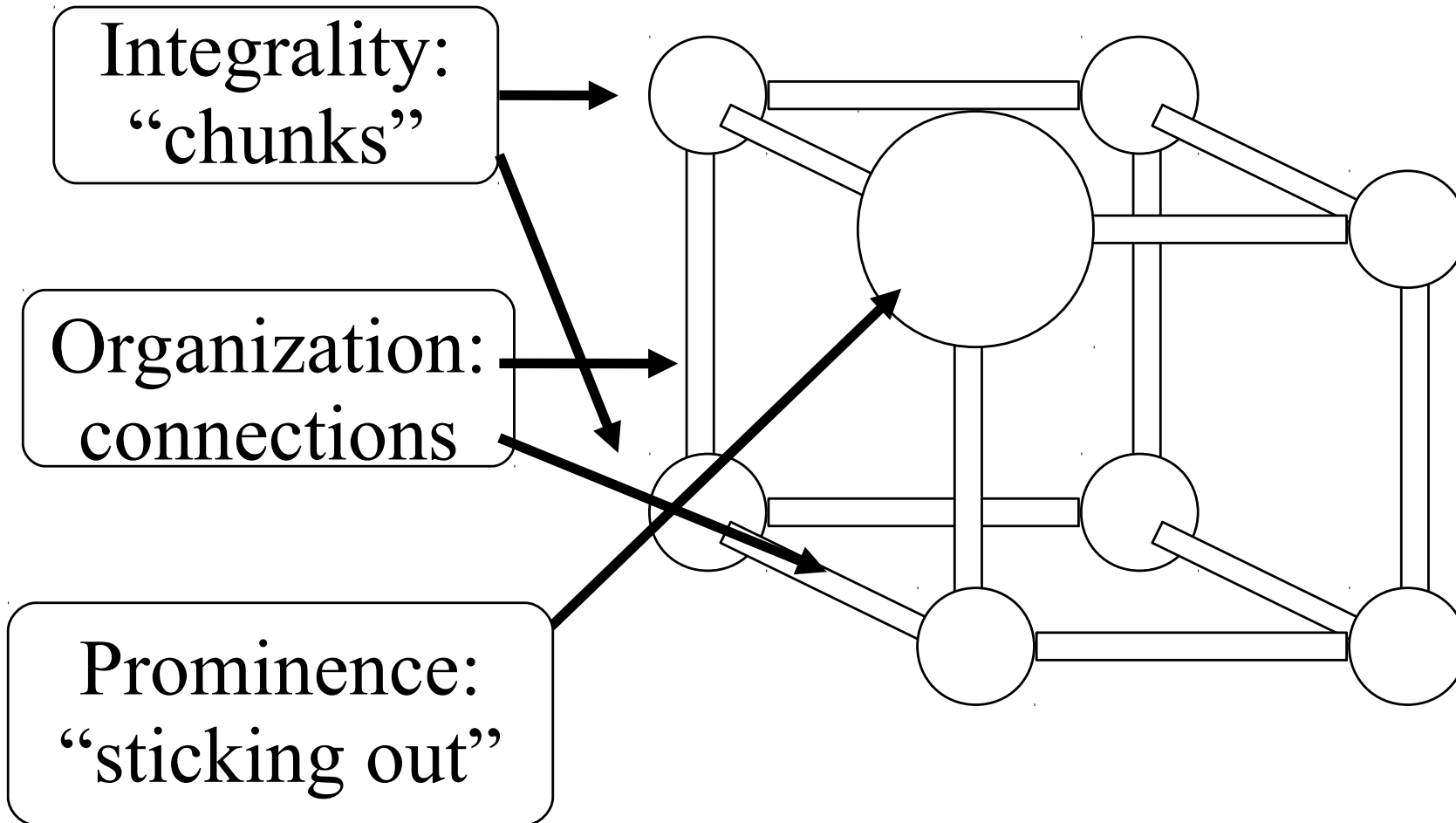
**chiasm**



**complex**

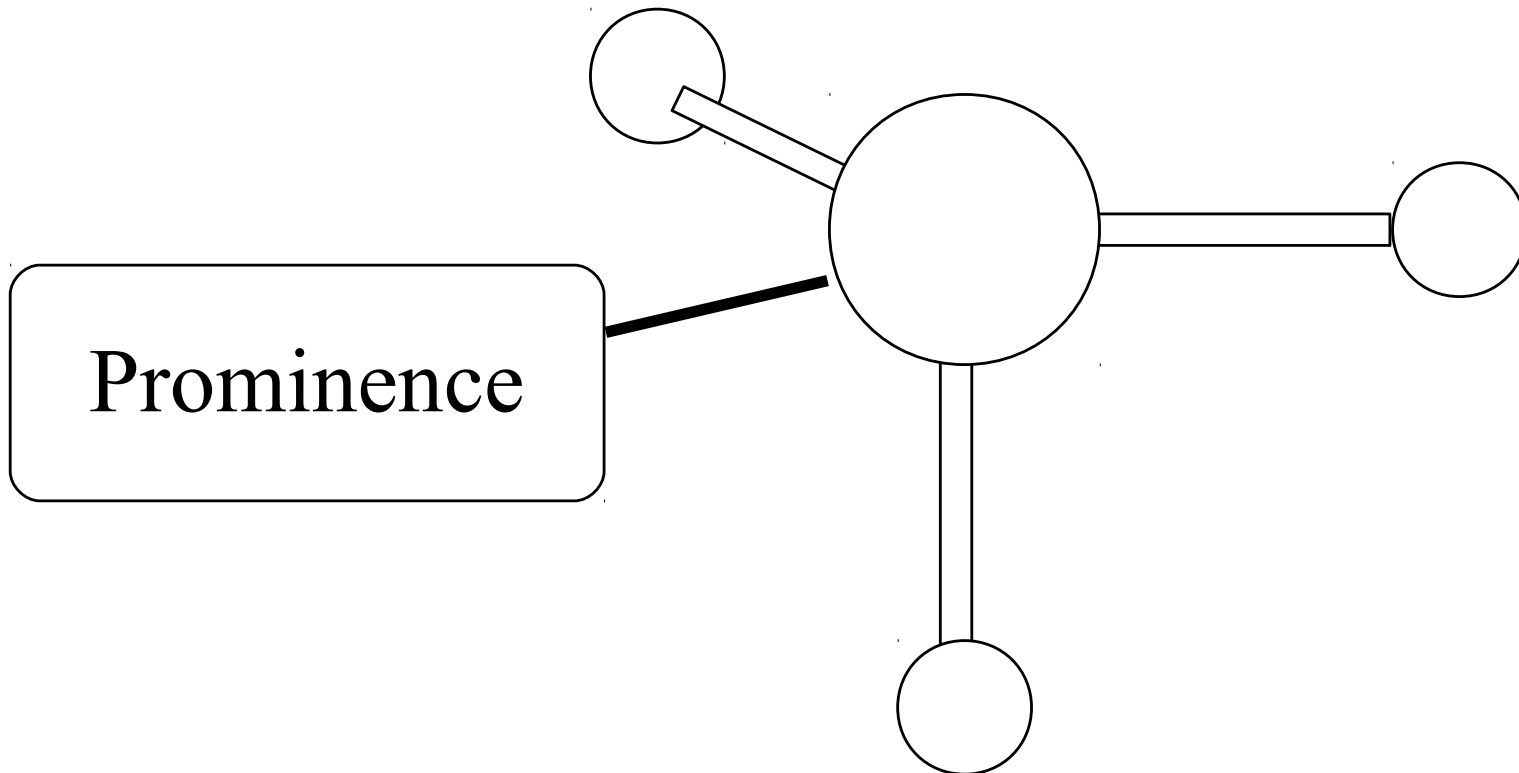
## D. Prominence

# Illustration of Structure



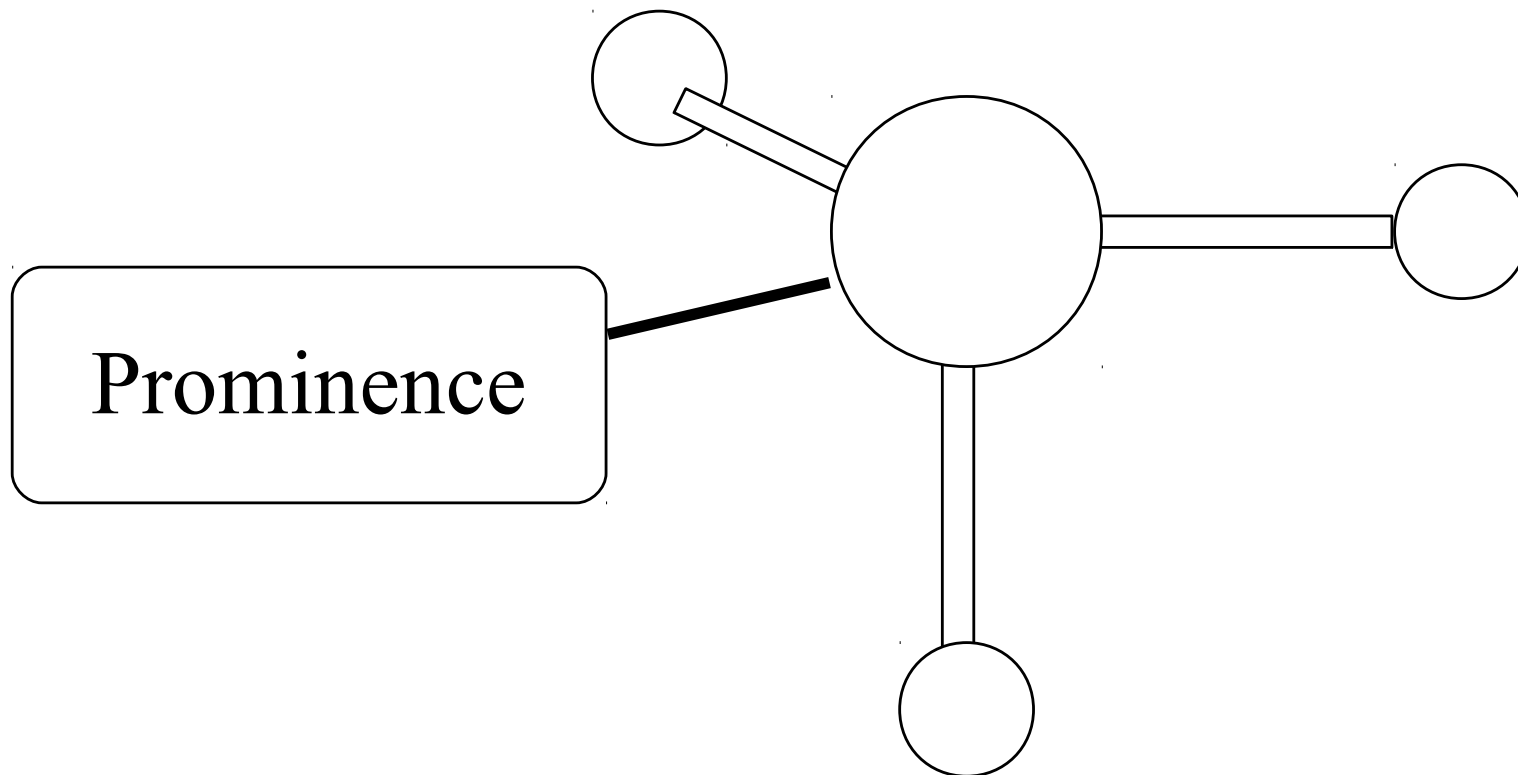
# What Is Prominence?

- Some things “stick out.”



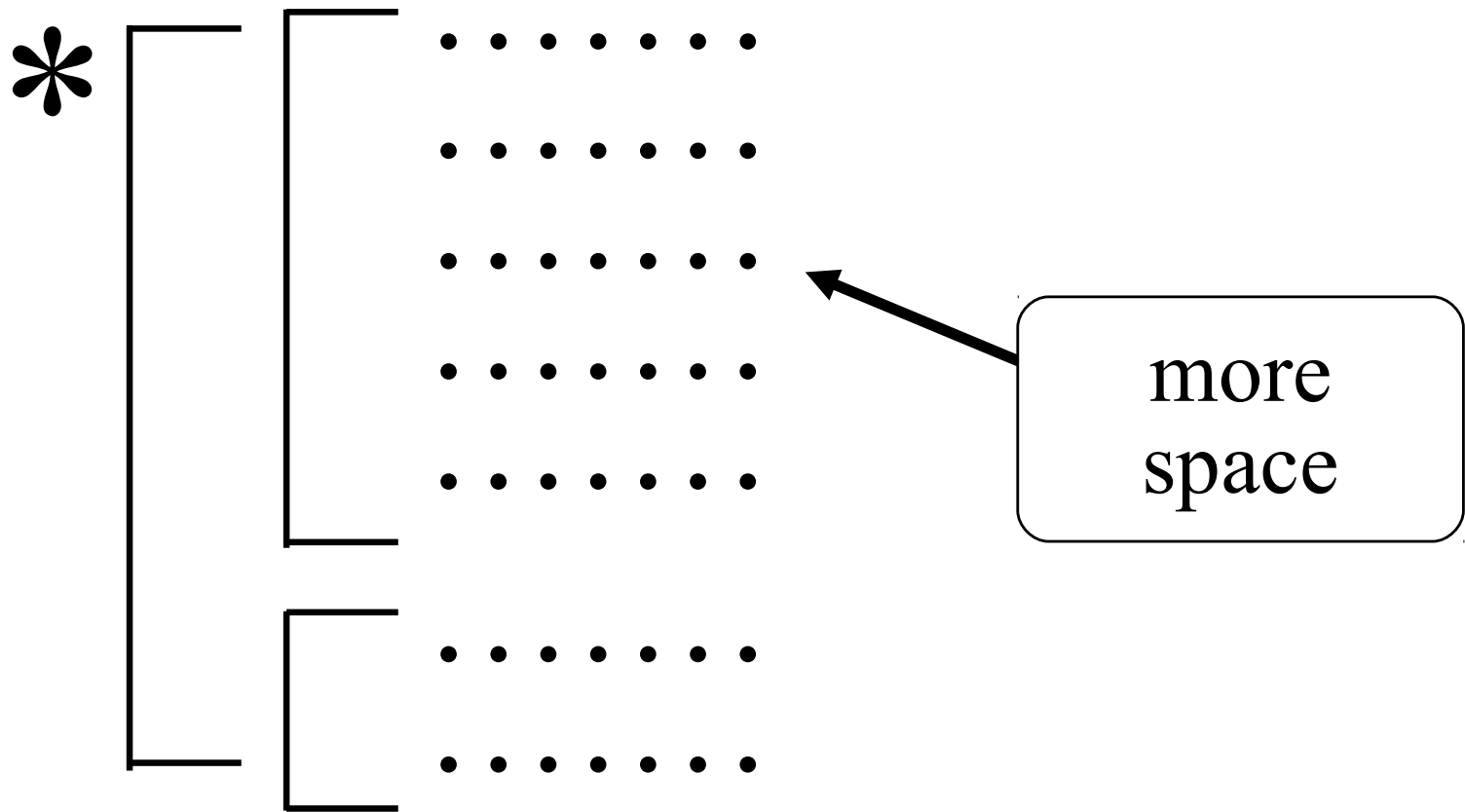
# What Is Prominence?

- Some things “stick out” in the discourse, and are designed to carry the main impact.



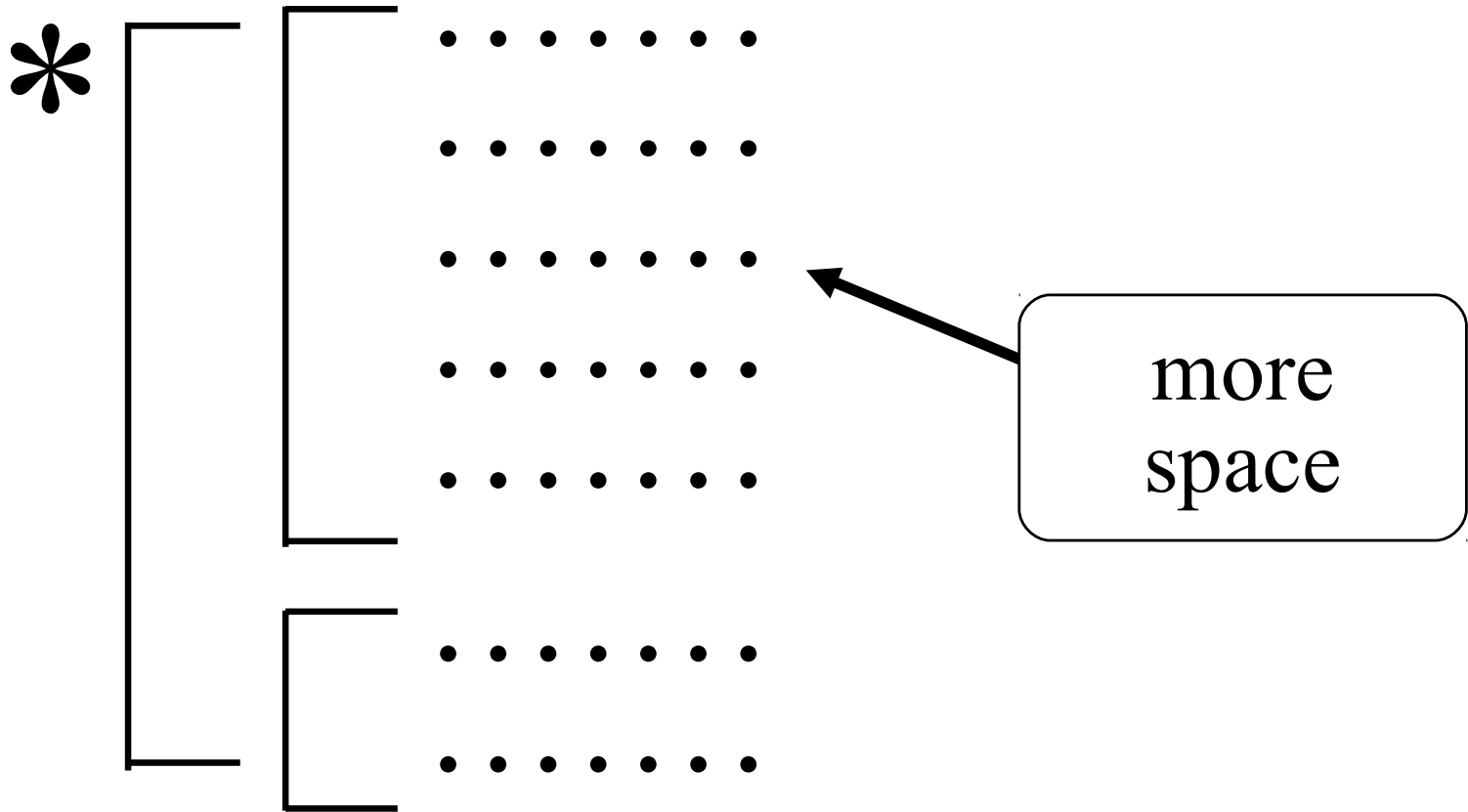
# Evidence for Prominence: Rhetorical Fullness

- Rhetorical fullness, repetition mark prominence.



# Evidence for Prominence: Rhetorical Fullness

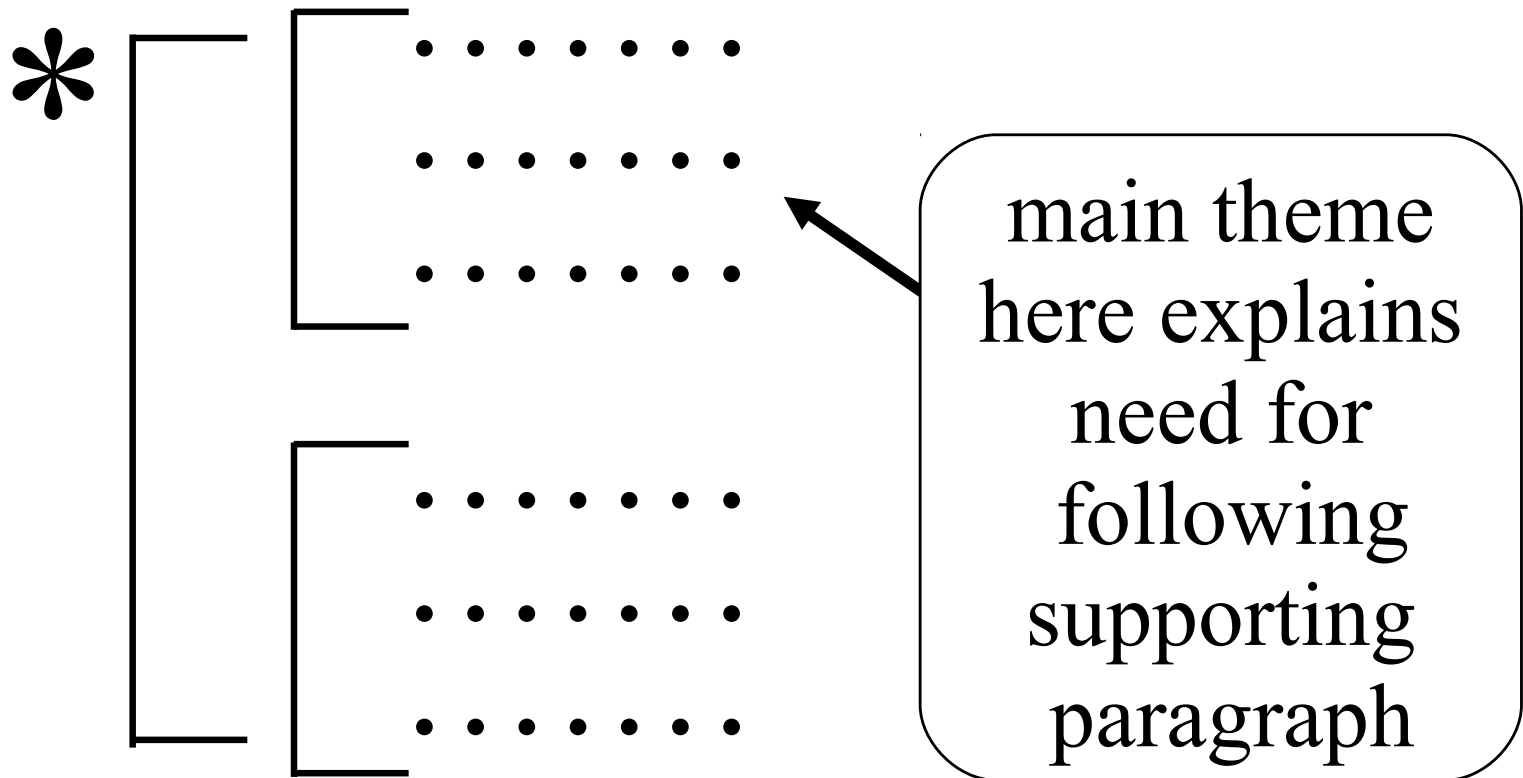
- Rhetorical fullness, repetition, or more elaboration indicates prominence.





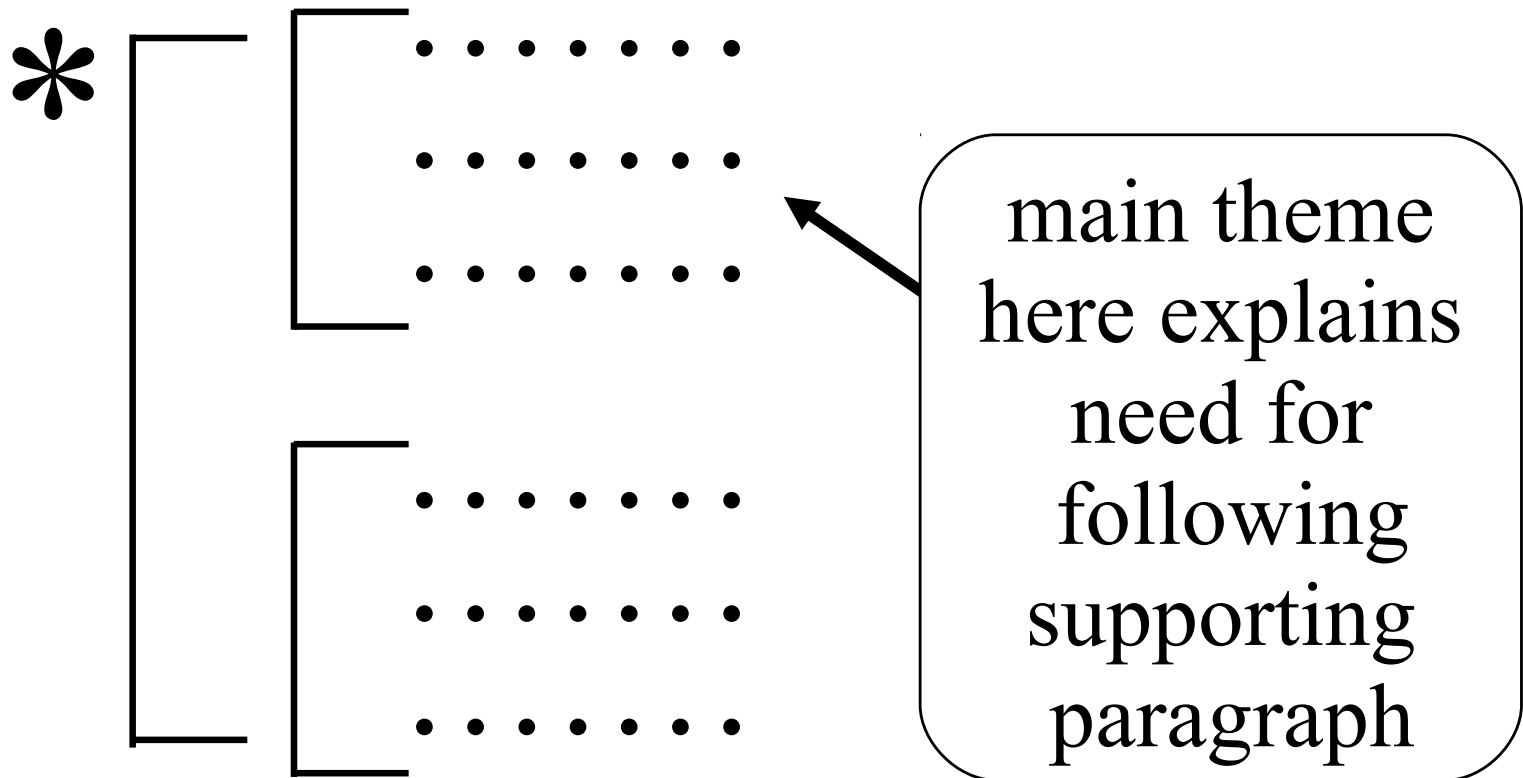
# Theme Accounts for Rest

- Thematic (prominent) accounts for everything else.



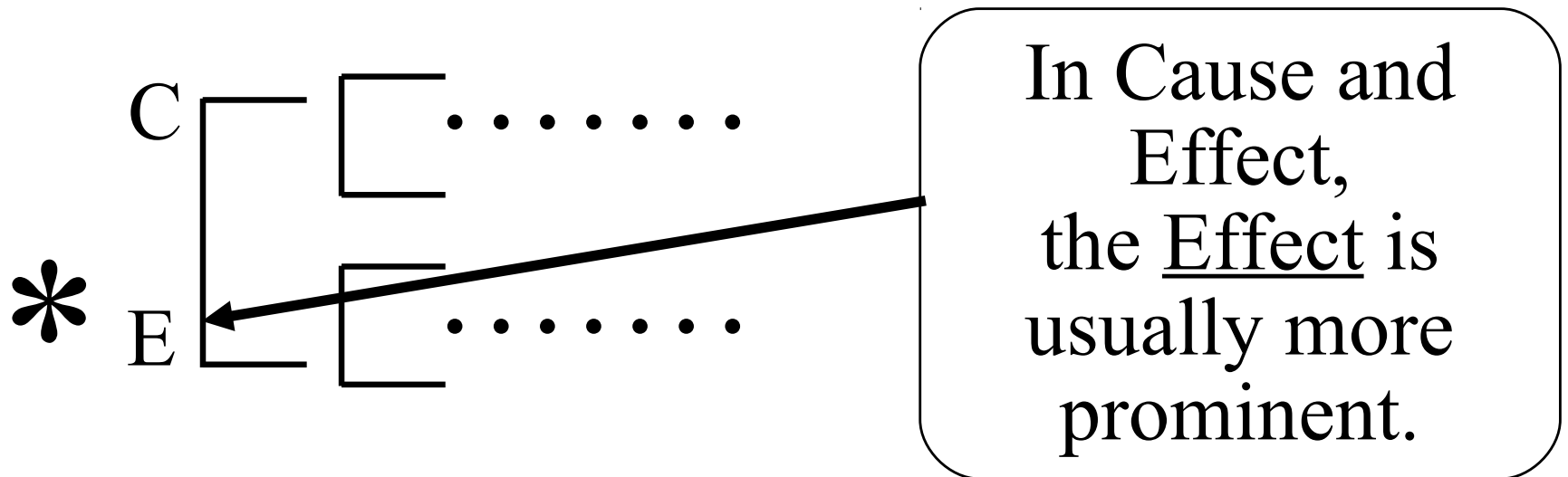
# Theme Accounts for Rest

- Thematic material (prominent) accounts well for the presence of everything else.



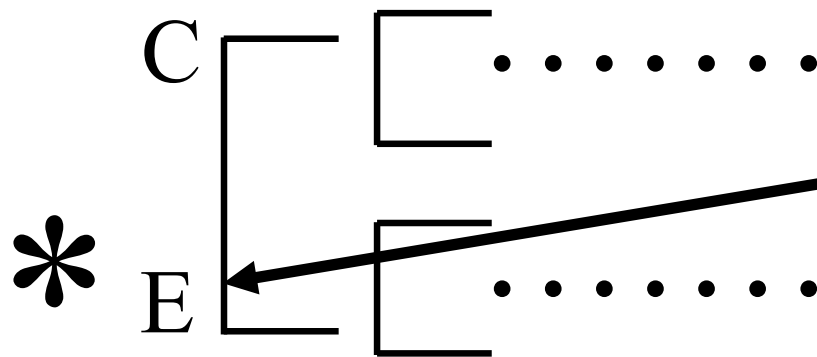
# Weighted Propositional Relations

- In some relations, one pole is naturally prominent.



# Weighted Propositional Relations

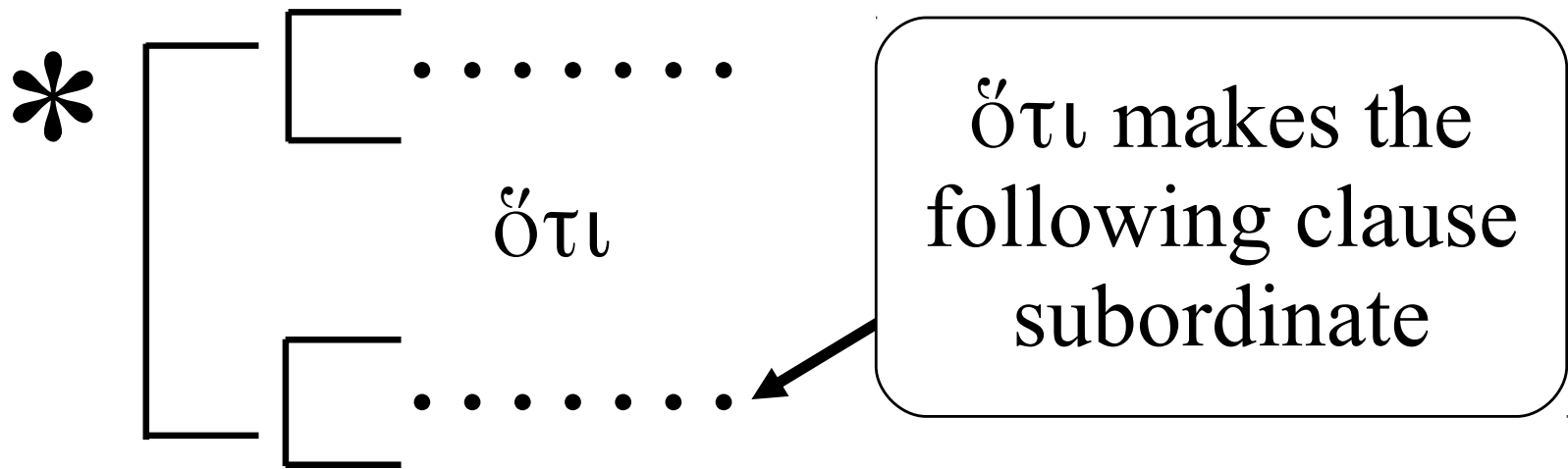
- Some propositional relations are naturally “weighted” so that, other things being equal, one pole is the more prominent (the prominent pole is marked by N in the summary on p. 10.26).



In Cause and Effect,  
the Effect is  
usually more  
prominent.

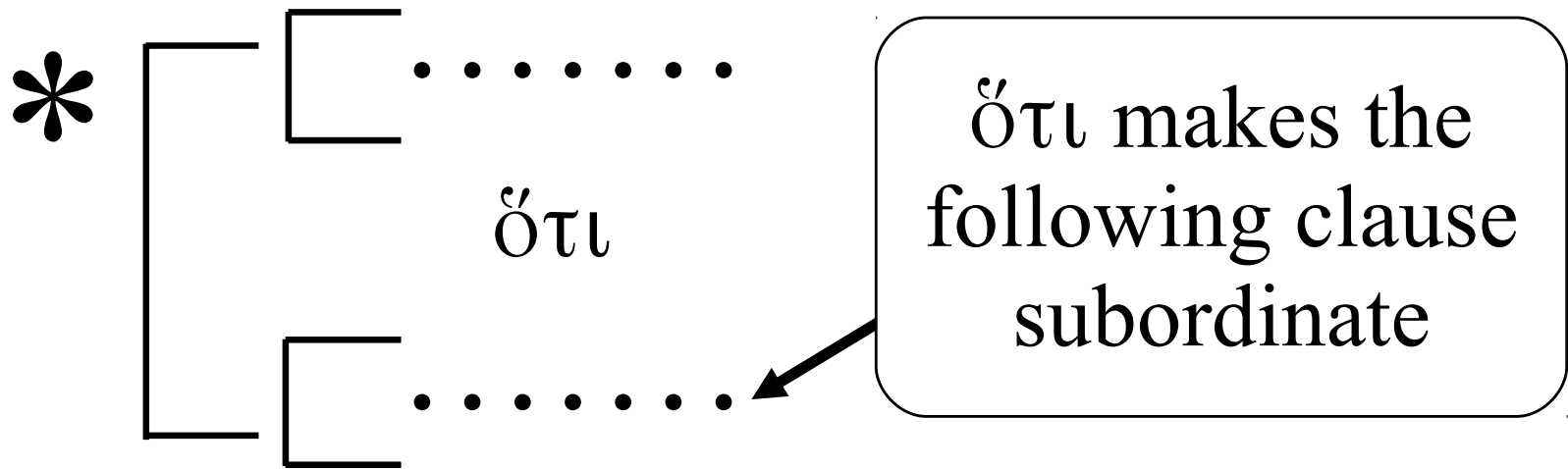
# Grammatical Superordination

- Grammatical superordination marks prominence.



# Grammatical Superordination

- Grammatical superordination (the opposite of subordination) marks prominence.

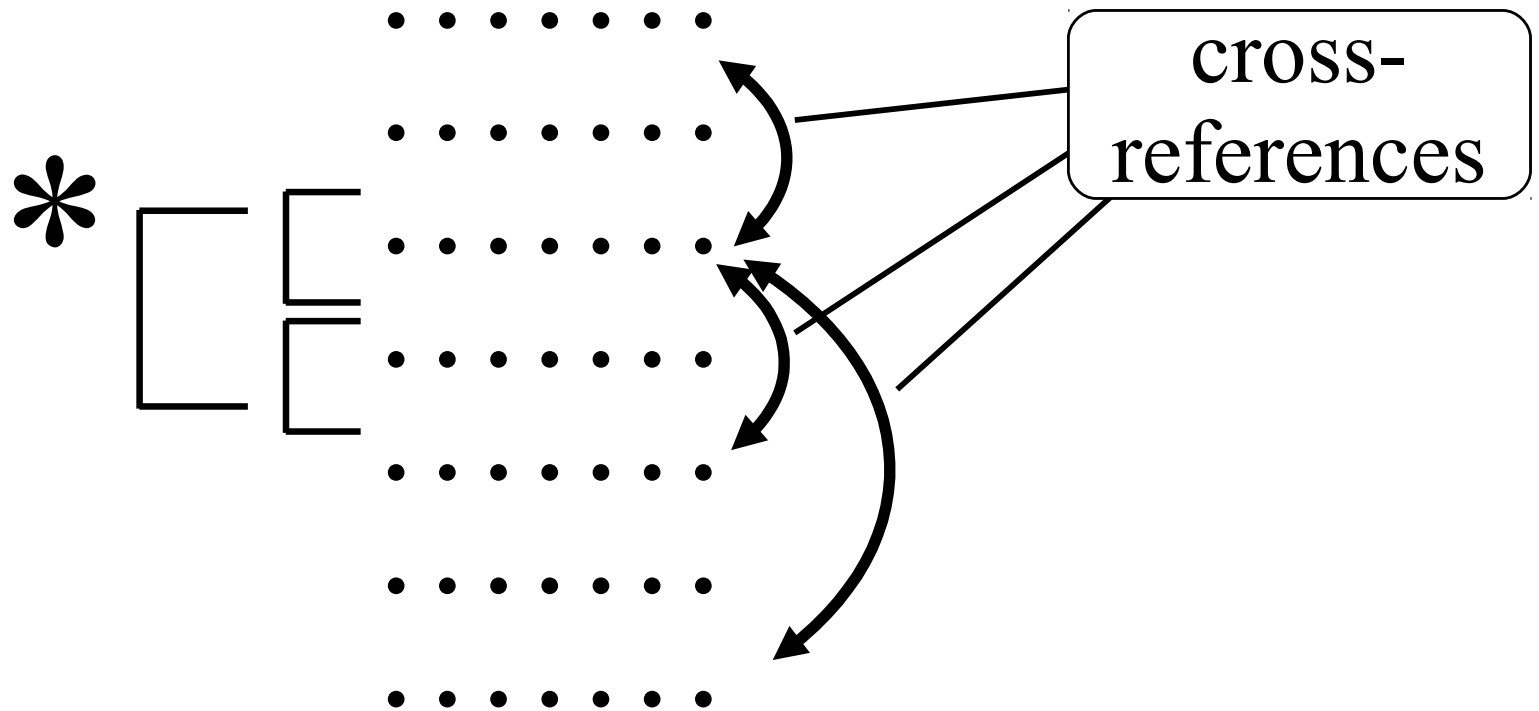


# Subordinators

- In Hebrew, כִּי, אֲשֶׁר, לְמַעַן introduce subordination.
- In Greek, ὅτι, ἵνα, ὥστε, ὅπως, εἰ, ἕως, γάρ, relative pronouns introduce subordinate clauses.

# Maximum Cross-Reference

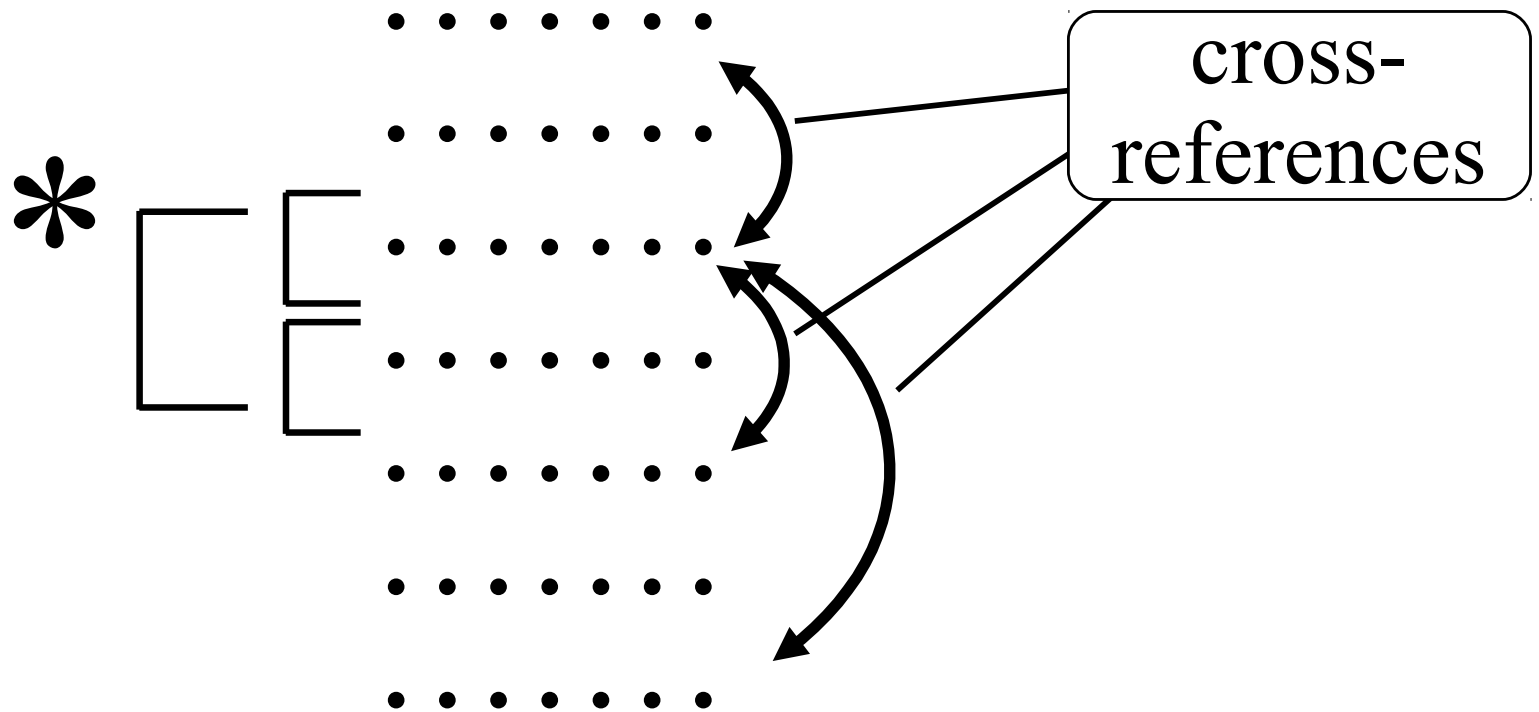
- More cross-references mean prominence.





# Maximum Cross-Reference

- The more prominent unit has more cross-references to other portions of the passage.



# Summary of Evidence for Prominence

- Rhetorical fullness.
- Theme.
- Relations with natural weight.
- Grammatical superordination.
- Maximum cross reference.
- Your own sense of emphasis.



Take it all together.

# Summary of Evidence for Prominence

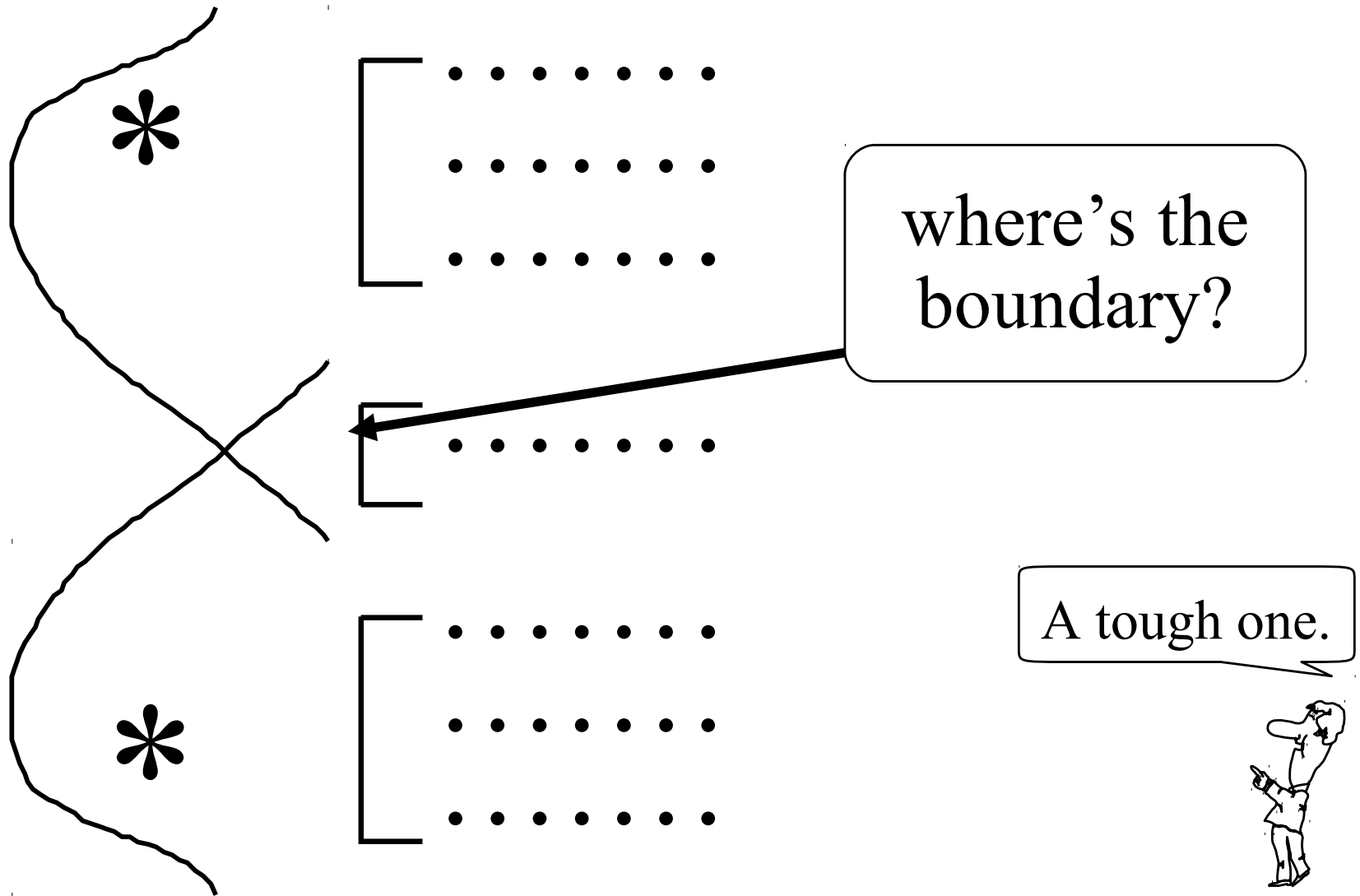
- Rhetorical fullness (e.g., repetition)
- Theme accounts for the rest
- Propositional relations with natural weight
- Grammatical superordination
- Maximum cross reference to other portions
- Do not forget your own sense of what is being emphasized



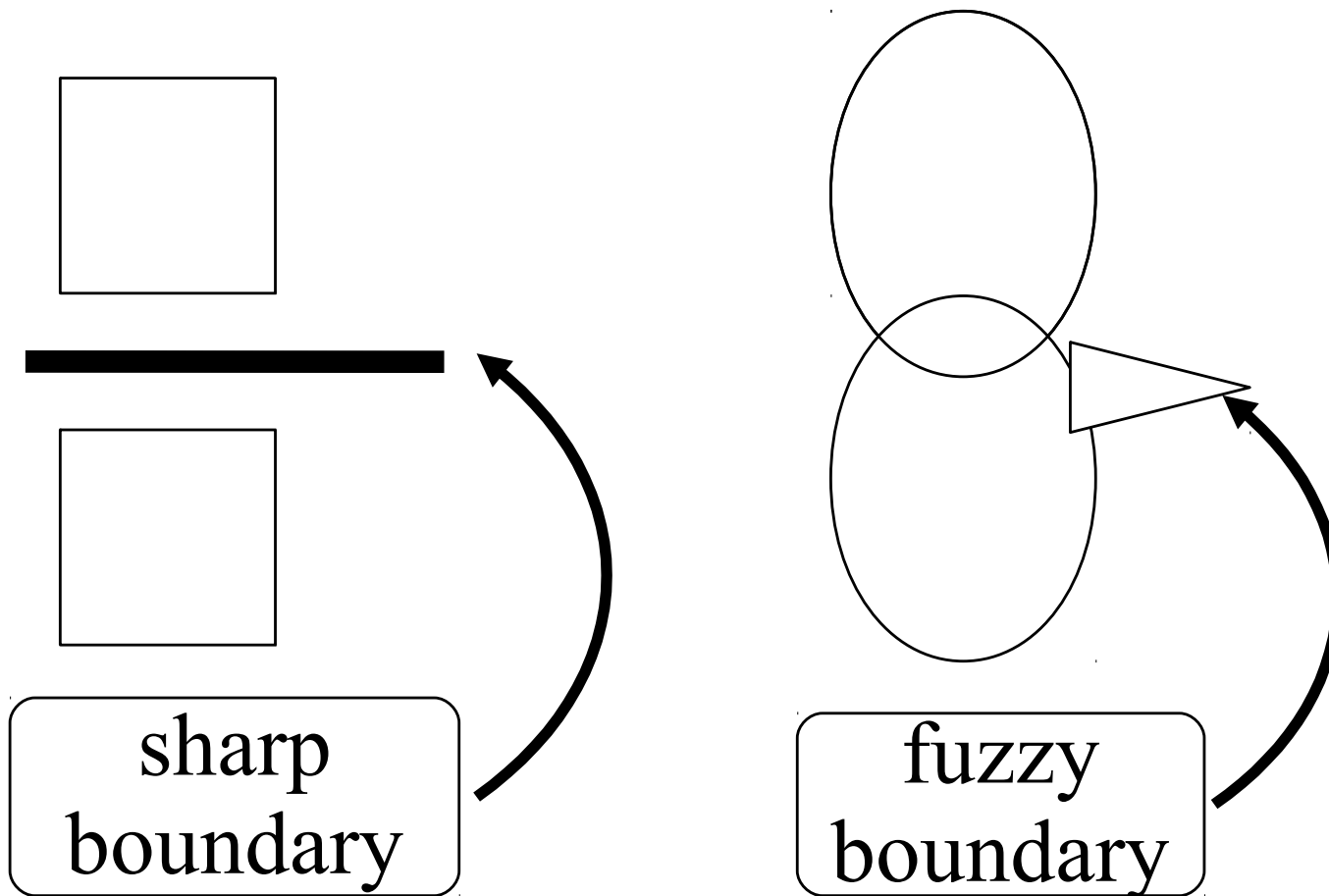
Take it all together.

## E. Fuzzy Complexities

# What Do You Do with Transition?



# Boundaries May Be Fuzzy



# Dealing with Transitions

