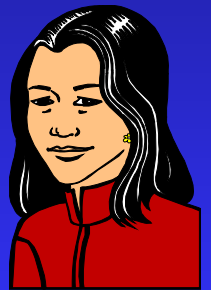
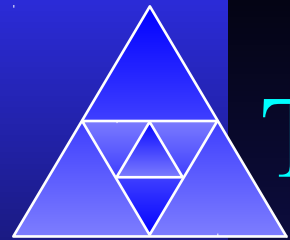




X. How to Deal with Large-Scale Organization of a Passage

How do I understand reasoning and stories?

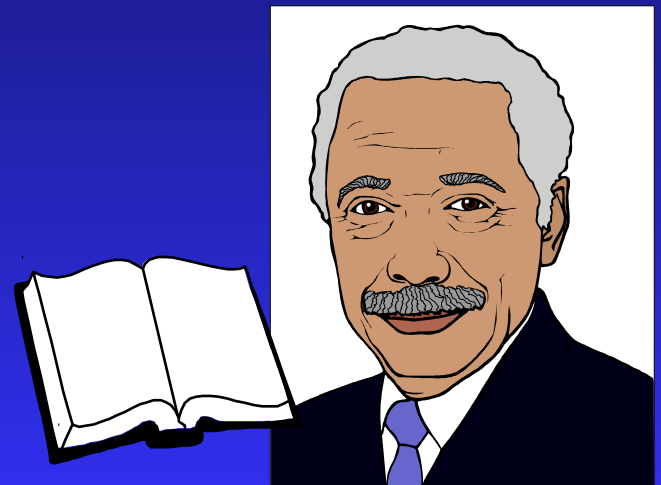
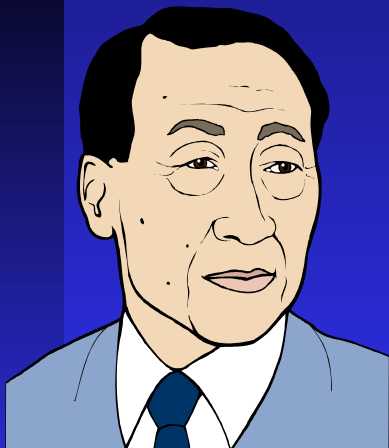




The Challenge

How do I study
larger passages?

Notice how they
fit together.





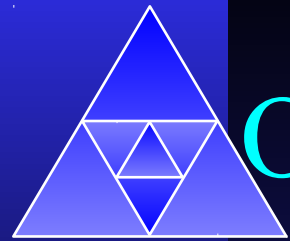
Reading Assignments

■ Required:

- ◆ Within this chapter, read the section on “Introduction to Propositional Relations and Rhetorical Analysis,” pp. 10.13ff.

■ 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*



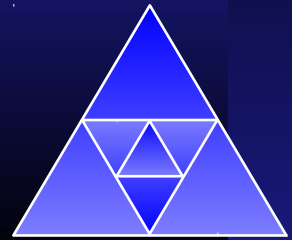
Online Tools for Analysis

- www.biblearc.com
- <http://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.



A. Fundamentals of Discourse



Aspects of Structure

Integrity

Organization

Discourse

Prominence

Attend to all.



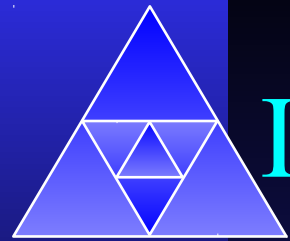
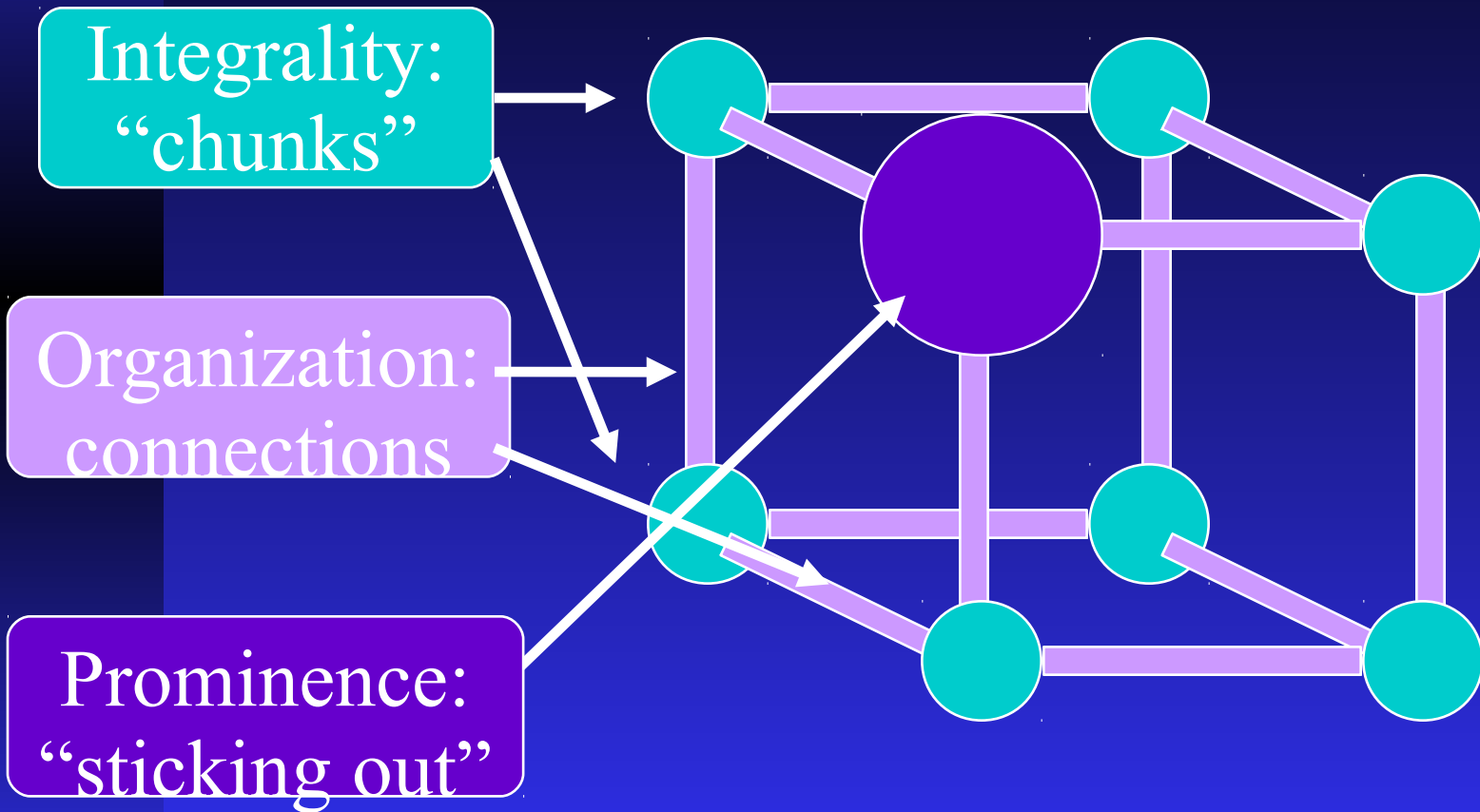
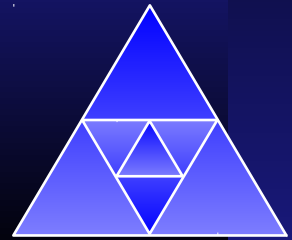


Illustration of Structure





B. Constructing an Outline

Looking at Integrality (chunks)



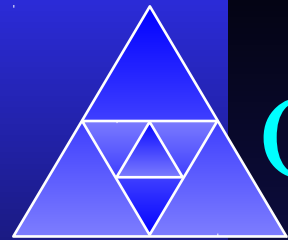
What Is an Outline?

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



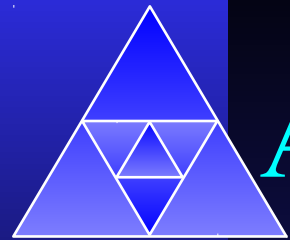


Our Type of Outline

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



Learn someone
else's mind.

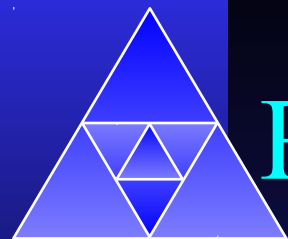


An Example from Isaiah 40-66

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

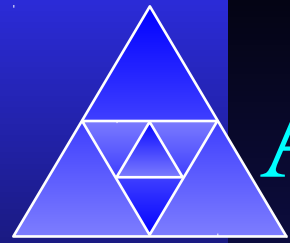
Useful.





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

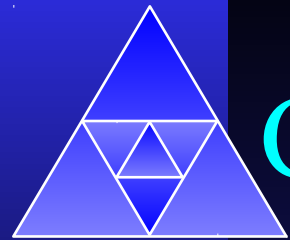


Implications from Ephesians

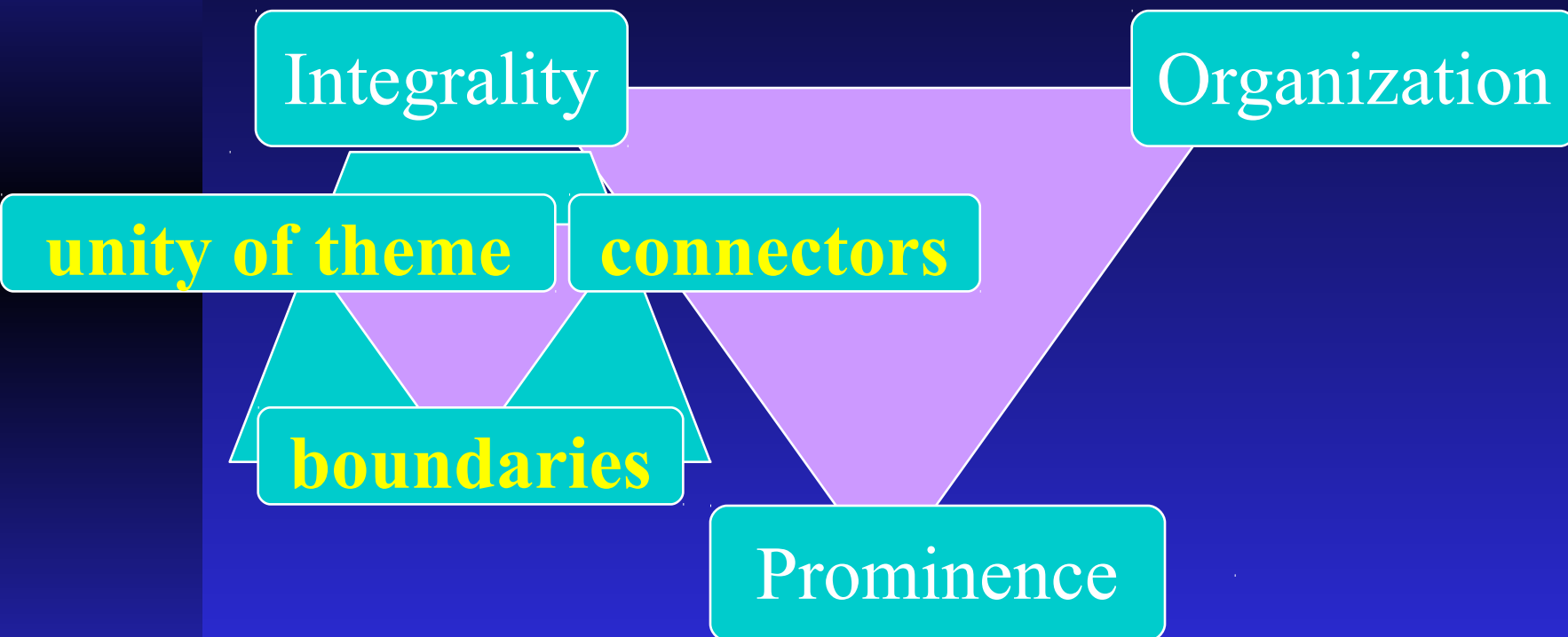
- Suggests a series of sermons.
- Shows unity of the book.
- Doctrine (1-3) is foundation for ethics (4-6).
 - ◆ Not independent!
 - ◆ Avoid dead orthodoxy and moralism.

Linkage

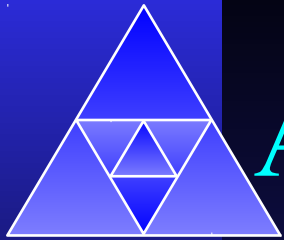




Criteria for Detecting Integrality



Analysis of Isaiah 51:18



אֵין-מְנַהֵל לָהּ

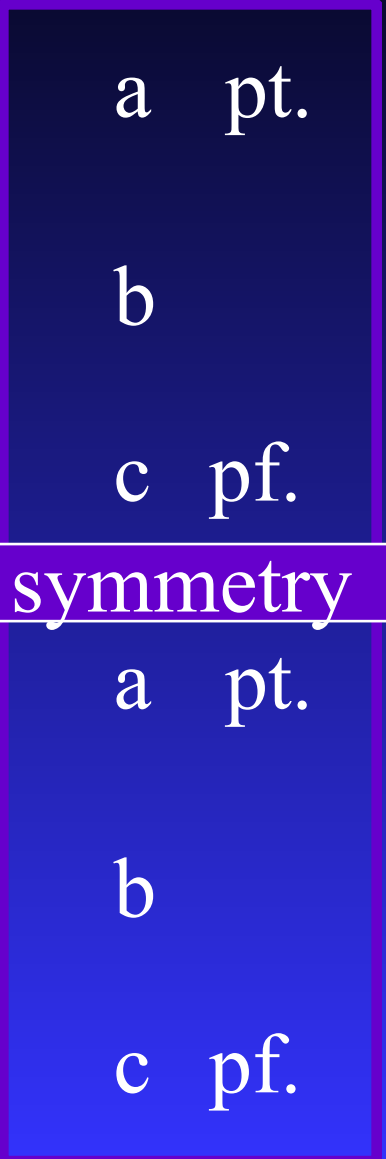
מִכָּל-בָּנִים

יִלְדָה

וְאֵין מַחְזִיק בְּיָדָהּ

מִכָּל-בָּנִים

גְּדֹלָהּ:



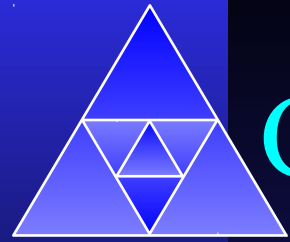
Unity

Connectors

Boundaries

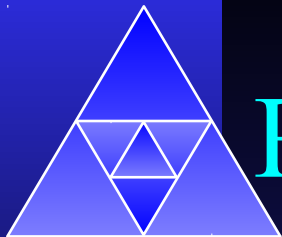
Lots going on.





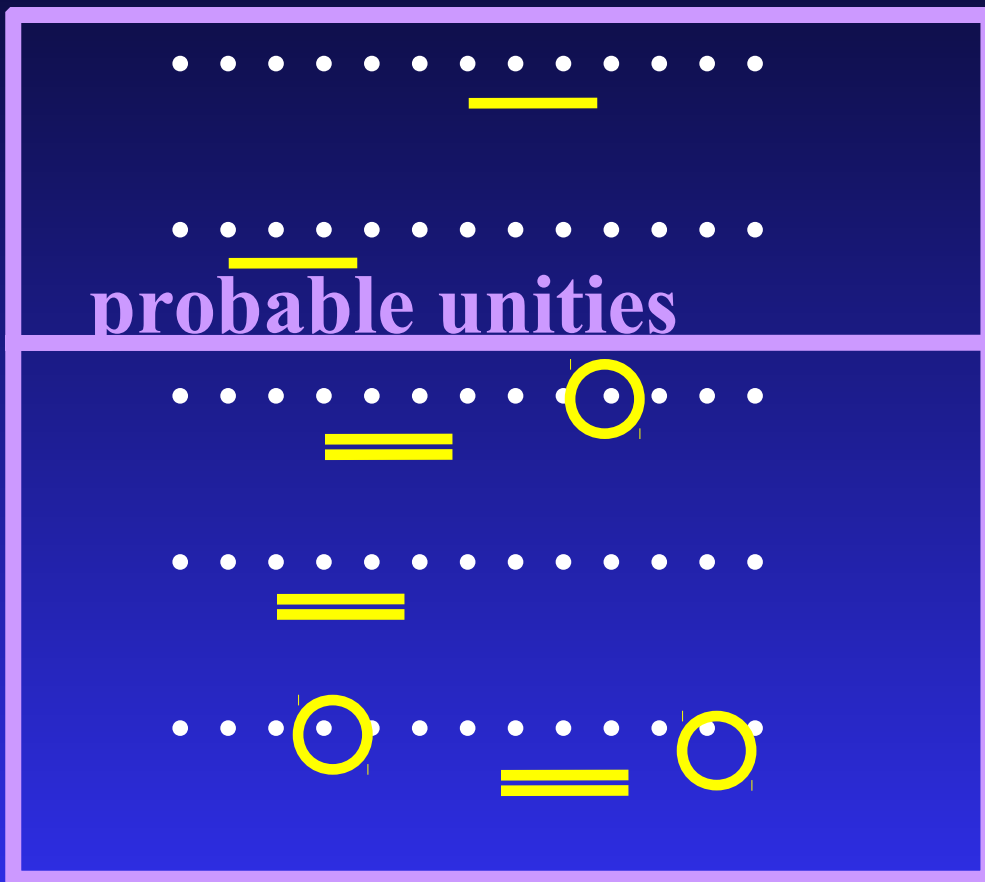
Criteria for Unity

- 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



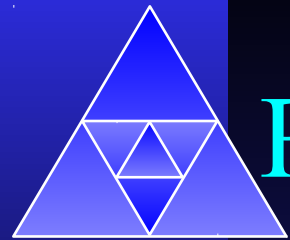
Recurrent Words

recurrent
word

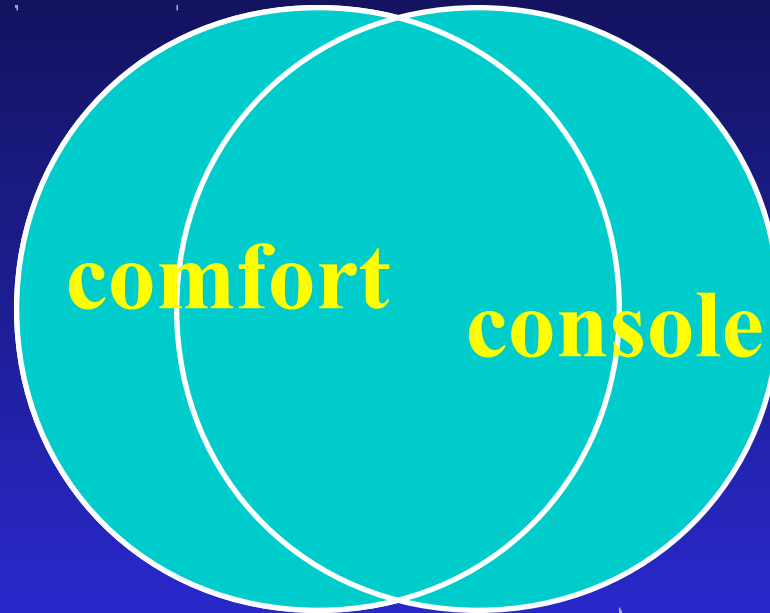


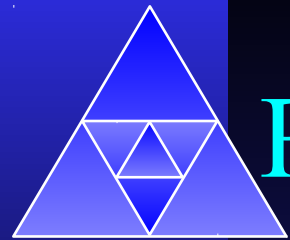
recurrent
affix





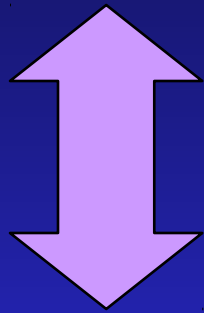
Recurrent Ideas: Synonyms



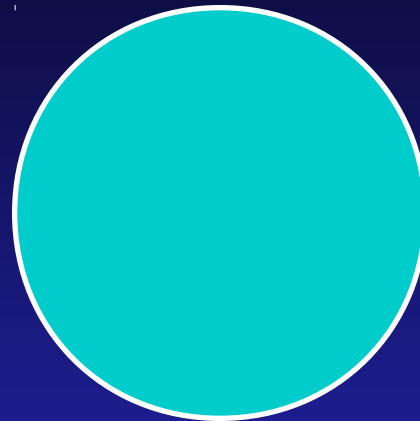


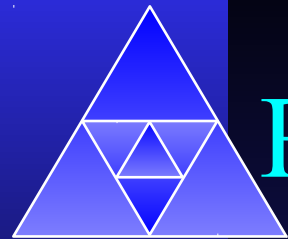
Recurrent Ideas: Antonyms

+ comfort



- grieve

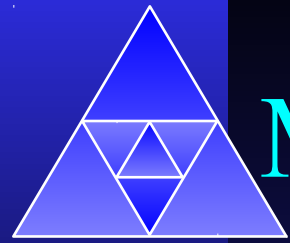




Recurrent Ideas: Hyponyms

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

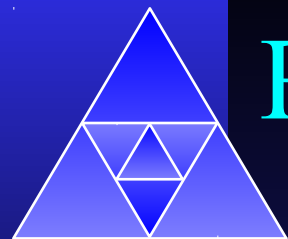




More Hyponyms



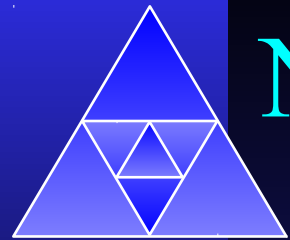
- Each is a hyponym of the words above it.



Recurrent Ideas: Semantic Domain

Fitness of food (Lev. 10:10)

clean טהור καθαρός	holy קדוש ἅγιος
unclean טמא ἀκάθαρτος	profane, common לח βέβηλος



Narrative Unity through Location and Time

probable unities

..... in the house

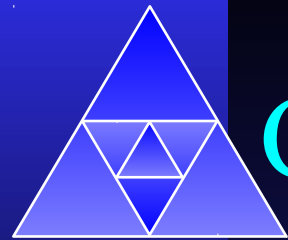
.....

..... 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:

!

∅

כִּי

כִּי

∅

אֲשֶׁר

!

∅

פֶּן לְמַעַן אֵם

פֶּן לְמַעַן אֵם

אֲשֶׁר

כִּי

within
clause:

עַד עַם עַל בֵּין מִן בְּ כִּי אֵת אֶל לְ

∅ !



Sentence Boundaries in Greek

- Sentence boundaries with:
καί, δέ, γάρ, ἀλλά, οὖν, μέν, διό, ἄρα,
ἔπειτα, 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.



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.



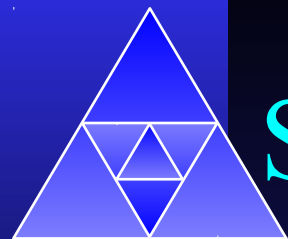
Example of Paragraph Boundary

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,



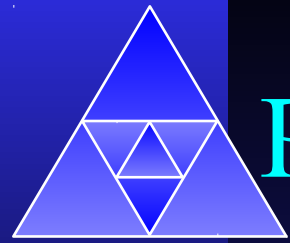
Second Example

λοιπόν

vocative

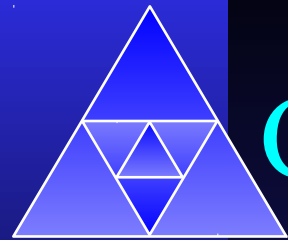
performatives

1 Thess. 4.1: Λοιπόν οὖν,
ἀδελφοί, ἐρωτώμεν ὑμᾶς καὶ
παρακαλοῦμεν ἐν κυρίῳ
Ἰησοῦ, ἵνα καθὼς
παρελάβετε παρ' ἡμῶν τὸ
πῶς δεῖ ὑμᾶς περιπατεῖν καὶ
ἀρέσκειν θεῷ, ...



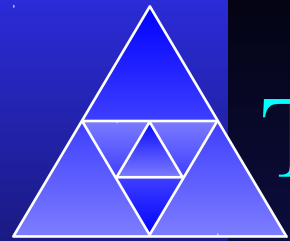
Paragraphs in Narrative

- 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.

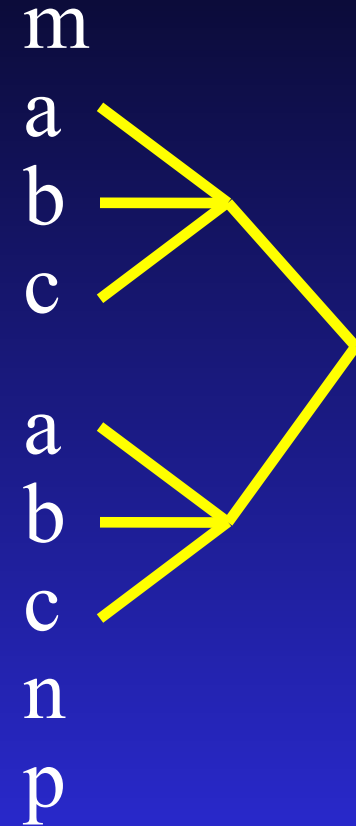
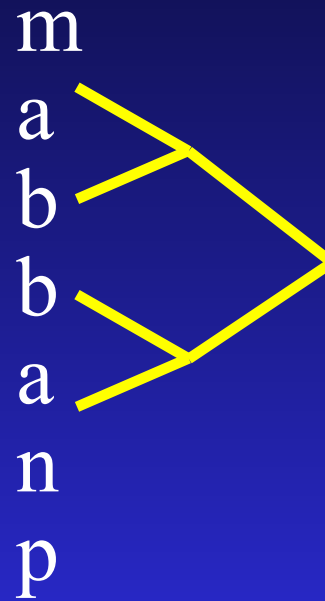
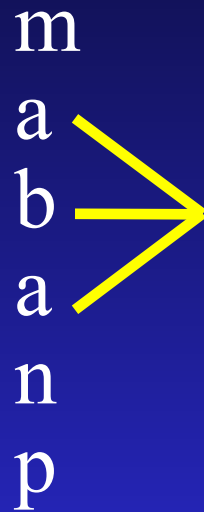
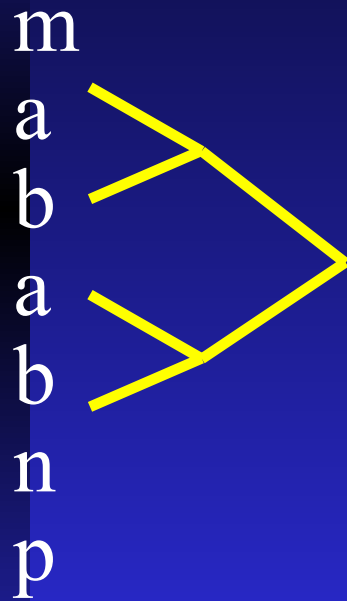


Criteria for Connectors

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



Types of Parallelism

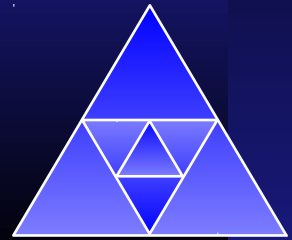


ordinary

sandwich

chiasm

complex



C. Practice with Outlining

1. Isaiah 51:17-20

Isaiah 51:17-20

- 51:17a התְּעוֹרְרִי
- b התְּעוֹרְרִי
- c קוּמִי יְרוּשָׁלַם
- d אֲשֶׁר שָׁתִית מִיַד יְהוָה
- e אֶת־כּוֹס חֲמָתוֹ
- f אֶת־קַבְעֵת כּוֹס
הַתְּרַעְלָה
שָׁתִית
מִצִּית:
- g מִצִּית:
- 18a אִין־מְנַהֵל לָהּ
מִכָּל־בָּנִים
- b יִלְדָה
- c וְאִין מַחְזִיק בְּיָדָהּ
מִכָּל־בָּנִים
- d גְּדֹלָה
- 19a שְׁתִים הִנָּה קִרְאֲתִיךְ
מִי יִגּוֹד לָךְ
- b הַשֹּׁד וְהַשָּׁבֵר
- c וְהָרֶעִב וְהַחֲרֵב
- d מִי אֲנַחֲמֶךָ:
- e מִי אֲנַחֲמֶךָ:
- 20a בְּנוֹיךָ עֲלִפּוֹ
- b שָׁכְבוּ בְּרֹאשׁ כָּל־חֻצוֹת
- c כְּתוּא מִכְמָר
- d הַמְּלֵאִים חֲמַת־יְהוָה
- e גְּעֵרַת אֱלֹהֶיךָ:

Isaiah 51:17-20

51:17a

הַתְּעוֹרְרִי

rouse up

b

הַתְּעוֹרְרִי

rise up

c

קוֹמֵי יְרוּשָׁלַם

d

אֲשֶׁר שָׁתִית מִיַּד יְהוָה

e

אֶת־כּוֹס חַמָּתּוֹ

f

אֶת־קַבְעַת כּוֹס

you drank from God's fury

g

הַתְּרַעְלָה

you drank fully

18a

שָׁתִית

b

מְצִית:

c

אֵין־מְנַהֵל לָהּ

you have no guidance

d

מִכָּל־בָּנִים

you have no strengthening

19a

יְלֵדָה

b

וְאֵין מַחְזִיק בְּיָדָהּ

things happen without comfort

c

מִכָּל־בָּנִים

disaster comes

d

גְּדֻלָּה

disaster comes without comfort

e

שָׂתִים הֵנָּה קִרְאֲתֶיךָ

disaster comes without comfort

20a

מִי יְנוּד לָךְ

b

הַשָּׂדֵה וְהַשֶּׁבֶר

c

וְהָרֶעִב וְהַחֶרֶב

d

מִי אֶנְחַמְךָ:

e

בְּנִידָךְ עֲלֶפּוֹ

שָׁכְבוּ בְּרֹאשׁ כָּל־חַוּצוֹת

sons lay down

כָּתוּב מִכְּמָר

sons are full of wrath

הַמְּלֵאִים חַמַּת־יְהוָה

גָּעַרְתָּ אֵלֶיךָ:

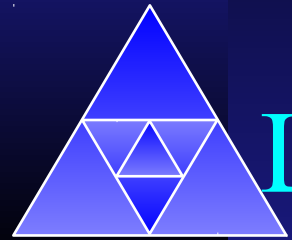
you drank and no sons helped the staggering

there are no sons to care or help the staggering

you and yours sons suffer

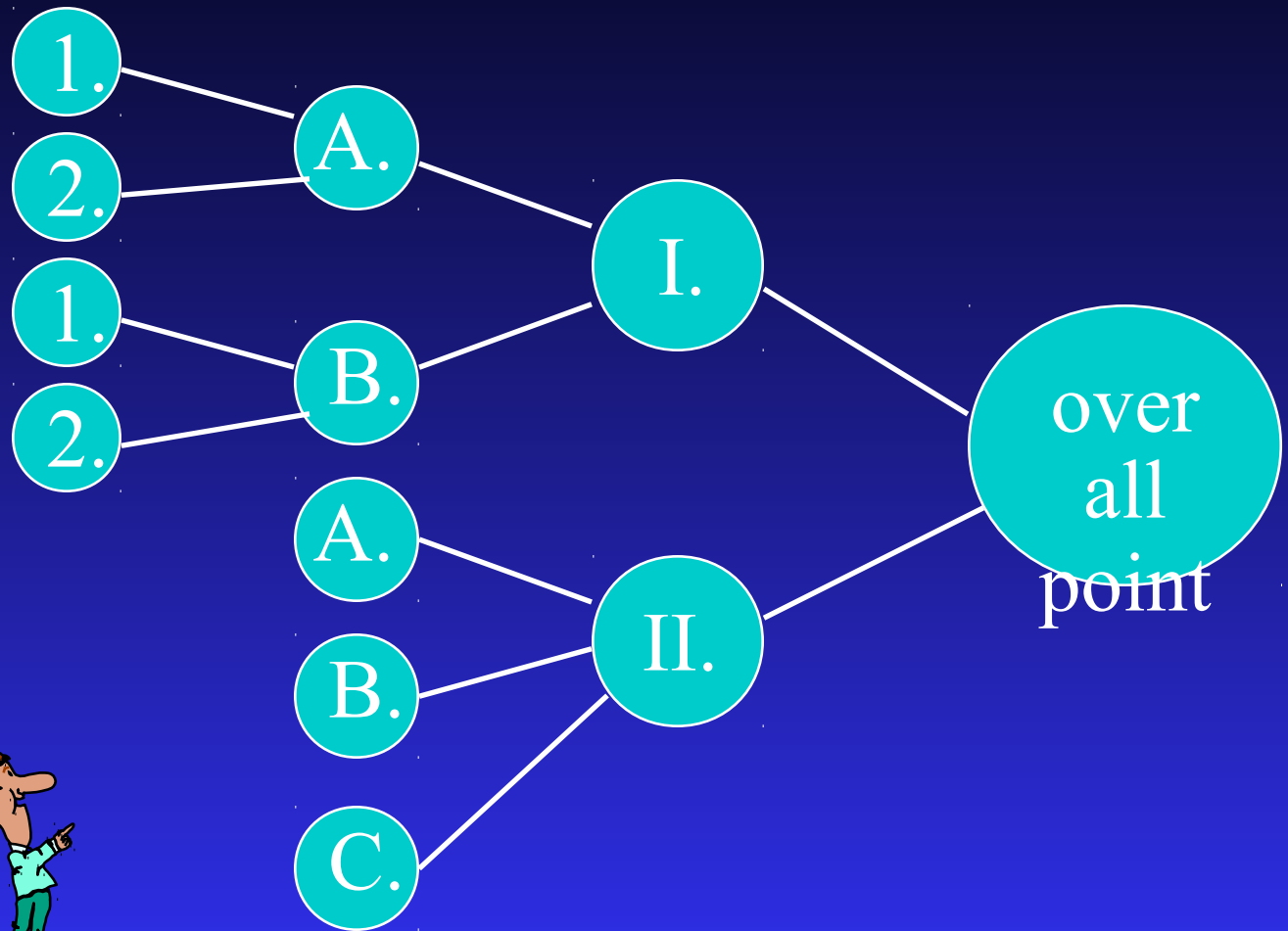
you and your sons are in distress

sons are in distress



Let's Do It

From Tree to Outline



There's an outline ready to rearrange.





1. you have no guidance



2. you have no strengthening

A. you drank from God's fury

B. there are no sons to care or help the staggering

I. you drank and no sons helped the staggering

over all you and yours sons suffer

1. sons fell in the street

2. sons are full of wrath

A. disaster comes without comfort

B. sons are in distress

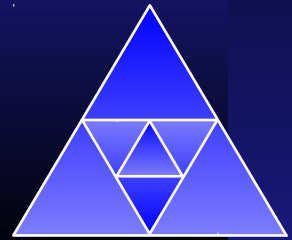
II. you and your sons are in distress



Outline of Isaiah 51:17d-20

■ Overall point: You and your sons suffer

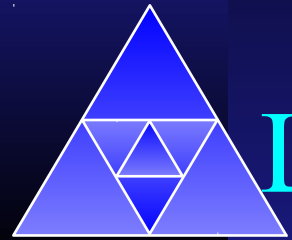
- I. You drank and no sons helped the staggering.
 - A. You drank from God's fury.
 - B. There are no sons to care or help the staggering.
 1. You have no guidance.
 2. You have no strengthening.
- II. You and your sons are in distress.
 - A. Disaster comes without comfort.
 - B. Sons are in distress.
 1. Sons fell in the street.
 2. Sons are full of wrath.



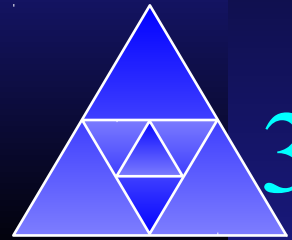
2. Outlining Isaiah 51:21-23

51:21a לָכֵן שְׁמַעֲי־נָא זֹאת
b עֲנִיָּה
c וּשְׁכַרְתְּ וְלֹא מִיַּיִן:
22a כֹּה־אָמַר אֲדֹנָיִךְ יְהוָה
b וְאֵלֶיךָ יָרִיב עִמּוֹ
c הִנֵּה לָקַחְתִּי מִיָּדְךָ אֶת־כּוֹס
הַתְּרַעֲלָה
d אֶת־קַבְעֵת כּוֹס חַמָּתִי
e לֹא־תוֹסִיפִי
f לְשִׁתּוֹתָה עוֹד:
23a וְשִׁמְתִּיהָ בַיָּד
b מוֹגִיךָ
c אֲשֶׁר־אָמְרוּ לְנַפְשֶׁךָ
d שְׁחִי
e וְנִעְבְּרָה
f וְתִשְׁמִי
g כָּאֶרֶץ גּוֹד וְכַחוּץ
לְעֵבְרִים





Let's Do It



3. Homework on Outlining

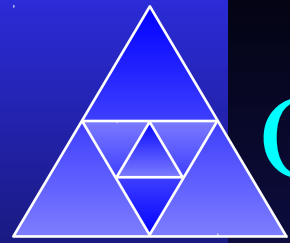
Outline Isaiah 52:11-12

You can
do it.



Isaiah 52:11-12

Depart,	11a	סֹרְרוּ
depart,	b	סֹרְרוּ
go out from there.	c	צֵאוּ מִשָּׁם
Unclean do not touch.	d	טִמְאָה אֶל־תִּגְעוּ
Go out from the midst of her.	e	צֵאוּ מִתּוֹכָהּ
Purify yourselves,	f	הִבְרֹרוּ
carriers of the goods of the Lord.	g	נְשֵׂאֵי כְּלֵי יְהוָה:
For not in alarm	12a	כִּי לֹא בַחֲפֹזוֹן
you will go out,		תֵּצְאוּ
and in flight	b	וּבְמְנוּסָה
you will not go.		לֹא תֵלְכוּן
For going before you is the Lord,	c	כִּי־הֵלֵךְ לְפָנֵיכֶם
		יְהוָה
and your rearguard is the God of Israel.	d	וּמֵאַסְפְּכֶם אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל:

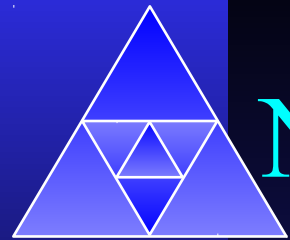


Outlining Isaiah 52:11-12

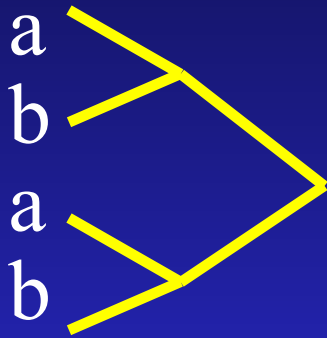
- Use p. 10.12a.
- Assume Isaiah 52:11-12 is a single unit.
- Mark out propositions with arcs.
- Link propositions into a tree.
- At each node, write summary.
- Do not let branches cross.

You can
do it.

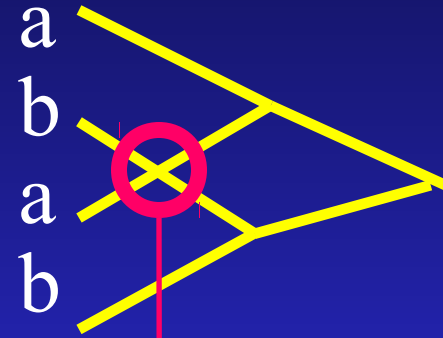




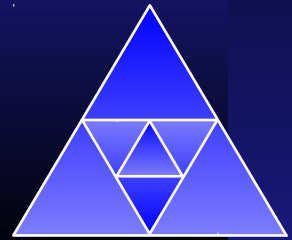
Noncrossing Branches



OK

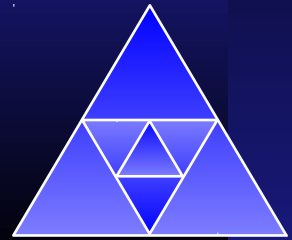


not OK



D. Flow of Thought

Including Propositional Relations and
Rhetorical Analysis



1. Propositional Relations

(look at organization)

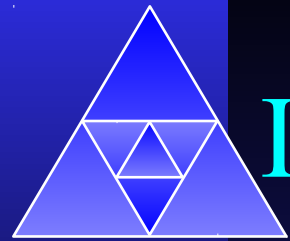
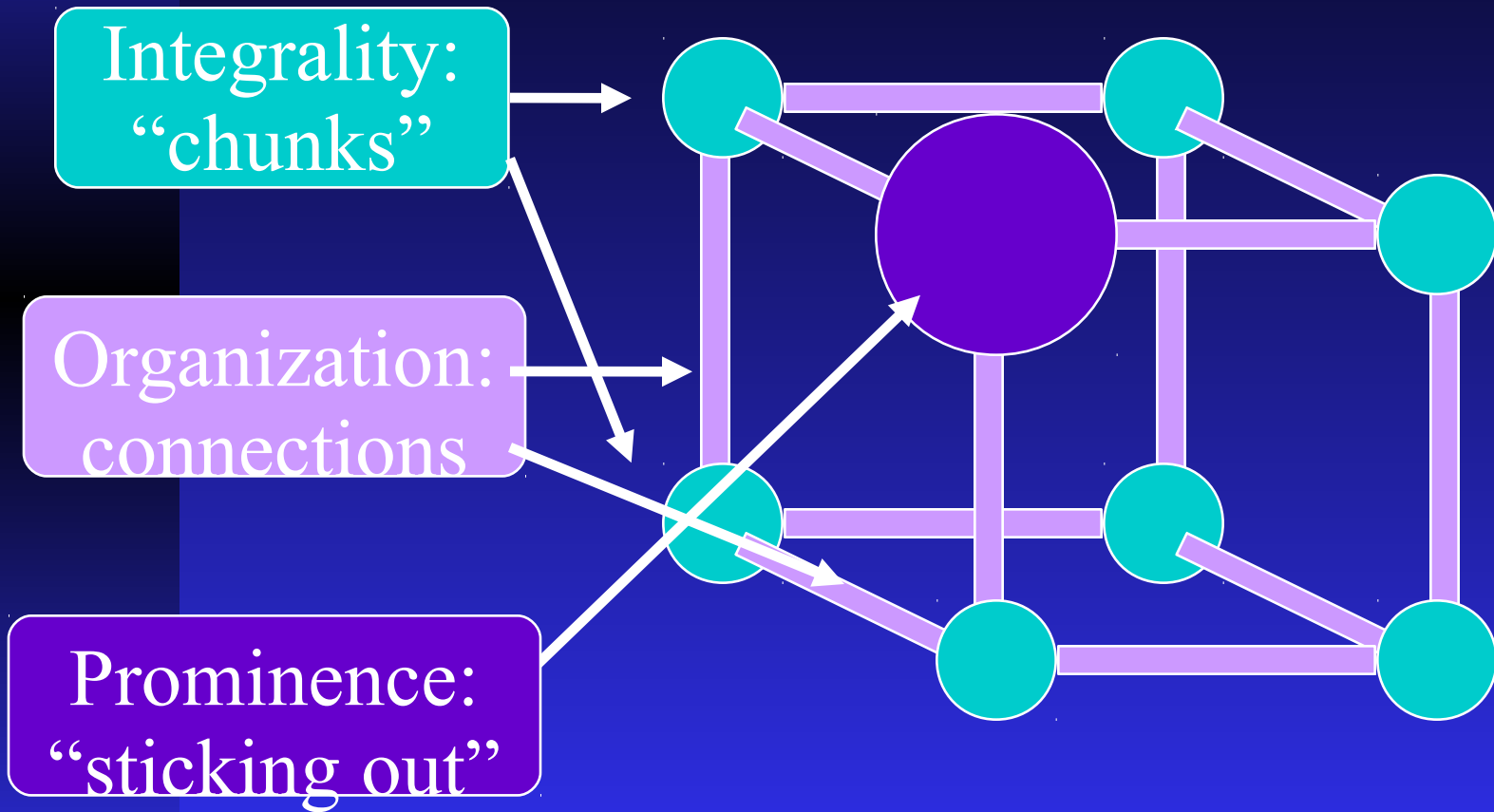
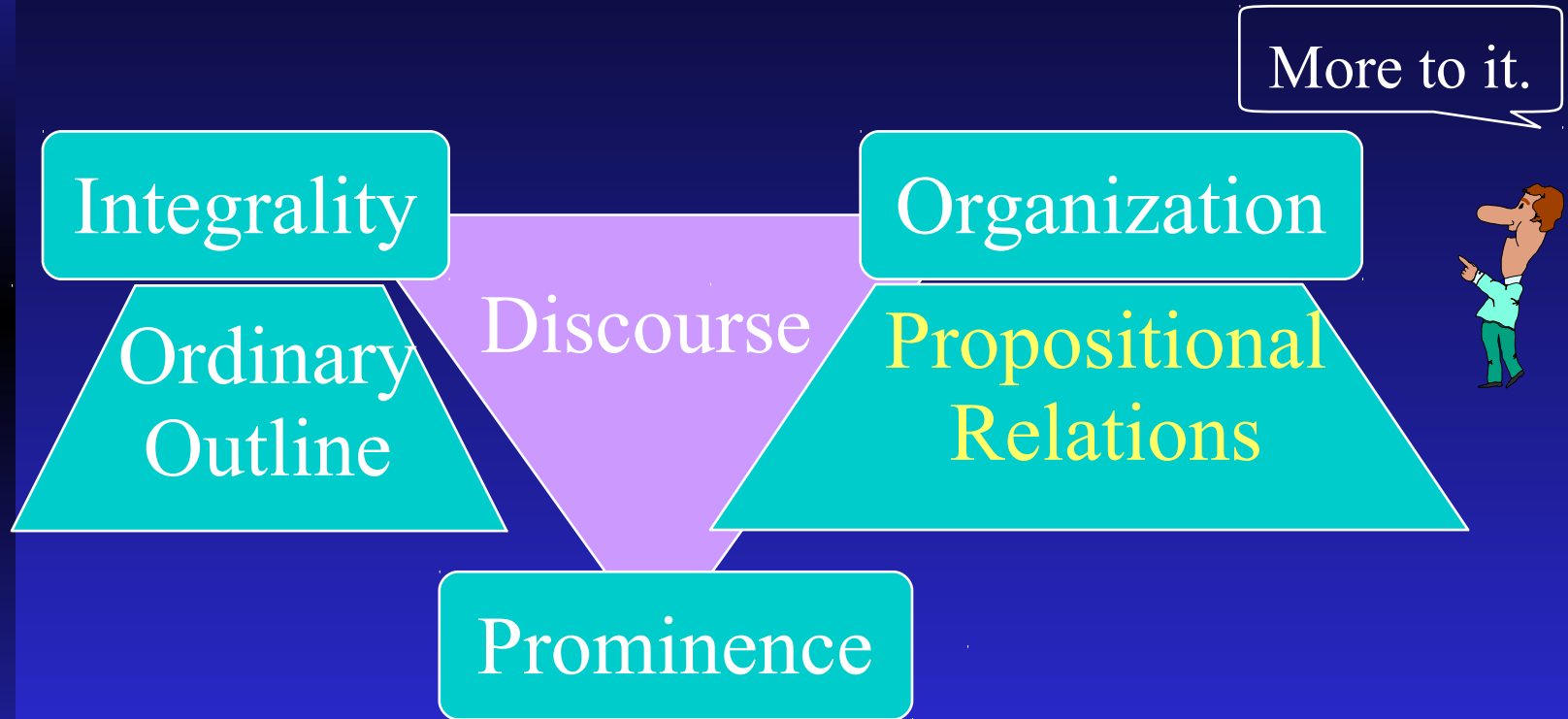


Illustration of Structure



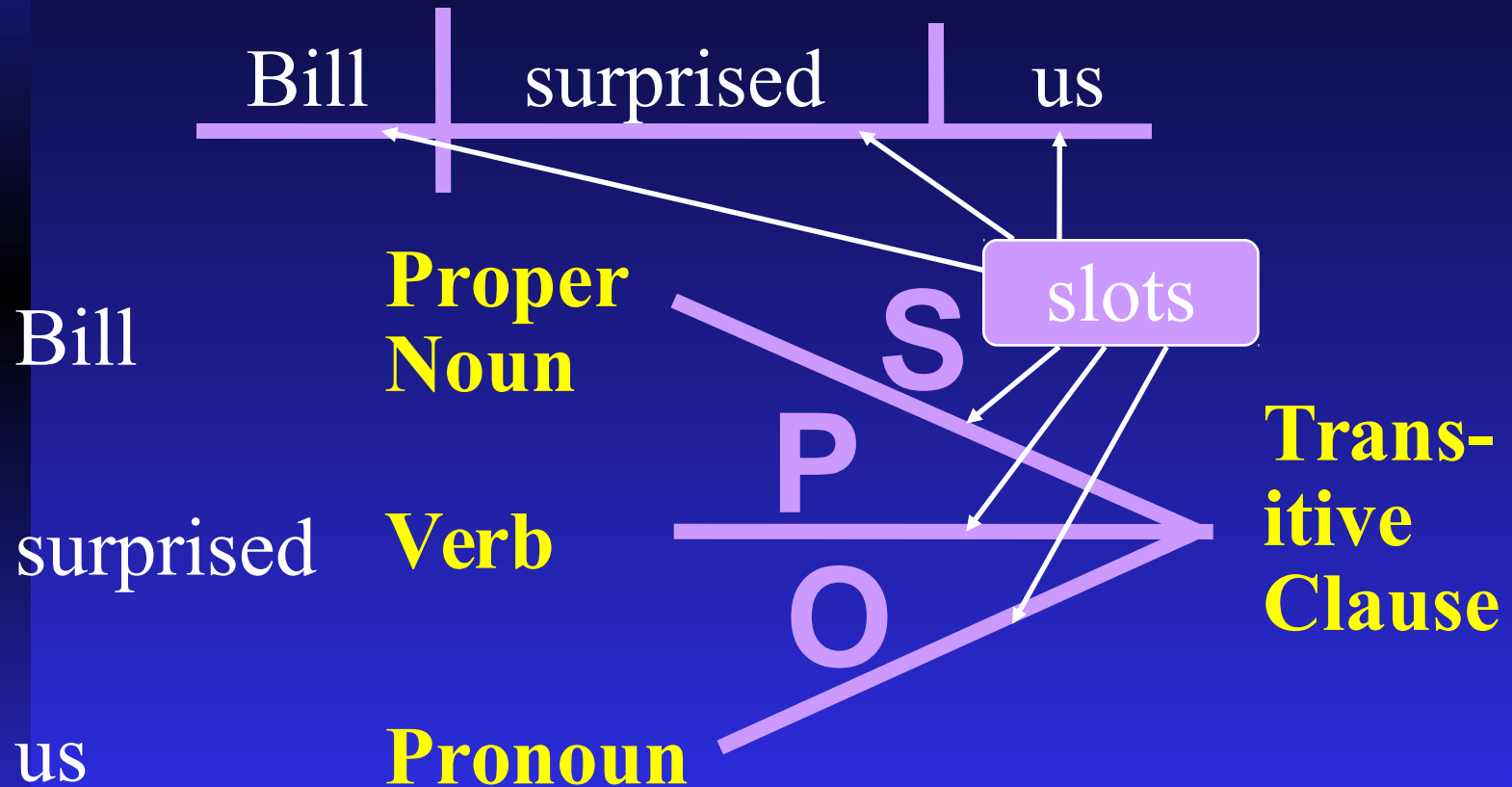


Fitting Together

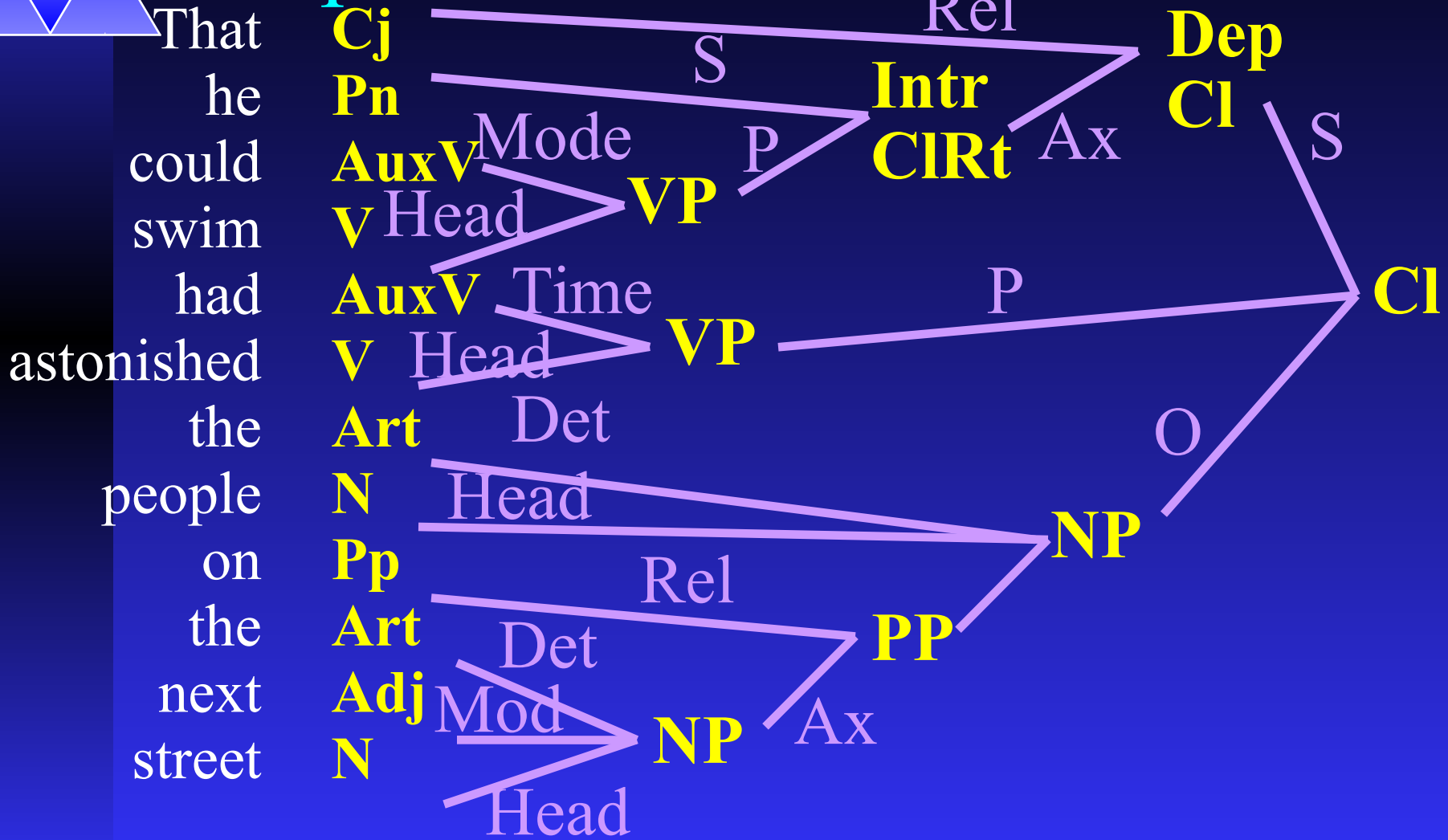


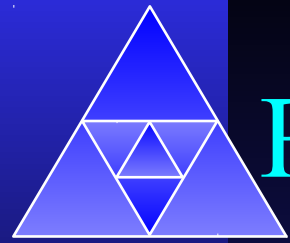


Analogy with Grammar



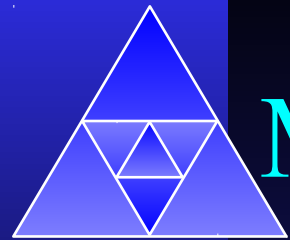
Complex Grammatical Slots





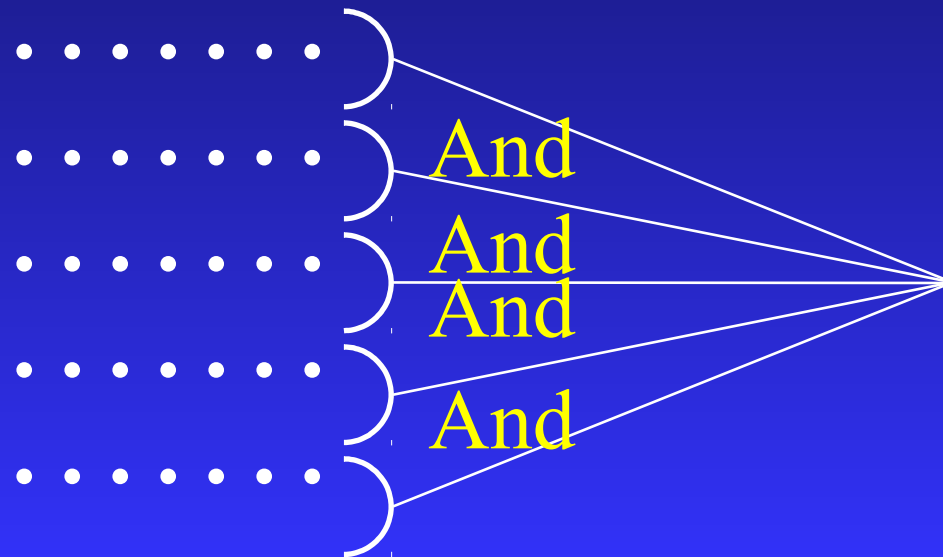
Referential Slots

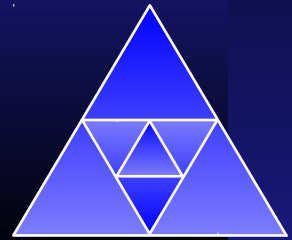
- Propositions support one another.
- Through causal, logical, topical, and temporal relations.
- Attached pages give details of types.



More than Two Propositions?

- Mostly two units link.
- But “And,” “But,” “Or” and “//” can link many units.





2. Prominence

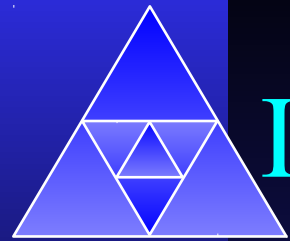
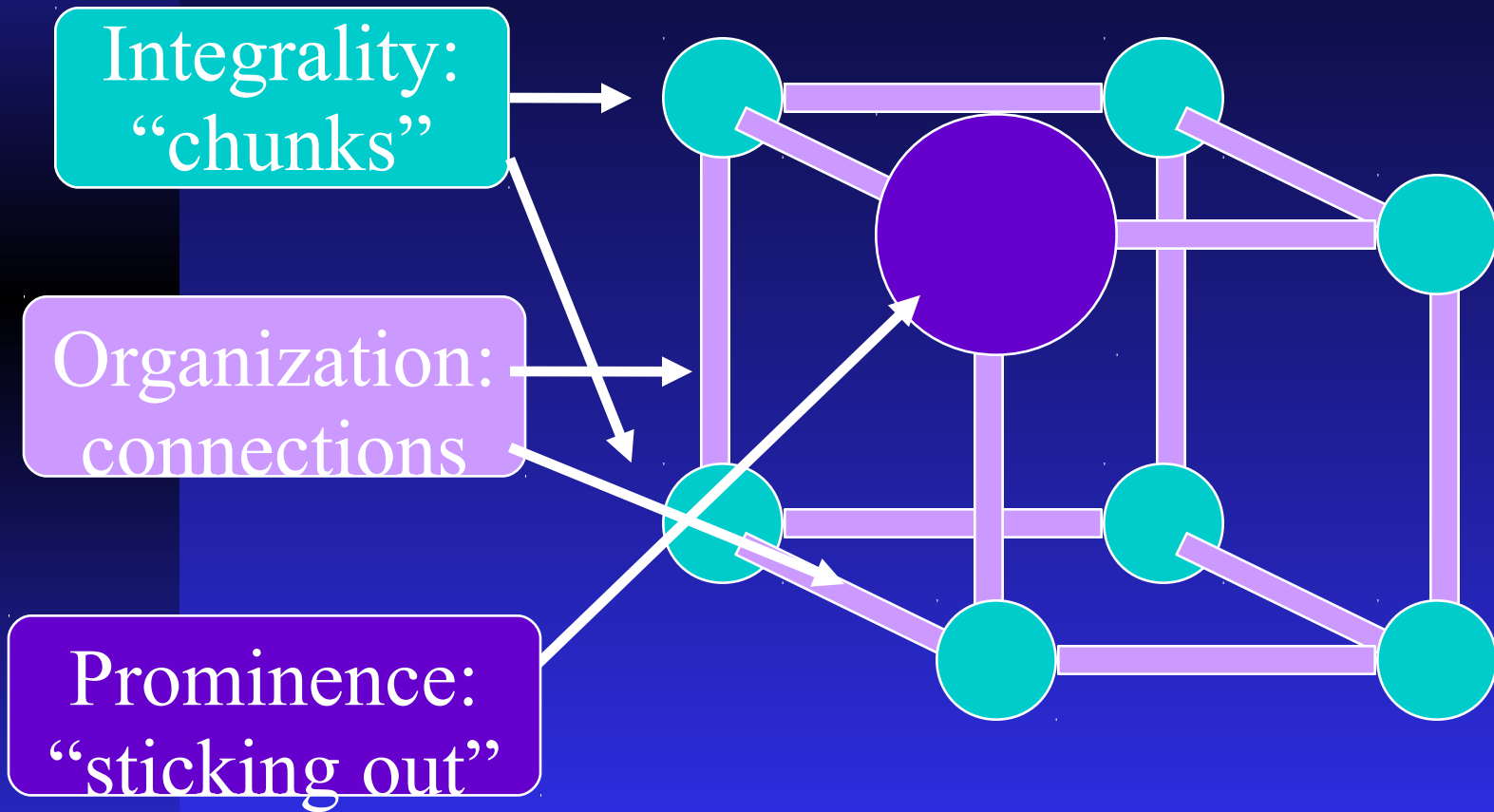
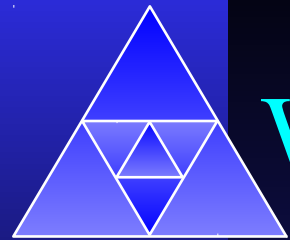


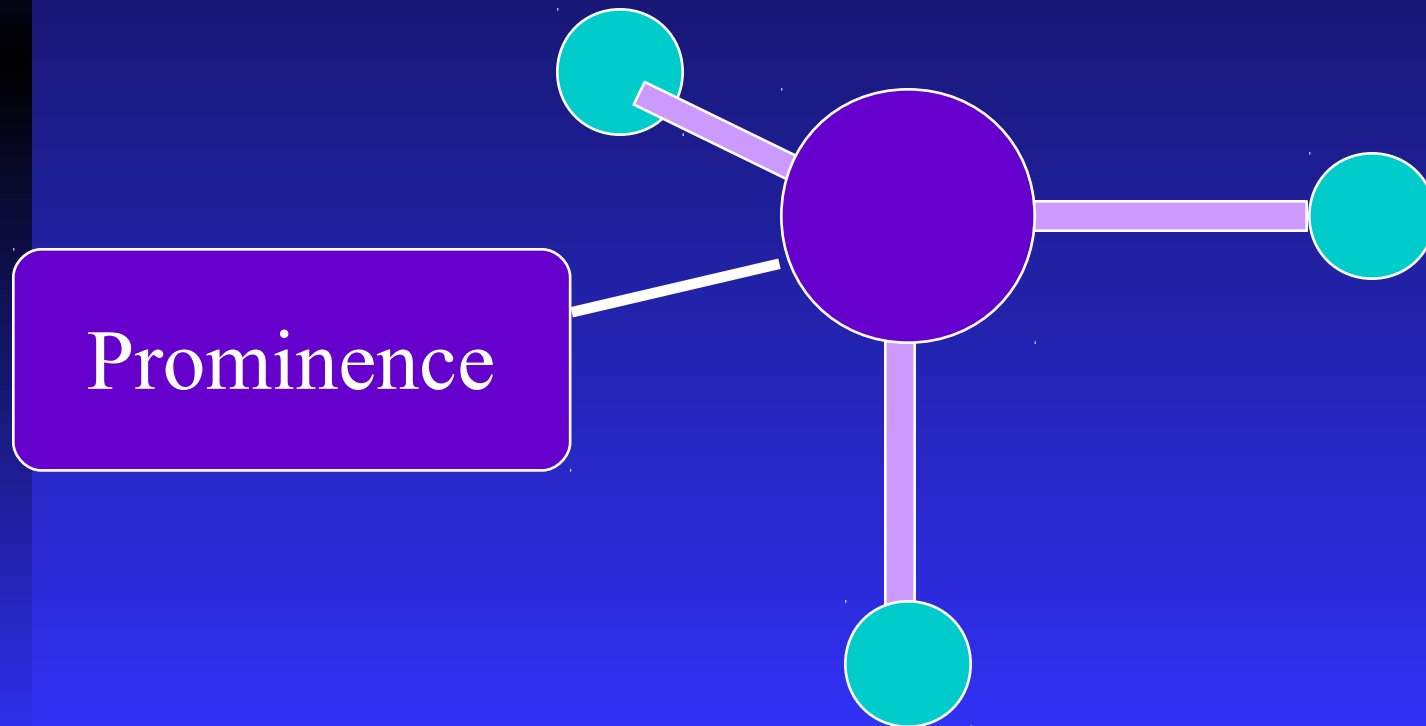
Illustration of Structure

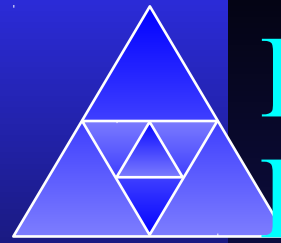




What Is Prominence?

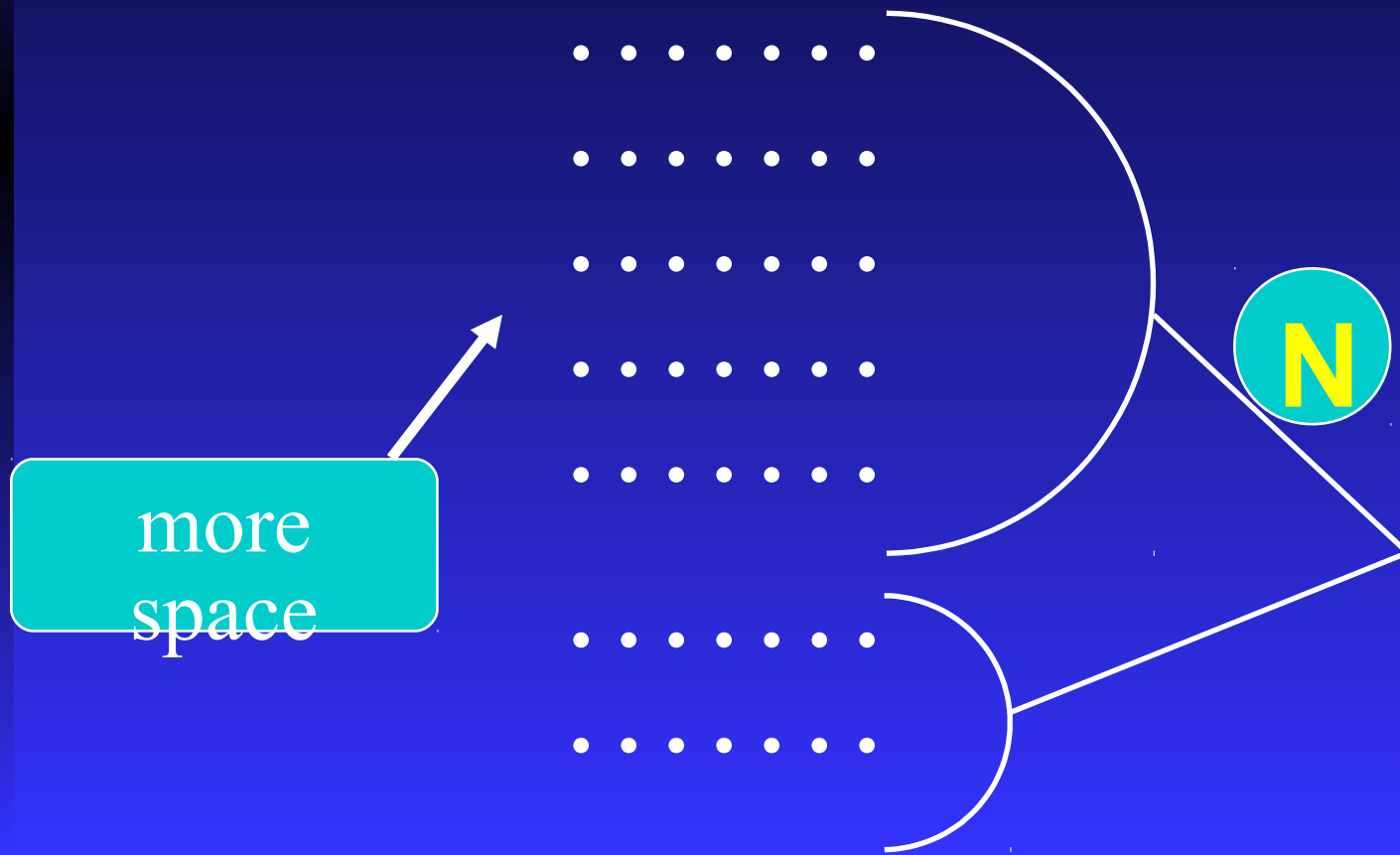
- Some things “stick out.”

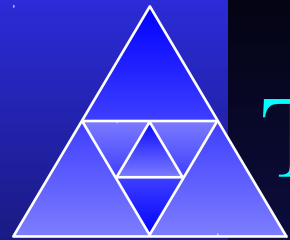




Evidence for Prominence: Rhetorical Fullness

- Rhetorical fullness, repetition mark prominence.

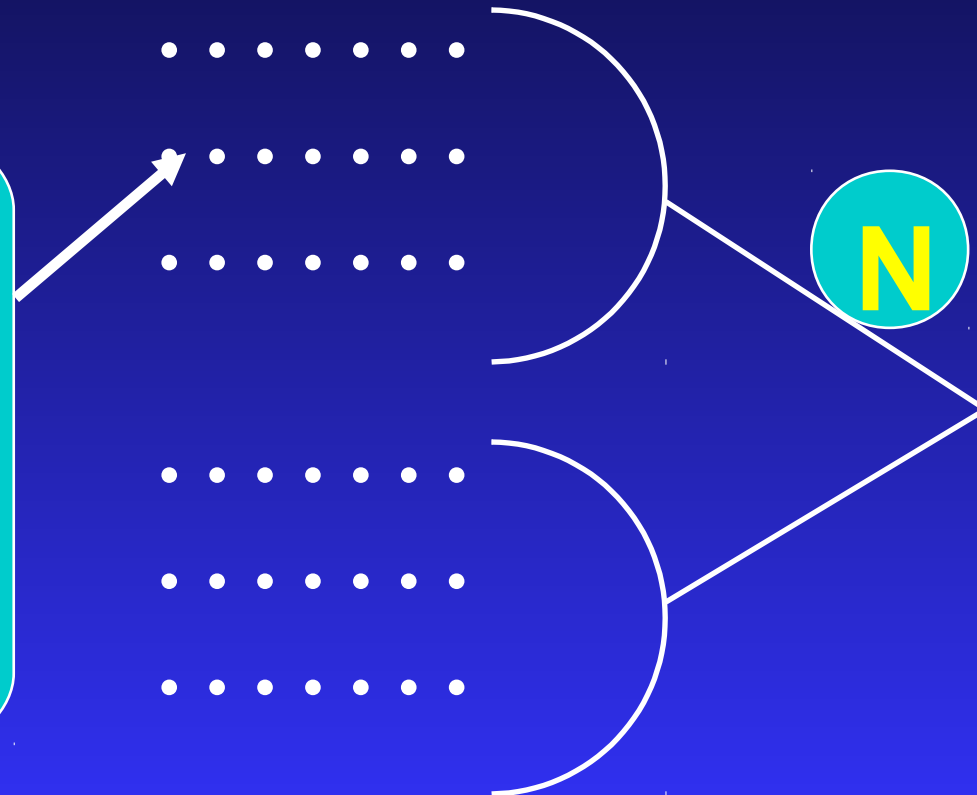


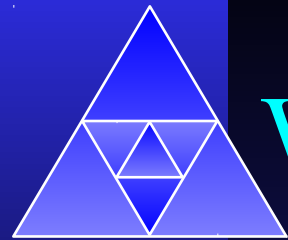


Theme Accounts for Rest

- Thematic (prominent) accounts for everything else.

main theme
here explains
need for
following
supporting
paragraph

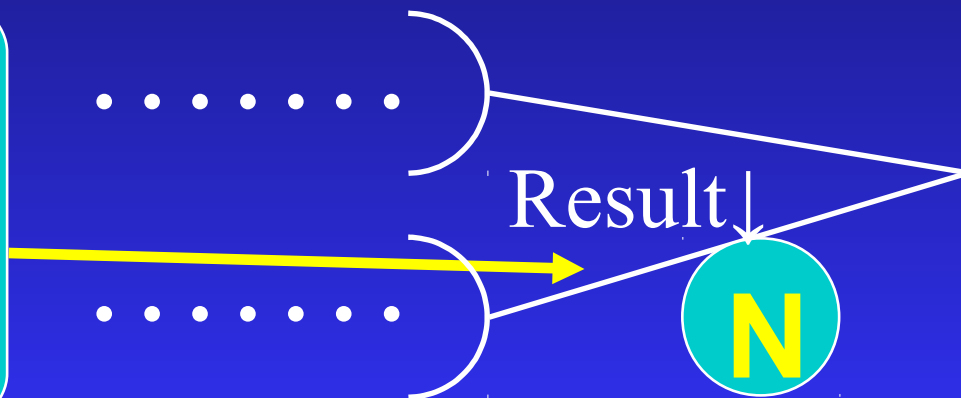


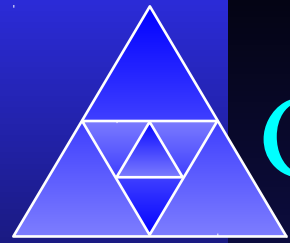


Weighted Propositional Relations

- In some relations, one pole is naturally prominent.

In “Result,” the effect usually is more prominent.

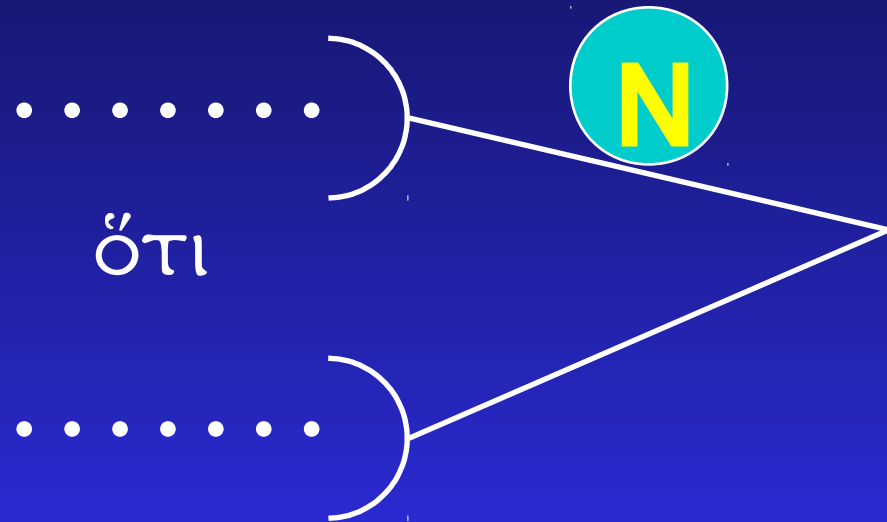


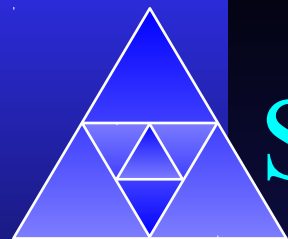


Grammatical Superordination

- Grammatical superordination marks prominence.

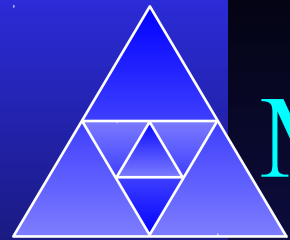
ὅτι makes the following clause subordinate





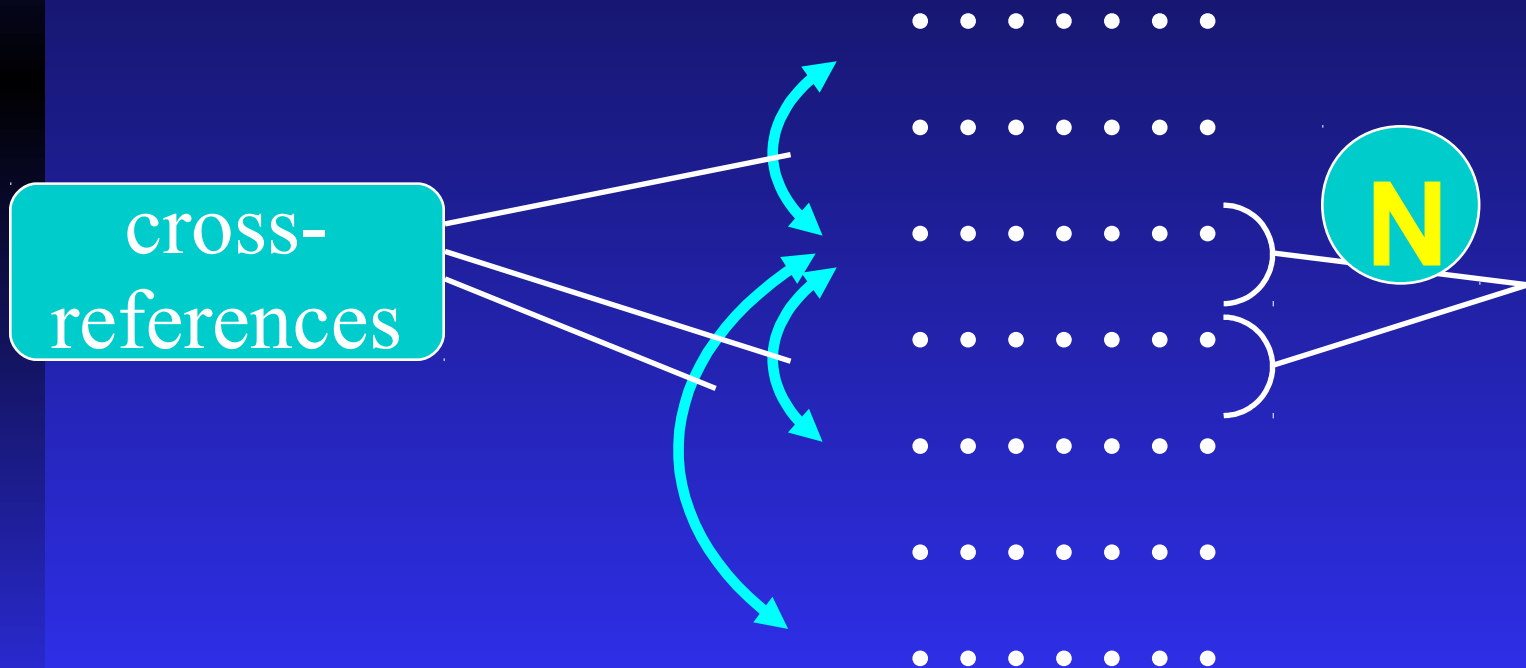
Subordinators

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



Maximum Cross-Reference

- More cross-references mean prominence.



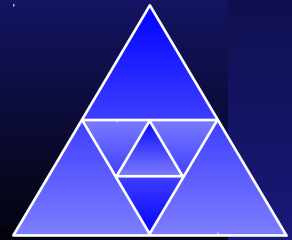


Summary of Evidence for Prominence

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



Take it all together.

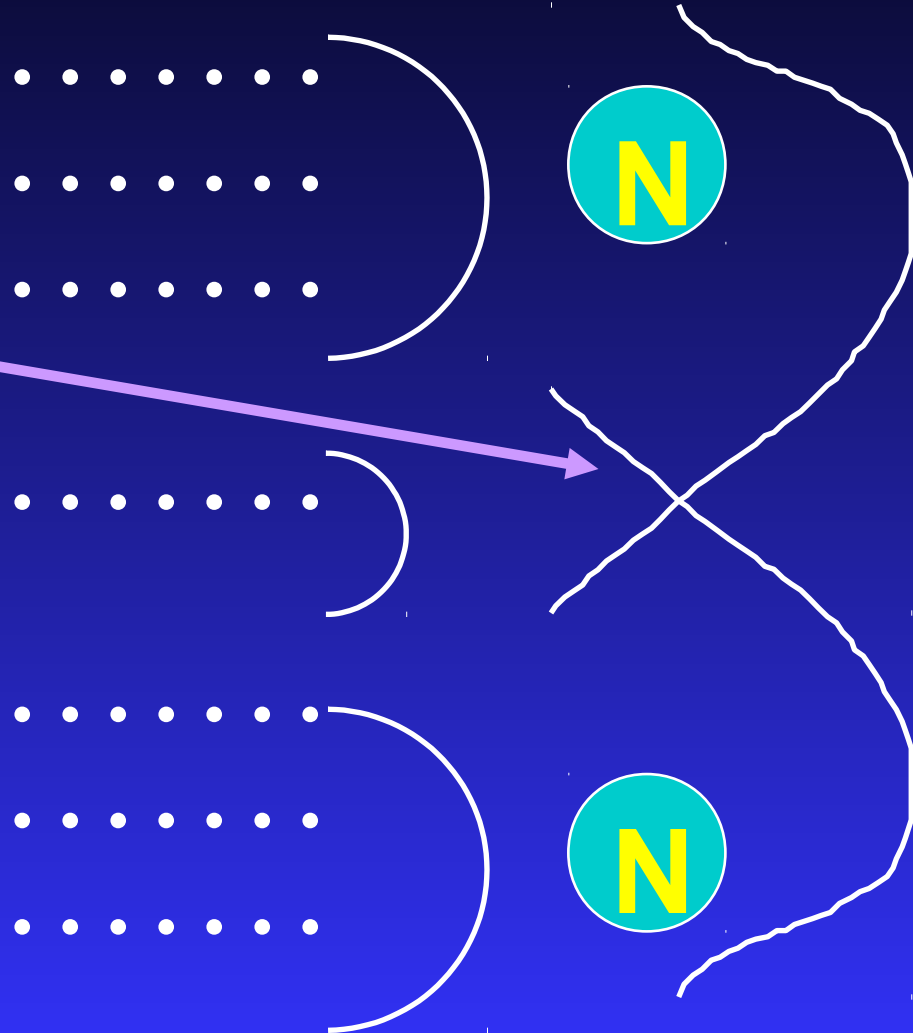


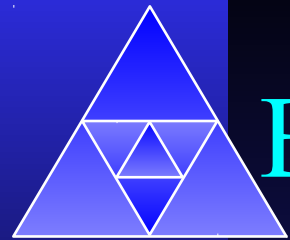
3. Fuzzy Complexities

What Do You Do with Transition?

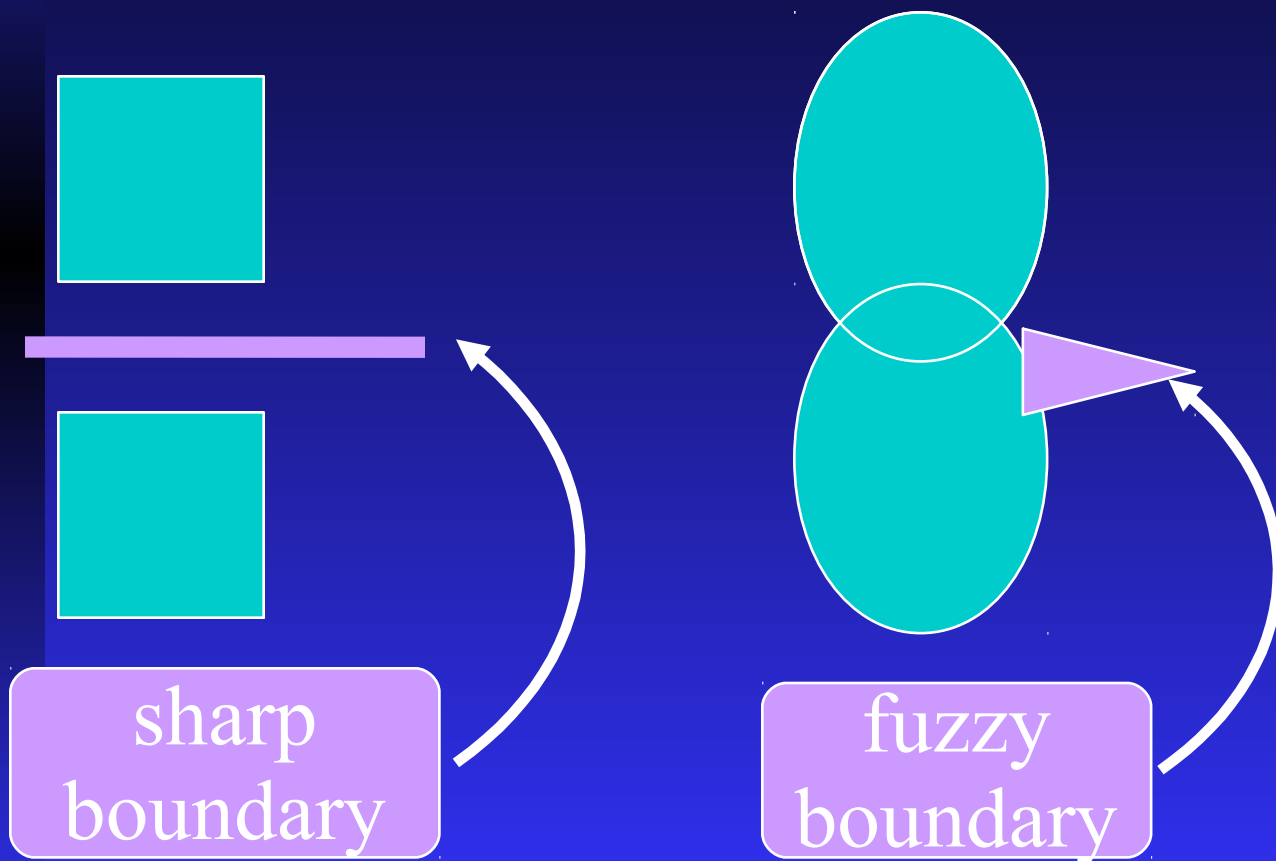
where's the boundary?

A tough one.



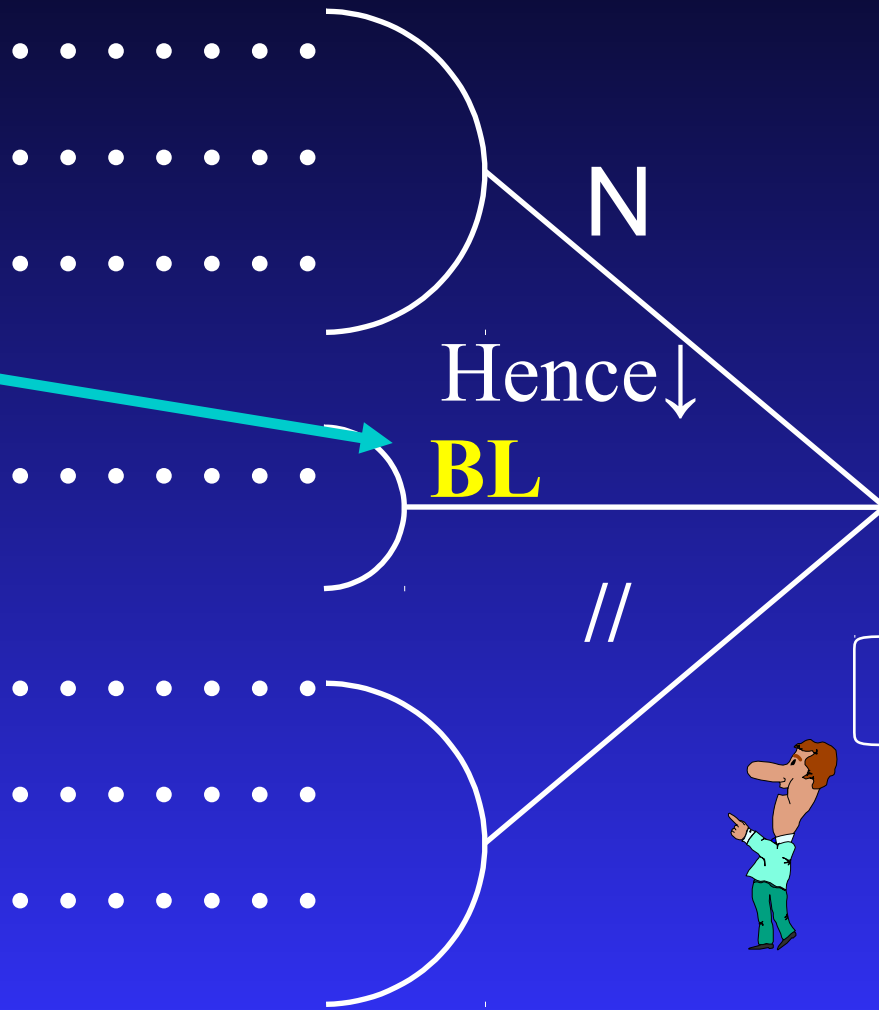


Boundaries May Be Fuzzy

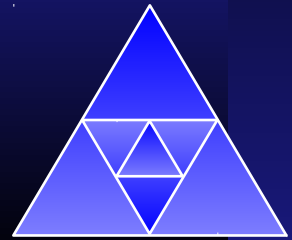


Dealing with Transitions

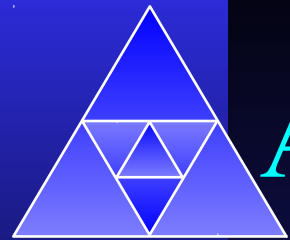
mark BL,
“bilateral,”
to indicate
double
relation



Double duty.

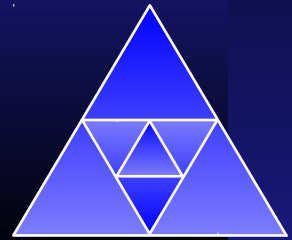


4. Full Rhetorical Analysis

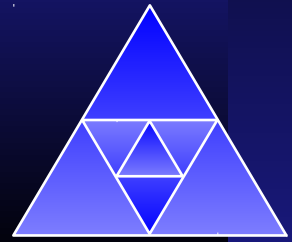


Aspects of Rhetorical Analysis

- Not “rhetorical criticism,” focusing on specialized devices.
- Determine the chunks and tree.
- Determine propositional relations.
- Determine prominence.



E. Practice with Rhetorical Analysis



1. Rhetorical Analysis of Isaiah 51:17-20

Isaiah 51:17-20

51:17a

הַתְּעוֹרְרִי

rouse up

b

הַתְּעוֹרְרִי

rise up

c

קוּמִי יְרוּשָׁלַם

d

אֲשֶׁר שָׁתִית מִיַּד יְהוָה

e

אֶת־כּוֹס חַמְתּוֹ

f

אֶת־קַבְּעַת כּוֹס

you drank from God's fury

g

הַתְּרַעְלָה

you drank fully

18a

שָׁתִית

מְצִית:

אֵין־מְנַהֵל לָהּ

b

מִכָּל־בָּנִים

you have no guidance

c

יִלְדָה

there are no sons to care or help the staggering

d

וְאֵין מַחְזִיק בְּיָדָהּ

מִכָּל־בָּנִים

you have no strengthening

19a

גִּדְלָהּ

שְׁתִּים הִנֵּה קִרְאתֶיךָ

מִי יְנוּד לְךָ

b

הַשֵּׁד וְהַשֹּׁבֵר

things happen without comfort

c

וְהָרַעַב וְהַחֲרָב

מִי אֲנַחְמְךָ:

d

בְּנִידָה עֲלֶיךָ

disaster comes

e

שָׁכְבוּ בְּרֹאשׁ כָּל־חַוּצוֹת

disaster comes without comfort

20a

כְּתוּא מִכְמָר

הַמְּלֵאִים חַמְתִּיהוּ

גְּעַרְתָּ אֱלֹהֶיךָ:

sons fell in the street

b

sons lay down

c

sons are full of wrath

d

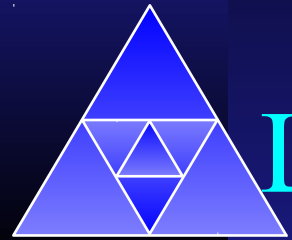
sons are in distress

e

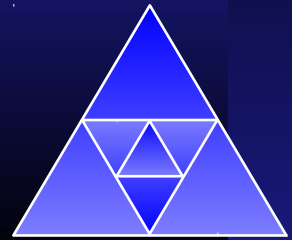
you drank and no sons helped the staggering

you and yours sons suffer

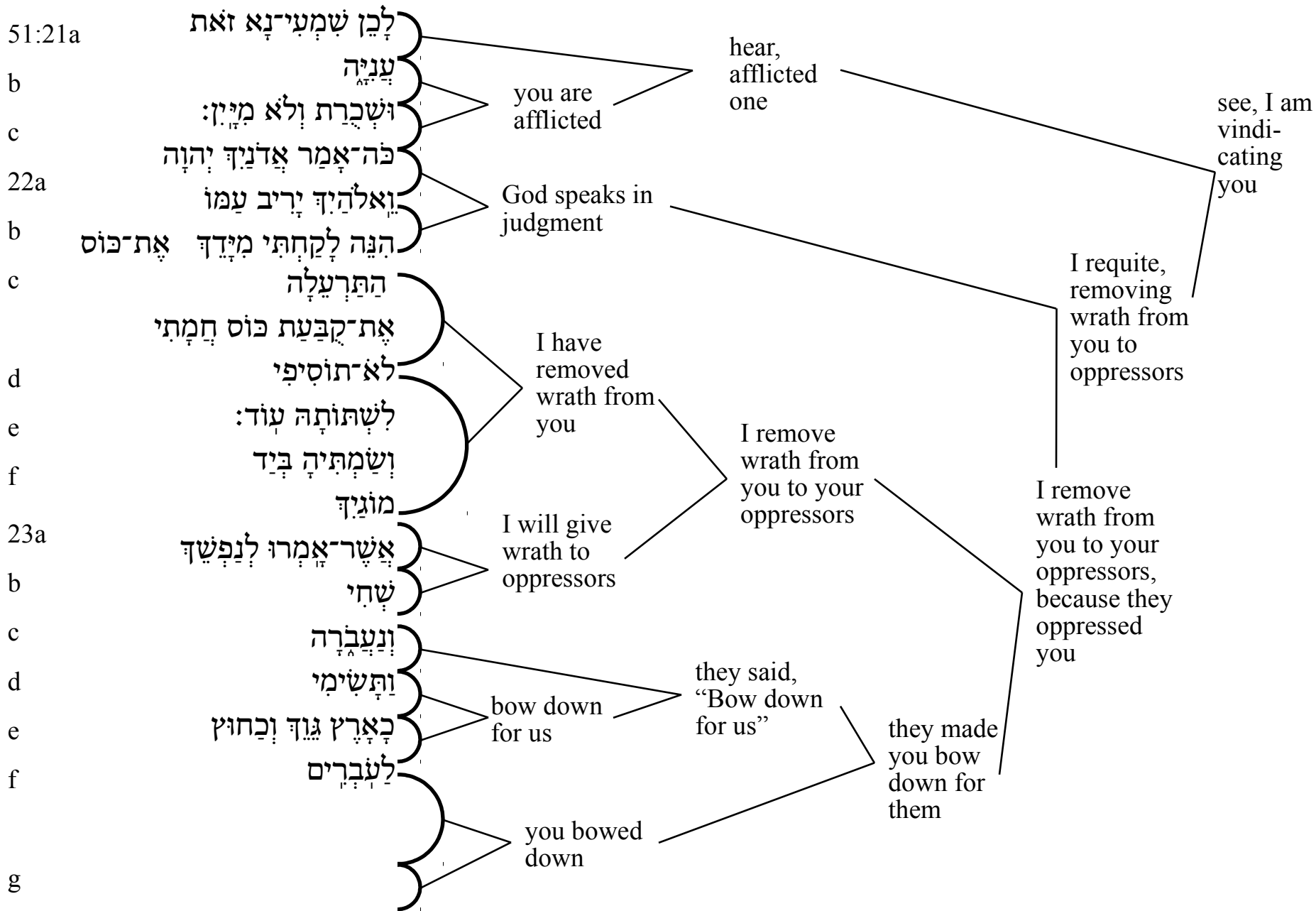
you and your sons are in distress

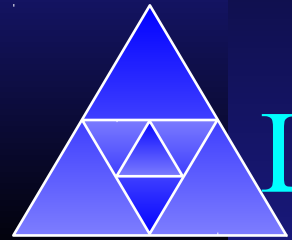


Let's Do It

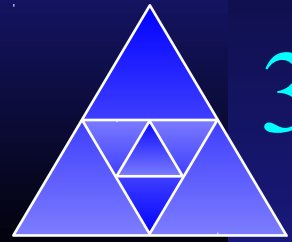


2. Rhetorical Analysis of Isaiah 51:21-23



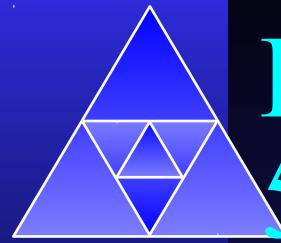


Let's Do It



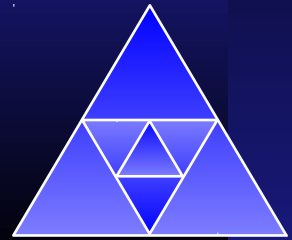
3. Homework 1 on Rhetorical Analysis

Isaiah 52:11-12



Rhetorical Analysis of Isaiah 52:11-12

- Do a rhetorical analysis of Isaiah 52:11-12.
- Start with tree from p. H.3.
- Add propositional relations and prominence.
- If equal prominence, omit marking.



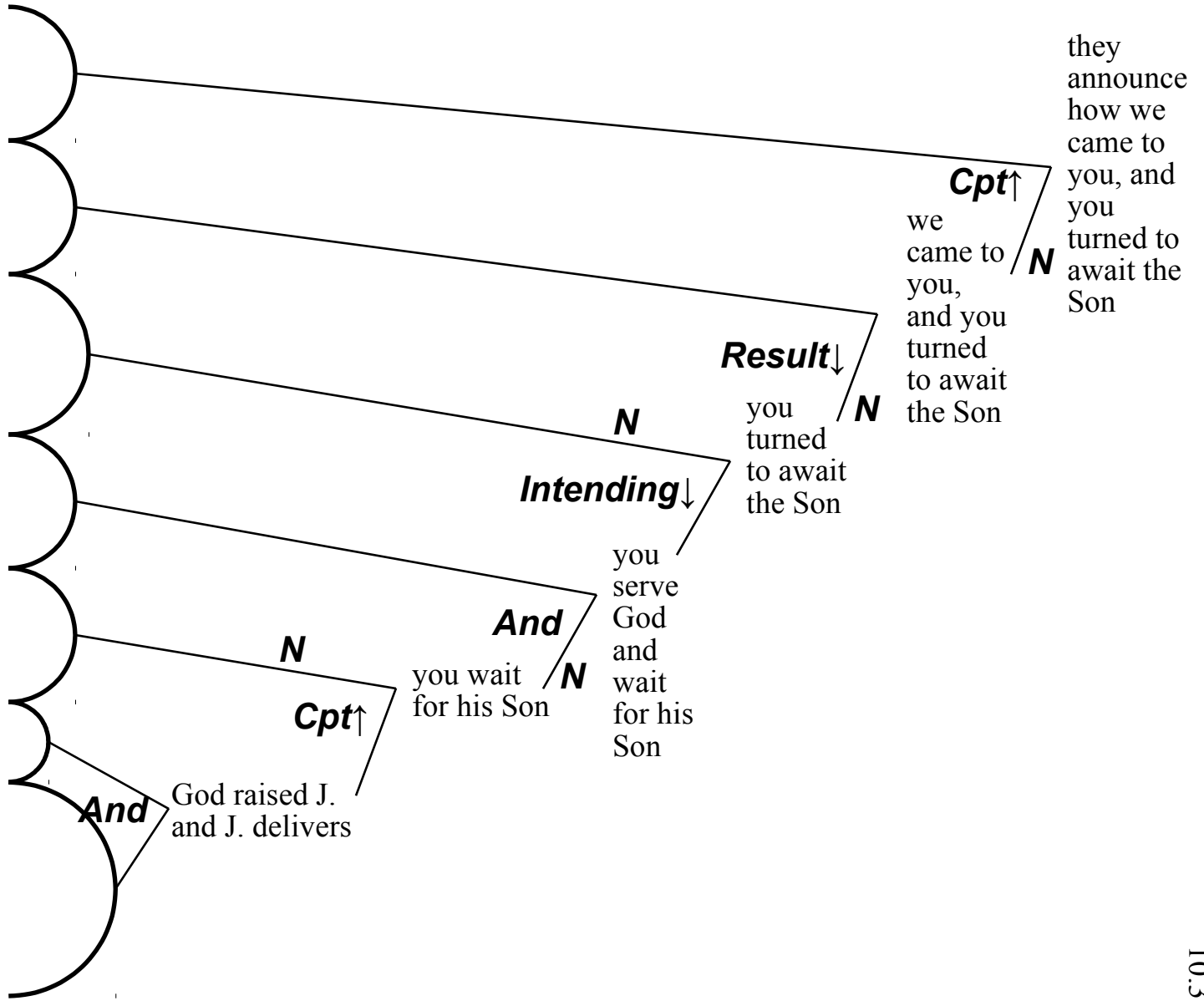
4. Rhetorical Analysis of 1 Thessalonians 1:9-10

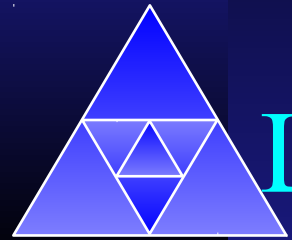
1 Thess. 1:9-10

αὐτοὶ γὰρ
περὶ ἡμῶν
ἀπαγγέλλουσιν
ὅποιαν εἴσοδον
ἔσχομεν
πρὸς ὑμᾶς,
καὶ πῶς
ἐπεστρέψατε
πρὸς τὸν θεὸν
ἀπὸ τῶν εἰδώλων
δουλεύειν
θεῷ ζῶντι
καὶ ἀληθινῷ
καὶ ἀναμένειν
τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ
ἐκ τῶν οὐρανῶν,
ὃν ἤγειρεν
ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν,
Ἰησοῦν
τὸν ῥυόμενον
ἡμᾶς
ἐκ τῆς ὀργῆς
τῆς ἐρχομένης.

1 Thess. 1:9-10

αὐτοὶ γὰρ
περὶ ἡμῶν
ἀπαγγέλλουσιν
ὅποιαν εἴσοδον
ἔσχομεν
πρὸς ὑμᾶς,
καὶ πῶς
ἐπεστρέψατε
πρὸς τὸν θεὸν
ἀπὸ τῶν εἰδώλων
δουλεύειν
θεῷ ζῶντι
καὶ ἀληθινῷ
καὶ ἀναμένειν
τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ
ἐκ τῶν οὐρανῶν,
ὃν ἤγειρεν
ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν,
Ἰησοῦν
τὸν ῥυόμενον
ἡμᾶς
ἐκ τῆς ὀργῆς
τῆς ἐρχομένης.

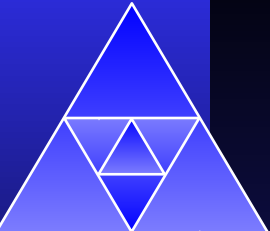




Let's Do It

1 John 2:3-4

- 3a Καὶ
b ἐν τούτῳ
c γινώσκομεν
d ὅτι
e ἐγνώκαμεν αὐτόν,
f ἐὰν
g τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ
h τηρῶμεν.
4a ὁ λέγων
b ὅτι
c ἔγνωκα αὐτόν
d καὶ
e τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ
f μὴ τηρῶν,
g ψεύστης ἐστὶν
h καὶ ἐν τούτῳ
ij ἡ ἀλήθεια οὐκ ἔστιν·

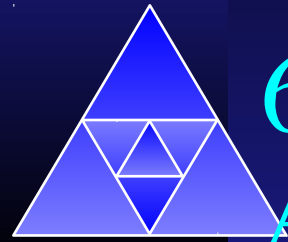


Rhetorical Analysis of 1 John 2:3-4

- Do a rhetorical analysis of 1 John 2:3-4.
- Start with p. 10.30e.
- Draw arcs around propositions.
- Link to form a tree.
- Add relations and prominence as you go.



All processes
at once.



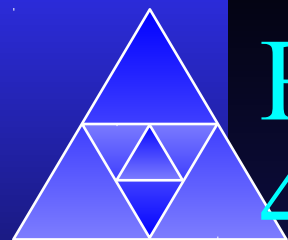
6. Homework 3 on Rhetorical Analysis

1 Thess. 4:13-14

1 Thess. 4:13-14

13a Οὐ θέλομεν δὲ
b ὑμᾶς ἀγνοεῖν,
c ἀδελφοί,
d περὶ τῶν
e κοιμωμένων,
f ἵνα μὴ λυπηθῆθε
g καθὼς καὶ
h οἱ λοιποὶ
i οἱ μὴ ἔχοντες
j ἐλπίδα

14a εἰ γὰρ
b πιστεύομεν
c ὅτι Ἰησοῦς
d ἀπέθανεν
e καὶ ἀνέστη,
f οὕτως καὶ
g ὁ θεὸς
h τοὺς κοιμηθέντας
i διὰ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ
j ἄξει σὺν αὐτῷ.



Rhetorical Analysis of 1 Thess. 4:13-14

- Do a rhetorical analysis of 1 Thess. 4:13-14.
- Proceed as with 1 John 1:6-7.