

Interpretation

“The aim of good interpretation is not uniqueness; we are not trying to discover what no one has seen before. The aim of good interpretation is simple: to get at the ‘plain meaning of the text...’”
 (How to Read the Bible for all Its Worth, Gordon and Fee, 17-18)

1. The nature of the reader
2. The nature of scripture
 - i. Dual nature
 1. _____ relevance
 2. _____ particularity

What is the Bible Anyways?

Special _____ came to

Human author with _____ who produced

Original _____ leading to

Hebrew & Greek _____ used to create

Ancient writings tested for

- Authenticity by Apostolic/prophetic origin
- doctrinal soundness and consistency
- and the early church acceptance/use

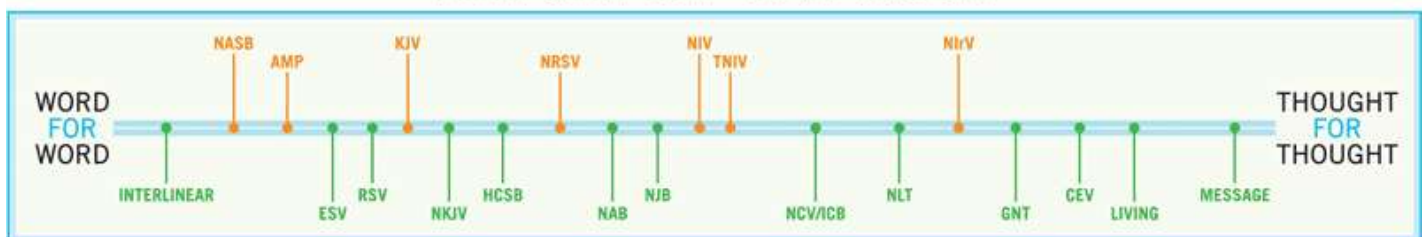
Those that passed the test?

- 39 OT books (Historical, Poetic, Prophetic)
- 27 NT books (Narrative, Epistles, Apocalyptic)

Exegesis and Hermeneutics

1. Exegesis: careful, systematic study of scripture to discover the original, intended meaning
2. Hermeneutics: seeking the contemporary relevance of ancient texts

TRANSLATION CONTINUUM



This continuum shows how different Bible translations fit into the word-for-word and thought-for-thought translation philosophies.