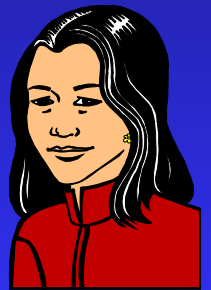
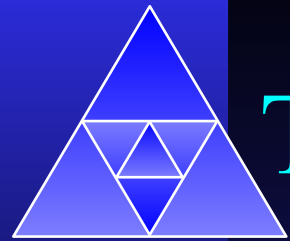




# X. How to Deal with Large-Scale Organization of a Passage

How do I understand reasoning and stories?

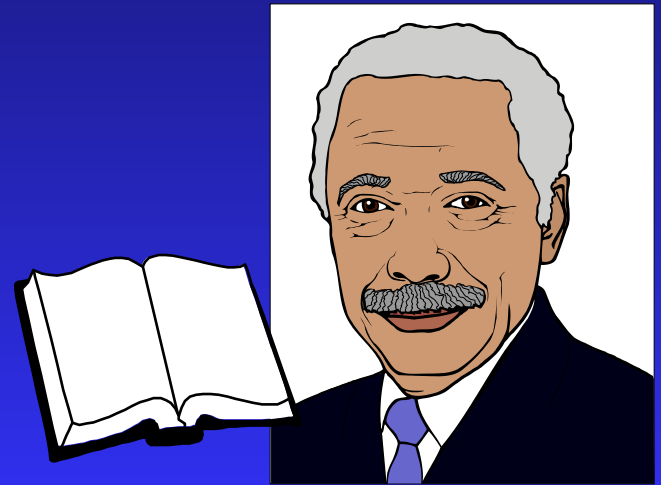
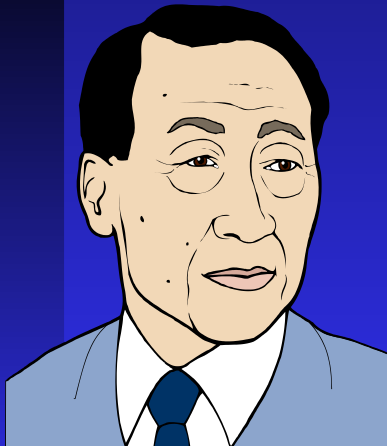


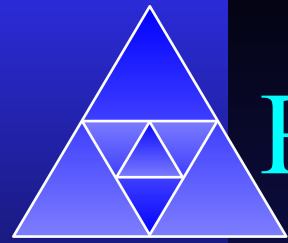


# The Challenge

How do I study  
larger passages?

Notice how they  
fit together.





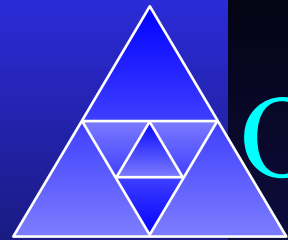
# Reading Assignments

## ■ Required (under motific 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*



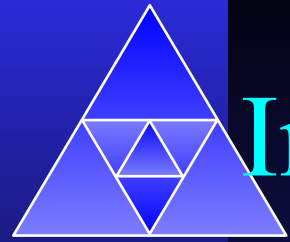
# Online Tools for Analysis

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



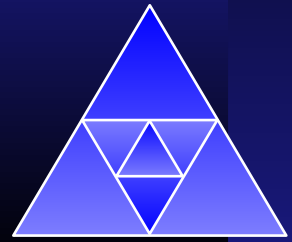
# Where Are We?

- 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.



## Implications of *Lex Christi*

9C implies truthfulness of God's word, in harmony (5C).



# A. Fundamentals of Discourse



# What Is an Outline?

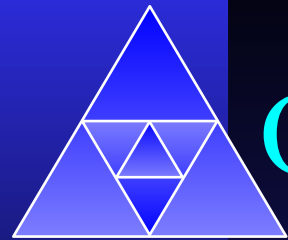
## An example of an outline:

- 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.

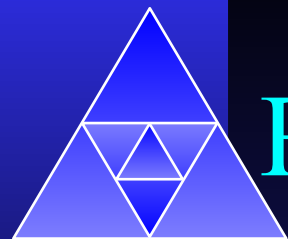


# An Example from Isaiah 40-66

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

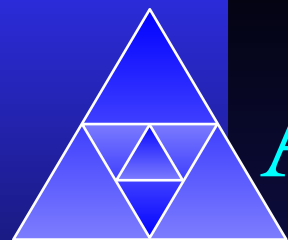


Useful.



## 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

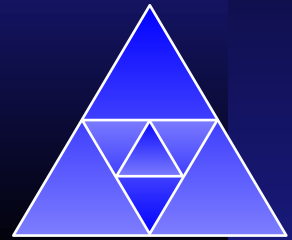


# Implications from Ephesians

- 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





## B. Discourse Analysis



# Aspects of Structure

Integrity

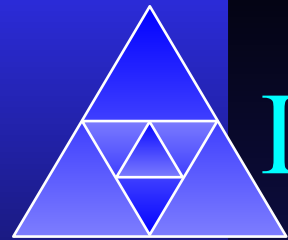
Organization

Discourse

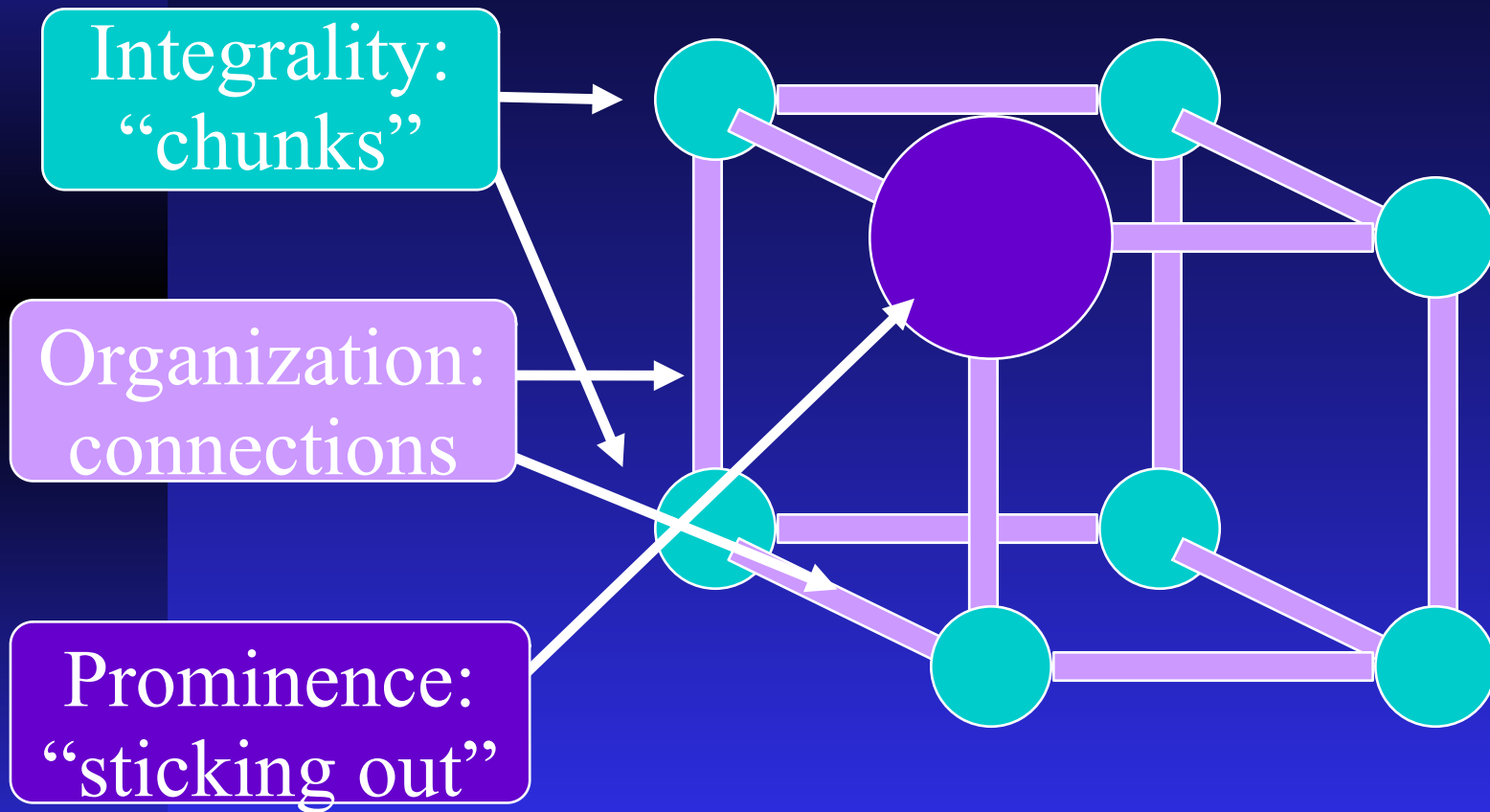
Prominence

Attend to all.





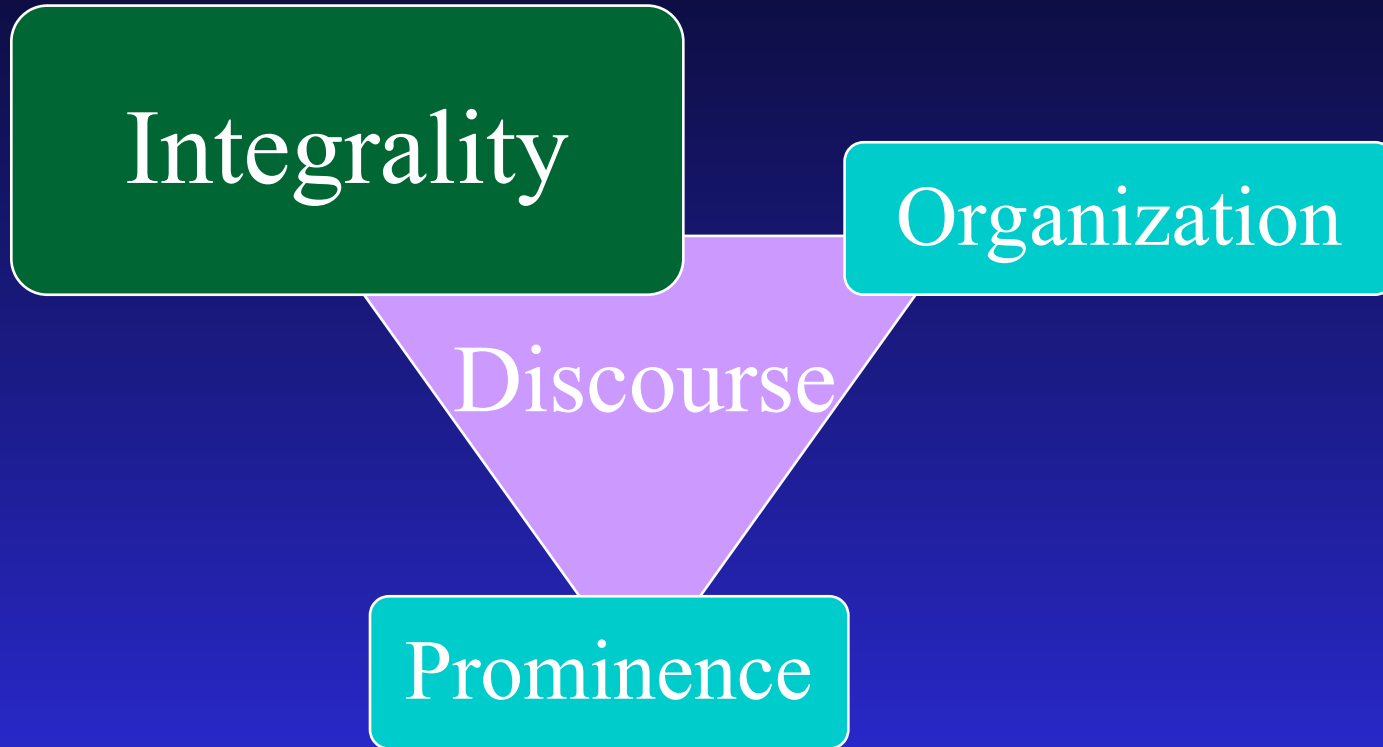
# Illustration of Structure

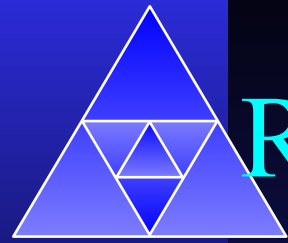






# Function of an Outline



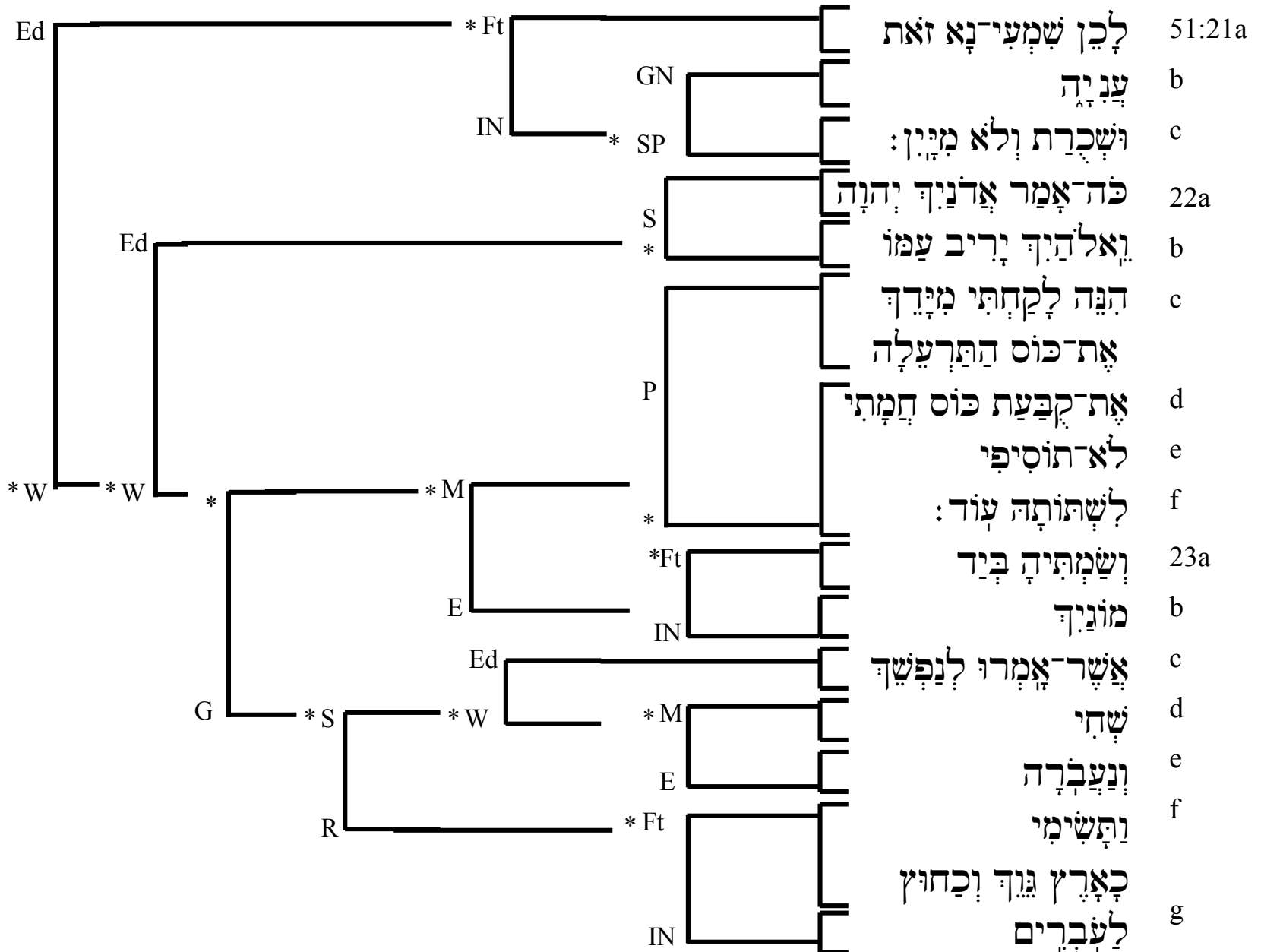


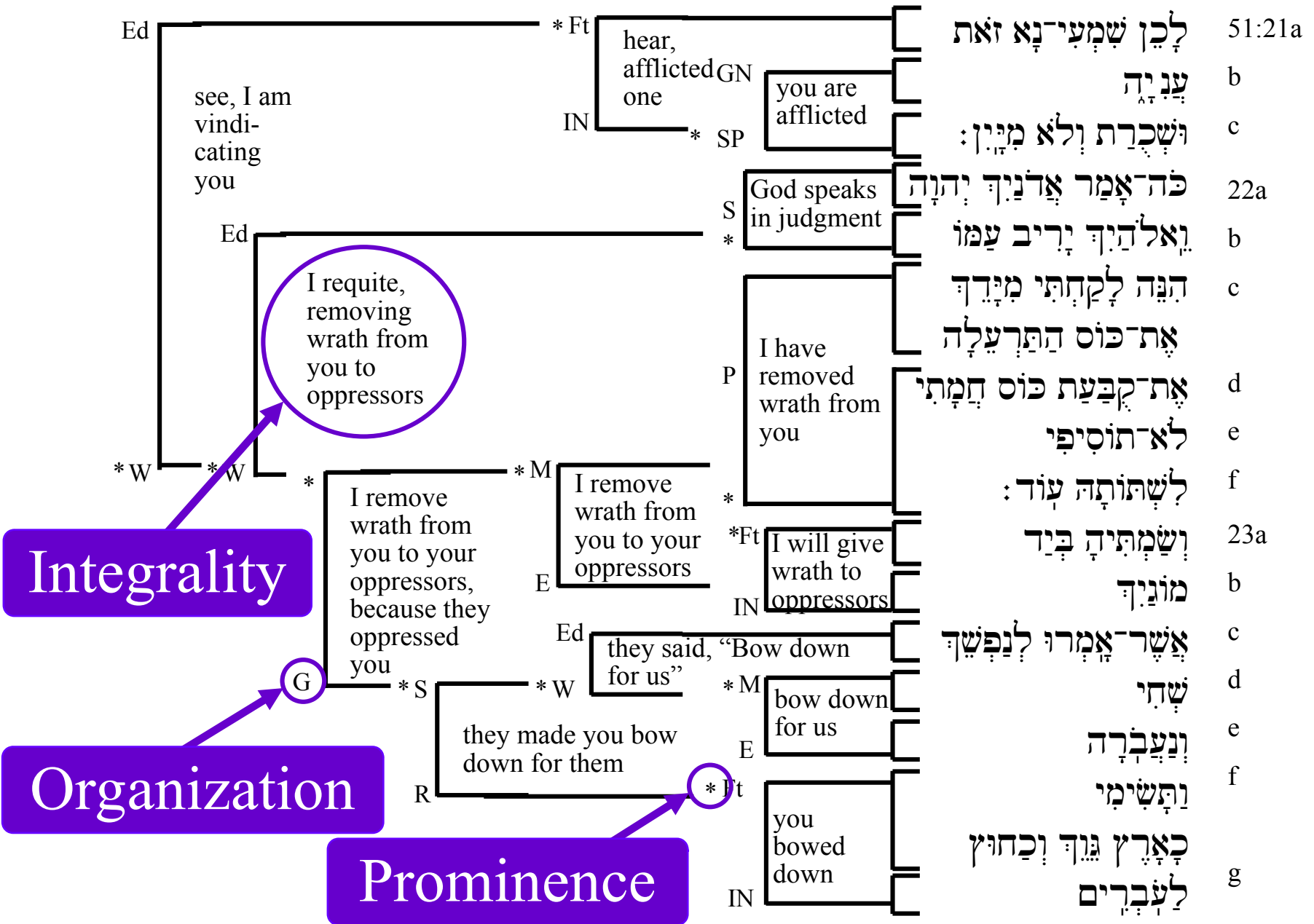
# Review of "Discourse Analysis"

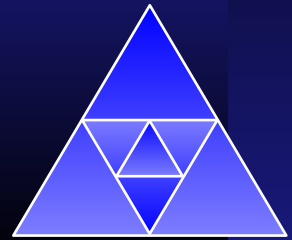
- Also called "bracketing" or "arc-ing"
- Not the only way of analyzing discourse
- Pays attention to chunks, organization, and prominence

לָכֵן שָׁמְעִי-נָא זֹאת	51:21a
עֲנֵיהּ	b
וּשְׁכַרְתַּ וְלֹא מִיָּוִן:	c
כֹּה-אָמַר אֱלֹהֵיךָ יְהוָה	22a
וְאֵלֵהֶיךָ יָרִיב עִמּוֹ	b
הִנֵּה לְקַחְתִּי מִיָּדְךָ	c
אֶת-כּוֹס הַתַּרְעֵלָה	
אֶת-קַבְעֵת כּוֹס חַמָּתִי	d
לֹא-תוֹסִיפִי	e
לְשִׁתּוֹתָה עוֹד:	f
וּשְׁמַתִּיהָ בְיָד	23a
מוֹנֵיךָ	b
אֲשֶׁר-אָמְרוּ לְנַפְשְׁךָ	c
שְׁחִי	d
וְנַעֲבָרָה	e
וּתְשִׁימִי	f
כְּאֶרֶץ גּוֹד וְכַחוּץ	
לְעֵבְרִים	g

	לָכֵן שָׁמְעִי-נָא זֹאת	51:21a
	עֲנֵיהּ	b
	וּשְׁכַרְתָּ וְלֹא מִיָּוִן:	c
	כֹּה-אָמַר אֱלֹהֵיךָ יְהוָה	22a
	וְאֵלֶיךָ יָרִיב עִמּוֹ	b
	הִנֵּה לְקַחְתִּי מִיָּדְךָ	c
	אֶת-כּוֹס הַתַּרְעֵלָה	
	אֶת-קַבְעֵת כּוֹס חַמְתִּי	d
	לֹא-תוֹסִיפִי	e
	לְשִׁתּוֹתָה עוֹד:	f
	וּשְׁמַתִּיהָ בְּיָד	23a
	מוֹנִיךָ	b
	אֲשֶׁר-אָמְרוּ לְנַפְשְׁךָ	c
	שְׁחִי	d
	וּנְעַבְרָהּ	e
	וּתְשִׁימִי	f
	כְּאֶרֶץ גּוֹד וְכַחוּץ	
	לְעֵבְרִים	g



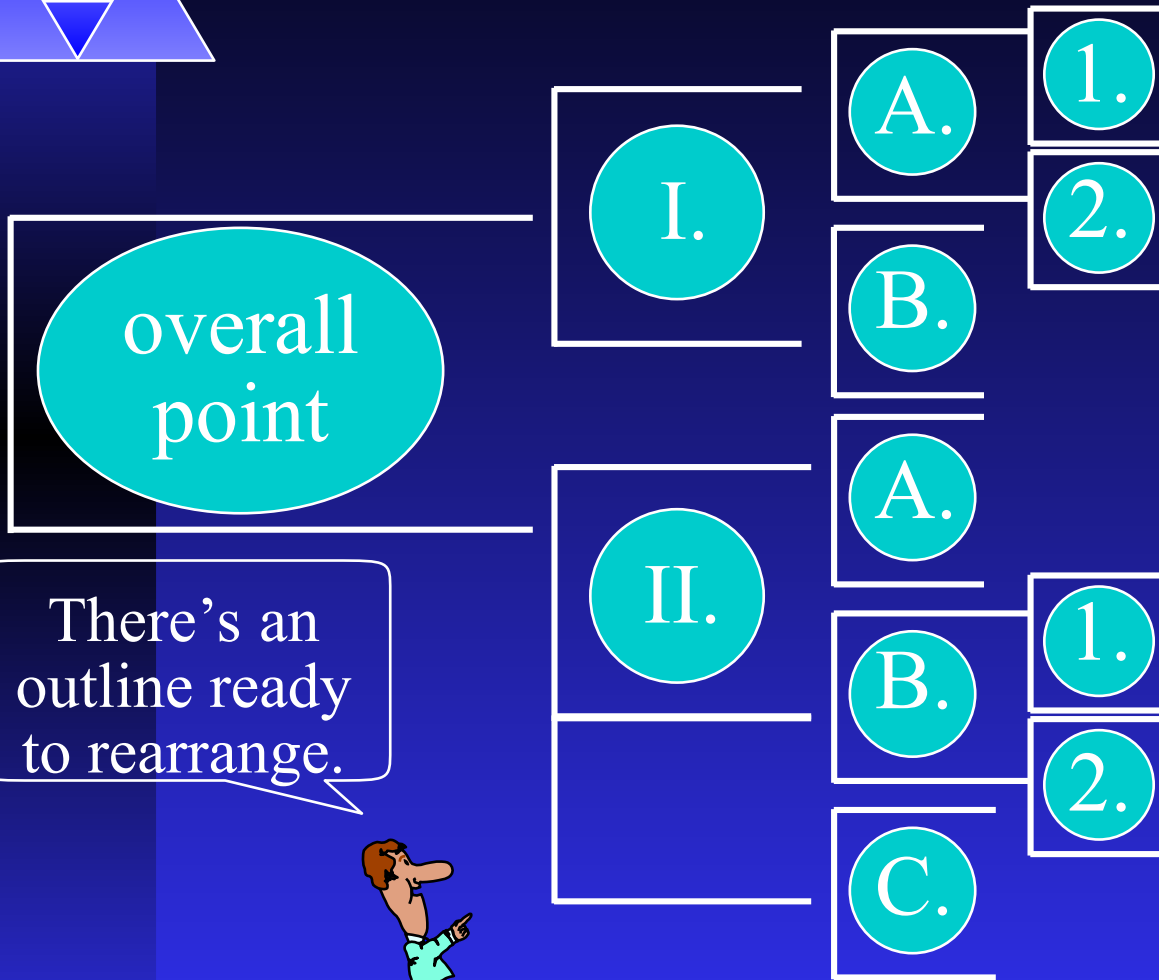
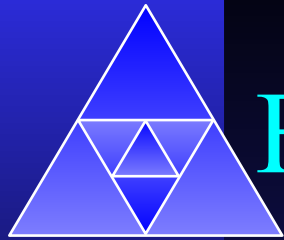




## C. Constructing an Outline

Looking at Integrality (chunks)

# From Bracket to Outline

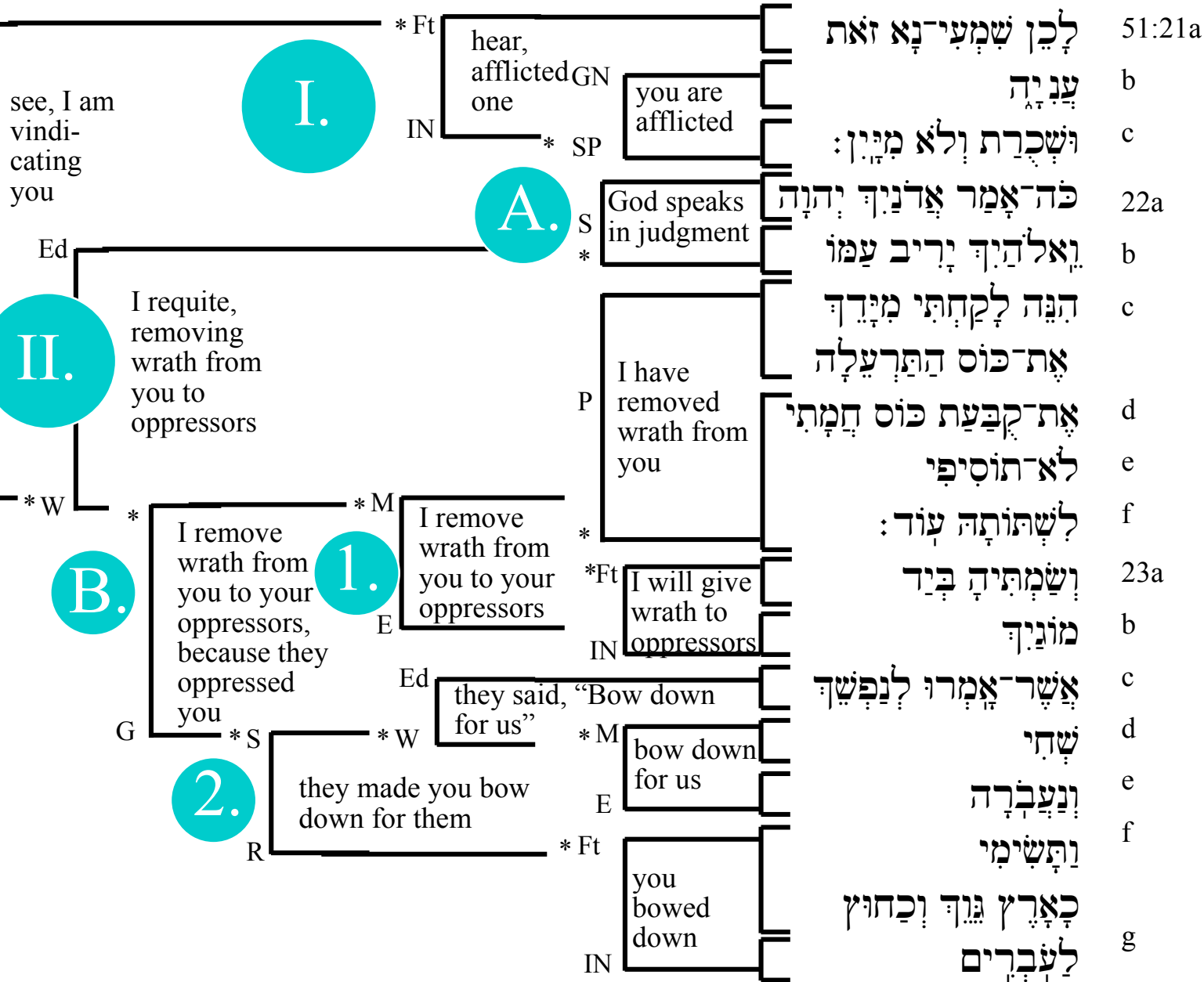


There's an outline ready to rearrange.





overall point





# Criteria for Detecting Integrality

Integrality

Organization

**unity of theme**

**connectors**

**boundaries**

Prominence

# Analysis of Isaiah 51:18

אֵיךְ-מְנַהֵל לָהּ

מִכָּל-בָּנִים

יִלְרֵה

וְאֵיךְ מִתְחַזֵּק בְּיָדָהּ

מִכָּל-בָּנִים

בְּהִלָּהּ

a pt.

b

c pf.

symmetry

a pt.

b

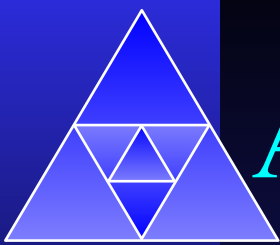
c pf.

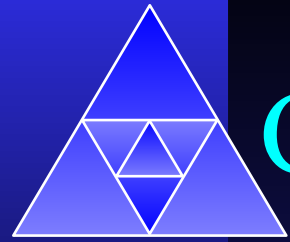
Unity

Connectors

Boundaries

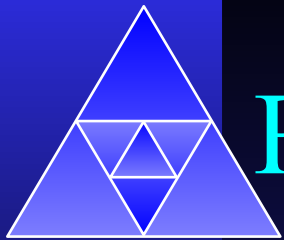
Lots going on.





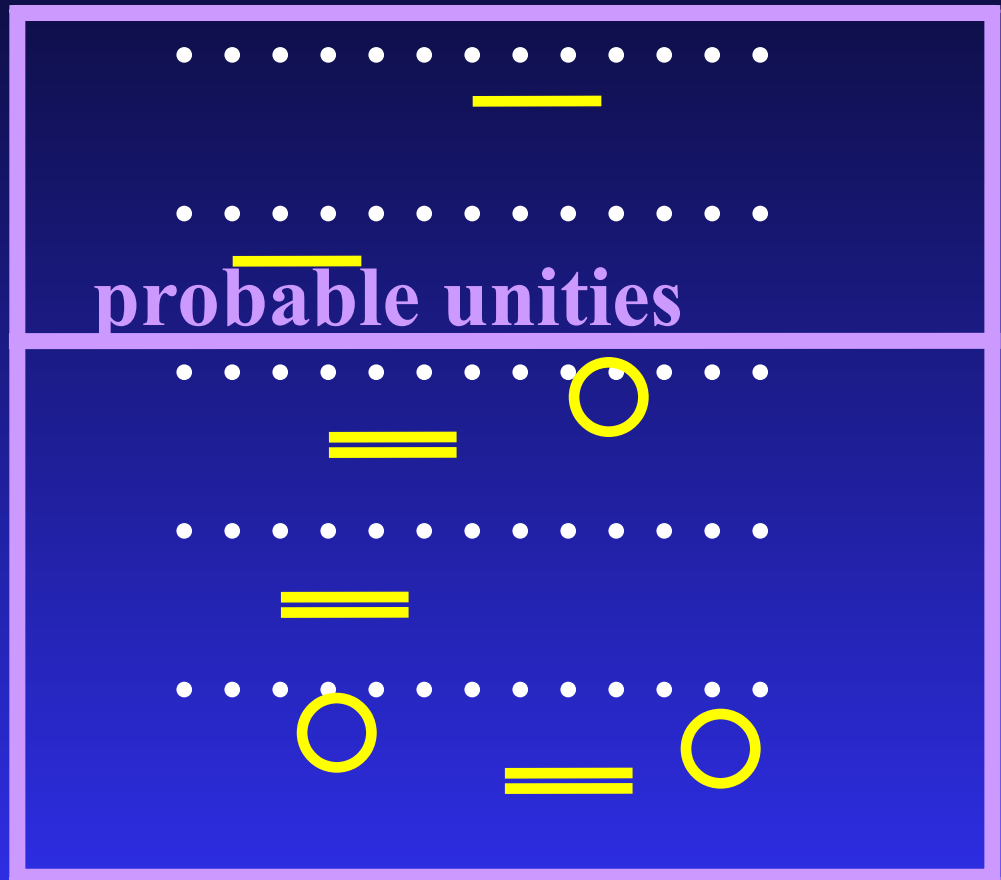
# Criteria for Unity

- 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



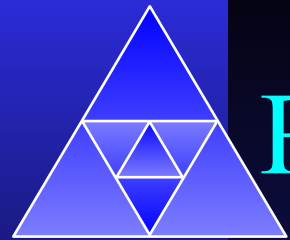
# Recurrent Words

recurrent  
word

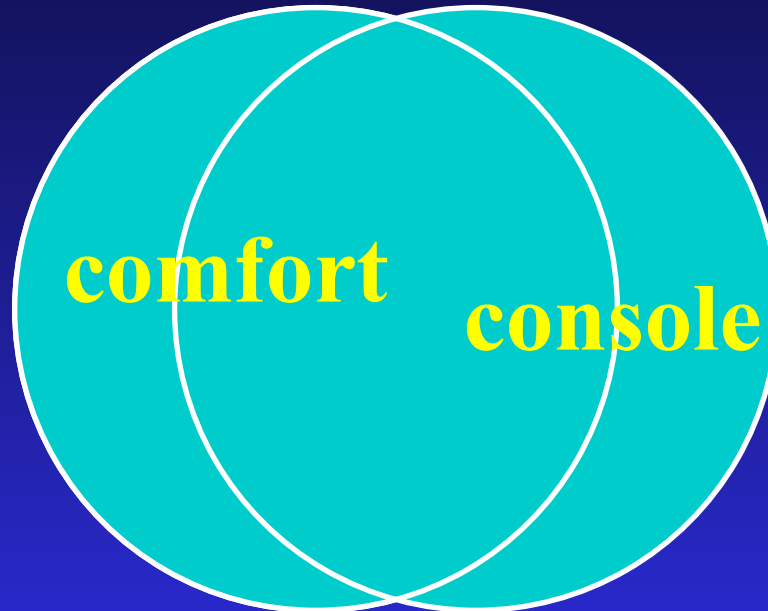


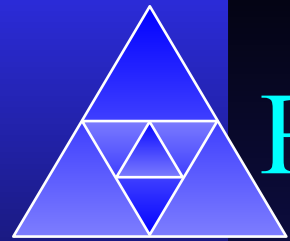
recurrent  
affix





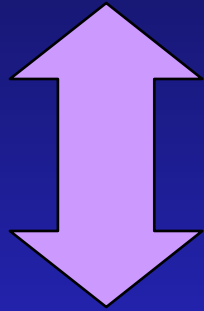
# Recurrent Ideas: Synonyms



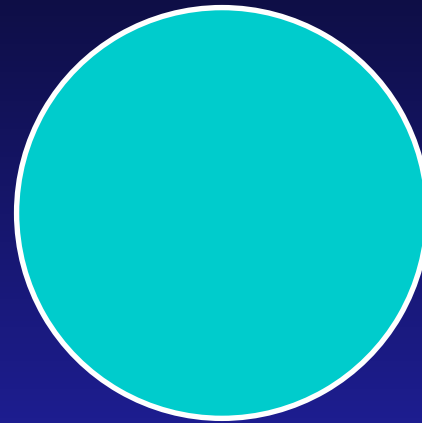


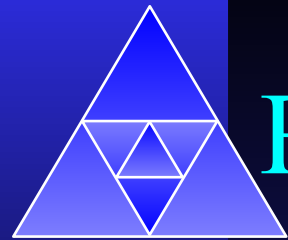
# Recurrent Ideas: Antonyms

**+ comfort**



**- grieve**



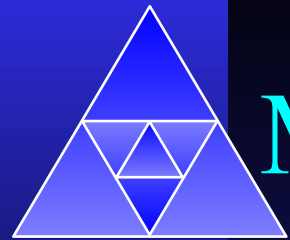


# Recurrent Ideas: Hyponyms

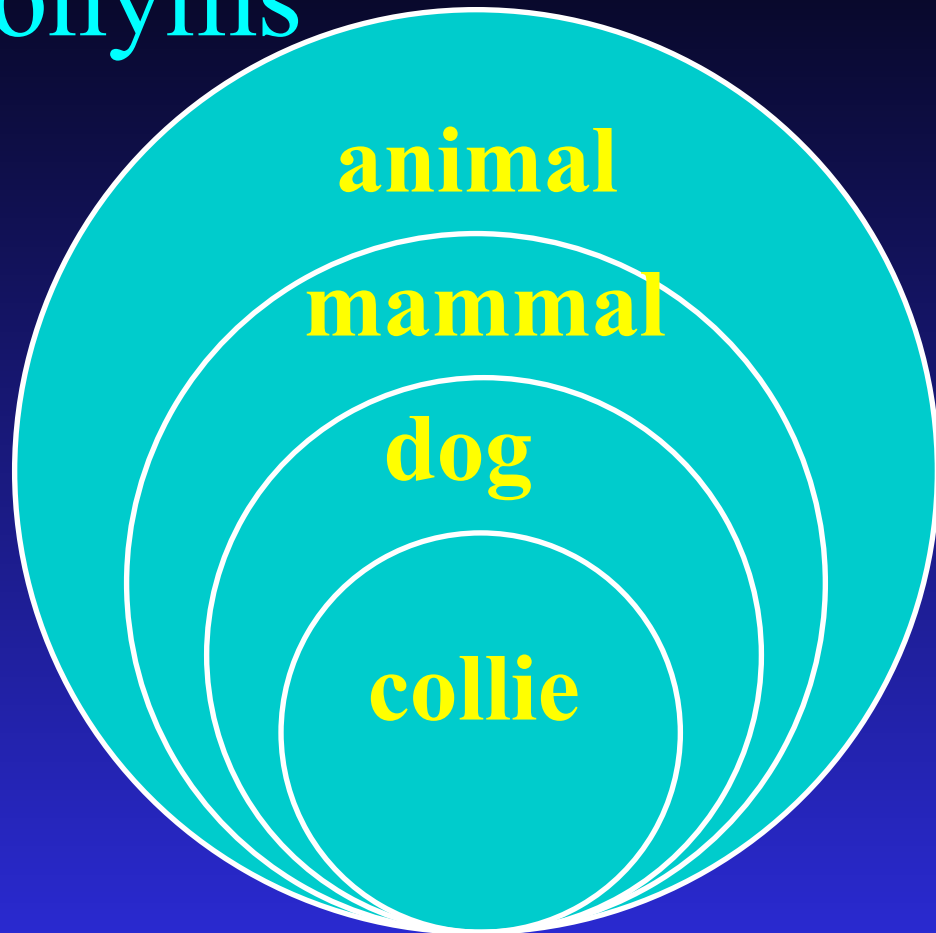
- “Comfort” is a hyponym of “help”
- A smaller, more precise range of meaning



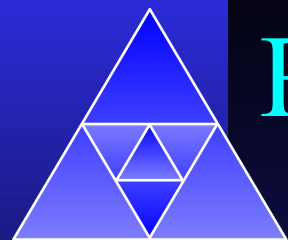




# More Hyponyms



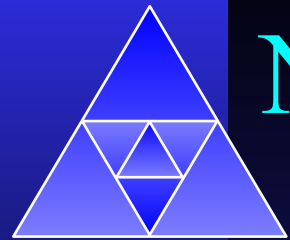
- Each is a hyponym of the words above it.



# Recurrent Ideas: Semantic Domain

Fitness of food (Lev. 10:10)

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



# Narrative Unity through Location and Time

## probable unities

..... in the house

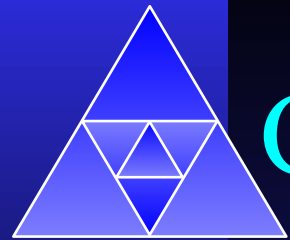
.....

..... 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:

ך  
כִּן כִּי  
∅

∅  
כִּן כִּי  
אֲשֶׁר

פֶּן לְמַעַן אֵם  
אֲשֶׁר

פֶּן לְמַעַן אֵם  
כִּי

within  
clause:

עַד עִם עַל בֵּין מִן בְּ כִּי אֵת אֵל לֵ  
∅ ׀



# 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

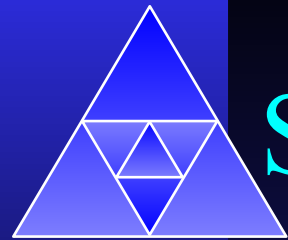
nominative pronoun  
with no contrast

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

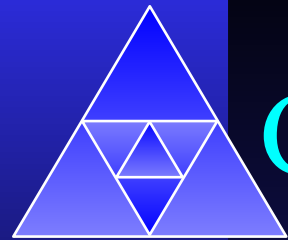
performatives

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



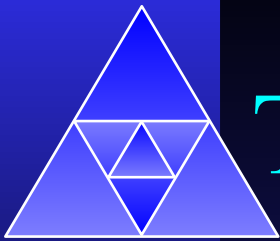
# Paragraphs in Narrative

- Shift in Time
- Shift in Location
- ἐγένετο or וַיְהִי , “it came to pass.”
- Change of principal actors.
- Change of mode of narration (comment, aside, description, direct speech)
  - ◆ Pratt, *He Gave Us Stories*, 155-164
- Change of narrative pace
- None of these by itself is infallible.

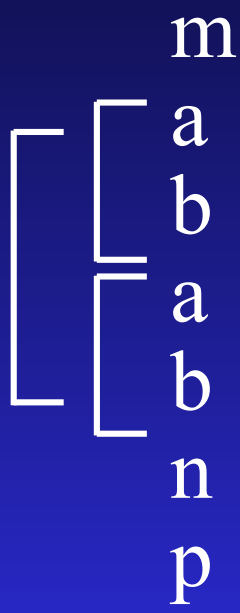


# Criteria for Connectors

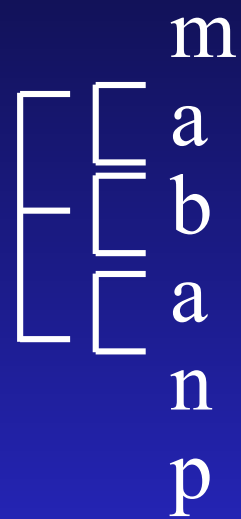
- Grammatical dependence:  
subordinators, conjunctions, prepositions,  
case relations, deixis
- One proposition referentially supporting  
another
- Parallelism.



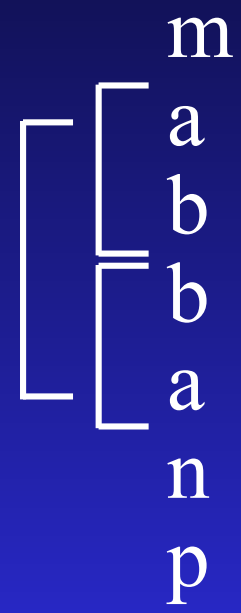
# Types of Parallelism



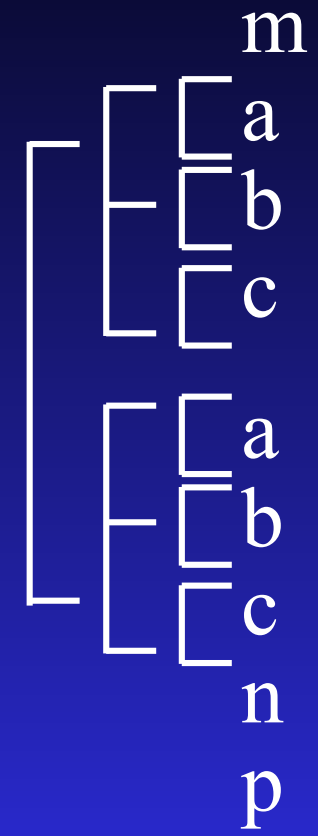
ordinary



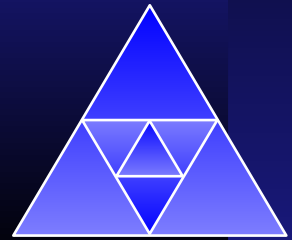
sandwich



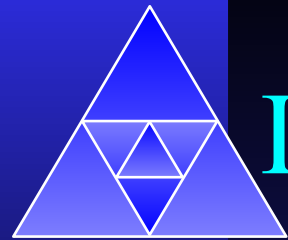
chiasm



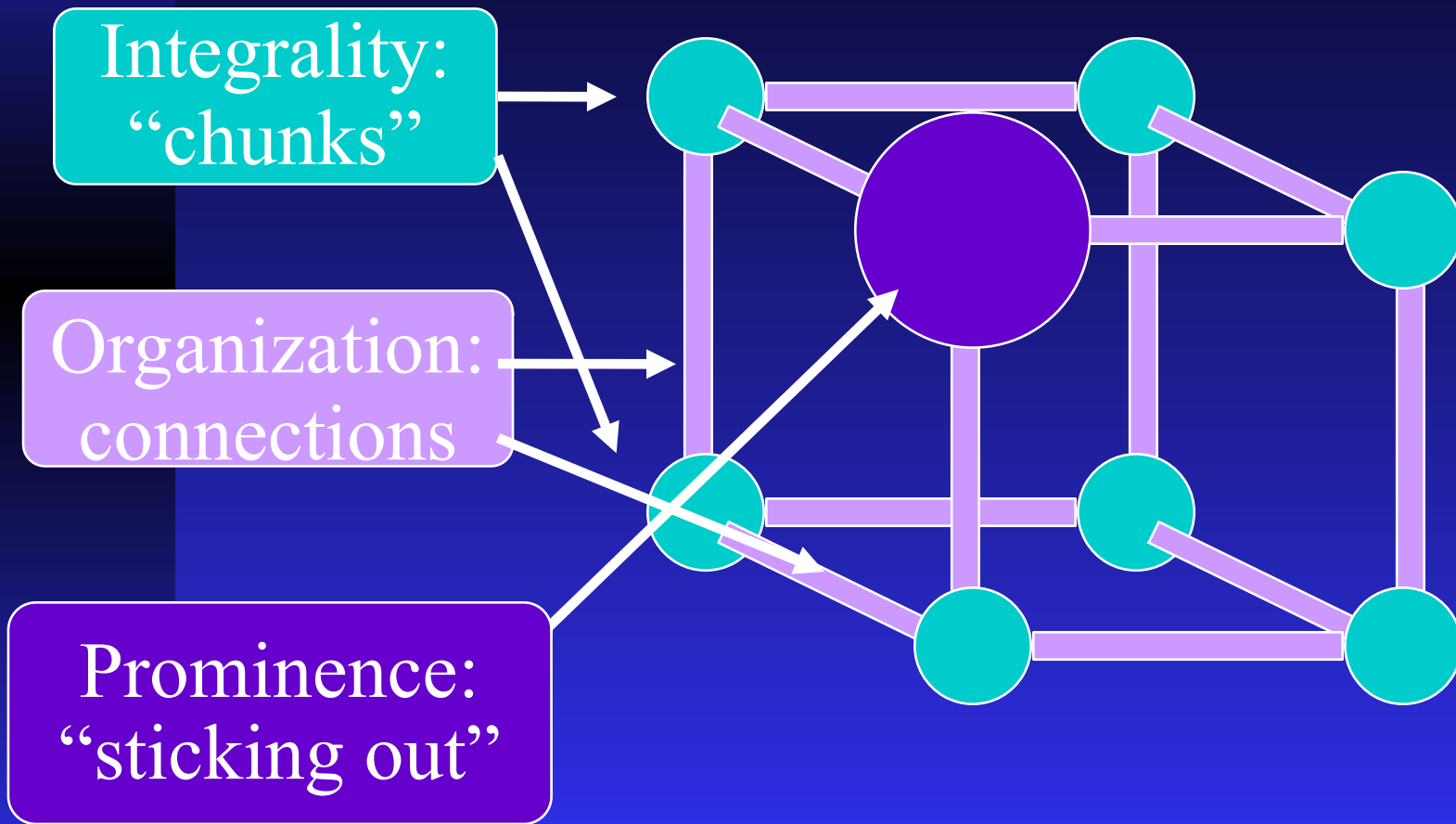
complex

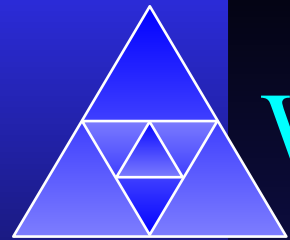


## D. Prominence



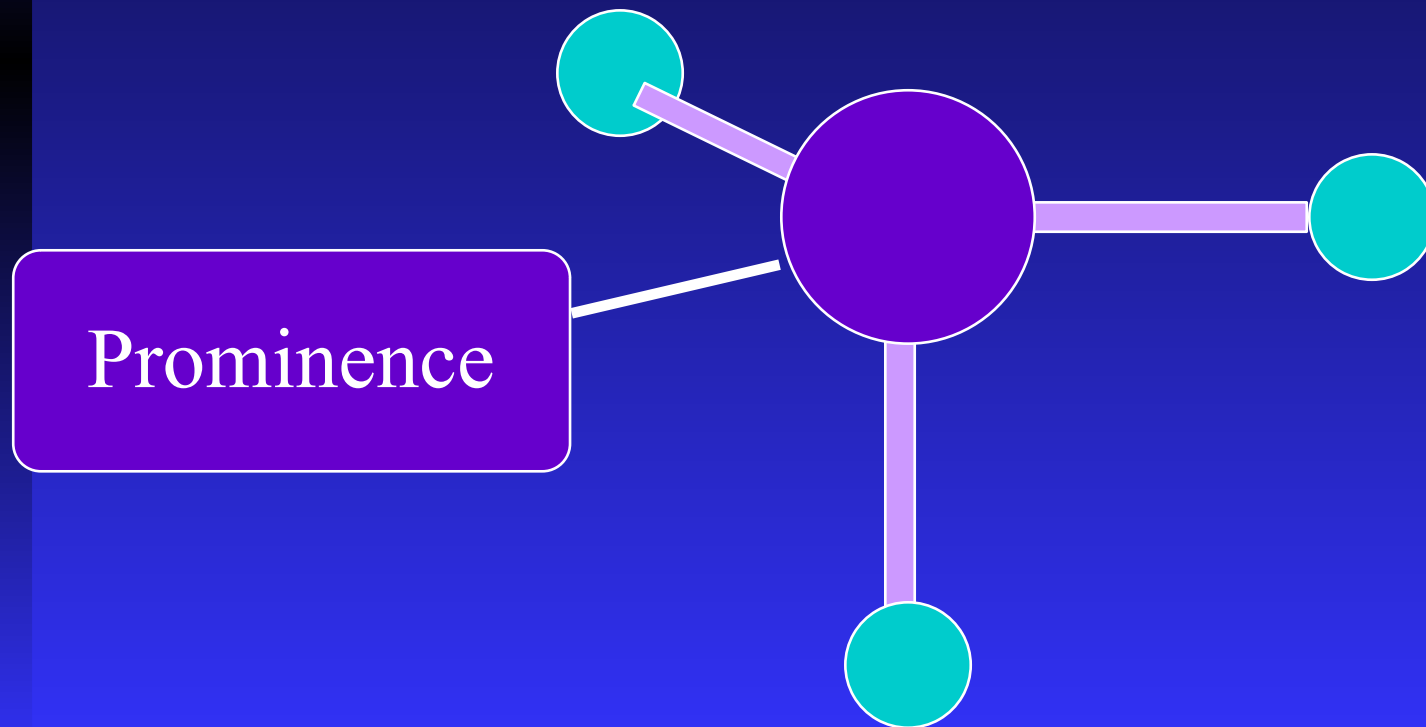
# Illustration of Structure

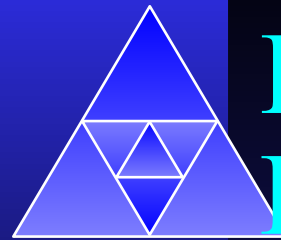




# What Is Prominence?

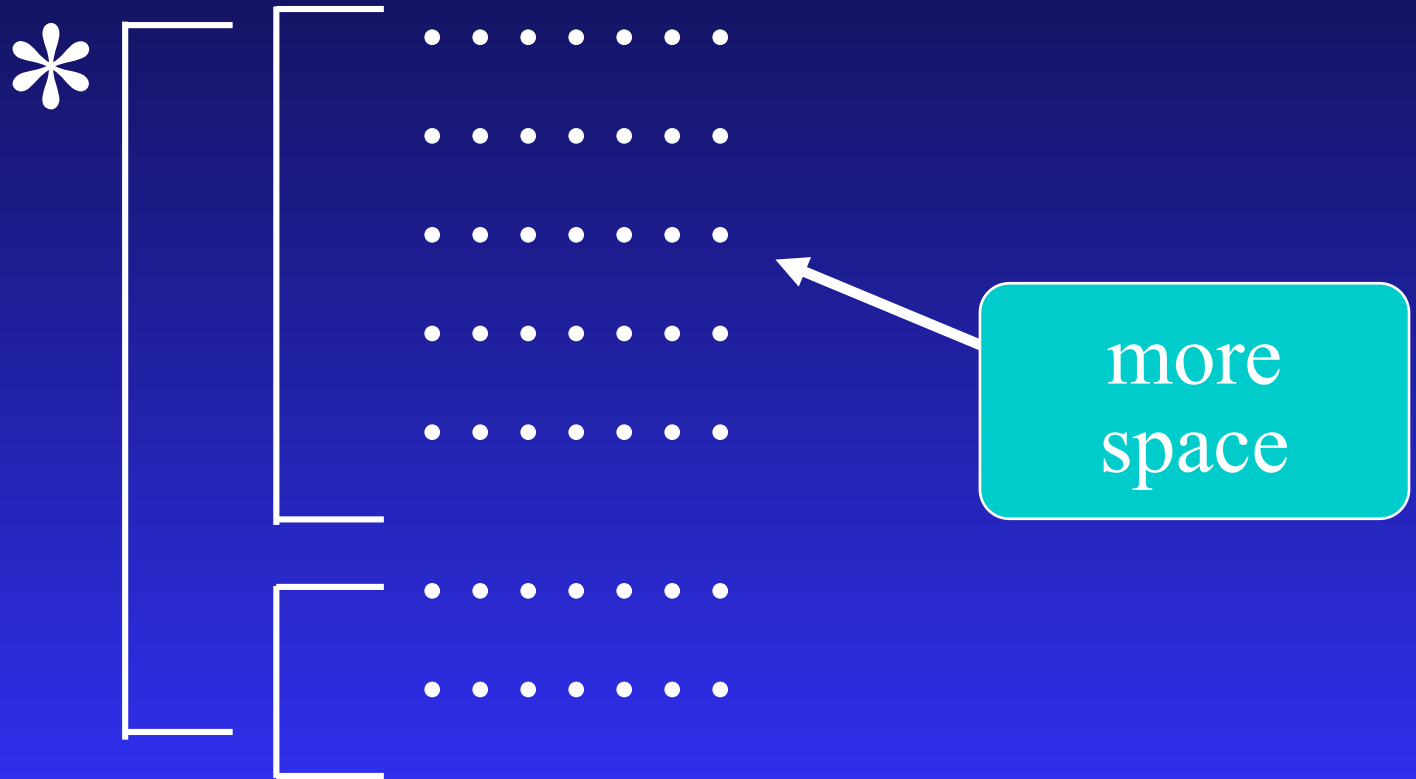
- Some things “stick out.”



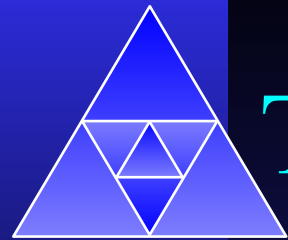


# Evidence for Prominence: Rhetorical Fullness

- Rhetorical fullness, repetition mark prominence.

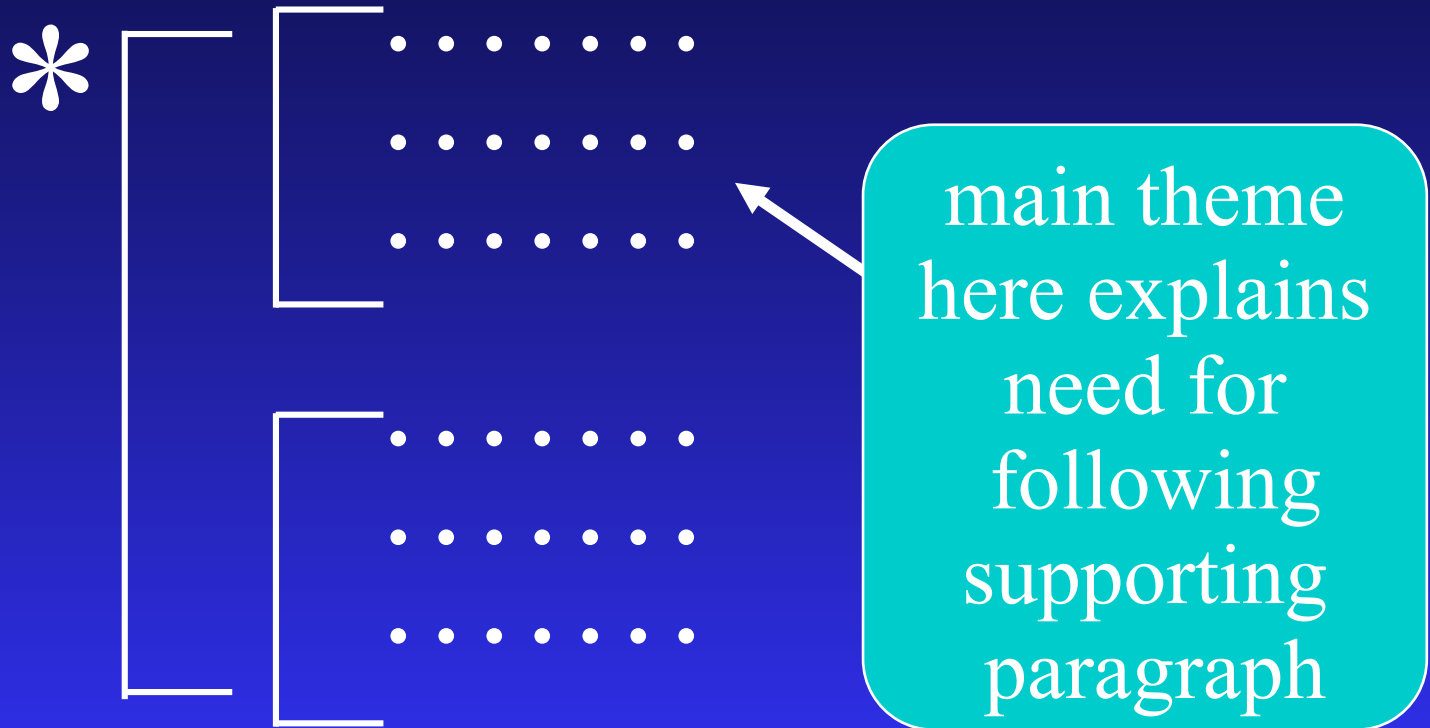


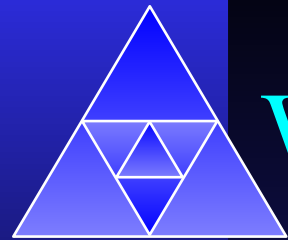




# Theme Accounts for Rest

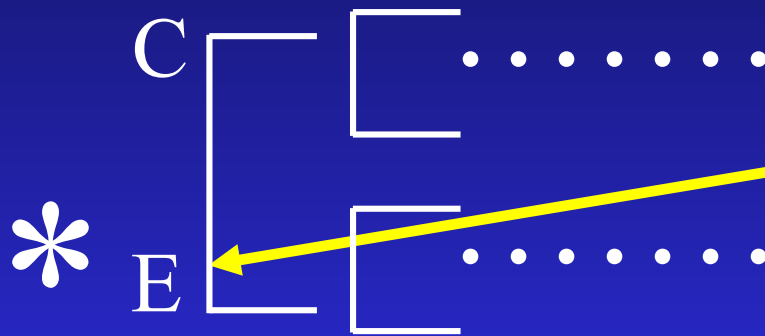
- Thematic (prominent) accounts for everything else.





# Weighted Propositional Relations

- In some relations, one pole is naturally prominent.

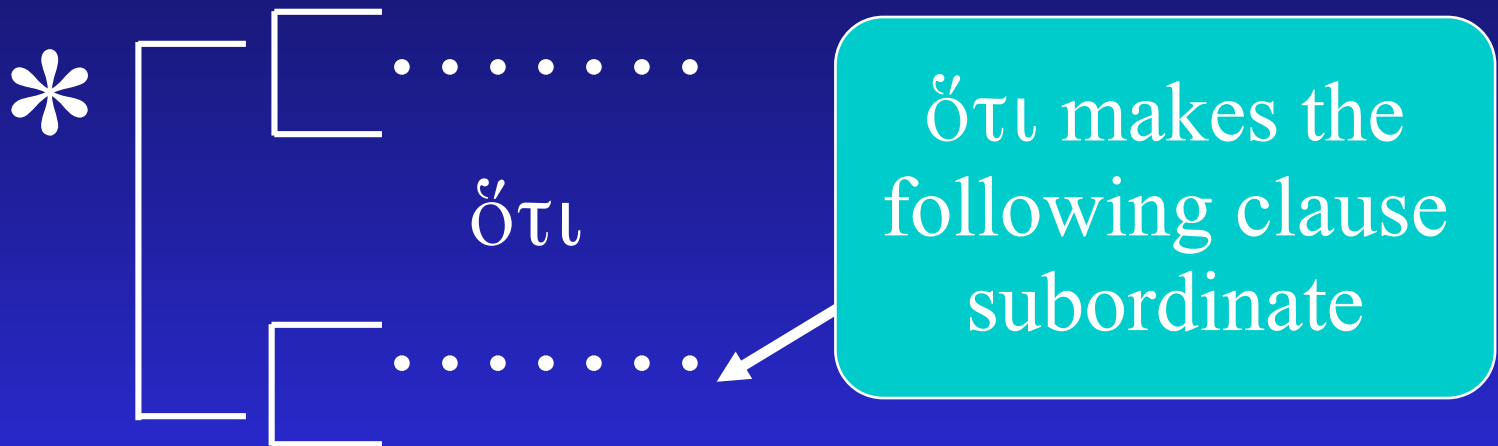


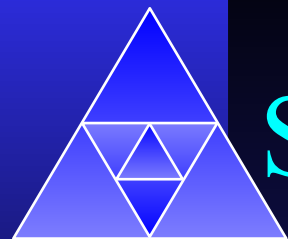
In Cause and Effect, the Effect is usually more prominent.



# Grammatical Superordination

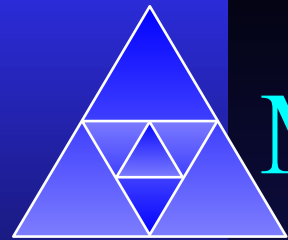
- Grammatical superordination marks prominence.





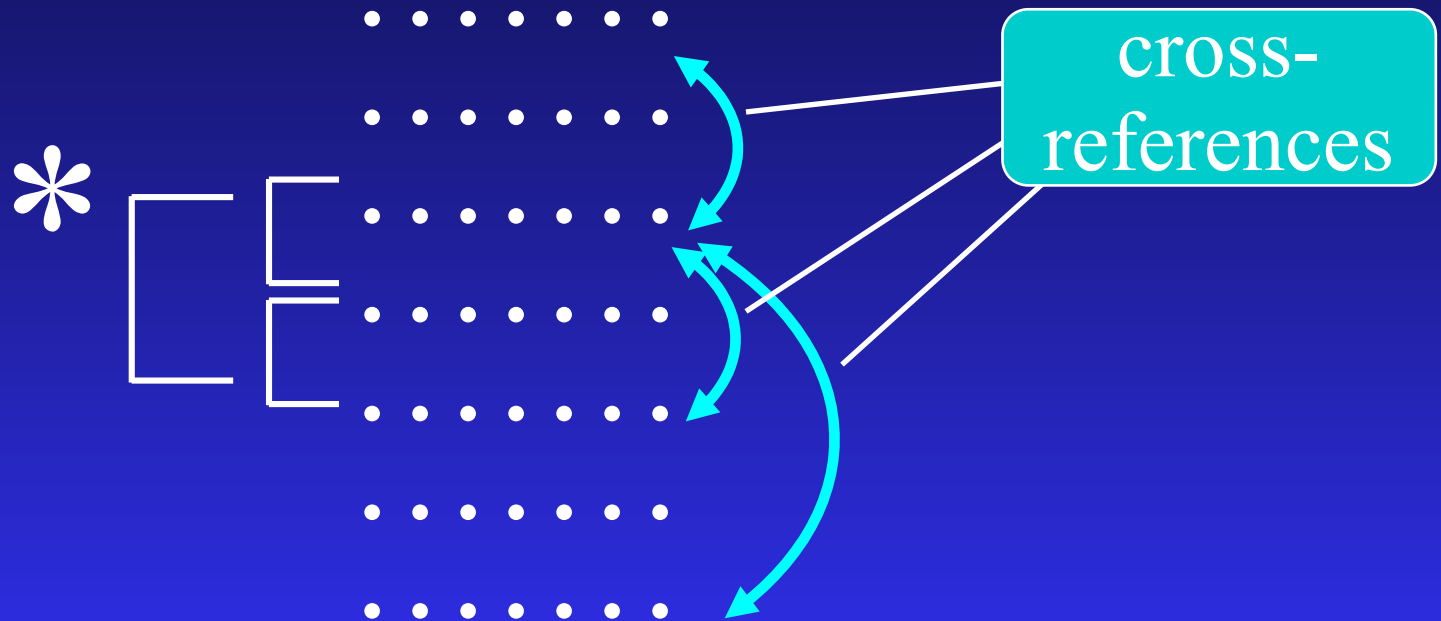
# Subordinators

- 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.



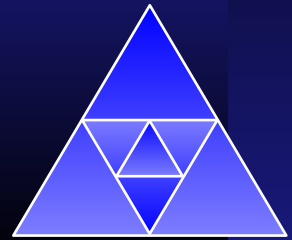


# Summary of Evidence for Prominence

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

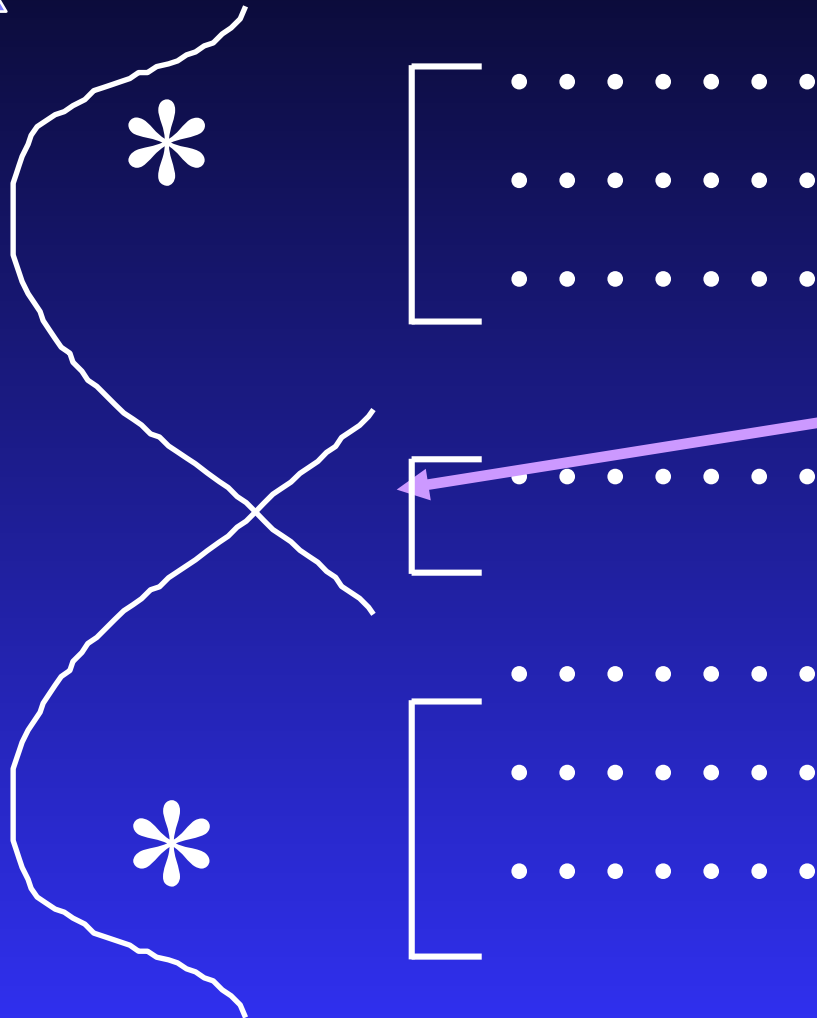


Take it all together.



## E. Fuzzy Complexities

# What Do You Do with Transition?

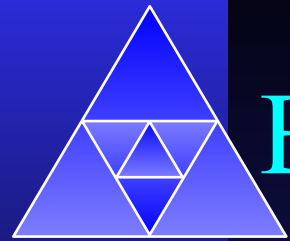


where's the boundary?

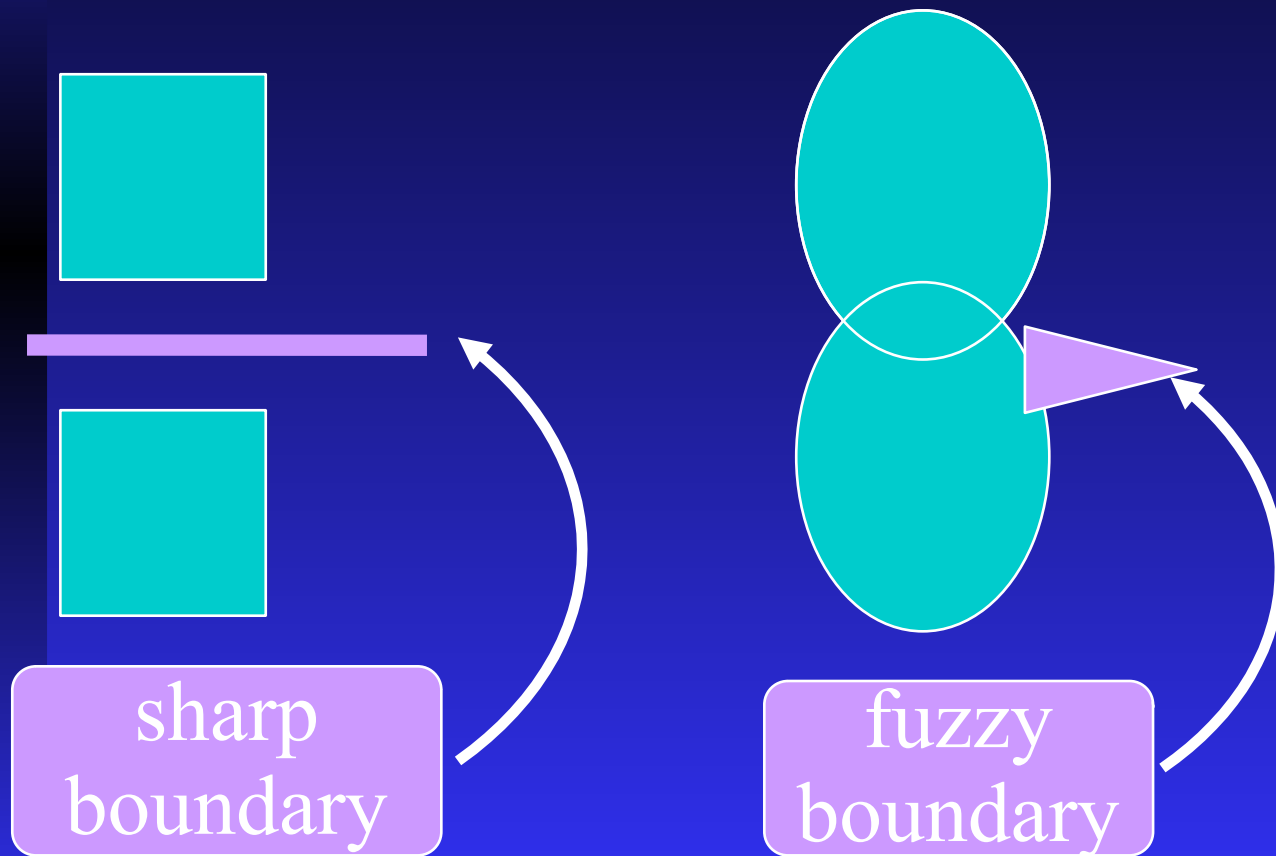
A tough one.



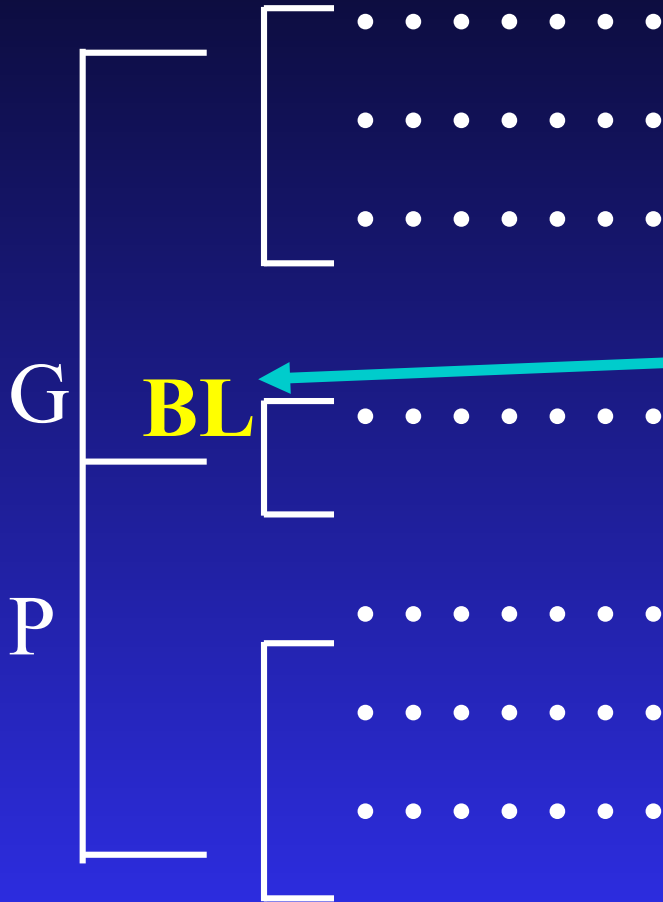




# Boundaries May Be Fuzzy



# Dealing with Transitions



mark BL,  
“bilateral,”  
to indicate  
double  
relation

Double duty.

