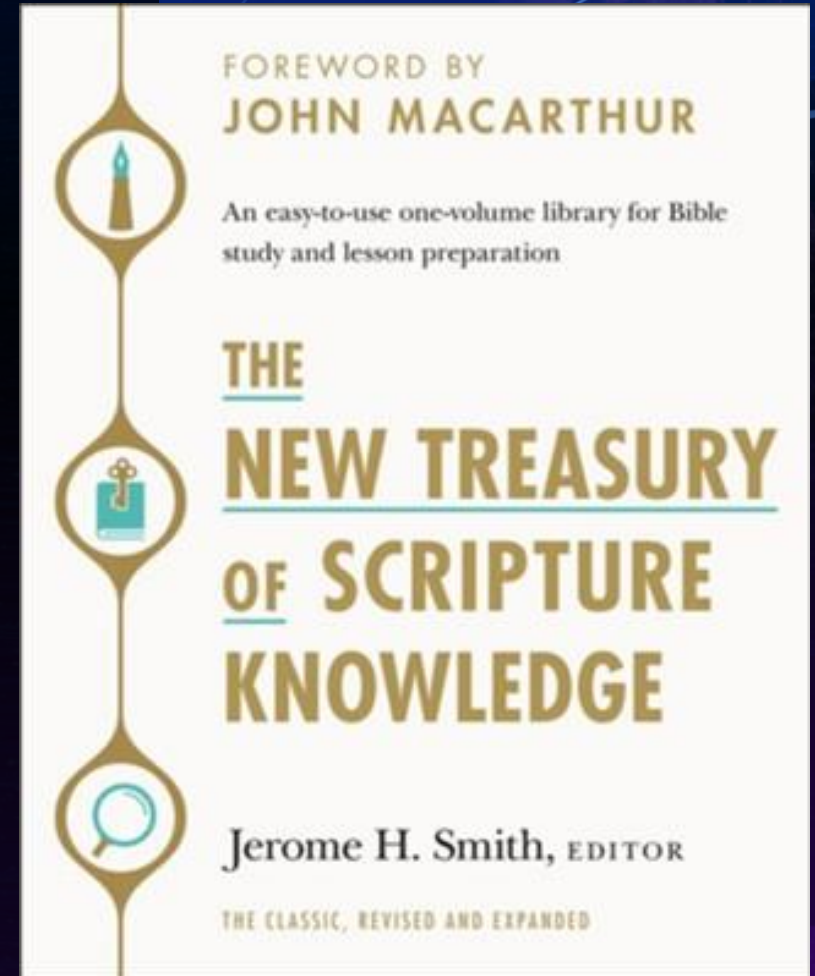


Principles of Good Hermeneutics:

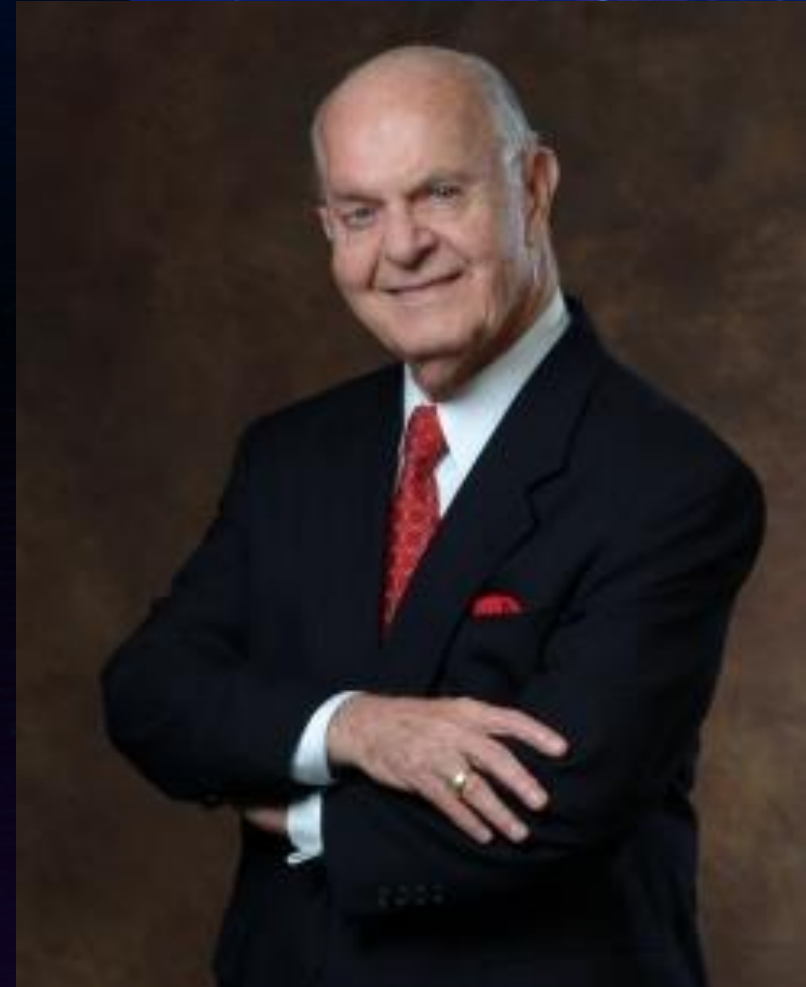
#6 - Learn the benefit of cross-referencing.

- Scripture interprets Scripture.
- “referencing another Scripture that supports or amplifies what you are currently studying”



Howard Hendricks, On Scripture Interpreting Scripture

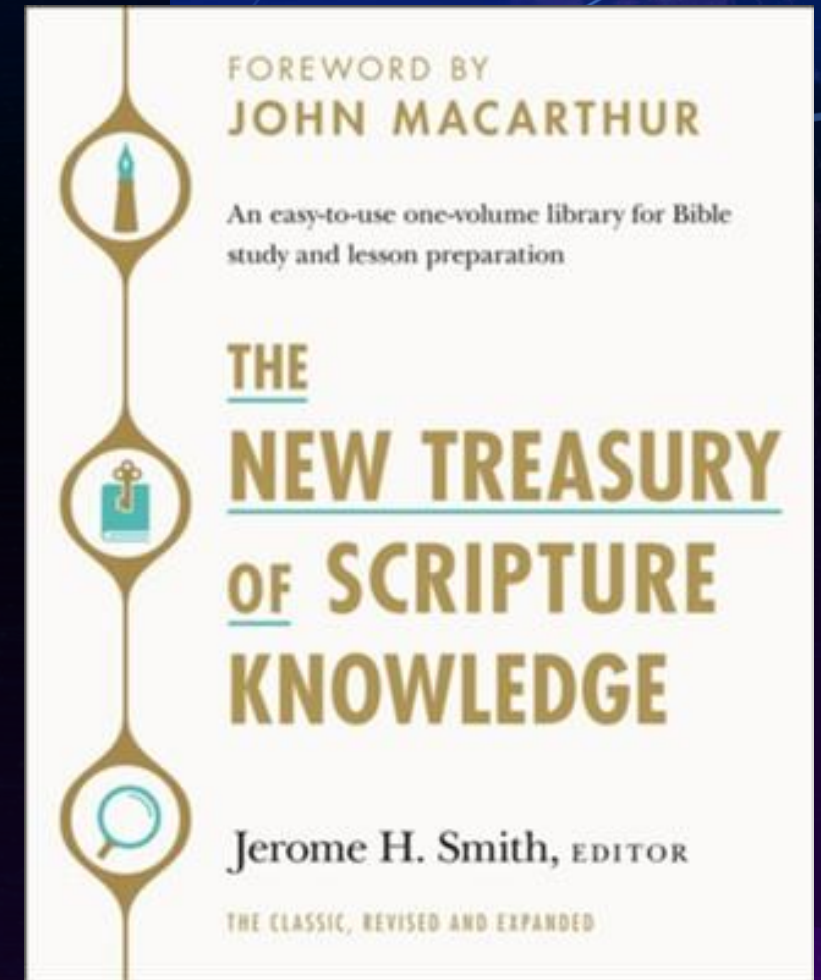
“It’s amazing how much light the Scriptures will shed on the commentaries.”



Principles of Good Hermeneutics:

#6 - Learn the benefit of cross-referencing.

- Verbal cross-referencing (John 3:16 and I John 2:15 or John 1:12 and James 2:19)
- Conceptual cross-referencing (Galatians 5:22-23 and II Peter 1:5-7)
- Parallel cross-referencing (Acts 9, 22, 26 or Matthew 4, Mark 1, Luke 4)

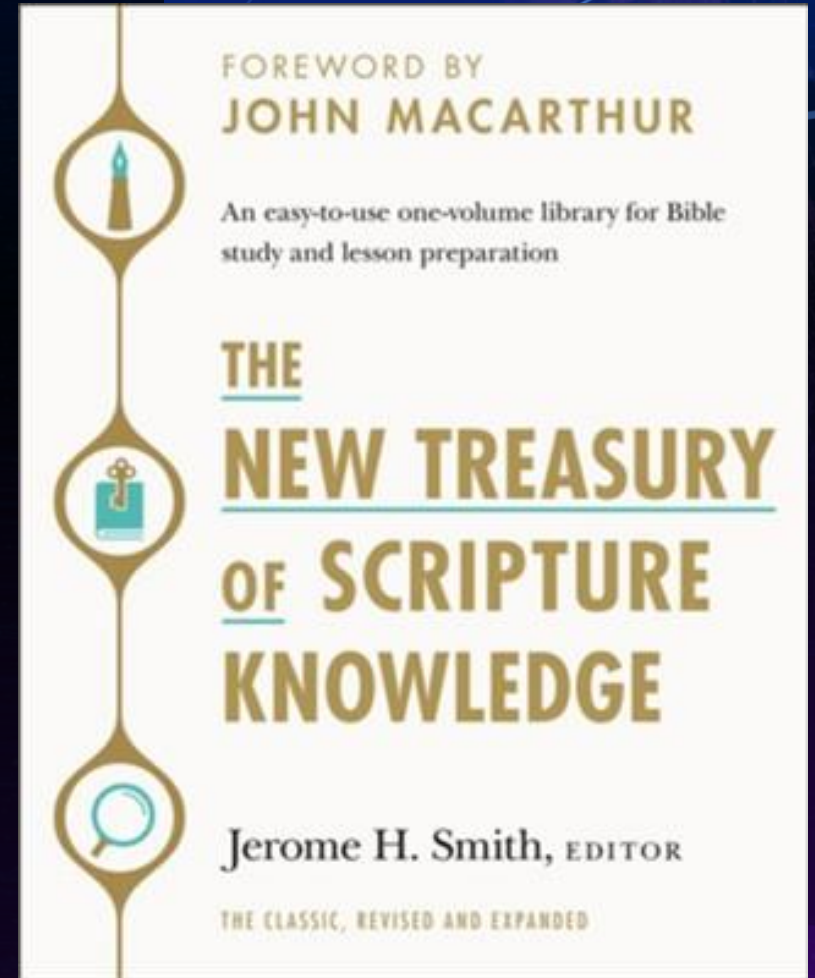


Principles of Good Hermeneutics:

#6 - Learn the benefit of cross-referencing.

- 2 Questions

1. How should we cross-reference?
 - with subjects, margins in Bible,
 - previous knowledge, subject index, commentary

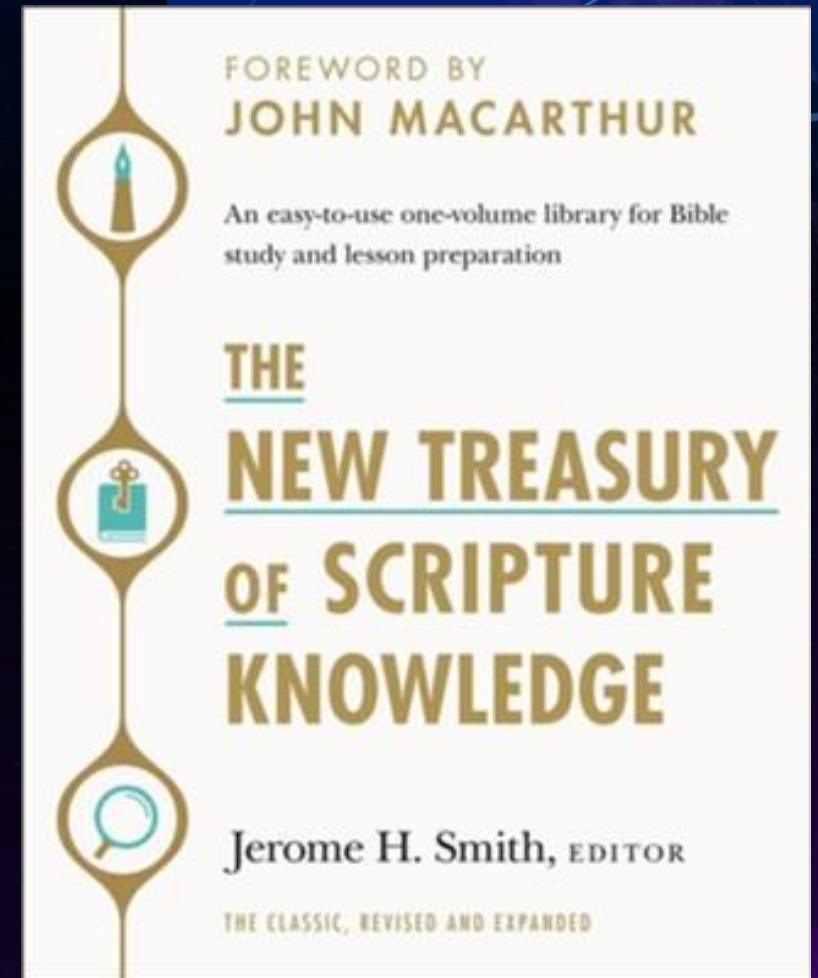


Principles of Good Hermeneutics:

#6 - Learn the benefit of cross-referencing.

- 2 Questions

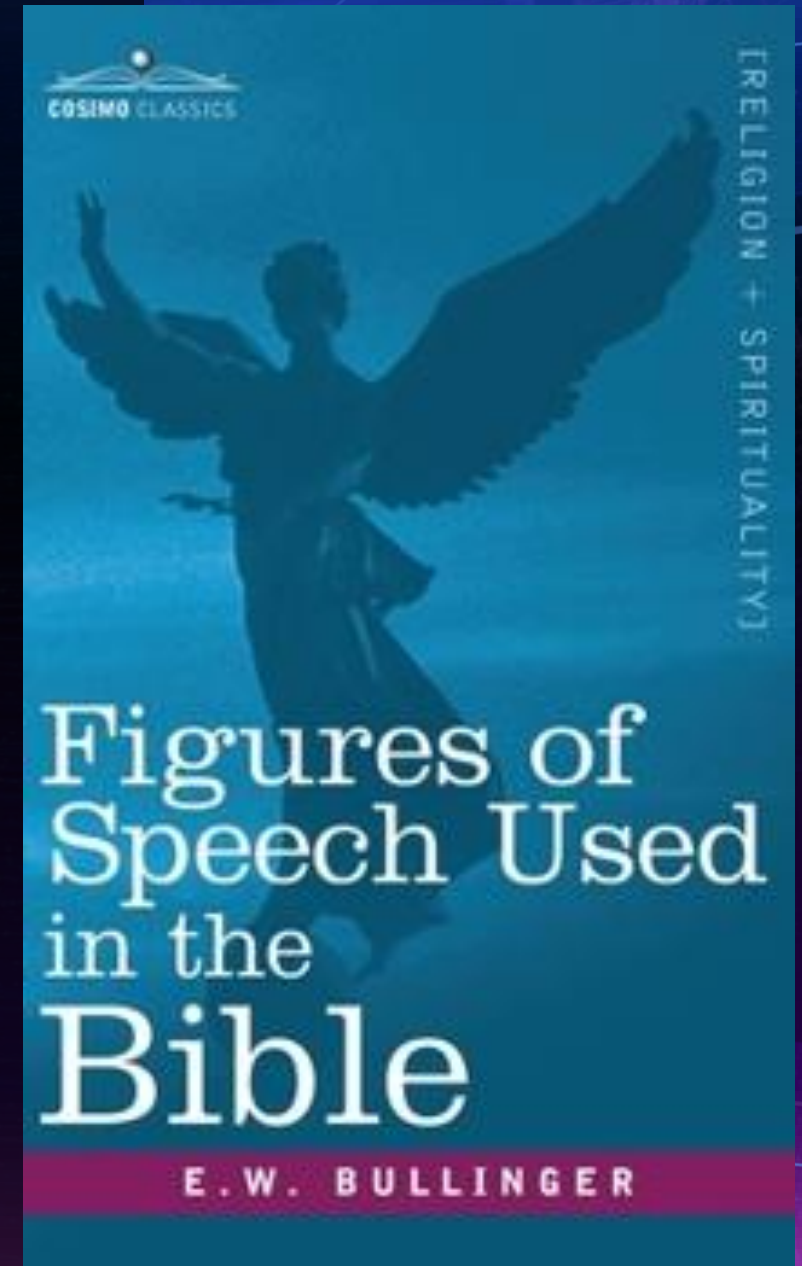
1. How should we cross-reference?
2. How is cross-referencing valuable?
 - fills in details, clarifies, expands,
 - keeps us from jumping to conclusions



Principles of Good Hermeneutics:

#7 - Figure out figurative language.

- More than 200 figures in the Bible

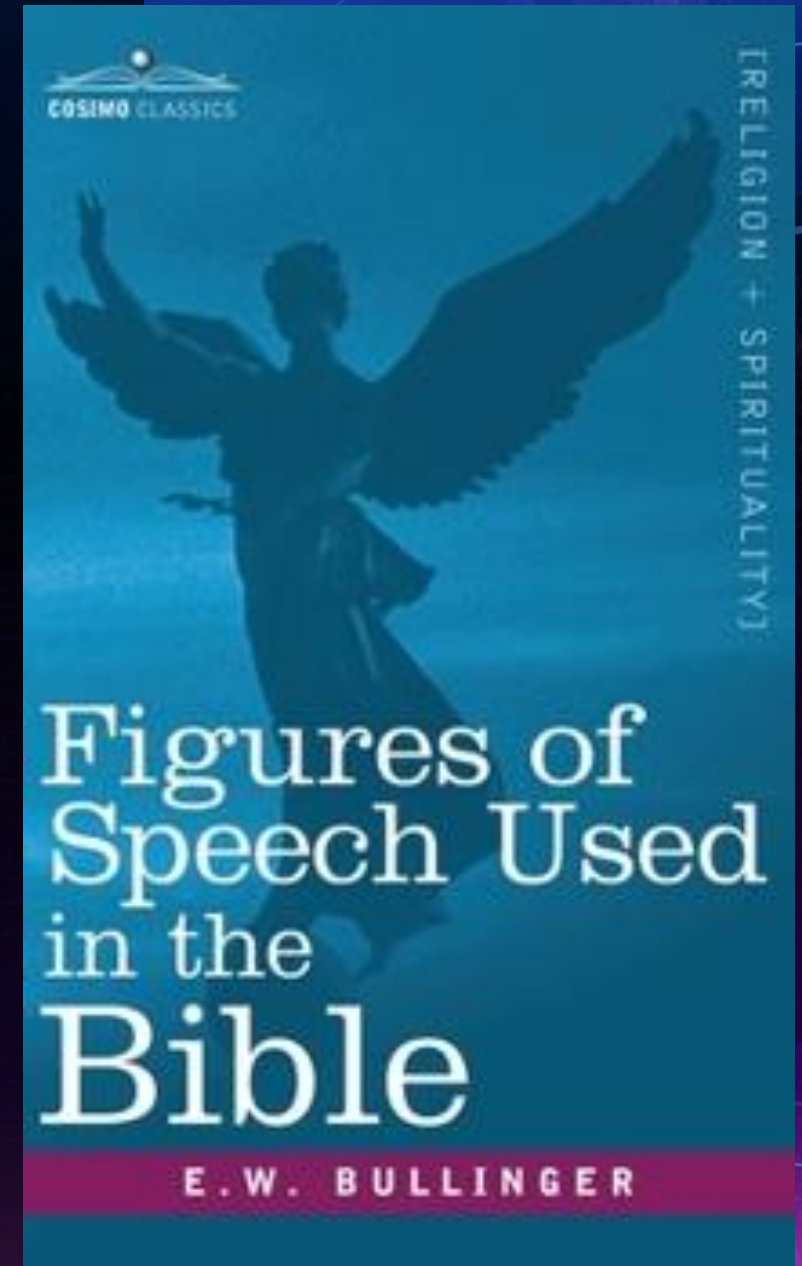


Principles of Good Hermeneutics:

#7 - Figure out figurative language.

- It is figurative if life or action is attributed to inanimate objects.

Example – Micah 6:2

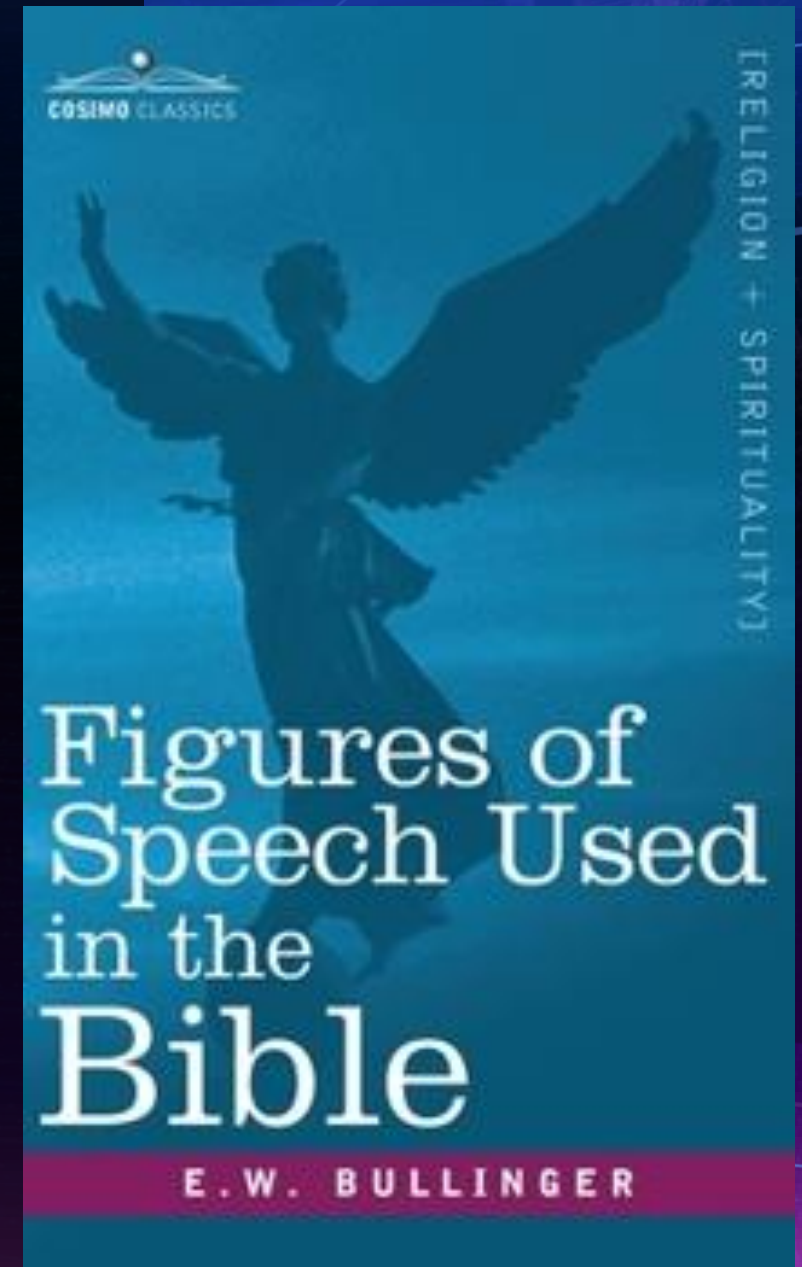


Principles of Good Hermeneutics:

#7 - Figure out figurative language.

- It is figurative if an expression is out of character with the thing described.

Example – Philippians 3:23

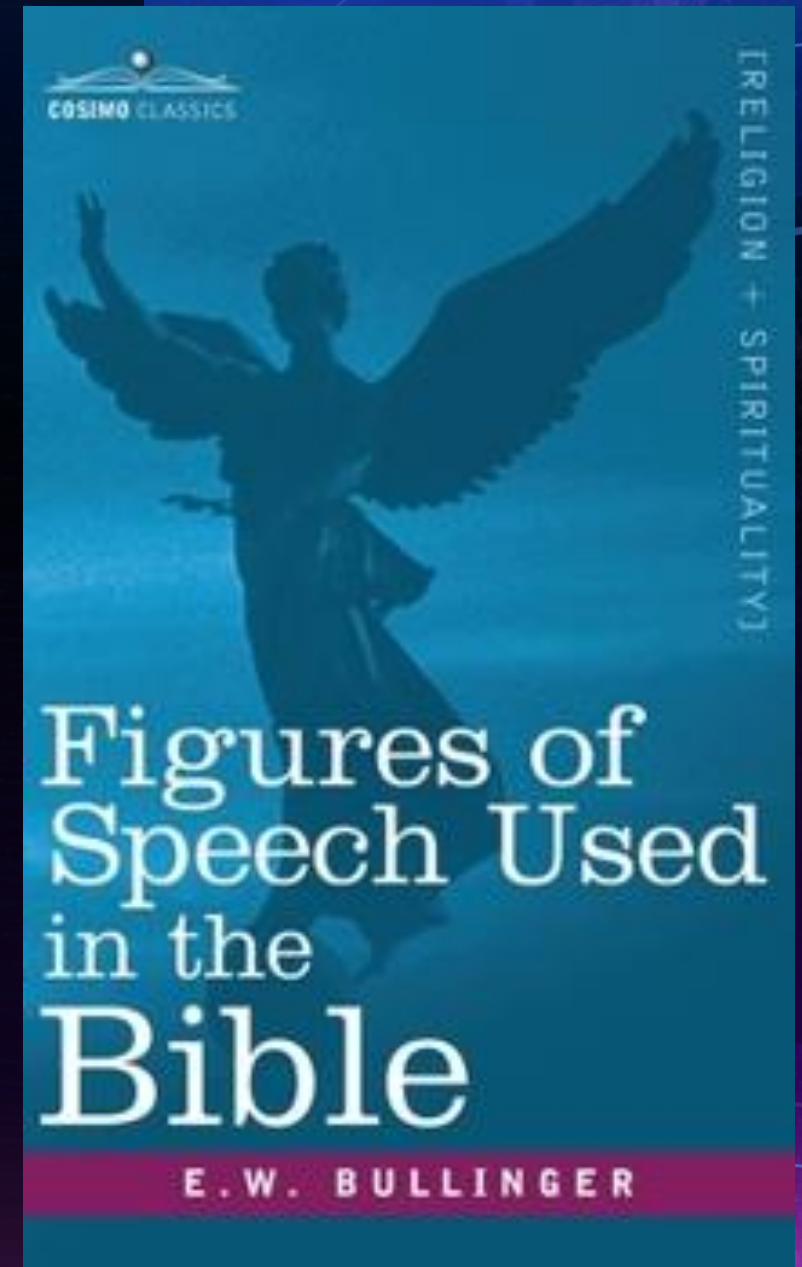


Principles of Good Hermeneutics:

#7 - Figure out figurative language.

- It is figurative if the passage tell you it is.

Example – Genesis 41; Daniel 7-12

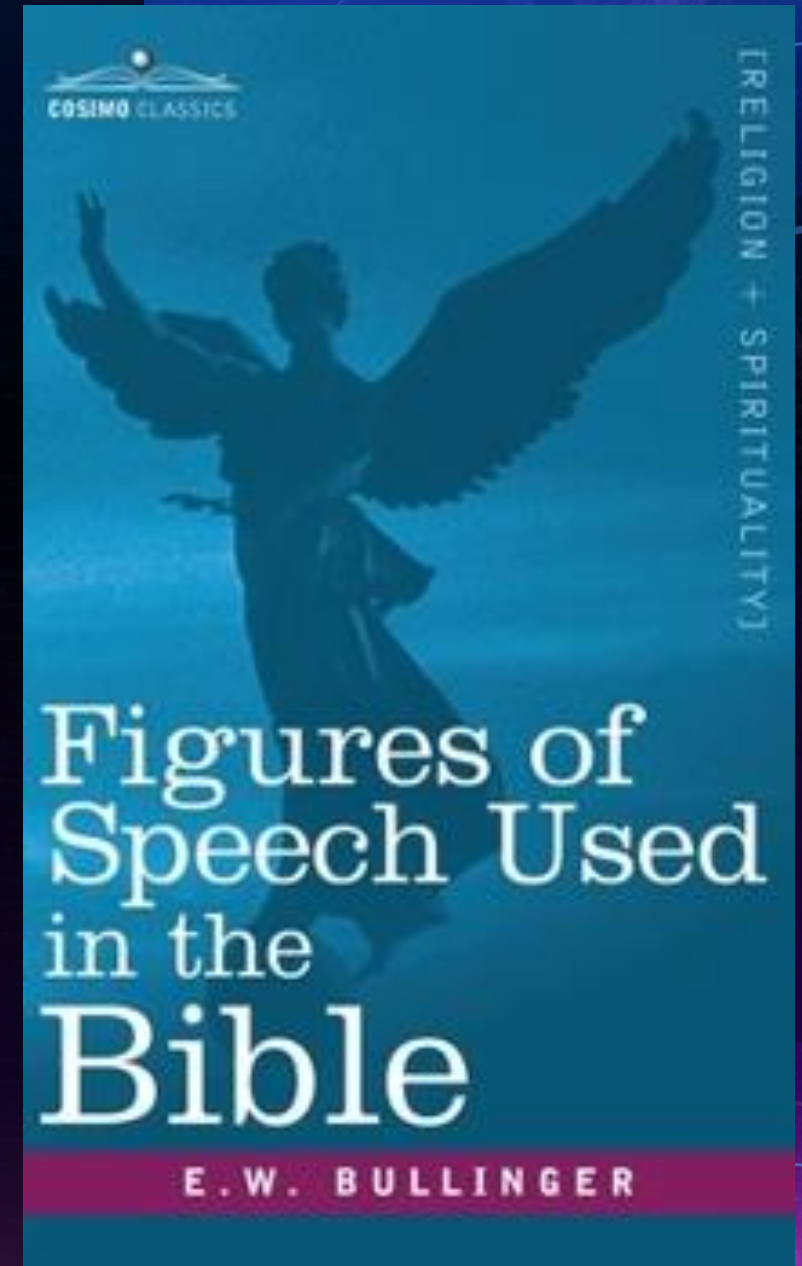


Principles of Good Hermeneutics:

#7 - Figure out figurative language.

- It is figurative if literal interpretation is impossible.

Example – Revelation 1:15

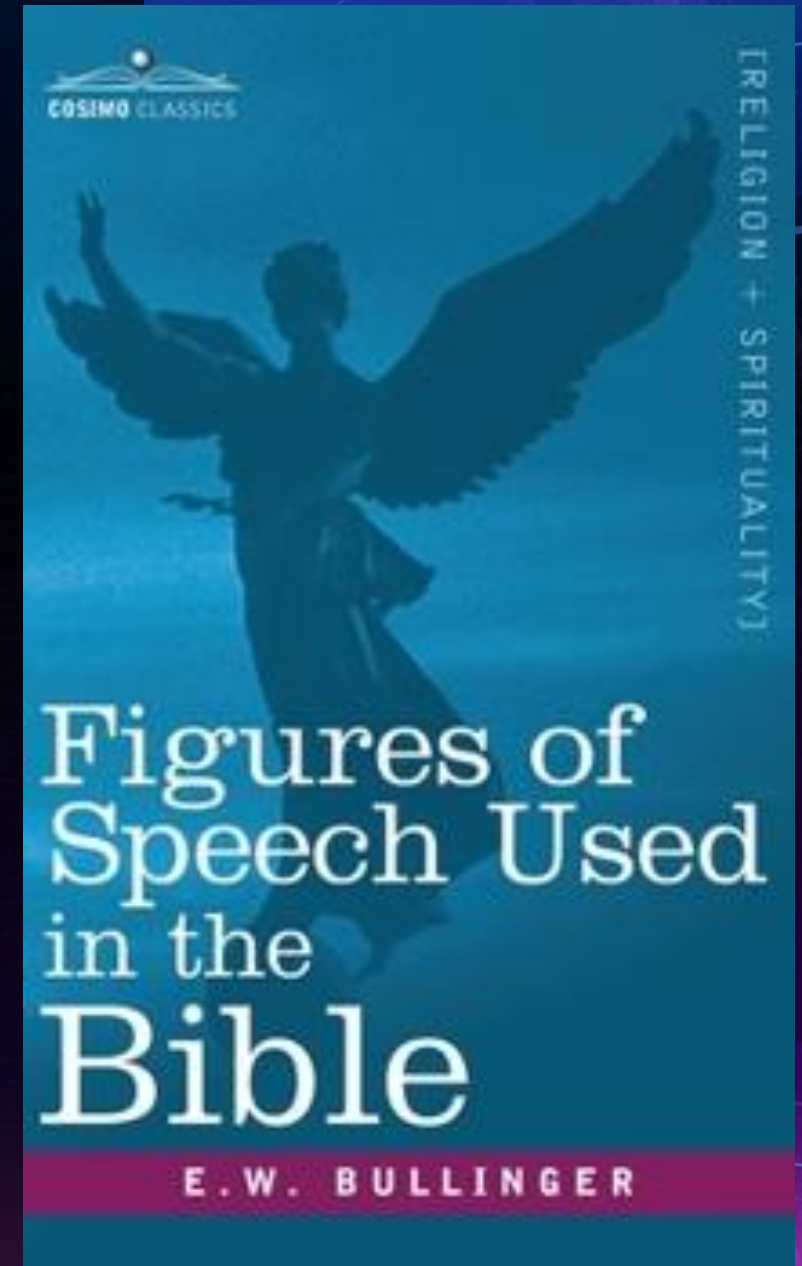


Principles of Good Hermeneutics:

#7 - Figure out figurative language.

- It is figurative if literal interpretation involves something bizarre.

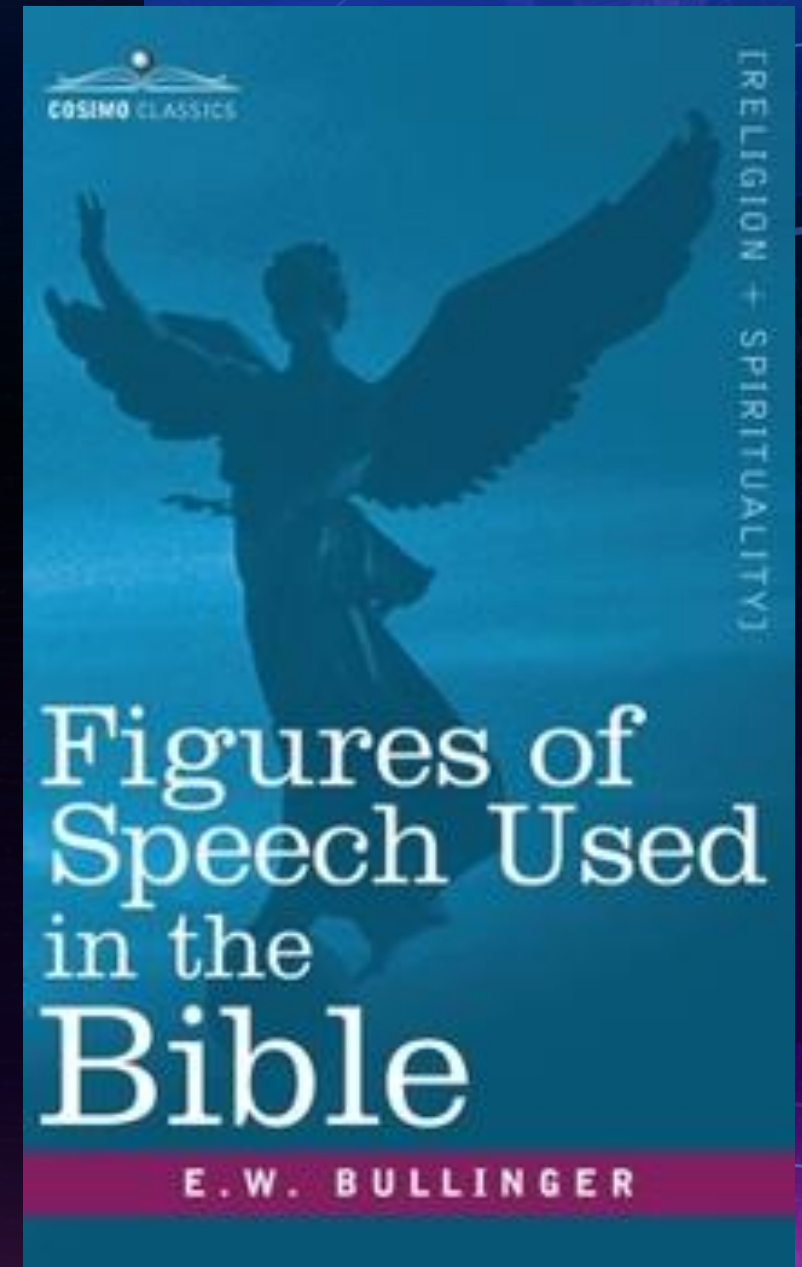
Example – Luke 6:42-45



Principles of Good Hermeneutics:

#7 - Figure out figurative language.

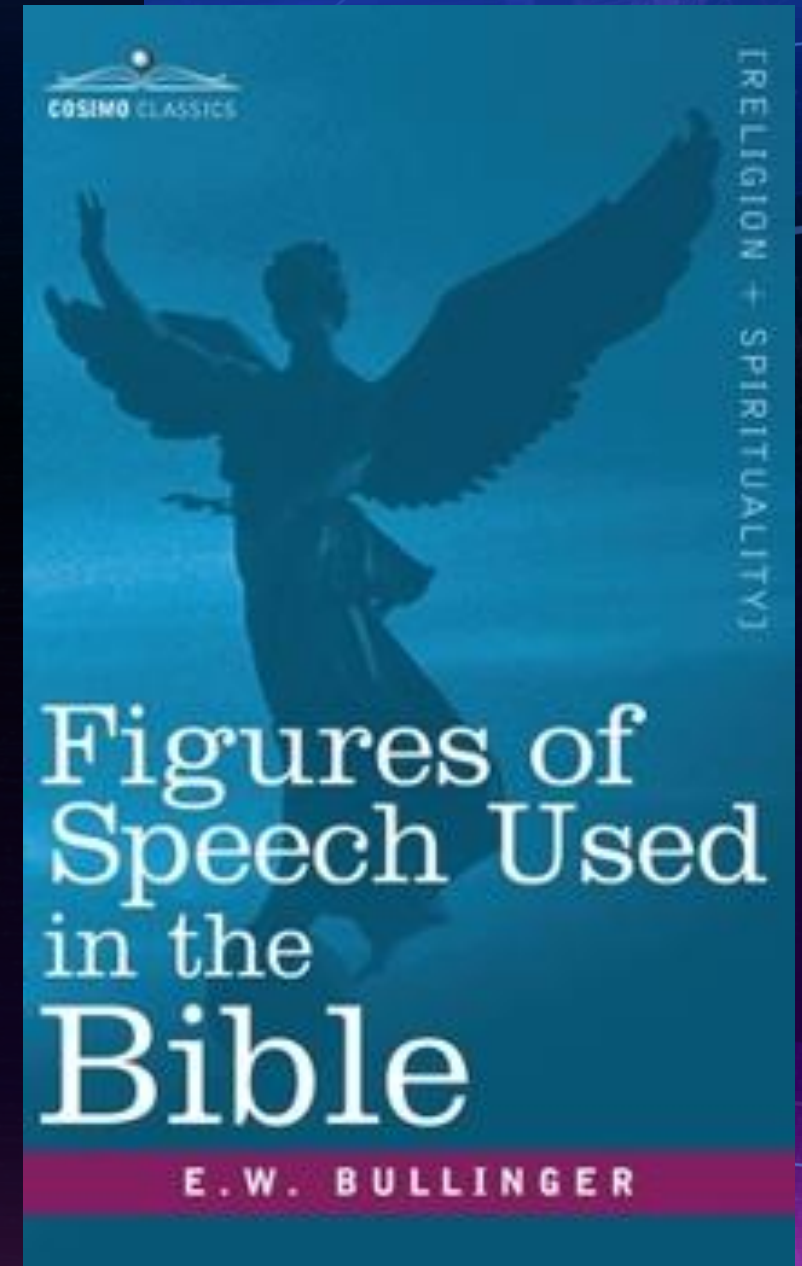
- It is figurative if literal interpretation contradicts other Scripture.



Principles of Good Hermeneutics:

#7 - Figure out figurative language.

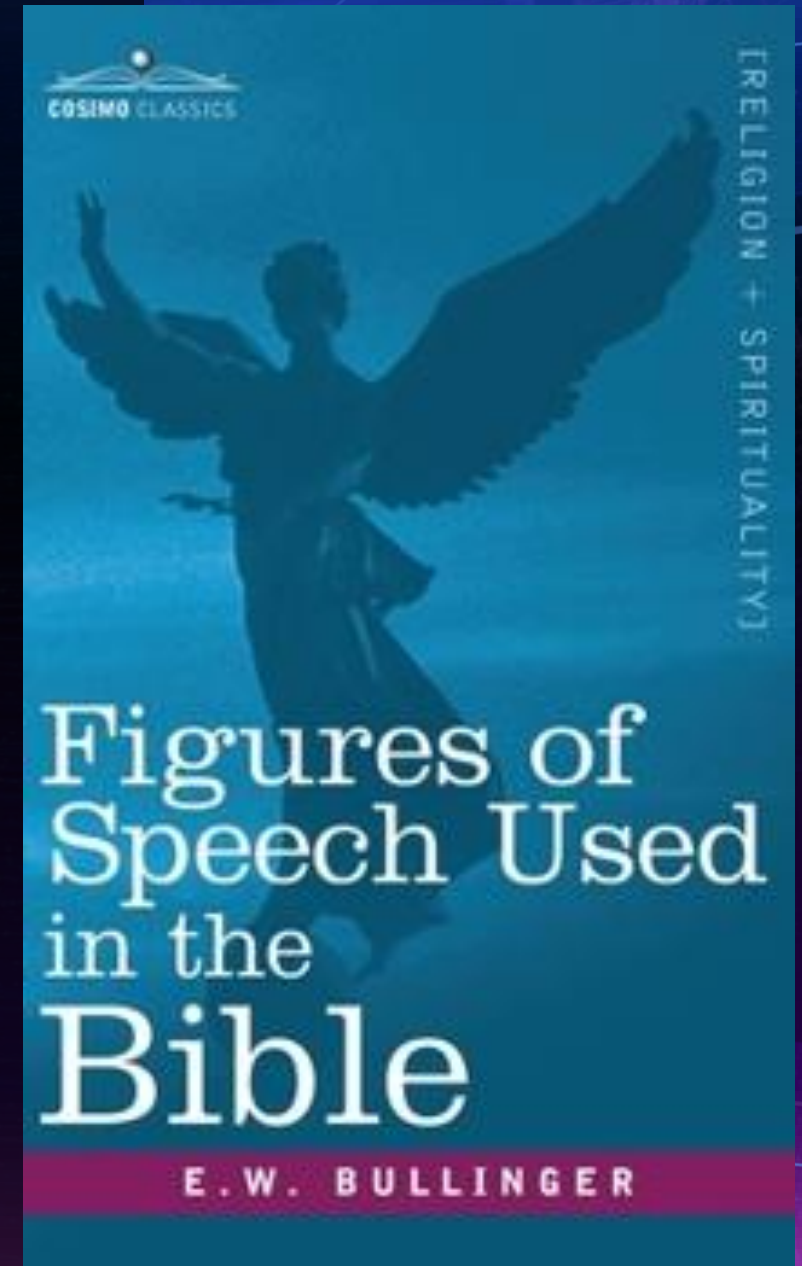
- Simile: a formal comparison between 2 different or unlike things in order to impress the hearer with some stated likeness; “like” and “as” (Psalm 42:1; 102:6; Rev 1:14)
- Metaphor: does not contain the formal statement of resemblance; an inferred comparison and specific in representation (John 15:1, 5)



Principles of Good Hermeneutics:

#7 - Figure out figurative language.

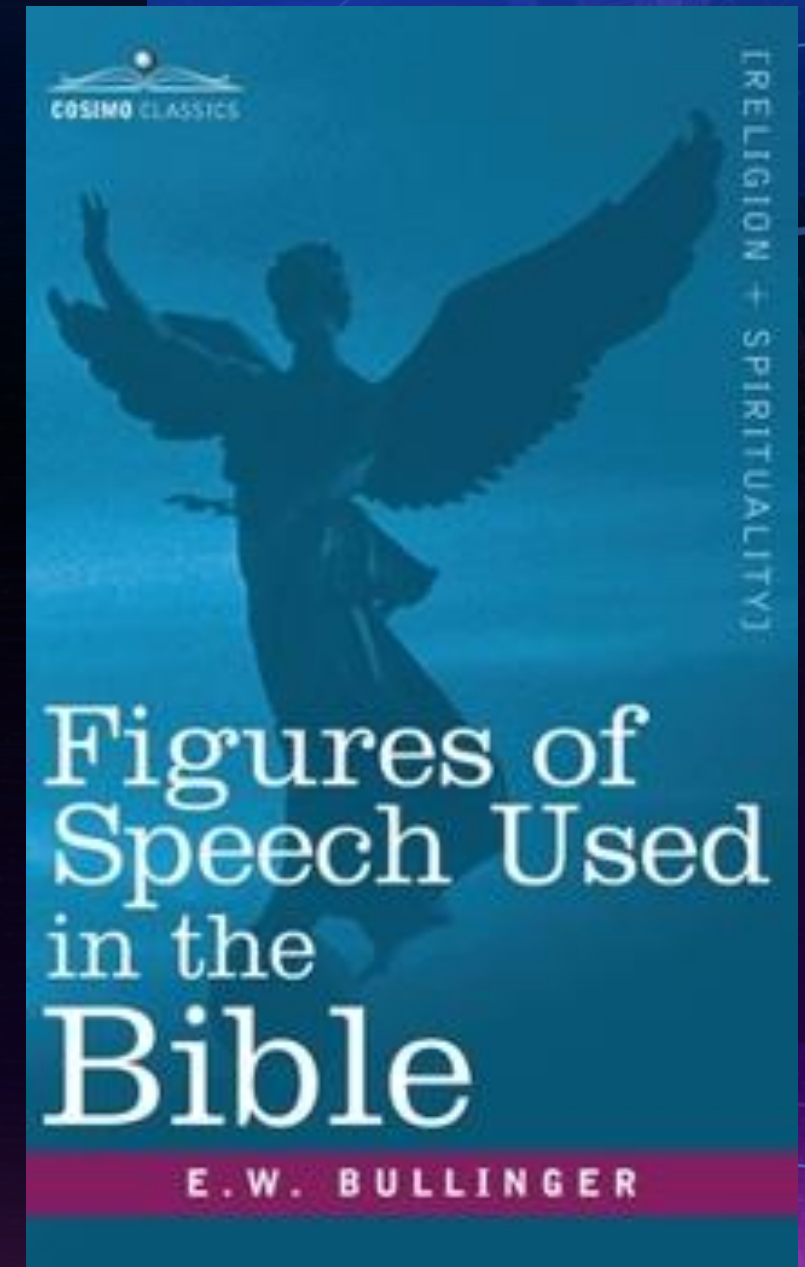
- Allegory: an extended metaphor continuing a comparison by representation or implication; a fictitious narrative – what a good shepherd does (John 10:1-18).
- Paradox: 2 propositions which appear to be contradictory in terms but harmonious in the true sense of their meaning – losing your life and finding it (Matt 10:39)



Principles of Good Hermeneutics:

#7 - Figure out figurative language.

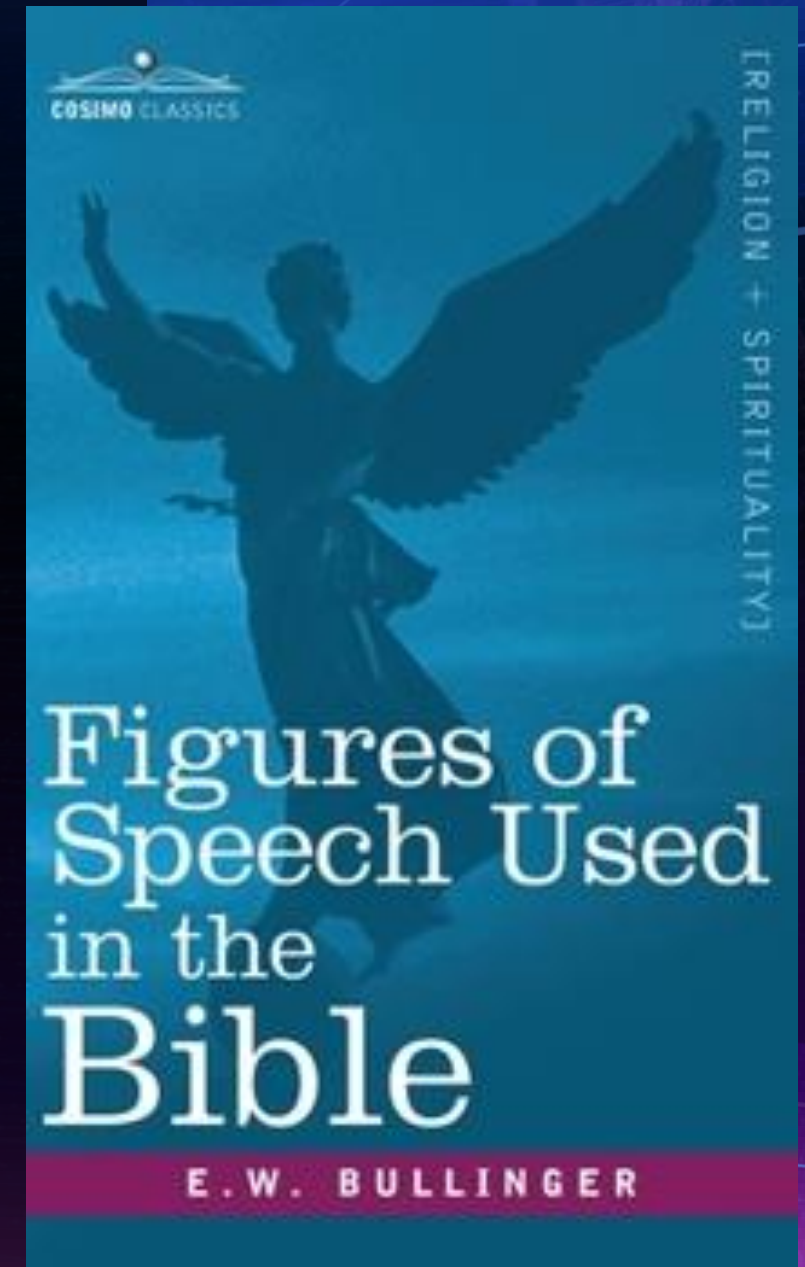
- Irony: statement of thought in a way that conveys an idea that is the opposite of what is expected (e.g., Haman & gallows)
- Hyperbole: exaggerated expressions used to convey a thought with more force (Matt 23:24)
- Euphemism: the speaker substitutes a gentle, soft expression in the place of a more brutal or harsh thought (Acts 1:25)



Principles of Good Hermeneutics:

#7 - Figure out figurative language.

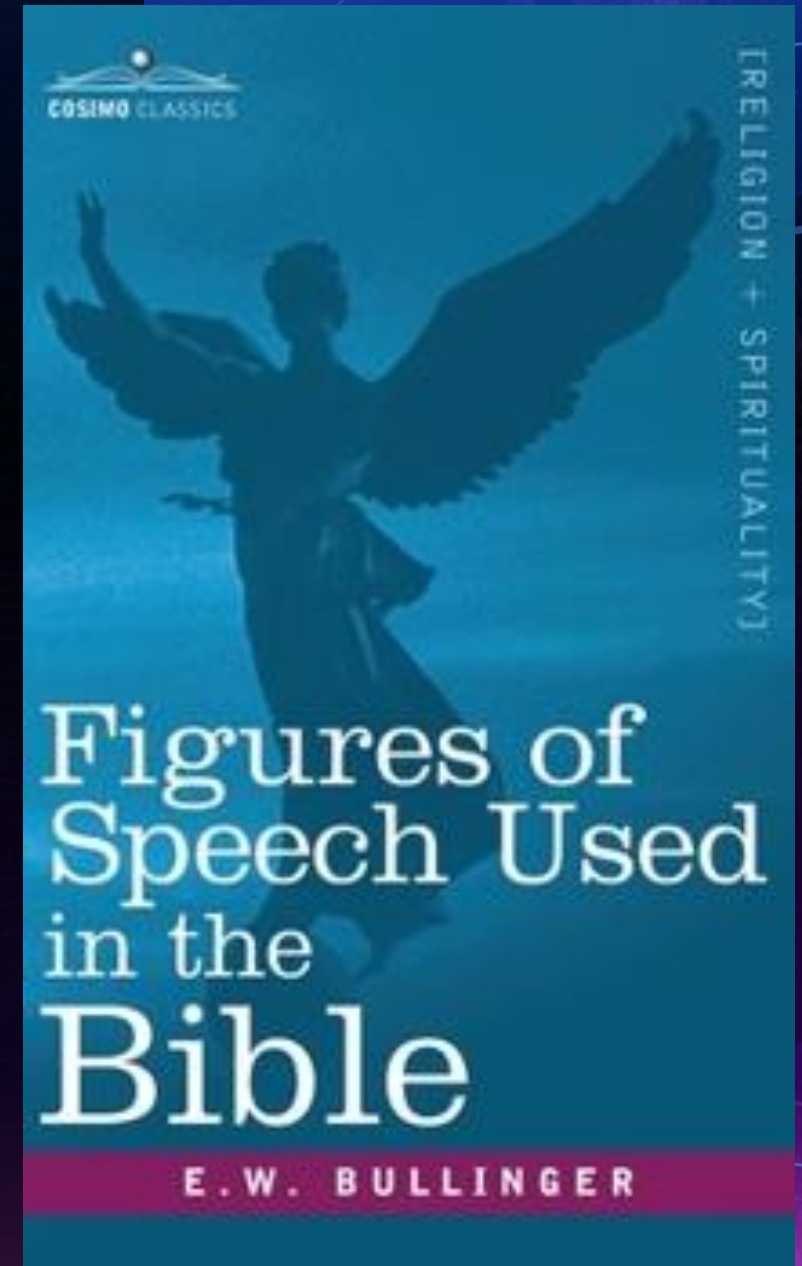
- Oxymoron: a figure of speech in which there is an antithesis and thus an apparent contradiction between a noun and its modifier (Prov 12:10)
- Personification: figure of speech in which a thing, quality, or idea is represented as a person or animal in order to invest it with the capacity for some act (Isa 55:12)



Principles of Good Hermeneutics:

#7 - Figure out figurative language.

- Paronomasia: a play on words (Matt 16:18)
- Proverb: a brief, wise saying meant to govern one's life
- Anthropomorphism: attribution of human features or actions to God (Isa 59:1)
- Rhetorical question: question that requires no response, yet forces someone to answer the question (Ps 56:11)



Principles of Good Hermeneutics:

#8 - Identify key words and conduct a word study.

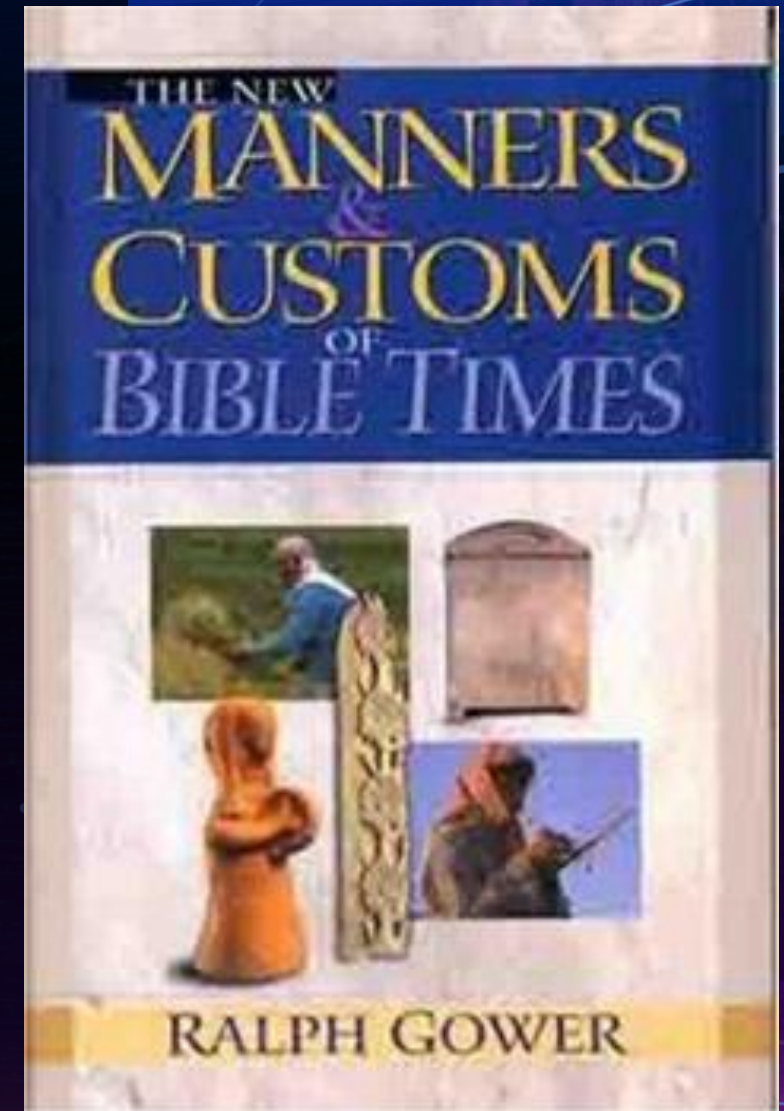
- We study words in how they were formed.
- Example

episkopos (“over, upon”) +
skopeo (“to look over, to oversee”) =
episkopos, means “overseer, elder”

Principles of Good Hermeneutics:

#8 - Identify key words and conduct a word study.

- Study words comparatively (e.g., “world” in John 3:15 and I John 2:15-17).
- Study words culturally.



Principles of Good Hermeneutics:

#8 - Identify key words and conduct a word study.

- Some Cautions
 1. No poor word study sources
 2. Not just one source
 3. No biases or presumptions
 4. Humility
 5. Laziness

