

Part 1

## THE TEXT AND EXEGESIS

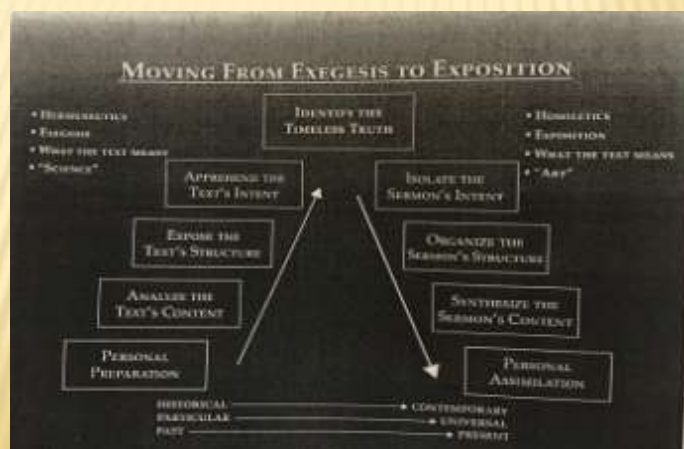
# Preach the WORD

- ✘ There are two typical errors when it comes to preaching (York 12-13, 14).
- ✘ These we seek to avoid.



# Preach the WORD

- ✘ This is our goal.





Preach *the*  
WORD

- ✘ What is expository preaching?
  - + Expository preaching is any kind of preaching that shows people the meaning of a biblical text and leads them to apply it to their lives.” (York. 33).
- ✘ If we are going to meet that definition, then several things need to happen.
  - + You need to pick a biblical text.
  - + You need to understand the text.
  - + You need find and communicate the timeless truth of the text.



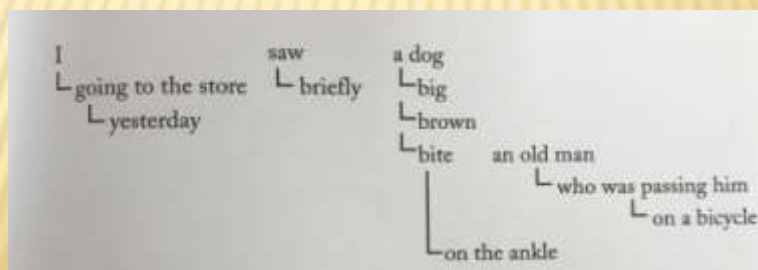
Preach *the*  
WORD

- ✘ Today we will focus on understanding the text.
- ✘ First, when you have determined what book your text will come from, read the book again and again.
- ✘ Second, determine the preachable units within the book.
- ✘ Third, diagram the unit you are about to preach.



## Preach *the* WORD

- ✘ Ex: “Going to the store yesterday I briefly saw a big, brown dog bite an old man who was passing him on a bicycle on the ankle.” (York: 44).



## Preach *the* WORD

- ✘ Original Languages
  - + Not necessary, but highly recommended.
- ✘ What is the advantage? Two examples.
  - + Matthew 28:19-20
  - + 1 Peter 1:13


 An image showing an open book with text on the pages, set against a dark background. The text "Preach the WORD" is overlaid in a white, serif font. "Preach" is in a smaller font, "the" is in italics, and "WORD" is in a large, bold font.
 

## Preach *the* WORD

- ✘ Analysis of the text.
  - + Words
  - + Syntax
  - + Context


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## Preach *the* WORD

- ✘ Word Studies.
  - + You don't have to do an in-depth study of each word, but certain words you probably want to know more about.
  - + For example, "chose" in 1 Cor 1:27
- ✘ **30.92 ἐκλέγομαι**<sup>b</sup>; ἐκλογή, ἤς f: *to make a special choice based upon significant preference, often implying a strongly favorable attitude toward what is chosen—'to choose, choice.'* (Louw-Nida).



## Preach *the* WORD

### × Words.

- + If you know Greek and Hebrew, the following dictionaries are helpful:
  - × Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament: Based on Semantic Domains (Louw-Nida).
  - × New International Dictionary of New Testament Theology and Exegesis.
  - × Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and other Early Christian Literature.
  - × The Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew and English Lexicon.
- + If you don't know Greek, you'll have to rely on the following:
  - × Strongs; Youngs; Thayer,



## Preach *the* WORD

### × Syntax

- + Words by themselves mean very little. One of the greatest determiner of word meaning is syntax.
- + This looks at how the word relates the words around it.
- + This is the same thing as the diagramming we looked at earlier.
- + It shows how the word is functioning in the clause or sentence, which lets you know what the precise meaning is in that context
- + Helps to avoid the Totality Transfer Fallacy.




 Preach *the*  
WORD

- ✘ Context – this is perhaps the clearest indicator of meaning.
- ✘ Many different aspects of context are necessary.
- ✘ Historical Context.
  - + Sweep of biblical history.
  - + Geography.
  - + Specific historical factors (e.g. Roman rule in NT).
  - + Cultural detail (have to get inside their world).
  - + Religious context.
  - + Example: Samaritan Woman in John 4.


 Preach *the*  
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- ✘ Context Continued
- ✘ Textual Context
  - + Context of Progressive Revelation.
    - ✘ Don't read more into than the author knew.
    - ✘ E.g. Job has some idea of the resurrection (19:26-27), but we can't assume he knew all that Paul reveals in 1 Cor 15.
  - + Context of the Specific Book .
    - ✘ E.g. Quoting Job's friends without realizing the point of the book contradicts what they said.

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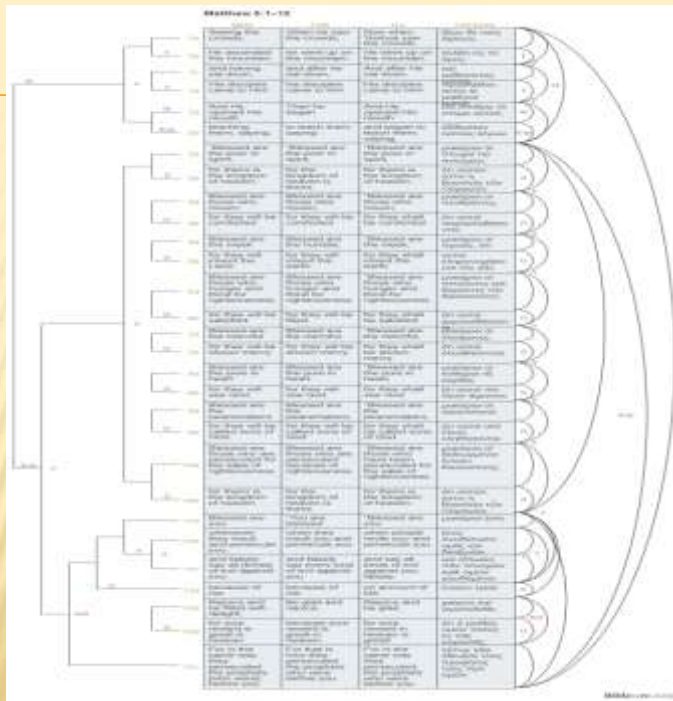
- ✘ Context Continued
- ✘ Literary Context
  - + Literal vs. Figurative (read York pg. 59-60).
  - + History, Epistle, Gospel, Apocalyptic, Wisdom, Poetry, Prophecy. (Some books have more than one literary genre).

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## Preach *the* WORD

- ✘ Structural Analysis
  - + Reveals the author's thoughts.
  - + Micro-Structure and Macro-structure.
    - ✘ I do this through bracketing (see next slide)
    - ✘ Best with original language in mind, but doing it in English is better than not doing it at all.





## Preach *the* WORD

### × Thematic Analysis

- + Typically, authors take up one topic at a time.
- + How do you discern movement to a new topic?
  - × Conventions of composition (e.g. Now, therefore, wherefore, etc.); repetition and variation.
  - × Literary conventions (e.g. Hebrews 11's "by faith.")
    - \* Or acrostics and chiasms.

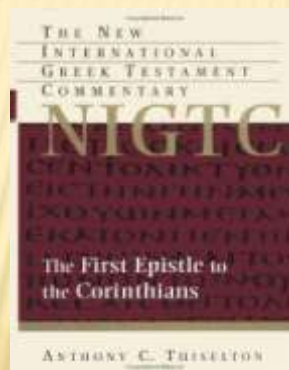
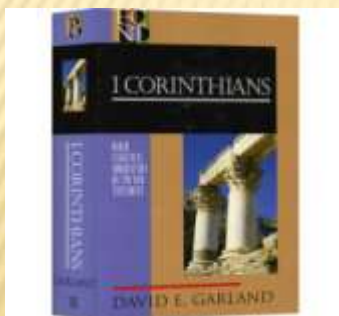
# Preach the WORD

## × Commentaries

- + They are helpful in putting a lot of this together for us. Often they focus on the meaning of the individual words. They help with the brunt of contextual analysis (historical, textual, and literary).
- + Not all are alike, nor are all equal.
  - × If you know Greek/Hebrew, it is worth looking at exegetical commentaries.
  - × If do not know the languages, regular commentaries are great.

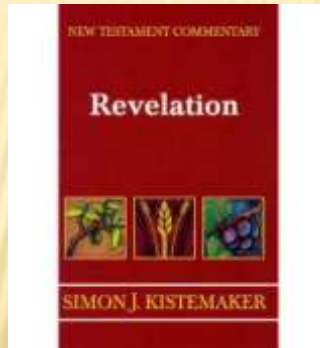
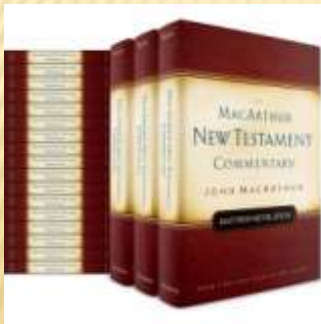
# Preach the WORD

## + Exegetical Commentaries



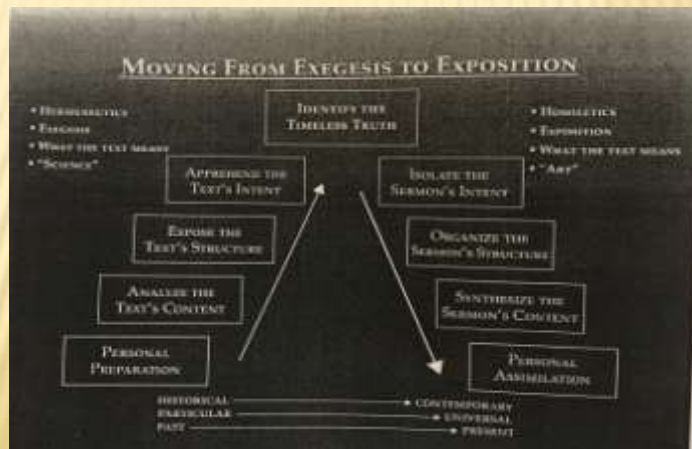
# Preach the WORD

## + Regular Commentaries



# Preach the WORD

## ✗ This is our goal.





# Preach the WORD

- ✘ When it comes to extracting the timeless truth, remember the abstraction ladder.



# Preach the WORD

- ✘ By the time you are done with this, you should have solved the question of what the text meant.
- ✘ Now you want to move into what the text means.
- ✘ In other words, you want to extract from the text's original contextual meaning the timeless meaning that applies to us all. That will then move us into the writing of the sermon.



# Preach *the* WORD

- ✘ Here is my personal example of this process.
- ✘ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DQHvQqyTURs>