INTERPRETING the BIBLE - Pt. 3

- 1. To review the previous four approaches:
 - a) SUPERNATURALISTIC
 - = allegorical or mystical interpretation in which the hidden meaning rules
 - b) NATURALISTIC
 - = rationalistic interpretation in which human reasoning rules
 - c) EXISTENTIALISTIC
 - an unworkable combination of naturalism and subjectivism in which belief and experience rule
 - d) DOGMATIC
 - the interpretation of every biblical passage in which a presupposed doctrine rules
- 2. although each of the above approaches emphasizes a true assumption about Scripture, they neglect other presuppositions just as true
- 3. the essential error in each of the above faulty approaches is SUBJECTIVISM
- **V** The "CORRECT" Approach

THE AUTHOR'S INTENDED MEANING RULES IN INTERPRETATION

"When the plain sense of Scripture makes common sense, seek no other sense."

- Dr. D. L. Cooper

For Accurate Bible Interpretation

- 1. Keep in mind basic interpretation principles:
 - a) Scripture says what it means and means what it says
 - b) although there may be various applications for any text, there is only ONE meaning → the author's meaning
 - c) Scripture does not contradict itself, so no text can be ascribed a meaning that contradicts any other text
 - d) the best interpreter of Scripture is Scripture itself – it is self-interpreting
 - e) Obscure, difficult passages must be interpreted in the light of clear passages; doctrines shouldn't be built on the vague
 - f) the Scripture, with diligent study, will disclose or reveal its correct intended meaning; favourite personal interpretations cannot be forced onto it
 - g) the New Testament is in the Old concealed; the Old is in the New revealed

- 2. Consider these rules of interpretation:
 - a) choose a word by word translation rather than a dynamic equivalent (thought by thought) or a paraphrased Bible translation
 - b) determine who wrote the passage and to whom it was written; and their culture
 - c) pay attention to the text's exact wording
 - d) determine the textual context → context rules; interpret grammatically
 - e) determine the literary genre of the text e.g. historical, poetic, prophecy, letter
 - f) learn how symbols, metaphors, and allegories function and to what they refer
 - g) do not spiritualize or literalize any passage inappropriately
 - h) do not build a teaching on silence or an unclear passage
 - i) see how your conclusions compare with those of trusted commentators – beware of "never before understood" meanings

Depend on the Holy Spirit