

JOURNEY THROUGH JONAH

A SIX WEEKS COURSE – HOW TO STUDY

DISPENSATIONAL HERMENEUTIC – Different Ages, Different Responsibilities

THEOLOGICAL HERMENEUTIC – Free Grace Perspective

LITERAL HERMENEUTIC – Beginning with a Single Word and its Plain Meaning

In every phase of Bible study (Literal, Historical, Grammatical, and Contextual) we are attempting to find the original author's intent. The dual authorship of Scripture (2 Peter 1:20-21) drives us to the authors' meaning. The Holy Spirit, using the human author, intentionally said precisely what God wanted to say, and necessarily gave His meaning to what was said. We find Authorial Intent by Observation, Observation, Observation, then we Interpret, Apply, and Communicate. We see the whole by seeing the details, and the details allow us to see the whole. This is an ongoing process.

Does a Literal Hermeneutic do away with figures of speech? NO! OF COURSE NOT!

Metaphor – Makes a comparison between two non-similar things.

Simile – Makes a comparison using like or as.

Type/antitype – A real person, event, or thing in the OT that has significant correspondence or fulfillment in the NT.

Anthropomorphism – Giving human characteristics to God.

Personification – Giving human characteristics to something nonhuman.

Hyperbole – Exaggeration for emphasis.

Litotes – An Understatement for emphasis.

An Old Testament pattern for Bible study – Nehemiah 8:1-8

Typological, Allegorical, Symbolical pattern for Bible study –

Origen (185 AD – 253 AD) –

Augustine (354 AD – 430 AD) –

The Book of Revelation –