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Questions

1. What are five examples of how God chooses to communicate with us?
2. What is a problem that may be caused by “selective” exegesis?
3. Why is choosing a translation that is best as a formal equivalence mostly helpful as a second source?
4. What are two examples of evidence that translators consider in making textual choices?
5. Why are translators able to be more inclusive in pronouns and gender when translating the bible?

Answers

1. Good choose to communicate through letters, sermons, biographical sketches, and riddles.
2. The problem that arises is that one will often read one’s own, completely foreign, ideas into a text and then make God’s word mean something other than what God really said.
3. This is because it can give the reader some confidence to what the Hebrew or Greek looked like, but it translates Greek and Hebrew into a way in English that is never spoken or written that way.
4. One is external evidence which is the character and quality of the manuscripts and the other is internal evidence which are the kinds of mistakes to which copyists were susceptible.
5. This is because it is clear most cases that women are in view. They do this by using words like one, they, and person in replace of masculine pronouns.

Terms

1. Exegesis: the original intent of the words of the Bible.
2. Literary Context: means that words only have meaning in sentences and that biblical sentences for the part have full and clear meaning only in relation to preceding and succeeding sentences.
3. Historical Distance: has to do with the differences that exist between the original language and the receptor language, both in matters of words, grammar, and idioms, as well as in matters of culture, and history.

Summary

Chapter one discusses why interpretation is so important and the major conclusion of the chapter is that the meaning of the biblical text for us most correlate to what it meant back when it was first written. Chapter two mainly discusses tools to use in helping with interpretation. A good translation of the bible chooses words that are close to the original meaning but help the present day reader understand what the bible was trying to say.