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5-3-1 Chapter 14 on Kaiser & Silva

Questions

1. What must an interpreter or translator do to effectively communicate the original message of Scripture into the culture of contemporary audience?
2. What are three categories of contextualization?
3. What is one problem Larry W. Caldwell pointed out of his two step method of interpreting text?
4. What is the third horizon that is required for interpreting text?
5. When there is a biblical message that is hard to resolve we need to remember the need for _____.

Answers

1. They “must bridge the gulf of explaining the cultural elements that are present in the text of Scripture, acknowledge his or her own cultural baggage.”(p223)
2. The three categories are contextualization of the witness, of the church and its leadership, and of the Word.
3. The problem is that it failed the cross-cultural perspective.
4. The third horizon is the culture of the receptor.
5. When there is a biblical message that is hard to resolve we need to remember the need for humility.

Terms

1. Ethnohermeneutics: a cross-discipline that would wed the discipline of hermeneutics and anthropology.
2. Peshet: is the interpretation of certain OT passage in terms of a present or imminent experience, as practiced first by the Qumran community.
3. Contextualization: “The translation of the unchanging content of the gospel of the kingdom into verbal forms meaningful to the peoples in their separate cultures and within their particular existential situations.”(p226)

Summary

When interpreting the Scripture it is important to understand the culture of the people of the text, the culture of the interpreter and the culture of the receptor. If any of those parts are not accurate it is easy for misunderstanding. If any text is hard to interpret we need humility. All, including the reader and the listener, need to understand this.