

HERMENEUTICS

Ray Mondragon

General Hermeneutics - Part 2

I. The Introduction

II. The General Hermeneutics

A. The Description

B. The Need

C. The History (summary)

D. The Approaches (summary)

E. The **Essential Principles**

1. The **Introduction** -

Grammatical-Historical-Contextual Method

2. The Linguistic Principle -

determine meaning by the conventions of language

3. The **Contextual** Principle -

context is the final determiner of meaning

a. The Types of Context

1) Textual -

primary

2) Literary

3) Historical

4) Cultural

5) Theological

b. The Circles of Context

4. The **Historical** Principle -

the historical setting contributes to meaning

a. The Bible Tied to History

b. The Essence behind Passage

c. The Extremes

d. The Areas

5. The **Cultural** Principle -

the cultural setting contributes to meaning

a. Geography

b. Politics

c. Sociology

d. Economy

e. Agriculture

f. Religion

g. Legal

h. Architecture

i. Military

j. Other

6. The Metaphorical Principle -

interpret according to appropriate metaphorical conventions

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E. The **Essential Principles**

1. The Introduction -

2. The Linguistic Principle -

3. The Contextual Principle -

4. The Historical Principle -

5. The Cultural Principle -

6. The **Metaphorical** Principle -

a. The Definition

b. The Kinds

1) Symbols

2) Comparisons

3) Substitutions

4) Omissions

5) Overstatement

6) Inconsistency

Grammatical-Historical-Contextual Method

determine meaning by the conventions of language

context is the final determiner of meaning

the historical setting contributes to meaning

the cultural setting contributes to meaning

interpret according to appropriate metaphorical conventions

E. The **Important Hermeneutical Principles**

6. Literary -

take literary form into consideration in interpretation

7. Single Meaning -

meaning in each text is single, definite, & fixed

8. Clarity of Scripture -

Scripture was intended to be understood

9. Unity of Scripture -

use Scripture to interpret Scripture

10. Analogy of Scripture -

no interpretation of a passage can contradict the rest of Scripture

11. Progressive Revelation -

God has revealed His mind over time

12. Logical -

utilize basic principles of logic & communication

13. Supernatural -

interpret Scripture as a divine book

14. Finite -

interpret aware of mystery in Scripture

15. Christological -

interpret with Christ as central to All Scripture