

# EXEGESIS

Ray Mondragon

## **Application & Correlation**

- I. The Introduction
- II. The Preliminary Exegesis
- III. The Principles of Observation
- IV. The Principles of Interpretation
- V. **The Principles of Application**

- A. The **Introduction**

- 1. The Essence
  
- 2. The Importance

- B. The Biblical **Basis**

- 1. Faulty Application - Mt 4:5-7
- 2. OT - Deut 30:15-16
- 3. Responsibility - Jas 1:19-27

- 4. Other

- C. The **Principles**

- 1. The Application Built on Interpretation
  
- 2. The Universal/Timeless Truths
  
- 3. The Contemporary Situation

- D. The **Areas**

## **VI. The Principles of Correlation**

- A. The Definition - to set passage in harmonious relation to rest of Scripture

- B. The Need

- C. The Goal

# EXEGETICAL PROCEDURE - Only A Suggestion

Ray Mondragon

## I. The Preliminary Exegetical Observations

- A. Do a **Book Study** for the paragraph under study.
  1. Do an overview of the entire book.
  2. Do an historical/background study of the book.
- B. Make preliminary observations on the text of the paragraph, looking for **textual variants**.
- C. Compare translations or do a preliminary **translation** of the paragraph.
- D. Study the **immediate context** of the paragraph.
- E. Take note of any **initial observations** you have on the paragraph.
  1. Formulate an initial main idea statement for the paragraph.
  2. Make any major initial observations on the paragraph.

## II. The Observation and Interpretation of Paragraph

- A. Make exegetical **observations** on the paragraph.
  1. Observe the **terms** of the paragraph, taking note of any need for lexical analysis.
  2. Observe the **grammatical structure** of the paragraph, taking note of any need for analysis.
  3. Observe the **purpose** of the paragraph.
  4. Observe the **literary genre** of the paragraph, taking note of its special characteristics.
  5. Make any **other observations** on paragraph, taking note of any other issues needing analysis.
- B. Make exegetical **decisions/interpretations** on the paragraph.
  1. Do any **textual analysis** needed to determine the original text of the paragraph.
  2. Do a detailed **grammatical analysis** of the paragraph.
    - a. Diagram or make a mechanical layout of each sentence in the paragraph.
    - b. Make final grammatical decisions for each sentence.
  3. Do any **lexical analysis** needed by doing word studies.
  4. Analyze the **literary structure** of the paragraph with its context.
  5. Determine how the **literary genre** contributes to the meaning of the paragraph.
  6. Do any **historical/cultural studies** needed for the paragraph.
  7. Make final decisions on any **other issues** in the paragraph needing analysis.
- C. **Synthesize** your work on the paragraph.
  1. Finalize a refined **translation** of the paragraph.
  2. Validate your exegesis by consulting **commentaries** or the exegesis of others.
  3. Formulate a detailed **exegetical outline** of the paragraph.
  4. Formulate a final **main idea** statement for the paragraph.
  5. Write an exegetical **paper** or formulate a set of **notes** recording the results of your exegesis.

## III. Application and Correlation of Paragraph

1. Find life-changing **applications** from the paragraph.
2. **Correlate** the paragraph with the rest of Scripture.

## Hermeneutical Definitions

by

*Mr. Peabody and his boy Sherman*

Simile - a *mispelled* smile

Metafour - comes before metafive

Personifiction - a character in a novel

Ellipsis - deformed circles

Euphemism - the philosophy of Euphemia,  
(a nice lady, but a little bit off)

Hyper-bole - an excited bole

Parabole - a pair of boles

Allegory - an alley with lots of blood and guts strewn about.

Typology - the study of typing mistakes (commonly called typos)

Irony - a knee joint replacement using an iron hinge





Mike Koro 99



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HELLO...  
UNITED NATIONS?  
YOU HAVE ANY  
SPARE  
INTERPRETERS?

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BUSINESS

TECHNICAL