



Living Waters Ministries Minister R. Thomas Lambur

The Art or Science Of Interpretation [of the Scriptures]

How Do We Study The Scriptures?

Cannonology – The Books which are authoritative and are include as inspired by the Lord which are called the Old and New Testaments.

Historical – What is the framework of each book of the Bible.

Textual – The working in each book [especially words and their shades of meaning]

Hermeneutics – Often made fun of by those who are unskilled – hermeneutics are the rules for interpretation which help us to accurately extract from the passage the meaning intended.

Exegesis – the very application of rules to the books.

Biblical Theology – the result which we achieve (theos=God and logos=Word) “the study of and discourse of God” *By our studies of God’s Word we are brought into a relationship with God Himself through that very Word. All that Jesus taught (includes His words and deeds) are the basis and the foundation of New Testament for teaching.*

Exegesis – “*Extraction*” of what the Scriptures are actually saying.

Intergesis – *Predetermined “Injection”* [reading the Scriptures, coming with a *preconceived notion, concept or theory*] reading an idea *into* the Scripture [*something not really there*] and *using the spin* for a private interpretation. This is where people get into their own opinions. Some modern false teaches start with a concept outside the Bible and then try to find *strange paraphrase passages* to base their teaching upon.

2Pet. 1:20 *Knowing this first, that no prophecy of the scripture is of any private interpretation.*

Exposition – What the message of the Scripture is truly [actually] saying!

Preaching & Teaching – Proof Texting – Method of proving what is in Scripture! (*in context the positive element or out of context the negative element*)

Methods Or Types Of Interpretations

- 1). Allegorical
- 2). Mystical
- 3). Devotional
- 4). Rationalistic
- 5). Literal (We should take literal the Scriptures when we can apply a literal interpretation)

Foundations For Interpretation

- 1). Linguist
- 2). Cultural
- 3). Geographical

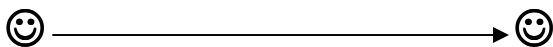
4). Historical – political/ economic/ religious views (all to explore the historical time frame of the text)

Context Principles For Interpretation

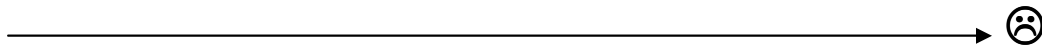
- 1). Context Principle (being in context)
- 2). First Mention Principle (the first time in Scripture)
- 3). Progressive Mention Principle (the next times in Scripture)
- 4). Complete Mention Principle (the fullness or completion in Scripture)
- *5). ***Covenantal Principle*** (*through the eyes of the New Covenant or in the light of the Cross in Scripture*)
- 6). Ethnic Division Principle (considering ethnic background in Scripture)
- 7). Chronological Principle (considering chronological order or time determination in Scripture)
- 8). Dispensation Principle (period in History) Innocence, Conscience, Human Government, Promise, Law, Grace, Kingdom
- 9). Breach Principle (breaches the promise and time)
- 10). Christ-o-centric Principle (how Scripture is seen in relationship to its center)
- 11). Harmartiology Principle (taking into account how Scripture (the law and mirror) relates itself to the fall of man, sin nature, fallen intellect of man and his dealings)
- 12). Moral Principle (determining by discerning moral it contains)
- 13). Symbolic Principle (symbolic elements determine a proper interpretation)
- 14). Numerical Principle (how numbers aid in our interpretation of the Scriptures)
- 15). Typical Principle (typical elements – types involved in determining our interpretation)
- 16). Shadows Principle (shadows of the Old Testament giving us an example of what is to come into the New Testaments fulfillments by the Cross)
- 17). Parabolic Principle (moral lessons interpreting its elements)
- 18). Allegorical Principle (parallels both natural and spiritual elements that are weaved together for our discernment as spiritual lessons)
- 19). Prophecy Principle (the prophetic application of the Scripture in their relationship to the past, present, and future role)

Communicator to the Receiver

Idea – Encoded (Sender) Frame of Reference Decoded (original intent) Idea / Decoded (Receiver) Wrong Idea Undecoded (Received)



Proper Interpretation Bridges The Misunderstanding Gap



The Bible has one central theme and that is the message of the Cross. When we have a proper understand the Cross and hold it as the center of our interpretation of the Scriptures we then will be able to always accurately achieve the right interpretations of the Scripture. The light of the Cross brings about the axiom of unity and harmony in the interpretation of the Scriptures that all are seeking for.

End