

INTRODUCTION:

- 1) TODAY WE WILL CONTINUE LOOKING AT PRINCIPLES ABOUT LANGUAGE

THINGS WE WILL LOOK AT IN THIS LESSON:

- 1) REVIEW
- 2) INTERPRETING FIGURES OF SPEECH: COMPLEX COMPARISONS
- 3) INTERPRETING FIGURES OF SPEECH: CONTRASTS, OVERSTATEMENTS, AND RELATIONS
- 4) PRACTICE INTERPRETING FIGURES OF SPEECH

PART 1 – REVIEW:

1. COMPLETE THIS CHART, STATING WHETHER A VERSE IS LITERAL OR FIGURATIVE.

Reference	Verse	Literal or Figurative?
Psalm 91:4	"He will cover you with his feathers."	Figurative
Matthew 5:13	"You are the salt of the earth."	Figurative
Matthew 7:15	"Watch out for false prophets. They come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ferocious wolves."	Figurative
Matthew 15:26	"It is not right to take the children's bread and toss it to their dogs"	Figurative
Matthew 16:24	"If anyone would come after me, he must deny himself and take up his cross and follow me."	Figurative
Matthew 17:24	"Doesn't your teacher pay the temple tax?"	Literal
Matthew 17:27	"Take the first fish you catch; open its mouth and you will find a four-drachma coin."	Literal
John 9:4	"Night is coming, when no man can work."	Figurative
John 13:27	"What you are about to do, do quickly."	Literal
Romans 13:7	"Give everyone what you owe him: If you owe taxes, pay taxes; . . . if respect, then respect; if honor, then honor."	Literal
Ephesians 6:17	"Take the helmet of salvation and the sword of the Spirit"	Figurative
1 Timothy 6:12	"Fight the good fight of the faith."	Literal

2. STATE WHETHER EACH VERSE USES A SIMILE, METAPHOR, ANTHROPOMORPHISM, OR PERSONIFICATION.

References	Verse	Type of Comparison
Proverbs 8:1	"Does not wisdom call out? Does not understanding raise her voice?"	Personification
John 8:12	"I am the light of the world."	Metaphor
Genesis 15:1	"After this, the word of the Lord came to Abram in a vision: 'Do not be afraid, Abram. I am your shield, your very great reward.'	Metaphor
John 3:16	"For God so loved the <i>world</i> . . ."	Metaphor
Psalms 114:3	"The sea looked and fled, the Jordan turned back."	Personification
Matthew 23:37	"How often I have longed to gather your children together, as a hen gathers her chicks under her wings."	Simile
2 Chronicles 16:9	"For the eyes of the Lord range throughout the earth."	Anthropomorphism
Matthew 13:44	"The kingdom of heaven is like treasure hidden in a field."	Simile
John 15:1–8	"I am the true vine, and my Father is the gardener. He cuts off every branch in me that bears no fruit."	Metaphor
Psalms 18:2	"The Lord is my rock."	Metaphor
2 Timothy 2:3	"Endure hardship with us like a good soldier of Christ Jesus."	Simile

PART 2 – INTERPRETING FIGURES OF SPEECH: COMPLEX COMPARISONS:

Q 1) WHAT ARE THE TWO MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN A SIMILE AND A PARABLE?

A)

Q 2) WHAT DO YOU NEED TO ANALYZE TO EXAMINE THE SETTING OF A PARABLE?

A)

EXAMPLE 1) THREE PERIODS OF TIME...

Period	Parable of the:	Scripture	Theme of parable	Theme of Period
1 Year Two of Christ's Ministry (After the leaders rejected him— Matthew 12)	Sower and Soils	Matthew 13:1–9	Entering the kingdom	1 Understand the nature of the kingdom.
	Wheat and Tares	Matthew 13:24–30	Judgment by the king	
	Mustard Seed	Matthew 13:31–32	Growth of kingdom	
	Yeast	Matthew 13:33–35	Growth of kingdom	
	Hidden Treasure	Matthew 13:44	Value of the kingdom	
	Pearl	Matthew 13:45–46	Value of the kingdom	
2 Galilee to Calvary	Net	Matthew 13:47–50	Judgment by the king	2 Find salvation by entering the kingdom and remaining committed to the King.
	Good Samaritan	Luke 10:25–37	Salvation	
	Friend at Midnight	Luke 11:5–13	Prayer	
	Rich Fool	Luke 12:13–21	Salvation	
	Watchful	Luke 12:35–40	Christ's Return	
	Servants			
	Evil Servant	Luke 12:45–48	Christ's Return	
	Fig Tree	Luke 13:6–9	Fruitfulness	
	Narrow Way	Luke 13:22–30	Salvation	
	Great Banquet	Luke 14:15–23	Salvation	
	Lost Sheep	Luke 15:1–7	Salvation	
	Lost Coin	Luke 15:8–10	Salvation	
	Lost Son	Luke 15:11–31	Salvation	
	Shrewd Manager	Luke 16:1–14	Commitment	
Rich Man/ Lazarus	Luke 16:19–31	Salvation		
Persistent Widow	Luke 18:1–8	Prayer		
Pharisee/Tax Man	Luke 18:9–14	Salvation		
3 Passion Week	Ten Minas	Luke 19:11–27	Christ's Return	3 Do God's will in the light of the King's Return.
	Vineyard Workers	Matthew 20:1–16	Christ's Return	
	Two Sons	Matthew 21:28–32	Rejecting the king	
	Evil Tenants	Matthew 21:33–43	Rejecting the king	
	Wedding Banquet	Matthew 22:1–14	Rejecting the king	
	Two Servants	Matthew 24:45–51	Christ's Return	
	Ten Virgins	Matthew 25:1–13	Christ's Return	
	Talents	Matthew 25:14–30	Christ's Return	
Sheep and Goats	Matthew 25:31–46	Christ's Return		

EXAMPLE 2) FINDING THE APPLICATION OF A PARABLE...

Timing	Reason	Parable	Application
Period Two: On the road from Galilee to Calvary	Jewish leaders were complaining that Jesus welcomed sinners and ate with them (Luke 15:1-3).	The lost sheep (Luke 15:1-7)	Joy in heaven when a sinner repents (Luke 15:7)
		The lost coin (Luke 15:8-10)	Joy in heaven when a sinner repents (Luke 15:10)
		The lost son (Luke 15:11-32)	Joy in the father (Luke 15:32)

Q 3) WHAT THREE THINGS DO YOU NEED TO IDENTIFY TO ANALYZE A PARABLE?

A)

Q 4) EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "HILLS" AND "MOUNTAINS" IN A PARABLE.

A)

EXAMPLE 3) MOUNTAIN POINTS IN THE PARABLE OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN...

Mountain Point of Comparison	Whom the Mountain Point Represents
1. The thieves	Those who harm others
2. The wounded man	Those in need
3. The priest and Levite	Those who do not care about others
4. The good Samaritan	Those who love their neighbors

Q 5) WHY DO WE NEED DETAILS IN PARABLES?

A)

Q 6) HOW MANY MAJOR TRUTHS CAN A PARABLE HAVE?

A)

INTERPRETING PARABLES REVIEW:

- Discern the historical and literary setting of a parable by analyzing three things: the time, the reason, and the application.
- Analyze the parable itself by doing three things: identify the characters, the points of comparison, the one main lesson, and any smaller lessons.

EXAMPLE 4) CHART OF COMPARISONS...

Comparisons using <i>like</i> or <i>as</i>	Comparisons without <i>like</i> or <i>as</i>
Simile: "His feet were like bronze glowing in a furnace" (Revelation 1:15).	Metaphor: "You are the salt of the earth" (Matthew 5:13).
Parable: "The kingdom of heaven will be like ten virgins" (Matthew 25:1)	Allegory: "I am the vine and my Father is the gardener" (John 15:1-8).

Q 7) WHAT ARE THE TWO MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN A PARABLE AND AN ALLEGORY?

A)

Q 8) WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ALLEGORY AND ALLEGORIZING THE BIBLE?

PART 3 – INTERPRETING FIGURES OF SPEECH: CONTRASTS, OVERSTATEMENTS, AND RELATIONS:

Q 9) WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF USING IRONY?

Q 10) WHAT IS A HYPERBOLE?

Q 11) EXPLAIN METONYMS, SYNECDOCHE, AND TYPES; WHAT THEY ARE OR HOW THEY ARE USED.

PART 4 – WRAPPING UP — PRACTICE INTERPRETING FIGURES OF SPEECH:

1. FILL IN THE ADJACENT CHART.

Scripture	A	Middle Word	B
Matthew 7:24	Doers of the Word	Like	
Matthew 11:16		Like	
Matthew 13:31	Kingdom of heaven	Like	MUSTARD SEED
Matthew 13:44		Like	

“Therefore everyone who hears these words of mine and puts them into practice is like a wise man who built his house on the rock.”
(Matthew 7:24)

“To what can I compare this generation? They are like children sitting in the marketplaces and calling out to others.” (Matthew 11:16)

He told them another parable: “The kingdom of heaven is like a mustard seed.” (Matthew 13:31)

“The kingdom of heaven is like treasure hidden in a field.” (Matthew 13:44)

2. COMPLETE THIS CHART BY STATING—IN ONE SENTENCE—THE ONE BIG LESSON OF EACH PARABLE.

Parable	Scripture	The One Big Lesson of the Parable
The hidden treasure	Matthew 13:44	
The mustard seed	Matthew 13:31–32	
The lost coin	Luke 15:8–10	
The persistent widow	Luke 18:1–8	

