

Detailed Analysis (Gorman ch. 6).

- ① The detailed analysis is more than a summary,
- ① It involves balancing the big picture and the summary.
- ① It requires a careful choice of which details to analyze.

Detailed Analysis

- ① You move back and forth from details to big picture.
- ① This is the point in which you determine key words and phrases.
- ① Analyze the phrase of the text, and how they relate to each other
- ① Here is where you identify sources (OT quotes, Mark, Q, etc.) and how sources are used.

Detailed Analysis

- Here is where you address “intertextuality,” how texts echo other texts.
- In narrative, you focus on the “narrative world.”
 - What is the world constructed by the text.

Detailed Analysis

- ◎ What are the important words?
 - How are words used?
 - What are the repeated terms?
 - What do words mean in context.
 - Any term may have several different meanings.
 - For example in John, the terms for love “*agape* and *philos* are used interchangeably.
 - How do we know this, because of the context.

Detailed analysis

- ⦿ Also note that context determines the character of the word.
 - Is the word literal?
 - Is the word figurative?
 - The context tells you.

Detailed Analysis

- ◎ What are the important phrases?
 - These are sequences of statements.
 - Phrases make up a sentence.
 - The independent clause does not require another clause to give it meaning.
 - The subordinate clause requires an independent clause to give it meaning.
 - Example: “The police car turned on its overhead lights and stopped me.”
 - The first phrase can stand alone.
 - The second phrase “and stopped me” requires the first phrase to have meaning.

Detailed analysis

- ◎ What are the relationships between phrases.
 - Gorman refers to “chronological” or “narrative” markers.
 - These are the words called prepositions, that relate to type of action or condition.
 - See Gorman for some of the important chronological and narrative markers.

Detailed analysis

- ◎ Text as whole.
 - What are the intertextual elements?
 - Scriptures often allude to other scriptures or sources.
 - What are these scriptures or sources?
 - How are sources used?
 - The fancy term for this is redaction, from the Latin for edit.
 - How has a particular author used a text.

Detailed Analysis

- After looking at the text in detail, you bring the whole together.
- From your analysis of the elements, what can you conclude?
- You have looked at the specifics, now see the whole.
- What can you conclude by the author's use of specific words, phrases and sentences.

Detailed Analysis

- ◎ What has the author sought to say?
 - The whole is more than the sum of its parts.
 - But, the sum of the parts helps us construct the argument of the whole.
 - You cannot understand the whole without understanding the parts.

Detailed Analysis

- Finally, especially in the study of the first three gospels, we need to look at parallels.
- Does the author utilize tradition and put it in a different context?
- If in the same context, does the text function differently.

Group Exercise

- Compare Luke 3:7-17 and Matthew 3:7-12.
- What phrases are similar?
- What phrases are different?
- Who is addressed in Luke?
- Who is addressed in Matthew?
- What new elements are in Luke.
- From analysis of words, phrases, and context, in comparison with Matthew, what is Luke trying to say?

Final words

- ⦿ Upon completion of these three elements, literary and historical contextual analysis, formal analysis and detailed analysis, you are then ready to complete your paper.
- ⦿ It is after these three elements that you will be able to draw your conclusions and make your application.
- ⦿ Drawing conclusions is synthesis.
- ⦿ Application is reflection.
- ⦿ See Gorman chapters 7-8 for more detail.