

Rules for Understanding the Bible - Part 3

Figurative language is understood most clearly in the light of language that is not figurative.

One must not inject into a passage of Scripture a meaning that is not inherent in it.

A mixture of both figurative and literal language is found at times in the same text, and one must distinguish between them.
Example: Luke 9:60

While endeavoring to understand what a text clearly teaches, one must also understand what it does not teach.

2 Timothy 2:15

Be diligent to present yourself approved to God, a worker who does not need to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.

2 Peter 1:20-21

Knowing this first, that no prophecy of Scripture is of any private interpretation,
for prophecy never came by the will of man, but holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit.

