

Dr. David Bauer, Inductive Bible Study, Session 7, Auxiliary Structural Relationships, Questions Resources from NotebookLM

1) Abstract, 2) Audio podcast, 3) Briefing Document, 4) Study Guide, and 5) FAQs

1. Abstract of Bauer, Inductive Bible Study, Session 7, Auxiliary Structural Relationships, Questions, Biblicalelearning.org, BeL

Dr. David Bauer's lecture on Inductive Bible Study focuses on book surveying, specifically identifying primary and auxiliary structural relationships within biblical texts. **Primary relationships**, such as contrast and causation, inherently possess meaning, unlike **auxiliary relationships** (interchange, intercalation, chiasm, inclusio), which enhance primary relationships through structural arrangement. The lecture details how to identify these relationships, using examples from various biblical books. Finally, it explains how to formulate **definitive, rational, and implicational questions** based on observed structures to aid in interpretation and ultimately synthesize the book's message.

2. 17 - minute Audio Podcast Created on the basis of Dr. Bauer, Inductive Bible Study, Session 7 – Double click icon to play in Windows media player or go to the Biblicalelearning.org [BeL] Site and click the audio podcast link there (Introduction & Languages → Introductory Series → Inductive Bible Study).



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7.mp3**

3. Briefing Document: Bauer, Inductive Bible Study, Session 7, Auxiliary Structural Relationships, Questions

Okay, here is a detailed briefing document summarizing the key themes and ideas from the provided lecture notes by Dr. David Bauer on Inductive Bible Study (IBS), Lecture 7, focusing on book surveys, primary and auxiliary structural relationships, and interpretive questions.

Briefing Document: Inductive Bible Study - Lecture 7

I. Introduction: Primary vs. Auxiliary Relationships

- Dr. Bauer introduces the distinction between primary and auxiliary relationships in biblical texts.
- **Primary Relationships:** These relationships carry meaning and can stand alone. They have a sense of connectedness. Examples include contrast, comparison, similarity, and specificity. "A primary relationship is a relationship that can be used by itself...The relationship, for example, of contrast involves a sense connectedness of difference or of comparison, the sense connectedness of similarity or particularization, the sense connectedness of specificity."
- **Auxiliary Relationships:** These are structural relationships focused on the placement and arrangement of material. They don't inherently carry meaning on their own. They are used to strengthen primary relationships. "Auxiliary relationships are typically not used by themselves, but in combination with primary relationships in order to strengthen the primary relationship...they do not have meaning attached to them."

II. Auxiliary Relationships (with examples):

- **Interchange:** This involves the alternation or exchange of elements, often blocks of material, in an A-B, A-B pattern (also called "striped structure").
- *Example:* The book of Micah alternates between declarations of guilt/punishment and declarations of restoration. "An example of interchange at the book level would be interchange in the book of Micah, where you have a constant going back and forth between blocks of declarations of guilt and punishment and blocks of declarations regarding restoration of the remnant."
- *Purpose:* Strengthens contrast and develops specific dimensions of differences.

- **Intercalation:** The insertion of one literary unit into the midst of another, often used in narrative.
- *Example:* Genesis 38 (the story of Judah and Tamar) is intercalated into the Joseph narrative (Genesis 37-50). "When you have that kind of intercalation, it's a way for the writer to cause the reader to pause and scratch his or her head and say, what exactly is the relationship here?"
- *Purpose:* To cause the reader to pause and reflect on the relationship between the intercalated story and the surrounding narrative, creating a mutual illumination between the stories.
- Genesis 38 emphasizes the contrast between Joseph's righteousness and his brother Judah's unfaithfulness. "Once you consider what's really going on in chapter 38 of Genesis, you see exactly how it functions in the Joseph narrative, that it underscores the contrast between Joseph and his brothers, represented by his brother Judah here."
- Another Example: 1 Samuel 25 (David and Nabal) intercalated within the narrative of David's conflict with Saul (1 Samuel 19-26). This interlude highlights the similarities and contrasts between Saul and Nabal's foolishness and how the Lord prevented David from sinning through the wisdom of Abigail. "The thing that's especially emphasized...is that David makes it clear that the Lord has sent Abigail to him in order to turn David away from bloodguilt."
- **Chiasm:** The repetition of elements in an inverted order (A-B-B-A or A-B-C-B-A).
- *Example:* Matthew 19:30-20:16 - The statement "the first will be last, and the last will be first" frames the parable of the laborers in the vineyard which itself exhibits chiasm through its presentation of hiring order and payment order. "So the last will be first, and the first last. Many that are first will be last, first last, and last first. A, B, B, A."
- *Purpose:* Emphasizes contrast and highlights a reversal of expectations. In this specific example, it highlights that God's understanding of justice differs from human perspectives.
- **Inclusio:** The repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning and end of a unit, creating a bracket effect.

- *Example:* Psalm 104 begins and ends with "Bless the Lord, O my soul." "Inclusio involves a repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning and end of a unit, really creating a bracket effect."
- *Purpose:* To indicate the primary concern of the unit, in this case, the constant blessing of the Lord, and reinforces the relationship between the bracketing verses and the intervening material by giving both motivation and reasons for that concern.

III. Major Structural Relationships - Key Considerations

- **Control of Material:** A major relationship should control more than half of the book. "A major relationship really, as we mentioned, needs to control the bulk of the material, more than half the material in the book that is being surveyed."
- **Distinctiveness:** It should be a meaningful and significant relationship.
- **Implicit vs. Explicit:** Relationships can be explicit (using words like "but" for contrast) or implicit (where the relationship is present without specific markers).
- **Simple vs. Complex:** Simple relationships stand alone, while complex ones combine two or more relationships. (Example - recurrence of contrast). "A simple relationship is one relationship used by itself... But we see that sometimes two or more structural relationships are so bound up together in terms of the way they function within a book that you cannot describe how one relationship functions within this book without also talking about another one."
- **General vs. Specific:** Some relationships are more general and implicit within more specific ones, so it is best to use the most precise and specific relationship that is actually observed.
- **Conscious vs. Subconscious:** Some relationships might be consciously employed by the writer, others subconsciously, but still deliberately. Many of these structures are embedded in human thought and communication.

IV. The Importance of Identifying Major Structural Relationships

- **Significant Passages/Concepts:** Helps identify the most significant passages and key concepts within the book.
- **Relationship of Elements:** Shows how different parts of the book relate to each other.

- **Communication of Meaning:** Highlights how the writer communicates meaning through these relationships.
- **Specific Interpretation:** Aids in the specific and precise interpretation of passages and the book as a whole.
- **Basis for Questions:** Provides a framework for asking questions that lead to deeper understanding.

V. Interpretive Questions (Three Types)

- **Definitive Questions:** What is the meaning of what is here? (e.g., How are these two things different?) "The definitive question is essentially what is the meaning of."
- **Rational Questions:** Why is this here? What is the purpose or reason behind this? "The rational question is essentially the why question."
- **Implicational Questions:** What are the implications of the answers to the definitive and rational questions? (Assumptions behind the author's claims and logical outgrowths of those claims). "What are the implications of the answers to the definitive and rational questions?" "What a passage implies is just as much a part of its meaning as what it overtly states."
- *Example:* The implications of Genesis 1:1 (God exists, is distinct from creation, is free, etc.).

VI. Key Steps in Book Survey:

1. **Identify Key Verses/Strategic Areas:** Determine which passages best represent the major structural relationships. They are few in number and limited in scope.
 - The key passage is meant to provide insight into the book as a whole.
 - Key passages can also suggest a relationship is present that had not been identified previously.
1. **Identify Higher Critical Data:** Determine what the text suggests about the author, recipients, date, and occasion of writing, without relying on secondary sources.
2. **Other Major Impressions:** Note any other significant features or impressions about the book.

VII. Conclusion

- Inductive Bible Study emphasizes intentional analysis of structural features.
- A primary purpose of book survey is to prepare for interpretation by identifying the most important and strategic components of a book, as determined by the book itself.

This briefing document captures the core ideas presented in Dr. Bauer's lecture, providing a structured overview for further study and application of inductive Bible study principles. It highlights the key relationships, analytical steps, and questioning processes essential for understanding biblical texts.

4. Study Guide: Bauer, Inductive Bible Study, Session 7, Auxiliary Structural Relationships, Questions

Inductive Bible Study: Lecture 7 Review

Quiz

1. What is the key distinction between primary and auxiliary relationships in biblical structure? Primary relationships involve a sense of connectedness and meaning, while auxiliary relationships focus on the arrangement or placement of material without inherent meaning. Primary relationships can stand alone, but auxiliary relationships need a primary one to strengthen its meaning.
2. Explain the concept of "interchange" as an auxiliary relationship and provide an example. Interchange involves an alternation of blocks of material (A-B-A-B) to emphasize a primary relationship, such as contrast. The book of Micah uses this, alternating between declarations of guilt and punishment with declarations of the restoration of the remnant of Israel.
3. How does "intercalation" function as a literary device and what is its purpose? Intercalation is the insertion of a seemingly unrelated literary unit within a surrounding narrative to make the reader pause and consider the relationship between the inserted unit and the surrounding text, so that both can mutually illuminate each other.
4. Describe the story of Judah and Tamar in Genesis 38, and how it functions as an intercalation within the Joseph narrative. Genesis 38 tells of Judah's interaction with Tamar, who is married to his son. She tricks Judah into fathering a child after his sons fail to fulfill the Levirate law. This intercalation contrasts Joseph's righteousness with Judah's immorality and shows that God's purposes continue despite human failure.
5. In 1 Samuel 25, how does the story of David and Nabal relate to the surrounding narrative of David and Saul? The story of David and Nabal in chapter 25 highlights the contrast between David's restraint and Saul's folly through connections with the language and themes of the surrounding chapters. This serves to show that Nabal is a type of Saul.
6. What is a "chiasm" and how does it function in biblical texts? A chiasm is a literary structure where elements are repeated in an inverted order, such as ABBA

or ABCBA. It functions to emphasize a central point or theme, and can be found within a whole book as well as within smaller literary units.

7. How does the passage of Matthew 19:30-20:16 exemplify the use of chiasm? In this passage, the saying "the last will be first, and the first will be last" is stated in 19:30 and again in 20:16. It sandwiches a parable structured chiastically, where the last hired are paid first, and the first hired are paid last.
8. Explain the literary device of "inclusio" and provide an example from the Psalms. Inclusio is a repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning and end of a literary unit, creating a "bracket effect." For instance, Psalm 104 begins and ends with the phrase "Bless the Lord, O my soul." This functions to indicate the primary concern of the unit.
9. What are the three main types of questions that should be asked during the book survey process? The three types of questions are definitive (what is the meaning of what's here), rational (why is this here), and implicational (what are the logical assumptions and outgrowths of the answers to the first two types of questions).
10. What is the significance of identifying "key verses" or "strategic areas" in a book survey? Key verses, determined by major structural relationships, are passages that best represent the book's message and provide insights into the book as a whole. They help focus study and provide a manageable way to approach large or complex books.

Answer Key

1. Primary relationships involve a sense of connectedness and meaning, while auxiliary relationships focus on the arrangement or placement of material without inherent meaning. Primary relationships can stand alone, but auxiliary relationships need a primary one to strengthen its meaning.
2. Interchange involves an alternation of blocks of material (A-B-A-B) to emphasize a primary relationship, such as contrast. The book of Micah uses this, alternating between declarations of guilt and punishment with declarations of the restoration of the remnant of Israel.
3. Intercalation is the insertion of a seemingly unrelated literary unit within a surrounding narrative to make the reader pause and consider the relationship between the inserted unit and the surrounding text, so that both can mutually illuminate each other.

4. Genesis 38 tells of Judah's interaction with Tamar, who is married to his son. She tricks Judah into fathering a child after his sons fail to fulfill the Levirate law. This intercalation contrasts Joseph's righteousness with Judah's immorality and shows that God's purposes continue despite human failure.
5. The story of David and Nabal in chapter 25 highlights the contrast between David's restraint and Saul's folly through connections with the language and themes of the surrounding chapters. This serves to show that Nabal is a type of Saul.
6. A chiasm is a literary structure where elements are repeated in an inverted order, such as ABBA or ABCBA. It functions to emphasize a central point or theme, and can be found within a whole book as well as within smaller literary units.
7. In this passage, the saying "the last will be first, and the first will be last" is stated in 19:30 and again in 20:16. It sandwiches a parable structured chiastically, where the last hired are paid first, and the first hired are paid last.
8. Inclusio is a repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning and end of a literary unit, creating a "bracket effect." For instance, Psalm 104 begins and ends with the phrase "Bless the Lord, O my soul." This functions to indicate the primary concern of the unit.
9. The three types of questions are definitive (what is the meaning of what's here), rational (why is this here), and implicational (what are the logical assumptions and outgrowths of the answers to the first two types of questions).
10. Key verses, determined by major structural relationships, are passages that best represent the book's message and provide insights into the book as a whole. They help focus study and provide a manageable way to approach large or complex books.

Essay Questions

1. Discuss the role of auxiliary structural relationships in enhancing the understanding of primary relationships within a biblical text. Use specific examples from the lecture to support your claims.
2. Analyze how intercalation functions as a unique literary tool in biblical narratives, exploring its impact on the reader's interpretation and understanding of the text's overall message.

3. Compare and contrast the functions of chiasm and inclusio as literary devices in biblical literature, using examples to illustrate their distinct purposes and effects.
4. Evaluate the importance of asking definitive, rational, and implicational questions during a book survey. Explain how each type of question contributes to a more thorough understanding of the text.
5. Explain how identifying key verses within a book, determined by the structural relationships present, can aid in interpreting a passage that is seemingly unrelated to the overall message or focus of the book.

Glossary of Key Terms

- **Primary Relationship:** A structural relationship that carries meaning and can be used alone. Examples include contrast, comparison, and particularization.
- **Auxiliary Relationship:** A structural relationship that deals with the arrangement of material and is used to strengthen a primary relationship. It doesn't have inherent meaning on its own.
- **Interchange:** An auxiliary relationship where elements are exchanged or alternated in blocks of material (A-B-A-B pattern) often to highlight a contrast.
- **Intercalation:** An auxiliary relationship where one literary unit is inserted into the middle of another, seemingly unrelated literary unit to provide mutual illumination.
- **Chiasm:** An auxiliary relationship where elements are repeated in an inverted order (A-B-B-A or A-B-C-B-A pattern) to emphasize a central point.
- **Inclusio:** An auxiliary relationship where a word or phrase is repeated at the beginning and end of a unit, creating a "bracket effect" to emphasize the unit's central theme.
- **Definitive Question:** An interpretive question asking "What is the meaning of what is here?" This kind of question focuses on establishing the meaning and content of a text.
- **Rational Question:** An interpretive question asking "Why is this here?" This type of question explores the purpose and reason behind an observation or text.

- **Implicational Question:** An interpretive question that asks, "What are the logical assumptions and outgrowths of the answers to the definitive and rational questions?"
- **Book Survey:** The process of initially examining a book of the Bible, identifying main units and subunits, structural relationships, key verses, and raising initial questions for interpretation.
- **Key Verses/Strategic Areas:** Passages within a book that best represent the major structural relationships. These are significant passages for understanding the book as a whole.
- **Metacognition:** The process of thinking about one's own thinking, such as when asking questions helps clarify understanding of an observation.
- **Higher Critical Data:** Information about the author, date, audience, and historical context of a biblical book, gained through internal evidence in the text itself.
- **Explicit Relationship:** A structural relationship made clear by words such as "but" (for contrast) or "therefore" (for causation).
- **Implicit Relationship:** A structural relationship that is not explicitly stated but is implied by the way the text is organized and presented.
- **Simple Relationship:** A structural relationship that is used by itself, without being combined with other relationships.
- **Complex Relationship:** A structural relationship where two or more relationships are so bound up together that you can't describe how one functions without also describing the other.
- **General Relationship:** A structural relationship that is implicit in or less specific than more specific relationships.
- **Specific Relationship:** A structural relationship that is more precise and helps readers observe what is actually going on in the text.
- **Conscious Relationship:** A structural relationship that was used intentionally by a writer.
- **Subconscious Relationship:** A structural relationship that was used by a writer, without conscious intention.

5. FAQs on Bauer, Inductive Bible Study, Session 7, Auxiliary Structural Relationships, Questions, Biblicalelearning.org (BeL)

FAQ: Understanding Structural Relationships in Biblical Texts

- **What is the difference between primary and auxiliary structural relationships in biblical texts?**
- Primary relationships, like contrast, comparison, or causation, inherently convey meaning and connectedness within the text. They can stand alone or be combined. Auxiliary relationships, such as interchange, intercalation, chiasm, and inclusio, primarily deal with the arrangement or placement of material. They are typically used in combination with primary relationships to strengthen or emphasize those primary relationships and their associated meanings, adding layers of complexity and understanding.
- **How does "interchange" function as an auxiliary relationship, and can you give an example?**
- Interchange involves the alternation or exchange of different blocks of material, often in an A-B, A-B pattern (sometimes referred to as "striped structure"). This technique is used to emphasize the relationship between the alternating elements, often strengthening a primary relationship such as contrast. The book of Micah provides a clear example, alternating between declarations of guilt and punishment (A) and declarations of restoration of the remnant (B). This pattern underscores the sharp contrast between Israel's wrongdoing and God's gracious plan for restoration.
- **What is "intercalation," and what is its purpose within a narrative?**
- Intercalation is the insertion of one literary unit into the middle of another. It often appears as an interruption or digression in a narrative. The inserted unit might seem disconnected at first, but it actually serves to mutually illuminate the surrounding narrative. The intercalation encourages readers to pause and consider how the inserted story relates to and sheds light on the larger narrative. The story of Judah and Tamar in Genesis 38, which is inserted into the Joseph narrative (Genesis 37-50), exemplifies this, by drawing a contrast between the immoral behavior of Judah and the integrity of Joseph, and by showing how the covenant line was continued through different means.

- **How does a "chiasm" contribute to the meaning of a text, and where can it be found?**
- A chiasm involves the repetition of elements in an inverted order, often following an A-B-B'-A' pattern or an A-B-C-B'-A' pattern. Chiasm often works to create an emphasis or highlight a central theme. While it can be seen in smaller passages, the repetition of material is also found in whole books. Matthew 19:30 and 20:16, along with the intervening parable of the laborers, illustrate chiasm's function in emphasizing the reversal of expectations in God's justice, with the last being first and the first being last.
- **What is "inclusio" and how does it highlight the central theme of a literary unit?**
- Inclusio involves the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning and end of a literary unit, creating a bracket effect. This repetition often signals the central concern or theme of the entire unit. In Psalm 104, the repeated phrase "Bless the Lord, O my soul" in verses 1 and 35 brackets the psalm, setting the primary concern. The intervening material (verses 2-34) then substantiates and provides the reasons or causes for this blessing, emphasizing the importance of a life dedicated to blessing God.
- **What are the three types of interpretive questions that can be asked regarding structural relationships?**
- There are three main types of interpretive questions: **Definitive** questions (What is here? What is the meaning of what is here?), which explore the specific meaning of the observed relationships. **Rational** questions (Why is this here? What is the purpose or reason?) delve into the writer's motivation or purpose for using a particular structural relationship. **Implicational** questions (What are the implications of the answers to the definitive and rational questions?) explore both the logical assumptions that lie behind the writer's communication and the necessary logical outgrowths of his claims and how those theological implications relate to the passage.

- **Why is identifying key verses or strategic areas within a book important, and how are they determined?**
- Key verses or strategic areas are crucial for understanding the essence of a book. They represent the major structural relationships, offering insights into the book's themes and arguments. These key passages are not chosen based on personal preference, but are determined by examining which passages best represent each major structural relationship in the book. For example, a pivot passage is a key passage in texts that are structured by cruciality. This allows for a focused study of the book's most significant parts and acts as a guide to where to spend interpretive time and also helps in the overall synthesis of the message of the book.
- **What does it mean to identify "higher critical data" when surveying a book and why is it important?**
- Identifying "higher critical data" involves examining a book for clues about its author, date, audience, place of writing, and the historical circumstances that gave rise to it. This data is found directly within the text of the book rather than outside resources. This step allows the reader to develop an initial understanding of the book's background and context based on what is explicitly in the text. This textual awareness can then be used to evaluate secondary sources and scholarly claims, helping to create more informed judgements and interpretations of the book.