## "TEXT," "CONTEXT," "EXTENDED TEXT"

"Brother Allen, can you help me with the idea of "text," "context," and "extended text?" There is a lot of material to consider before drawing a conclusion about what is being said. The following are some examples of these facts.

I shall designate these different **texts** by numbering each of them: **1. Rom. 10:17 ---** This text tells us "Faith comes by hearing," There is nothing in the "**context**;" or, the "**extended text**," that teach different, no broadening or narrowing of this meaning, this definition of faith and how we get it stands true. Faith can **only** come from what is written; thus, what is heard from the word of God, **is faith. 2. I Jno. 3: 4,** here it is stated, "sin is a transgression of the law," KJV. There is not a different idea expressed in the "context;" nor, in in an "extended context;" thus, it stands as a definition of the word "sin." **3. Col. 2:12,** in this text baptism is defined as a "**burial.**" There is not a change from this definition in the "context;" nor, the "extended text;" so the definition stands true. The idea of sprinkling and pouring for baptism cannot be added as a definition – such cannot be found in the "**text,**" "**context**" nor, the "**extended text.**"

There are places in which the "context" will alter a thought. 1. Acts 5:3-4. In v. 3 this verse states they lied to "the Holy Spirit," and in verse 4 we find the idea, "thou hast not lied unto men, but unto God." From verse 3 and verse 4 we learn the Holy Spirit is God! Now, we have learned this is from the "context" of Acts 5:3-4. 2. Jas. 2:1-13: Here we have a discussion of "respect of persons." There is introduced the poor man and the rich man coming into your meeting place and the fact the "respect of persons" is obvious — we learn this from the "context." Also, we learn when one sins he is under condemnation of law, no matter what sin may be that committed. This lesson comes from the "context." Being a respect of persons is a sin! This is from the "context."

The "extended text," often sheds light upon what happened: 1. Gen. 4:1-15, states: "God had respect to Abel and his offering," v. 4. The reason why God approved Abel's offering is stated in Heb. 11:6, it is stated Abel offered "by faith." Since faith comes by "hearing," and hearing by the word of God, we now know God told him (Abel) what to do. Abel offered, by faith, and Cain did not; thus, Abel obeyed what God told him to do. You see, all this is learned from the "extended text." 2. Matt. 19:24, From this passage we find it to be hard for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven. In fact it is easier for a camel to go through a "needles eye" than for the rich man to go to heaven. I understand the "needles eye" to be the eye of a sewing needle – that is impossible for a camel to do. Yet in Mk. 10:24 Mark tells us it is the rich man that "trust in his riches," that cannot be saved. The explanation of the text is found in the "extended text." There have been many rich righteous men in life and they could go to heaven; but, the rich man who "trust" in his riches does not have a chance of going to heaven. This is learned by considering the "extended text." 3. Gen. 2:24, one draws the conclusion that Adam was the one who pronounced the law of marriage to man; but, when we read Matt. 19:4-5 it was God who pronounced the marriage law – this is learned from the "extended text," and thus illustrates the necessity of considering all that is said about a subject. We are required to consider the "extended text," to obtain all of God's truth.

The lesson we learn from the material presented is: We must consider the "text," "context," and the "extended text," and thereby we have all that God has said about a certain subject. This is to take into consideration all that God has revealed about certain subjects – in so doing we have all that God has said about different subjects.

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