# GENRE INTEGRITY You can't preach a psalm like a parable.

## **PSALMS**

#### How this genre is mishandled:

- · Using an overly leftbrain approach to a right-brain genre
- · A cerebral, static delivery lacking empathy with the text's emotions
- Translating poetry into abstract propositions or imperatives
- Excessively explaining metaphors

### NARRATIVE

#### How this genre is mishandled:

- Forgetting that God is the protagonist
- Exchanging plot for "points"
- Assuming that the theology is self-evident to listeners

## **PARABLES**

#### How this genre is mishandled:

- Imagining unintended allegories
- Turning beguiling stories into bland commentary
- Assuming we have to explain everything
- Not trusting the listeners

## **PROVERBS**

#### How this genre is mishandled:

- Turning observations into promises
- Preaching self-help · Forgetting the fear of the Lord
- Not allowing listeners to ponder for themselves

### **EPISTLES**

#### How this genre is mishandled:

- Not seeing the whole argument (context)
- Preaching duty ("do more, do better")
- Neglecting motive (the love and example of Christ)

#### Distinguishing features:

- Universals embodied in particulars
- Concrete images
- Intense emotion Originally set to music

#### Distinguishing features:

- Plot—a causally related sequence of events
- Characters—the people in the plot, and God
- Setting—the time and location the story takes
- Point of View—the perspective or attitude from which the story is told

#### Distinguishing features:

- Analogy—earthly depictions with heavenly meanings
- Realism—no talking animals or enchanted forests
- Strangeness—no talking animals but uses exaggeration or something off kilter
- Folk tales—formulaic plots and stock characters

#### Distinguishing features:

- Observations based on "case studies"
- Authoritative without being authoritarian
- · Poetic language, parallelism
- Humor

#### Distinguishing features:

- Truth applied to specific occasions
- Presence in absence the author is there ... but not there
- Linear argumentation
- Old Testament quotations and allusions
- Orality—written for the ear

#### **Effect on hearers:**

- Sparks the imagination
- Moves from disequilibrium to resolution
- Intensifies ideas, emotions, experiences
- Causes hearers to slow down and ponder
- · Leads to meditation and prayer
- Aids memory

#### Effect on hearers:

- · Suspense-what happens next?
- Identification—seeing ourselves in the characters
- Imagination—entering the setting of the text
- · Reminder-of God's grace and redeeming
- · Self-persuasion-thinking thoughts for ourselves

#### Effect on hearers:

- · Causes us to ponder
- Disarms resistance
- Surprises us
- Leads to confirmation or alienation, enlightenment or confusion-no neutral ground!
- Lodges in memory

#### **Effect on hearers:**

- Helps people remember
- Thoughts to ponder
- Leads to self-persuasion
- Submission to common wisdom

#### **Effect on hearers:**

- Holds attention through variety
- Heightened sense of authority, mitigated by distance

#### Replicating this genre's dynamics:

- Use a metaphor as a
- Use self-disclosure Use parallelism
- Be expressive with your face and body and voice
- Use visual or tactile elements
- Tie in music before, during, or after the message

# Replicating this

- genre's dynamics: "Show" more than "tell"
- Arrange the flow of
- thought like a plot · Preach narrative sermons (either third or
- first person) Keep God central
- · Embody the moods of the text
- Use modern narratives testimony

# Replicating this

- genre's dynamics:
  Translate meaning into contemporary culture
- Leave your point implicit • Tell narratives, keeping plots and characters
- simple · Highlight "strangeness"
- to prompt pondering · Create your own parable

#### Replicating this genre's dynamics:

- Preach observations, not promises
- · Use case studies, testimonials, statistics
- Contrast biblical and worldly wisdom-dueling proverbs!
- Use (or create) a proverb as your central idea

#### Replicating this genre's dynamics:

- Use ethos—personal relationship with the listeners
- Use dialogue (or at least dialogic style)
- Apply theology to concrete examples
- Unleash your leftbrained, logical side
- · But don't forget the relationships, emotions

- **During prep time:** Meditate, imagine
- · Read text aloud
- · Listen to text read
- · Outline the sermon's emotional flow

- Slow down and use imagination and
- · Chart the flow of the
- teaches about God

- Understand the flow of
- parallels

#### **During prep time:**

- · Consider how experience illustrates what the proverb distills
- Enjoy the poetry and
- · Group proverbs on same topic together to get a full picture

#### **During prep time:**

- Understand the occasions that prompted the epistle
- Seek feedforward and
- plan for feedback Outline the flow of logic
- Map the flow of emotion
- Understand all allusions and quotations

#### During prep time:

- empathy
- plot Ask what the text
- Ask if the text presents characters as warnings or models

#### **During prep time:**

- Study cultural context
- thought Look for contemporary