

contains charts, paradigms, reference lists, a Greek-English lexicon, and a list of words occurring more than 50 times in the NT, classified by frequency.

Each chapter begins with an "exegetical insight" on some aspect of the lesson. An overview of the lesson serves to set the objectives. The grammar is then explained in detail before the "summary" of the points covered. The vocabulary is given, together with the frequency of each word in the NT and a progress note on the percentage of the total word count of the NT; for example, at the end of lesson 18, the student knows 200 words which account for 71.12 percent of the words in the NT (151). The chapter ends with "Advanced Information" for eager-beaver students.

The *Workbook* contains some 20 translation exercises for each chapter. From exercise 6 onward, all are taken directly from the Greek NT. Naturally, the first are short and simple, while the last are complex and long. Translations of words the student is not expected to know are given in parentheses; notes on special problems appear in footnotes. Seven review lessons are provided.

Commendations are due on several counts. The appearance of both *Grammar* and *Workbook* is excellent. The layout of the *Grammar* is attractive and easy to follow. The Greek font is elegant; Mounce and his Macintosh are to be congratulated. The amount of information presented is massive, yet manageable. Overviews and summaries help learning. The gradation—in spite of the use of the NT text—is reasonably achieved. By taking beginning students directly to the Greek NT text, Mounce early sets the stage for exegesis. The drawbacks of Mounce's work are few. Those of us who are not used to applying "modern linguistics" (xiv) to our teaching will find some of the nomenclature and explanations less than friendly. Also, those who wish to provide for their students a low-cost textbook should look elsewhere.

After reviewing the three, I have asked myself: Which would I adopt as a textbook? The choice is difficult. Beetham's work would appeal to me if my students were guaranteed to be in the A or B range. I like the simplicity of Black's book. On the other hand, Mounce's creativity and use of NT are fascinating.

Andrews University

NANCY J. VYHMEISTER

Black, David A., Katharine Barnwell, and Stephen Levinsohn, eds. *Linguistics and New Testament Interpretation: Essays on Discourse Analysis*. Nashville, TN: Broadman Press, 1992. 319 pp. Paperback, \$15.99.

*Linguistics and New Testament Interpretation* consists of fourteen articles contributed by thirteen different authors such as D. A. Black, J. C. Callow, K. Callow, S. H. Levinsohn, J. P. Louw, R. Longacre, and E. R. Wendland—to name but a few. Six of them are either international translation or international linguistic consultants with the Summer Institute of Linguistics and Wycliffe Bible Translators; two are translation consultants with the United Bible societies; the others are professors of New Testament, Linguistics, or Greek.

The articles, although somewhat diverse in content and methodology, are nevertheless all dealing with one major linguistic methodology, namely, discourse analysis.

Primarily, discourse analysis is not interested in word meanings or sentence meanings. It rather attempts to study large units such as an entire written text. It tries to understand the flow of thought, the coherence of the smaller units, and the relationships among the sentences that constitute the whole. The unifying principle underlying all fourteen articles is that discourse analysis takes the biblical text as it is and starts from there. According to D. A. Black, it "involves a wholistic study of the text" (12).

The articles of the book come in two parts. The first section discusses new methodological approaches. The second one is called "Applications to Specific Texts." However, this division is somewhat fluid. Already in the first and important article, "Reading a Text as Discourse," written by J. P. Louw, the method is applied to three biblical texts as test cases. On the other hand, some of the articles of the second section also contain methodological sections and not just applications (see, for example, H. van Dyke Parunak's article on discourse structure in the Epistle to the Galatians).

The above-mentioned first article is foundational. Louw defines discourse analysis and proposes "to take the linguistic syntax, which is perhaps the most objective feature of a text, as the point of departure that will constrain the overall process of discourse analysis" (19-20). Consequently, he presents a syntactical display of three texts which may point to relationships between different units. Although the article is very helpful, no precise explanation is given on how to do discourse analysis oneself.

S. H. Levinsohn's article distinguishes between major and minor participants in narratives. Furthermore, there is a central character. He establishes several rules for default encoding with major participants. Besides default encoding, there is also marked encoding. Its presence or absence points to the relationship among the various units and helps delimit passages.

The third article, by J. C. Tuggy, provides a matrix of primary semantic genres (hortatory, procedural, expository, narrative, emotional, and descriptive). It also includes a discussion of semantic paragraph patterns and their organizations in monologue discourse, arranged in a table for easy reference. These patterns reflect the author's intended effects on the audience (solutionality, causality, or volitionality). Tuggy demonstrates his method using helpful examples and applies it to the translation process.

In the next article, J. C. Callow studies the order of subject (S), verb (V), and complement (C) in copula clauses, i.e. clauses which use a form of *εἶναι*, *γίνεσθαι*, or *ὑπάρχειν* and have at least one of the two elements S and C. In 1 Corinthians the SCV pattern prevails and is used for contrast, emphasis, and focus. Other patterns are SVC, CVS, CSV, VSC, and VCS. Callow leaves several questions unresolved.

The last article in the first section of the monograph is written by D. A. Black. He approaches the issue of Markan grammar from the perspective of discourse analysis and holds that it is an oversimplification to postulate that

Matthew and Luke have corrected the Markan grammar. Rather, one should study style as choice. This concept helps one to perceive the cohesion of the text and its uniqueness. "The notion of 'correct' Greek has no basis in the language itself," he argues (97).

In the second section of *Linguistics and New Testament Interpretation*, the articles wrestle with the following issues: interaction of text, cotext, and context in the parable of the two debtors; *ὄνν, δέ, καί*, and asyndeton in the Gospel of John; imperativals (participles, adjectives, infinitives, and imperatives) in Rom 12; the disappearing *δέ* in Paul's first letter to the Corinthians; thematic development in 1 Cor 5; dimensions of discourse structure (symmetric structure, semantic structure, and syntactic structure) in Paul's Epistle to the Galatians; the function of *καί* in the NT and in 2 Peter; exegesis of 1 John based on discourse analysis; and discourse analysis and Jewish apocalyptic in Jude.

The articles differ somewhat in style: Some use footnotes; others have references within the text. Some add an extensive bibliography, while others have only a few or not even one bibliographical entry. The complicated plots and charts require computer technology for research. Some might ask whether the results justify the effort to do such meticulous study—although the present reviewer would answer this question affirmatively. Furthermore, how do some of the methods work with longer documents? In some cases, one would expect to get a more elaborate definition of unfamiliar key terms and a precise explanation of how to employ one or the other technique of discourse analysis. What bothers one most, however, is that commonly used linguistic terms are frequently redefined. One could wish that linguistics could settle on a standard vocabulary that would not differ with each scholar (see on p. 214 the term "semantic structure" as used by Rogers, Beekman, and Parunak).

Although this monograph is not easy reading, it rewards the one who takes the effort to digest it. It provides new vistas, opening the eyes to new methodologies for investigating the NT text and—at the same time—remaining faithful to it. *Linguistics and New Testament Interpretation* is recommended for scholars interested in fresh approaches to the biblical text. It provides a helpful summary of discourse analysis, not only for the beginning student, but also for the one who has already some expertise in this field of study.

Berringen, Germany

EKKEHART MÜLLER

Davies, Philip R. *In Search of 'Ancient Israel.'* Journal for the Study of the Old Testament, Supplement Series, no. 148. Sheffield, UK: Sheffield Academic Press, 1992. 172 pp. \$22.50.

In a provocative book written for students rather than fellow biblical scholars, Philip R. Davies, Reader in Biblical Studies at the University of Sheffield, engages in a quest for the identity of "ancient Israel."

The first chapter describes three different types of Israel, including "biblical Israel," which is the Israel portrayed in the Biblical narratives;