

redundancy and what appear to be discontinuities and unevenness in both thought and style. A reader gets the impression that its various chapters form preliminary investigations of its several topics.

If that is the case, I look forward to a better-integrated and more fully developed treatment of earliest American Methodism that widens the beachhead established in this volume. In his four-fold linguistic taxonomy, Richey has developed the tools for such an undertaking. Meanwhile, that taxonomy should prove helpful to historical investigators in other traditions who can use similar methods to enrich our understanding of other denominations.

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Windham, Neal. *New Testament Greek for Preachers and Teachers: Five Areas of Application*. Lanham, Maryland: University Press of America, 1991. 247 pp. Cloth, \$39.50; paperback, \$19.50.

Windham calls his work "a book about exegesis and, to a lesser degree, exposition" (2). He intends for this book to be used as a reference manual—in addition to other books—by those who have already studied basic Greek. The work assumes some proficiency in translation and "at least a casual acquaintance with general hermeneutical principles" (2).

New Testament Greek for Preachers and Teachers covers five areas or building blocks, as Windham calls them: textual criticism, morphology, word study, syntax, and discourse. To the first, he dedicates two chapters; to each of the others, one. Each chapter ends with a conclusion, practical problems, and a short but well-chosen bibliography.

The first three appendices contain textual criticism information: lists of manuscripts, versions, and church fathers, with their locations. Two brief appendices deal with roots and affixes. The final appendix contains a list of writers and writings frequently cited in the lexica. Author, subject, and Scripture index complete the book.

In the first chapter on textual criticism, Windham presents the basics of the discipline: why it is needed, what the sources are, the kinds of errors found. In the second chapter he explains the procedures of textual criticism, giving three examples from 1 John. He concludes that pastors need to use textual criticism responsibly and present it in an interesting, informative fashion in their sermons.

Windham maintains that "exegesis begins with morphology" (65). Roots, prefixes, and suffixes are explored by means of examples. The reader is instructed to pay attention to different kinds of nouns: those that suggest process, result, type of person, or abstraction. The information

gained is to be used in preaching, without making the congregation aware of the pastor's Greek expertise.

The most extensive chapter of the book explains Greek word studies. Sources and tools for the task are described in detail. Step-by-step instruction for completing the study of important words are given, with examples to show the methodology. In the advice for using word studies in sermons, Windham warns against etymologyzing and getting too technical, while urging that the word study be allowed to help write the sermon (138, 141).

The chapter on syntax begins with six reasons for studying syntax. Windham then shows how an understanding of Greek verb tenses clarifies meaning. He also reviews the cases, showing how they shape meaning. "A critical step in the exegetical process is the asking and answering of the basic interrogatives of a text" (184). A list of the questions and the way the Greek answers them is presented to guide exegesis (185-187). An example of its application follows.

Windham uses the term "discourse" to describe "any coherent stretch of language" (198). He urges the recognition of markers and repetitions to determine the structure of the biblical passage. He admits that this chapter can only give "a *feel* for elements of discourse." The ideal is to "rise above simple parsing and see the interrelatedness" of the whole (214).

As a textbook for Greek courses in New Testament exegesis and exposition, *New Testament Greek for Preachers and Teachers* offers solid material. Perhaps, however, it may be more useful to the professor than to the students, given the notoriously poor study habits of many Greek students.

Other than the somewhat less-than-perfect typestyle of the book, no major flaws mar Windham's contribution to the study and teaching of New Testament exposition and exegesis. In any case, the richness and diversity of the information Windham presents in a clear and organized manner makes the book a welcome addition to the literature available to the Greek professor.

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