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Towards a Structural Analysis of the Whole Sermon - Some Word Count Aspects

Although this wasn't discussed in the last chapter, there are some interesting word count aspects to the analysis presented there (in Figure 12.2). These aspects are shown in Figures 13.1 and 13.2 on the next two pages which are basically the upper and lower halves of Figure 12.2 from the previous chapter with the added word count aspects.

Notes on Figures 13.1 and 13.2

1) In Figure 13.1, I have included the seven word introduction to the sermon, "And seeing, Peter answered to the people" in the opening "healing" section which thus gives a total of 26 words.

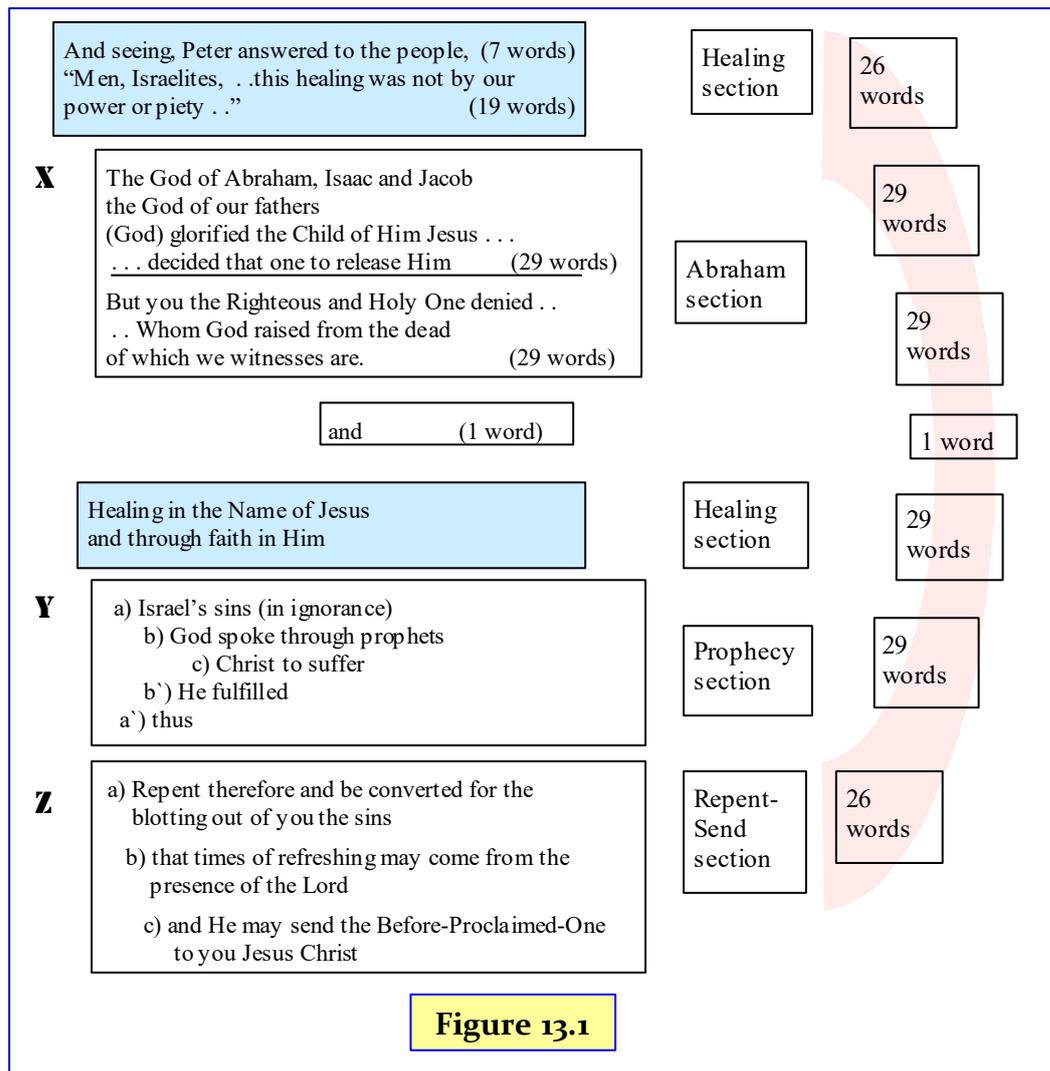
2) The word count aspects appear genuinely to exist, but they are "superimposed upon" the structure shown in Figure 12.2 in the sense that the word count pattern does not exactly follow the "thematic" pattern of Figure 12.2. Rather, the word count pattern divides up the sub-sections in a different way—in a way which is not readily related to the thematic contents of the sub-sections. Thus, the word count aspects appear to be "architectural" - providing a framework into which the thematic sub-sections can be fitted according to their own thematic patterns: the word counts are thus rather like a set of packing cases arranged in chiasmic order, into which the thematic contents are fitted in their own order as indicated in Figure 12.2.

3) The little word "and" at the start of v. 16 is a coordinating conjunction, and so, from a word count perspective, can reasonably belong to either, both or neither of the clauses it joins. The same applies to "and" at the beginning of v. 24.

4) In Figure 13.1, the chiasmic pattern thus obtained is
26 - 29 - 29 - 1 - 29 - 29 - 26 words.

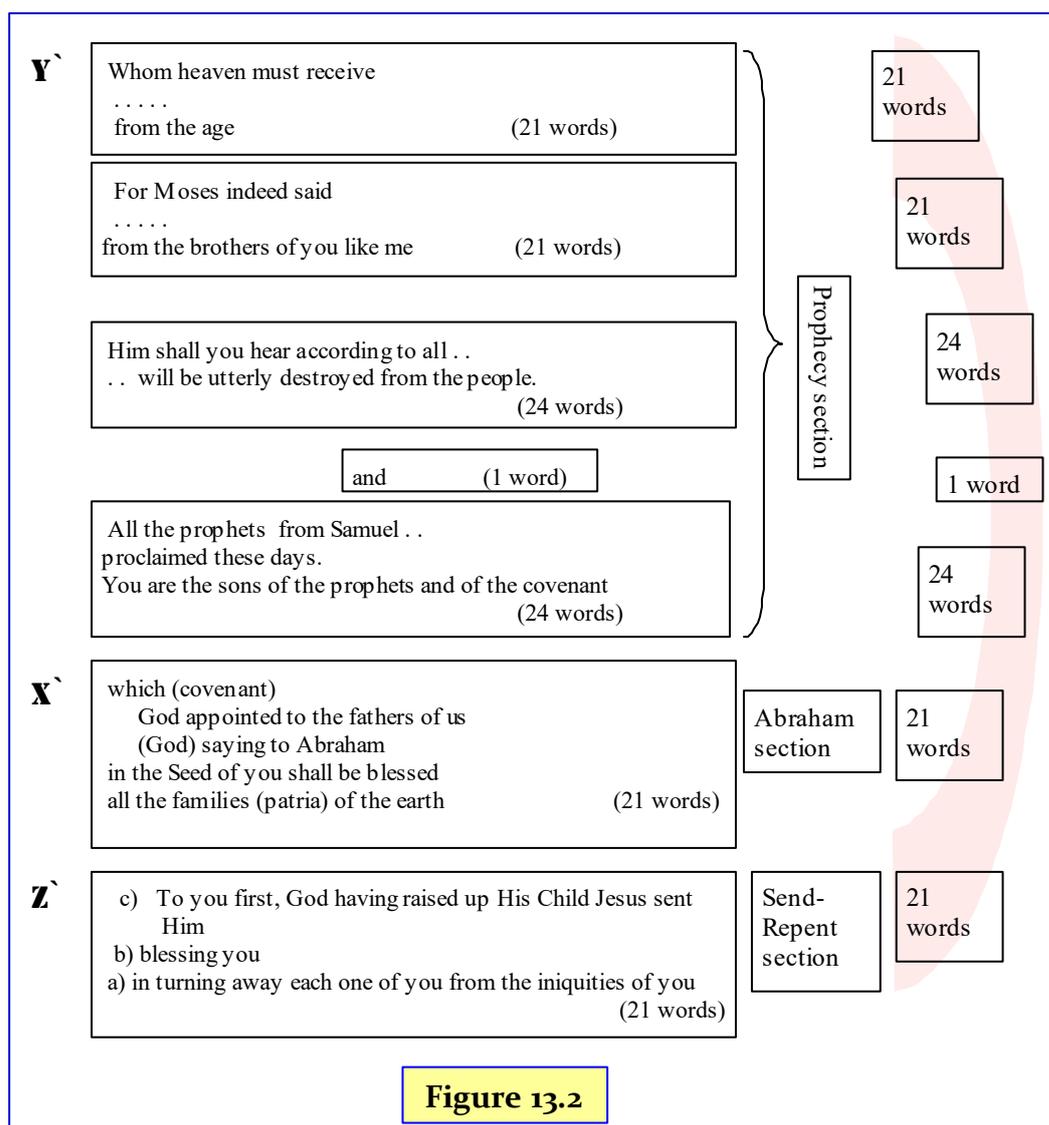
5) In Figure 13.2, the chiasmic pattern is
21 - 21 - 24 - 1 - 24 - 21 - 21 words.

6) There are clearly some connections between these two patterns e.g. an increment of 3 is involved in both.



7) A possible weakness in this analysis is that the linking words “and of the covenant” are included in the final part of the prophecy section rather than in the “Abraham” section. However, just as these concluding words “point forwards” to the “Abraham” section, so the words, “Whom heaven must receive” at the beginning of the prophecy section “point backwards” to the reference to Jesus Christ in the preceding section and both these linkages involve relative pronouns. This provides a (partial) justification for the analysis given, but I would greatly appreciate help on this point!

8) Also, the expression “To you first, God, having raised up His Child, Jesus” has been moved from X` to Z`. Again, this is a possible weakness in the present word count analysis, (but perhaps partly justified by the



fact that it keeps the sentence in v.26 in a single section (Z'), rather than splitting it over the two sections X' and Z' as in Figure 12.2.) Also, if we make this move, then “God having raised up His Child” in Z' c) corresponds to “the Before-Proclaimed-One” in Zc). As already noted, Z is preceded by Y, a prophecy section—for which the participle “having been before proclaimed” (by God through the mouth of the prophets) is appropriate. Likewise, Z' is preceded by the “Abraham” section and in fact, “God having raised up His/his Child/child” in Z' c) could be a reference to Jesus as Abraham’s child i.e. (the Seed) of Abraham (e.g. Matt. 1:1) or as God’s Child or, very likely, both. (The “receiving back from the dead” of Isaac in Genesis Ch. 22 (c.f. Heb 11:17-19) could well be in the “background” here).

Thus in Zc) and in Z' c) we have appropriate “back-references” to the pre-

ceding section in both cases.

