

Summary table: Principles for Illuminating Scripture's Interconnectedness

	Principle	Principle Explained
1	Expectation of Relevance	<i>Readers (and translators) must expect that benefits from cognitively processing interconnections will be worthwhile</i>
2	Context comprises the common and textual frames	<i>The Biblical author's intended contextual assumptions comprise his common and textual frames of reference.</i>
3	Intentionality in text and paratext	<i>Optimal access to interconnections requires intentional and coordinating textual and paratextual strategies.</i>
4	Non-proportionality in significance	<i>The explicitness of a marker is not proportional to the interpretative significance of the relationship.</i>
5	Intertextuality	<i>"The identification of the intertext is an act of interpretation."</i>
6	Intratextuality	<i>"The decision as to what constitutes a 'part' of a text, and therefore the question of which 'parts' of the text must be found to relate to which (and to what whole), is itself an interpretative act."</i>
7	Dialogue is mutually illuminating	<i>The simultaneous activation of two texts illuminates our reading of both the text and its intertext.</i>
8	Proportionality of impact	<i>The more intimately the reader knows the intertext and the more effective the signal, the more powerful the impact.</i>
9	Cross-references should contribute to the HOAC	<i>Only paratext that provides access to the author's contextual assumptions guide the reader to his intended meaning.</i>
10	Extraneous information adds to processing cost	<i>Too much information adds to the processing cost, despite any potential for significant cognitive benefits.</i>
11	The function of a cross-reference is derived inductively	<i>The function of each cross-reference must be determined inductively, which requires a high processing cost.</i>
12	Misread function yields unintended context	<i>Misreading the function points a reader to unintended context, which may lead to unintended conclusions.</i>
13	Test each culture-specific feature	<i>The spatial, temporal, substantial, and pragmatic features of the paratext are culture-specific and should be tested.</i>
14	The pragmatic status of the cross-references is clear	<i>The target audience needs to know the sending authority and illocutionary force of the cross-references.</i>
15	A cross-reference is a bridge to intended context	<i>A reader who avoids 'crossing the bridge' cannot recognize some of the author's intended context.</i>